

Tom Origer & Associates  
Archaeology / Historical Research

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November 21, 2011

Silver Rose Venture, LLC  
PO Box S  
Aspen, Co 81612

To Whom It May Concern:

Enclosed are three copies of our cultural resources report update of the 2007 study completed of the property at 351 Rosedale Road, Calistoga, Napa County, California. We will provide a copy of the report to the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.

In summary, the previously recorded prehistoric site CA-NAP-811 was found in 2007 to be located under the current pond adjacent to Silverado Trail. In 2007, six culturally modified obsidian flakes were found widely scattered across the property. Because they are few and widely scattered, they do not constitute an archaeological site. However, based on findings of other studies in the area they could be indicators of a buried deposit. Therefore it is our recommendation that development be monitored by an archaeologist. Detailed recommendations are provided in the text of our report.

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

Sincerely,



Virginia Hagensieker  
Associate

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**A Cultural Resources Study Update for  
the Silver Rose Redevelopment Project  
at 351 Rosedale Road, Calistoga  
Napa County, California**

Virginia Hagensieker, B.A.  
and  
Janine M. Loyd, M.A./R.P.A.

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Prepared by:



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## **ABSTRACT**

Tom Origer & Associates updated a cultural resources study for the Silver Rose Redevelopment Project, located at 351 Rosedale Road, Calistoga, Napa County, California. The update was requested by Geoff Hebert, Bald Mountain Development, in compliance with requirements of the City of Calistoga. The study area consists of approximately twenty-three acres of land located approximately one mile northeast of downtown Calistoga.

This study included archival research at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University (NWIC File No. 11-0551), examination of the library and files of Tom Origer & Associates, and contact with the Native American community. Documentation pertaining to this study is on file at the offices of Tom Origer & Associates (File No. 11-082).

### **Synopsis**

Project: Silver Rose Redevelopment Project  
Location: 351 Rosedale Road, Calistoga, Napa County, California  
Quadrangle: Calistoga, California 7.5' series  
Study Type: Study update  
Scope: ~23 acres  
Finds: Possibility of buried archaeology

## **Project Personnel**

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

Virginia Hagensieker conducted the update and prepared the report for this project. Ms. Hagensieker has been with Tom Origer & Associates since May 2010. She holds a Bachelor of Arts in Anthropology from Sonoma State University. She is working towards a Master of Arts in Cultural Resources Management at Sonoma State University. She is affiliated with the Society for California Archaeology.

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## INTRODUCTION

This report describes a study update for the Silver Rose Redevelopment Project, located at 351 Rosedale Road, Calistoga, Napa County, California. The study area is located northeast of downtown Calistoga, in Napa County (Figure 1). This study was requested by Geoff Hembert, Bald Mountain Development. Documentation pertaining to this study is on file at Tom Origer & Associates (File No. 11-082).

## REGULATORY CONTEXT

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

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

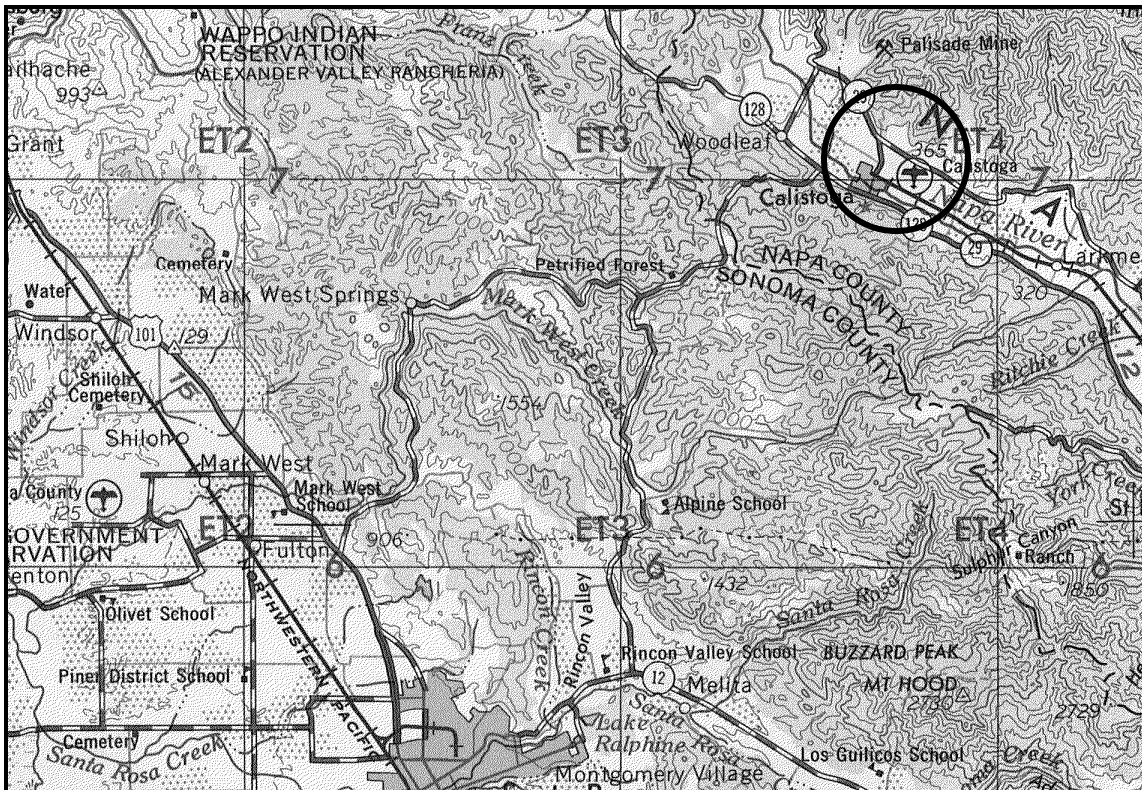


Figure 1. Project vicinity (adapted from the 1970 Santa Rosa 1:250,000-scale USGS map).

## Resource Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Significance Criteria

When a project might affect a cultural resource, the project proponent is required to conduct an assessment to determine whether the effect may be one that is significant. Consequently, it is necessary to determine the importance of resources that could be affected. The importance of a resource is measured in terms of criteria for inclusion on the California Register of Historical Resources (Title 14 CCR, §4852(a)) as listed below. A resource may be important if it meets any one of the criteria below, or if it is already listed on the California Register of Historical Resources or a local register of historical resources.



An important historical resource is one which:

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States.
2. Is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history.
3. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values.
4. It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to the pre-history or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

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

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

## **PROJECT SETTING**

### **Study Area Location and Description**

The study area is situated in northwestern Napa County, northeast of downtown Calistoga, as shown on the Calistoga 7.5' USGS quadrangle (Figure 2). It consists of twenty-three acres of level to gently sloping land. The nearest source of water is an unnamed seasonal creek that flows approximately 500 feet west of the project area. The proposed project is the redevelopment of the property.

Soils within the study area consist of the Bale and Clear Lake series (Lambert and Kashiwagi 1978:Sheet 15). These soils are poorly draining loams (Bale) and clays (Clear Lake) found on alluvial fans. Bale and Clear Lake soils typically support the oak trees, willows, berry vines, poison oak, and annual grasses. Historically, these soils were used for vineyards (Lambert and Kashiwagi 1978:8, 11).

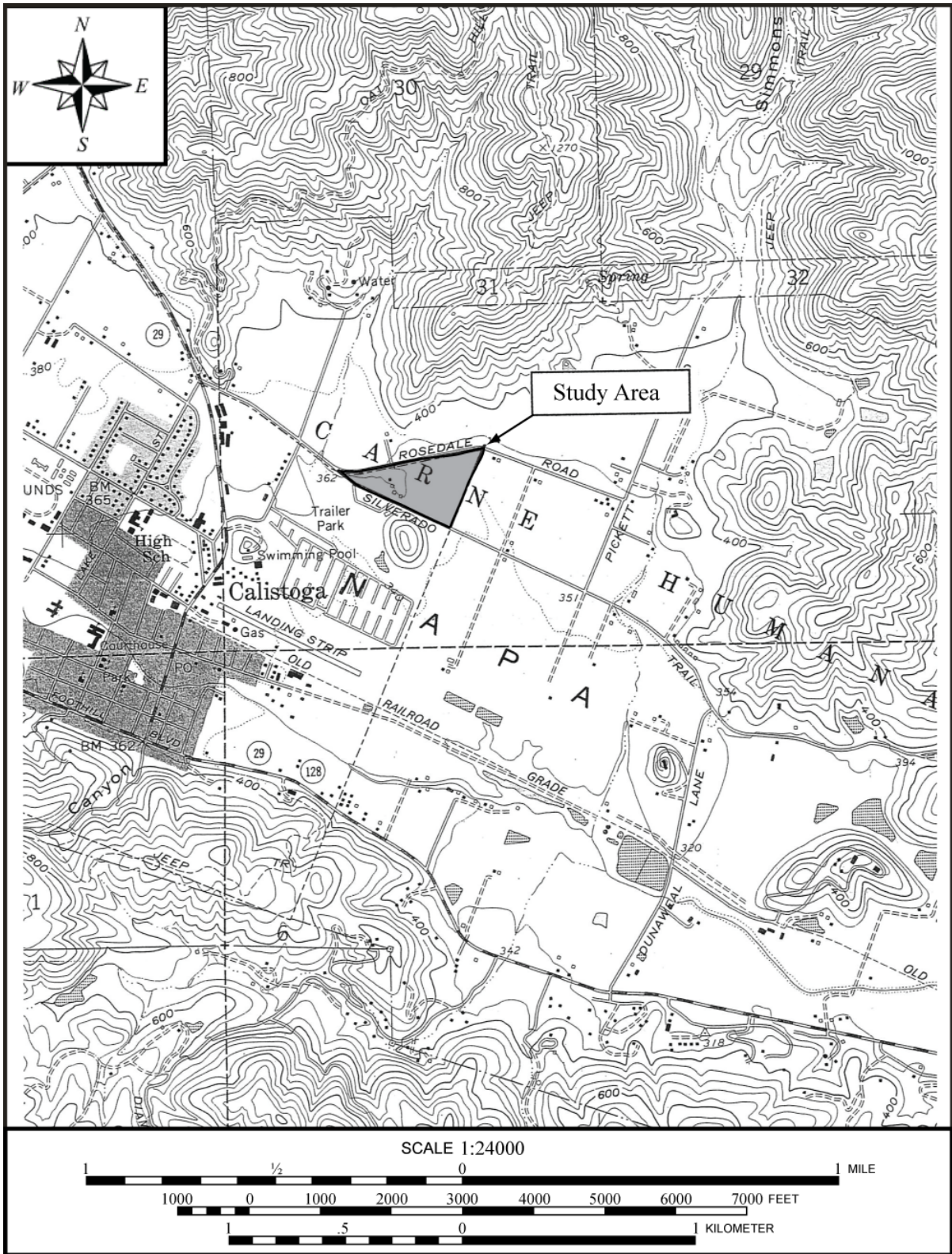


Figure 2. Study location (adapted from the 1958 [1980] Calistoga 7.5' USGS topographic map).

The project area has soils that probably once supported a variety of plants that could have served as food and cover for animals. In addition, fresh water and freshwater resources were available nearby. In addition, obsidian nodules, used for making tools, occur naturally in this area. The presence of these attributes suggests that the project area would have been highly suitable to prehistoric occupants as a place to gather resources and hunt.

### **Cultural Setting**

Archaeological evidence indicates that human occupation of California began at least 10,000 years ago (Moratto 1984:71). Early occupants appear to have had an economy based largely on hunting, with limited exchange, and social structures based on the extended family unit. Later, milling technology and an inferred acorn economy were introduced. This diversification of economy appears to be coeval with the development of sedentism and population growth and expansion. Sociopolitical complexity and status distinctions based on wealth are also observable in the archaeological record, as evidenced by an increased range and distribution of trade goods (e.g., shell beads, obsidian tool stone), which are possible indicators of both status and increasingly complex exchange systems.

At the time of European settlement, the study area was within the territory controlled by the Wappo (Barrett 1908; Sawyer 1978). The Wappo were hunter-gatherers in a rich environment that allowed for dense populations. They settled in large, permanent villages about which were distributed seasonal camps and task-specific sites. Primary villages were inhabited throughout the year while other sites were visited seasonally to obtain particular resources. Sites were often established near freshwater sources and at ecotones where plant and animal life was diverse and abundant. There are no historically documented Native American sites within or adjacent to the study area (Barrett 1908; Driver 1937; Sawyer 1978).

Historically, this portion of Napa County was once part of the Rancho Carne Humana granted to Dr. Edward Bale in 1843 (Hoover *et al.* 1966:240). Bale's rancho drew many American pioneers, among who were John York and David Hudson. These men and their families arrived in the area in 1845 and built cabins in the area now known as Calistoga. The town of Calistoga developed during the 1850s around Sam Brannan's hot spring resort touted as the "Saratoga of the Pacific" (Smith and Elliot 1974:11). Calistoga served as the northern terminus of the Napa Valley Railroad (later a branch of the Southern Pacific), and many of its earlier passengers were bound for Brannan's resort. Others connected with stage lines to Lake County destinations. Lake Street was formerly the main road to Lake County.

## **STUDY PROCEDURES AND FINDINGS**

### **Native American Contact**

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

## **Archival Study Procedures**

Archival research included examination of the library and project files at Tom Origer & Associates. A review (NWIC File No. 11-0551) was completed of the archaeological site base maps and records, survey reports, and other materials on file at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC), Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park. Sources of information included but were not limited to the current listings of properties on the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), California Historical Landmarks, California Register of Historical Resources (California Register), and California Points of Historical Interest as listed in the Office of Historic Preservation's *Historic Property Directory* (OHP 2011).

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

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

## **Archival Study Findings**

Archival research found that the study area had been previously surveyed twice (Origer 1991; Steen and Origer 2007) and contained one prehistoric site, CA-NAP-811. Several of the adjacent parcels have been surveyed (Bramlette 1987; Brever and Holson 2002; Kuhn 1980; Soule 1979, 1992). These surveys resulted in the finding of three archaeological sites within a one-quarter mile radius of the study area, and at least seven additional sites were found within a one-mile radius of the study area. At least three of these sites have buried deposits that were suggested by the presence of widely scattered surface artifacts.

A review of ethnographic literature found no reported ethnographic sites within or adjacent to the study area (Barrett 1908; Sawyer 1978). Historical maps revealed no buildings within the current study area until 1958 (Bowers 1867; Buckman 1895; General Land Office 1867; USACE 1933, 1942; USGS 1902, 1905, 1909, 1913, 1932, 1947, 1951, 1958).

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **Known Resources**

CA-NAP-811. After examining the recorded location of CA-NAP-811, it was determined

that the site area is now part of the existing pond along Silverado Trail and that pond construction had destroyed the site. Because the site is now gone, no recommendations for site protection are warranted.

Scattered Isolated Specimens. Although the widely scattered obsidian flakes found on the property do not constitute a site, their presence, along with the previously identified site (CA-NAP-811), are indicators of a potential buried archaeological deposit. Napa Valley contains numerous prehistoric archaeological sites, a number of which have been wholly or partially covered with alluvial soils. Therefore, it is our recommendation that construction excavation be “spot monitored” by a qualified archaeologist. Spot monitoring entails monitoring of construction excavation on an occasional basis, particularly when excavation exceeds one foot in depth below existing grade. An appropriate project-specific spot monitoring program should be developed when final site plans and grading plans are obtained.

### **Accidental Discovery**

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

The following actions are promulgated in Public Resources Code 5097.98 and Health and Human Safety Code 7050.5, and pertain to the discovery of human remains. If human remains are encountered, excavation or disturbance of the location must be halted in the vicinity of the find, and the county coroner contacted. If the coroner determines the remains are Native American, the coroner will contact the Native American Heritage Commission. The Native American Heritage Commission will identify the person or persons believed to be most likely descended from the deceased Native American. The most likely descendent makes recommendations regarding the treatment of the remains with appropriate dignity.

### **SUMMARY**

Tom Origer & Associates updated a cultural resources study for the Silver Rose Redevelopment Project located at 351 Rosedale Road, Calistoga, Napa County, California. The study was requested by Geoff Hebert, Bald Mountain Development, in compliance with requirements of the City of Calistoga. Due to the moderately high possibility of buried archaeological deposits on the property, as indicated by the results of the 2007 study, it is

recommended that a spot monitoring program be employed. Documentation pertaining to this study is on file at the offices of Tom Origer & Associates (File No. 11-82).

### MATERIALS CONSULTED

Barrett, S.

1908 *The Ethno-Geography of the Pomo and Neighboring Indians*. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology Vol. 6(1). University of California Press, Berkeley.

Bramlette, A.

1987 *An Archaeological Study of the Proposed Silverado Trail Inn in Calistoga, Napa County, California*. Document S-9050 on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park.

Breuer, M. and J. Holson

2002 *Cultural Resources Literature Search and Survey Report for the Palisades Resort and Spa Project, Calistoga, Napa County*. Document S-27939 on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park.

Buckman, O.

1895 *Official Map of the County of Napa, California*. Punnett Bros., San Francisco.

Fredrickson, D.

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

General Land Office

1867 Plat of the Carne Humana Rancho. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

Heizer, R. (editor)

1953 *The Archaeology of the Napa Region*. Anthropological Records 12(6). University of California Publications, Berkeley.

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

1966 *Historic Spots in California*. 3rd ed., Stanford University Press. Stanford.

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

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

Johnson, P.

1932 *The Patwin and Their Neighbors*. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology. Volume 29:No. 4. Berkeley.



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1963 *Geologic Map of California, Santa Rosa Sheet (1:250,000-scale)*. Olaf P. Jenkins edition. Division of Mines and Geology, Williams & Heintz Map Corporation, Washington, D.C.

Kroeber, A.

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

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Meighan, C.

1955 *Archaeology of the North Coast Ranges, California*. Reports of the University of California Archaeological Survey No. 30. Berkeley.

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1873 *Historical and Descriptive Sketchbook of Napa, Sonoma, Lake and Mendocino*. Reporter Publishing House, Napa City.

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Napa Landmarks, Inc.

1978 *Napa County Historic Resources Inventory*. Napa Landmarks, Inc., Napa.

Office of Historic Preservation

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2011 *Historic Property Directory*. Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.

Origer, T.

1991 *An Archaeological Survey of the Dumont Property at the Intersection of Silverado Trail and Rosedale Road, Calistoga, Napa County, California*. Document S-32272 on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park.

Sawyer, J.

1978 Wappo. In *California*, edited by R. Heizer. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, W. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Smith, C. and W. Elliot

1974 *Illustrations of Napa County, California*. Reprinted in 1974 by Valley Publishers, Fresno.

State of California Department of Parks and Recreation

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

Steen, E. and Origer, T.

2007 *A Cultural Resources Survey of the Terrano Napa Valley Project located at 351 Rosedale Road Calistoga, Napa County, California*. Document on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park.

Soule, W.

1979 *Cultural Resources Survey Report Application 25401 Jess Manuel, 2200 Pickett Road, Calistoga, CA 94515*. Document S-1674 on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park.

1992 *Cultural Resources Survey Report for Water Right Application 30023, Napa County*. Document S-20805 on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park.

United States Army Corps of Engineers

1933 Sonoma. 15' Tactical map. War Department, Washington, D.C.

1942 Sonoma. 15' Tactical map. War Department, Washington, D.C.

United States Geological Survey

1902 Napa, California. 30' map. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.

1905 Napa, California. 30' map (reprint of 1902 ed.). Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.

1909 Napa, California. 30' map (reprint of 1902 ed.). Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.



- 1913 Napa, California. 30' map (reprint of 1902 ed.). Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.
- 1932 Napa, California. 30' map (reprint of 1902 ed.). Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.
- 1947 Napa, California. 30' map (reprint of 1902 ed.). Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.
- 1951 Napa, California 15' map. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.

Werner, R.

- 2000 *Cultural Resources Survey of the Calistoga Water Tank Design Environmental Review, Napa County, California*. Document S-25135 on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park.

## **APPENDIX A: Native American Contact**

**Native American Contact Efforts  
Silver Rose Redevelopment Project, Napa County**

<b>Organization</b>	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Letters</b>	<b>Results</b>
Native American Heritage Commission	Katy Sanchez	11/14/11	11/16/11 via facsimile. No resources in sacred lands file.
Mishewal-Wappo Tribe of Alexander Valley	Scott Gabaldon	11/14/11	No response received as of the date of this report.
Ya-Ka-Ama		11/17/11	No response received as of the date of this report.