

CHAPTER 14  
CULTURAL RESOURCES  
(INCLUDES HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES)

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HISTORIC WINE CAVE, CONSTRUCTED IN 1882

PURPOSE

The purpose of this chapter is to provide a summary of known cultural resources in Napa County. This chapter is based on the review of numerous existing background reports and publications that contain information on prehistoric, historic, scientific, and cultural resources in Napa County. This document and the data assembled provide broad tools for site and regional planning as well as the basis for future planning documents relating to the protection and management of the County's rich cultural resources.



**NAPA COUNTY BASELINE DATA REPORT  
CULTURAL RESOURCES**

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**LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
BLM	U.S. Bureau of Land Management
B.P.	Before Present
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
GIS	Geographic information system
MOA	Memorandum of agreement
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NWIC	Northwest Information Center
PRC	Public Resources Code
SB18	Senate Bill 18
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
UC	University of California
USBR	U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey



## INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides a detailed discussion of the cultural resources that have been identified to date throughout Napa County (County). For the purposes of this discussion, the County is discussed as a whole as opposed to according to specific evaluation areas. This chapter details the federal, state, and local policies that govern cultural resource protection and preservation in the County; the ethnographic, prehistoric, and historic settings for the County; the methods used to identify and create maps of known archaeological, historic, architectural, recreational, and scientific resources; the likelihood and type of future finds expected; and conclusions regarding cultural resource importance in the County.

## PURPOSE

The purpose of this chapter is to provide a comprehensive inventory of the known prehistoric, historic, and current cultural resources present in Napa County, a projection of the overall extent (number) of the resources present, a discussion of their context; and recommendations for protection and preservation as appropriate.

This chapter also aims to provide clear guidance regarding the County's policy and procedures for the identification and treatment of previously undiscovered cultural resources that have not yet been inventoried by professional archaeologists and architectural historians.

## SPECIALIZED TERMS USED

The following are common specialized terms used to discuss regulatory requirements and the treatment of cultural resources.

- *Cultural resource* is the term used to describe several different types of properties, such as those listed below, that have been created, manufactured, or used by people of the prehistoric or historic past.
  - Prehistoric archaeological sites significant to the prehistory of the region and to the Native American community.
  - Historical archaeological sites that can consist of subsurface foundations, activities such as mining or blacksmithing, ranching etc important to the contact period of Euro-American settlement in the region.
  - Architectural properties such as buildings, bridges, and infrastructure; and resources of importance to Native Americans.

In this chapter, this term has been expanded to include sites of cultural or scientific importance, such as historic swimming holes and meeting grounds and mineral and formation-type locations.

- *Historic property* is a term defined by the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) as any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), including artifacts, records, and material remains related to such a property.
- *Historical resource* is a CEQA term that includes buildings, sites, structures, objects, or districts that may have historical, prehistoric, architectural, archaeological, cultural, or scientific importance and is listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR).

## POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

This section discusses the federal, state, and local policies that are relevant to the analysis of cultural resources in Napa County.

## FEDERAL POLICIES

### NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT

The use of federally owned land controlled by U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) and the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) or any project involving the use of federal funds triggers review under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). NEPA addresses potential adverse effects on districts, sites, highways, structures, or objects listed or eligible for listing in the NRHP, and requires mitigation for loss or destruction of significant scientific, cultural, or historical resources.

### NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT

Section 106 of the NHPA requires that, before beginning any undertaking, a federal agency take into account the undertaking's effects on historic properties and afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) an opportunity to comment on these actions. The Section 106 process entails the following six basic steps.

1. Initiate consultation and public involvement
2. Identify and evaluate historic properties
3. Assess effects of the project on historic properties
4. Consult with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) regarding adverse effects on historic properties, resulting in a memorandum of agreement (MOA)
5. Submit the MOA to the ACHP for approval
6. Proceed in accordance with the MOA.

The term *cultural resource* describes different types of properties and sites—including prehistoric, historic, and architectural sites—that have been created, manufactured, or used by people of the prehistoric or historic past and that are of cultural or scientific importance.

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

For federal projects, cultural resource significance is evaluated in terms of eligibility for listing in the NRHP. NRHP criteria for eligibility are defined below.

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of state and local importance that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and that:

- are associated with events that have made a contribution to the broad pattern of our history;
- are associated with the lives of people significant in our past;
- embody the distinct characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic values; or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- have yielded or are likely to yield information important in prehistory or history (36 Code of Federal Regulations 60.4).

## STATE POLICIES

### CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

CEQA requires that public agencies that finance or approve public or private projects assess the effects of the respective project on historical resources. CEQA requires that if a project would result in an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource, alternative plans or mitigation measures must be considered; however, only significant cultural resources need to be addressed. Criteria for the assessment of cultural significance appear later in this discussion.

The following steps are typically performed in a cultural resource investigation for CEQA compliance.

- Identify potential cultural resources
- Determine the significance and thus eligibility for protection of the cultural resources identified
- Evaluate the effects of the project on all eligible resources

The State CEQA Guidelines define the following three ways that a property can qualify as a significant historical resource for the purposes of CEQA review

- The resource is listed in or determined eligible for listing in the CRHR.

- The resource is included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5020.1(k), or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of PRC Section 5024.1(g), unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant
- The lead agency determines the resource to be significant as supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record (14 California Code of Regulations 15064.5).

### CALIFORNIA REGISTER OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

A historical resource is eligible for listing in the CRHR if it

- is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
- is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
- embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction;
- represents the work of an important creative individual;
- possesses high artistic values; or
- has or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Historic properties listed or formally determined eligible for listing in the NRHP are automatically listed in the CRHR (PRC Section 5024.1).

The National Register of Historic Places is the nation's official list of cultural resources worthy of preservation. The California Register of Historical Resources is the state's authoritative guide to California's significant historical and archeological resources.

## SENATE BILL 18

Governor Schwarzenegger signed Senate Bill 18 (SB 18) on September 29, 2004. Guidelines for this law were published March 2005. SB 18 requires that local governments (city and county) consult with Native American tribes to aid in the protection of traditional tribal cultural places through local land use planning. The intent of SB18 is to provide California Native American tribes an opportunity to participate in local land use decisions at an early stage of planning, for the purpose of protecting, or mitigating impacts to cultural places. The purpose of involving tribes at these early planning stages is to allow consideration of cultural places in the context of broad local land use policy, before individual site-specific, project-level land use designations are made by a local government. SB 18 requires local governments to consult with tribes prior to making certain planning decisions and to provide notice to tribes at certain key points in the planning process. These consultation and notice requirements apply to the adoption and amendment of both general plans and specific plans (OPR 2005).

The intent of SB18 is to provide California Native American tribes an opportunity to participate in local land use decisions at an early stage of planning, for the purpose of protecting, or mitigating impacts to cultural places.

Basic SB 18 procedural steps include several components. Meetings between the local governments and the appropriate Native American tribes should be held to establish working relationships, discuss project goals, planning priorities, and processes, and how cultural places play a role in tribal culture, and inquire into tribal consultation protocols, among other issues. Additional consultation meetings are also recommended depending on the willingness of the various tribes to engage in joint consultation. To ensure implementation of the new guidelines, consultation meetings will be held to initiate discussion with designated members of the Native American descendents. Discussion and consultation with the various Native Americans will focus on the following activities.

- Establish meaningful dialogue between local and tribal governments in order to identify cultural places and consider cultural places in land use planning.
- Develop a program to systematically avoid conflicts over the preservation of Native American cultural places by ensuring local and tribal governments are provided with information early in the land use process.
- Discuss the possibilities of preserving and protecting various Native American cultural places by placing them in open space where possible.
- Develop proper management and treatment plans to preserve cultural places.
- Develop a program to enable tribes to manage and caretake their cultural places.
- Consultation regarding all lands to be designated as open space will require contacting the NAHC and the contacts for Napa County and NWIC in order to identify cultural places within those proposed open space lands.

## PUBLIC RESOURCES CODE SECTION 5097 (HUMAN REMAINS)

According to the California Health and Safety Code, six or more human burials at one location constitute a cemetery (Section 8100) and disturbance of Native American cemeteries is a felony (Section 7052). Section 7050.5 requires that construction or excavation be stopped in the vicinity of discovered human remains until the coroner can determine whether the remains are those of a Native American. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the coroner must contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC must then attempt to notify any descendants, and arrangements for appropriate treatment of the remains must be made in consultation with the descendants.

If buried cultural resources such as chipped or ground stone, quantities of bone or shell material, or historic debris or building foundations are inadvertently discovered during ground-disturbing activities, work will be stopped within a 100-foot radius of the find until a qualified archaeologist can assess the significance of the find. If, after evaluation by a qualified archaeologist, an archaeological site or other find is identified as meeting the criteria for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR, the project proponent or Napa County will retain a qualified archaeologist to develop and implement an adequate program for investigation, avoidance if feasible, and data recovery for the site, with Native American consultation, if appropriate.

## LOCAL POLICIES

### NAPA COUNTY GENERAL PLAN

The 1983 Napa County General Plan has only two policies that address cultural resources; both are contained in the Conservation and Open Space Element.

- **Goal III B (Areas of Outstanding Historical and Archaeological Value):** *Encourage preservation and scientific study of areas of unique historical and archaeological value.* To accomplish this the General Plan suggests the following actions, which have not to date been implemented.
  - Prepare a priority list identifying critical areas and features threatened with destruction and encourage their inclusion in a natural resources conservation or open space easement with features similar to those recommended for protecting ecologically important areas (see Conservation Policy I B [Areas Required for Ecological and Other Scientific Study Purposes]). See SB 18 regarding tribal consultation and conservation easements and identification of sacred sites.
  - Prepare specific plans (within the meaning of Sections 65451–2 of the Government Code), and establish plan lines or other appropriate devices to protect sites and provide a protective buffer zone.
  - Protect existing or potential sites for scientific purposes.

- **Goal III C (Areas of Scenic Value):** *Encourage preservation of and provide visual access to the natural beauty of Napa County, thereby enriching the lives of its citizens and enhancing and maintaining one of the County's primary industries, the tourist industry.* The General Plan suggests the following action to accomplish this, which has to date only been partially implemented.

- Identify and preserve the area's architectural and historical landmarks.

## METHODOLOGY

### DEFINITION OF STUDY AREA

For the purposes of this discussion, the most useful way to present information regarding Napa County is to discuss the County as a whole. While there were only a handful of independent Native American groups that inhabited the County, the Native American patterns of settlement and intertribal interactions among the thousands of indigenous inhabitants in the region were extensive, creating a scenario of great cultural overlap. Therefore, it is useful to describe the prehistoric resources and ethnographic background of the indigenous people of the region on a countywide scale.

At this time, no reference to separate resources has been identified that fall under the category of recreational, geologic, or scientific resources. All identified historical resources, such as trails, locations of important events, and discoveries are included within the overall subject of cultural resources. The analysis of recreation and geology completed for the Napa County BDR may add information in those subject areas. Please see Chapter 1, *Geological Resources*, and Chapter 13, *Public Facilities and Services*, of the BDR for additional information regarding recreational, geologic, and scientific resources.

## TECHNICAL PROCESS

### PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES: MAP 14-1

The Napa County Conservation Division provided a GIS dataset of archeological sites in Napa County. In February 2004, a Jones & Stokes archaeologist conducted a search for additional records at the NWIC of the California Historical Resources Information System at Sonoma State University, the central repository for archaeological information on the 11 counties around the San Francisco Bay Area. The 290 additional sites found during that search were mapped onto 1:24,000-scale U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic hardcopy maps and labeled with the primary or trinomial number associated with the site. In addition, corrections were made to incorrect labels in the existing County dataset.

The new sites were screen-digitized on scanned USGS topographic maps. The sites were then buffered and the resulting buffered areas assigned a primary number and a trinomial number. Once the dataset was attributed, it was combined with the County's existing dataset. Five additional fields were added to the existing GIS attribute table. The new fields were for the primary number prefix (P-28-), primary number, trinomial prefix (CA-NAP-), trinomial number, and general site type. Historical resources located within the 16-County service area covered by the NWIC are assigned primary and trinomial numbers to act as unique identifiers for individual sites throughout the state.

It is important to note that as the NWIC assigns trinomial numbers to sites, the sites that only have a primary number and are labeled with the data type "prehistoric or historic" and are herein identified and assigned a single or multiple site type, as appropriate. Therefore, the "unknown" category below includes all sites that could not be determined either historic or prehistoric. In Table 14-1, below, the site type field indicates whether the site is recorded as "prehistoric or "prehistoric and historic." However, due to the process followed for the synthesis of information for this document, specific site records for each site mapped were not obtained. Therefore, it is not possible to make a distinction of site type as either historic or prehistoric in most instances; therefore, the unknown category holds the highest number of resources.

Based on this effort, a new, updated roster of archaeological resources located in the unincorporated portions of Napa County was created. This roster contains 1021 sites (Table 14-1).

Native American patterns of settlement and intertribal interactions among the thousands of indigenous inhabitants in the region were extensive, creating a scenario of great cultural overlap.

**Table 14-1. Previously Recorded Archaeological Resource Sites In Napa County**

Evaluation Area	Number of Occurrences	Type			
		Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Historical Archaeological Site	Historic and Prehistoric	Unknown
Lower Napa Valley					
Napa Valley Floor		18		3	349
Western Mountains		2			70
Angwin/Livermore Ranch Area		3			14
Eastern Mountains		5			117
Pope Valley		11			121
Central Interior Valleys		2			35
Southern Interior Valleys		15			24
Berryessa Area		6			99
Knoxville Area		1		1	70
Carneros		2			24
Jamieson/American Canyon		5			22
Napa River Marshes					2
<b>Total</b>		<b>70</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>947</b>

## HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES: MAP 14-2

The Napa County Conservation Division provided Jones & Stokes a GIS dataset of historical resources in Napa County and USGS topographic quadrangles with recorded sites that were not in the database. These sites were added to the database, and this revised dataset was updated using the records of additional historical sites found at the NWIC. Historic architectural sites that have not been evaluated (including significance for listing in the NRHP or CRHR) are listed as unknown.

The additional sites found during this process were mapped onto 1:24,000-scale USGS hardcopy topographic maps and labeled with the primary or trinomial number associated with the site. In addition, corrections were made to site locations and incorrect labels in the existing County dataset.

The new resources were then transferred into a GIS dataset using on-screen digitizing on scanned 1:24000-scale USGS topographic maps. The existing dataset and additional sites were combined into a single dataset. Four additional fields were added to the existing GIS attribute table: the primary number prefix (P-28-), primary number, trinomial prefix (CA-NAP-) and trinomial number. The primary and trinomial numbers are identification numbers used by the NWIC to identify individual sites. At this time, it has not been possible to make determinations among sites that have been listed in the NRHP or CRHR, those that are eligible for listing on the NRHP or CRHR, and those that have simply been evaluated for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR and determined not significant. Additional research into each individual site record would be required to separate the resources into these categories. Based on this effort, a roster of historic properties that are located in Napa County and are listed in the NRHP, CRHR, or local or regional historic registers was created. This roster contains 1,635 previously recorded historic architectural features and structures (Table 14-2).

**Table 14-2.** Historic Architectural Features in Historic Resource Dataset

Evaluation Area	Number of Occurrences
Napa Valley Floor	1,471
Western Mountains	38
Angwin/Livermore Ranch Area	5
Eastern Mountains	34
Pope Valley	52
Central Interior Valleys	8
Southern Interior Valleys	1
Berryessa Area	1
Knoxville Area	5
Carneros Area	14
Napa River Marshes	3
Jamieson/American Canyon	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,635</b>



Architectural resources can include historic infrastructure, irrigation and sewer systems, and farm complexes, rock walls, foundations, bridges and anything resulting from human manufacture.

## CULTURAL SENSITIVITY: MAP 14-3

To determine areas of sensitivity for architectural structures and associated resources, there are many resources that are obvious to the naked eye and others that may be obscured by overgrown vegetation, landscaping, and new development. Architectural resources can include historic infrastructure, irrigation and sewer systems, and farm complexes, rock walls, foundations, bridges and anything resulting from human manufacture. Where human-made structures of any kind exist, an examination is required to determine whether it is possible that the structures have the potential to be more than 45 years old, and if so whether they might be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR. To determine sensitivity for prehistoric resources, Map 14-3 was developed using the existing database of previously recorded archaeological sites as currently mapped.

While Map 14-3 depicts the overall sensitivity for cultural resources within the County, this information is based on previously identified and inventoried resources. While it can be a useful tool in the broad sense, it is important to remember that there are many areas that have not been subject to survey, and previously inventoried sites should be revisited on a specific project level basis. Field surveys should be conducted early in the planning phase of all specific projects per state and federal regulations.

Maps 14-1, 14-2, and 14-3 all appear at the end of this chapter.

## METHODS AND APPROACH

For sensitivity analysis of archaeological resources within the County, the GIS-based cultural sensitivity dataset was created using a raster-based GIS analysis that used the distribution of known cultural sites in Napa County and their relationship with soils, slope, elevation, and distance to current water bodies. There were three steps to the analysis, as described below.

The first step was to identify the slope, elevation, and distance to streams in regards to the location of each cultural resources. This was accomplished by overlaying the cultural site map with the datasets for slope, elevation, and distance to streams. The results were used as a guide to divide the datasets for slope, elevation, and distance to stream into categories that could be ranked from 1 to 5, with 1 being areas where sites do not often occur and 5 being areas where sites are found frequently.

The second step in the analysis was to evaluate the soils. Because soils are a categorical data type, not a continuous data type, the frequency of cultural site occurrences were used. The center of each site was used to select the soil polygon for each cultural site. The frequency of cultural sites by soil type was calculated, and the resulting frequency was assigned to each soil type. The frequency of occurrences were ranked from 1 to 5 (same meaning as described in previous paragraph), and the ranking was assigned to the final dataset.

The third step was to add all of the datasets together using Environmental System Research Institute's Spatial Analyst at a 25-foot cell size. Each dataset was assigned the ranked values of 1 to 5 and added

together; the highest score possible was a 20. Areas in the County with high values are areas most similar to the cultural sites that have been mapped.

Table 14-3 lists the frequency of the archaeological sites across the landscape and the associated sensitivity ranks for potential presence of cultural resources.

**Table 14-3. Sensitivity Ranking for Archaeological Sites across the Landscape**

Distance to Streams (feet)	Rank	Elevation (feet)	Rank	Slope (%)	Rank	Frequency of Cultural Sites Occurring in a Soil Type	Rank
0–1,320	5	0–500	5	0–15	5	>= 20	5
1,320–2,640	4	500–1,000	4	15–20	4	>=15 < 20	4
2,640–3,960	3	1,000–1,500	3	20–30	3	>= 10 < 15	3
3,960–5280	2	1,500–2,000	2	30–40	2	>= 5 < 10	2
5,280–6,746	1	2,000–2,741	1	40–575	1	< 5	1

## RESULTS

### PREHISTORIC RESOURCES

Many regions of Napa County are highly sensitive for the presence of archaeological resources, due to the rich resources base and varied terrain available. Indigenous populations had access to the abundant floral and faunal resources in the river valleys, riparian areas and mineral resources, such as obsidian, from Napa Glass Mountain, which was a highly coveted trade item. Access to the coast was fairly easy and provided the prehistoric people of Napa a way to acquire coastal resources, such as shell for beads and marine food sources.

While the database created for this report remains broad, it is clear where the archaeological sites are most frequently situated, near a year round water source, at fairly low elevation and away from steep slopes and mountainous terrain. However, one must bear in mind that the locations where archaeological sites have been discovered are also the most desirable habitation places for modern day populations as well. Due to this fact, there has been a high occurrence of archaeological discovery where modern and historic peoples have had the highest impact. It is likely that numerous archaeological resources, such as special purpose hunting camps or resource procurement sites await future discovery in the less inhabited and explored corners of the County.

### HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES

European, American, and Mexican settlers have used the Napa County landscape since the early days of exploration. The level of sensitivity for the presence of historic architectural features and structures are directly related to the history of human use for homes, ranches, farms, infrastructure such as trails, roads, railroads, commerce, etc. Napa County is abundant with historic resources, many of which have

retained their integrity and therefore are potentially significant resources that should be considered for their importance to Napa County and throughout the planning process for new development and projects.

The map depicting the known historic resources within Napa County provides an excellent broad view of areas that are likely to contain historic structures and features, such as currently well developed areas, city and town centers, areas that encompass long-term ranching, and farming communities. As with the archaeological sensitivity map however, the map of historic resources reveals the general locations of resources that have previously been recorded due to development or interest in the area where they are recorded. In areas that have not been surveyed or subject to extensive human use to date, there likely exist numerous historic resources, yet to be discovered and studied.

## PREHISTORIC CONTEXT

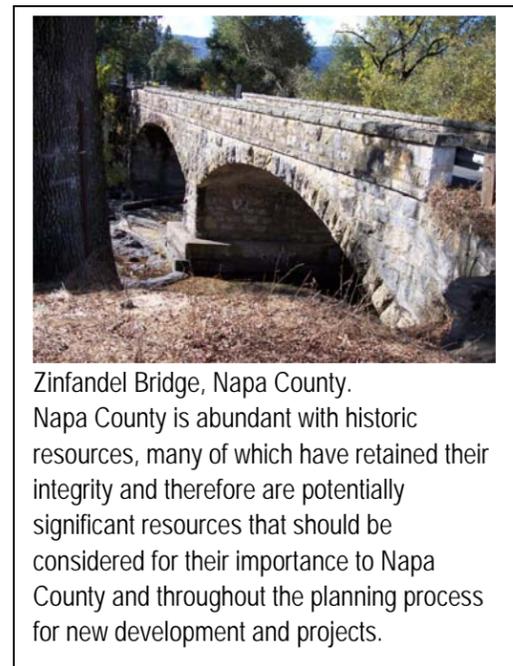
### EARLY ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN NAPA COUNTY

Nelson conducted the first recorded archaeological work in Napa County as well as in many other Bay Area communities in 1909. Nelson conducted extensive surveys and recorded many of the large shellmounds around San Francisco Bay. Nelson noted that the shellmounds in Napa County exhibited large concentrations of ash and earth, which suggest a broad subsistence base, unlike the shellmounds in the East Bay and on the coast, which contained primarily shellfish remains (Stewart 1982). There was minimal archaeological work in the years that followed, until the Napa region became the focus of research for professors and students of the University of California (UC), Berkeley, in the 1940s.

Early archaeological investigations in Napa County in the 1940s concentrated on excavation of large habitation sites. At this time, UC archaeologists conducted extensive survey and large-scale excavations. Heizer's 1953 *Archaeology of the Napa Region* presents a comprehensive summary of this work and remains the definitive document for early work in Napa County.

Some of the earliest and most prominent sites excavated in the Napa County are CA-NAP-1 (the Goddard site), CA-NAP-16 (the Suscol Creek site), CA-NAP-14 (the Las Trancas site), CA-NAP-39 (the Tulukai site), CA-NAP-131 (the Hultman site), and CA-NAP-129 (the Merriam site).

CA-NAP-1 was the subject of many decades of avocational archaeological investigations and was excavated by UC students in the late 1930s. In the upper portions of the site, there were concentrations of soft ashy midden and several cremations with associated grave goods. Deeper in the site, there were painted stone slabs, several burials, and many obsidian artifacts. Artifact analysis by Cook and Heizer (1965) and Bennyhoff (1950) suggest that this site was occupied for many thousands of years, spanning from the Middle Period (2500 Before Present [B.P.]–A.D 700) until the Late Period (A.D. 700–Contact) (Stewart 1982).



Zinfandel Bridge, Napa County. Napa County is abundant with historic resources, many of which have retained their integrity and therefore are potentially significant resources that should be considered for their importance to Napa County and throughout the planning process for new development and projects.

Archaeological Periods

Early Archaic – 6000 B.C. to 3000 B.C.  
 Middle Archaic – 3000 B.C. to 500 B.C.  
 Upper Archaic – 500 B.C. to A.D. 500  
 Lower Emergent – A.D. 500 to A.D. 1500  
 Upper Emergent – A.D. 1500 to Contact

Heizer excavated CA-NAP-16 in 1945. The site contained human remains throughout, an abundance of shellfish remains, obsidian points, *Olivella* beads, charmstones, numerous bone tools and stone mortars, and both cremations and burials, all of which date the occupation of the site to the Late Period (Stewart 1982).

UC students conducted excavations at CA-NAP-14 in 1947 under the supervision of Heizer. The site was composed of dark ashy midden with numerous obsidian flakes and mammal bone, but the artifact concentration was low. There was also a fixed bowl mortar (the first of its kind in the archaeological record), two burials, one cremation, and associated grave goods. Fredrickson (1973) later noted that the methods the students employed may have resulted in the loss of significant data from different temporal periods (Stewart 1982).

From the late 1940s to the mid- and late 1960s, American archaeologists were moving away from the presentation of simple culture histories based on sequences of diagnostic artifacts. The change to a cultural/theoretical approach came to be known as “New Archaeology.” The “new” archaeologists now wanted to know more than “when people were doing what” in prehistoric times. Researchers also wanted to know how and why people chose to organize, develop, modify, or discard certain modes of adaptation. Research themes shifted to focus on areas including food procurement (e.g., hunting vs. collecting); exchange/trade of ideas, stylistic items, raw materials, and other items (e.g., production specialization, shell beads, obsidian); interaction across cultural boundaries (e.g., alliances for economic/defensive purposes); and environmental knowledge (e.g., utility of particular gathering locations) (Hayes 2004).

In response to the desire to address confusing and sometimes conflicting classificatory terms and the burgeoning new directions for research, Fredrickson took on the obvious need to revise the Central California classification system and to synthesize the state of current knowledge in central California archaeology. He produced a dissertation proposing two sets of related terms and drew north Coast Ranges archaeology into a clear relationship with central California and San Francisco Bay (Hayes 2004).

Artifacts recovered from sites and eventually larger spatial units (e.g., localities and districts) are used to define prehistoric peoples adaptive mode or “pattern.” As more data become available, we should be able to define subsets (i.e., phases and aspects) of the pattern, thereby enhancing our understanding of the variety of a given pattern across space. In Fredrickson’s scheme, time is deliberately pushed to the background, although control of the temporal factor remains as crucial as ever in order to define components and assemblages or determine which precedes or follows the other. By making adaptation in all its various forms the prime objective, with considerations of the temporal framework kept in perspective, we work toward a clearer picture of human behavior.

During the Early Archaic Period (6000 to 3000 B.C.), subsistence strategies were thought to be focused on both hunting and the processing of hard seeds, as suggested by large numbers of projectile points and the presence of milling slabs in occupation sites. Fredrickson (1974:49), in his early work, suggested that the period be characterized by a semi-sedentary lifestyle. Other researchers think these people pursued their subsistence activities as “mobile” groups (Wickstrom 1986:25). Not only did True,

Baumhoff, and Hellen (1979) feel that this period was characterized statewide by high mobility, but also by a reliance on casual artifacts (Hayes 2004).

The ensuing Middle Archaic Period (3000 to 500 B.C.) is extremely problematic in regard to the adaptive mode. Although a stylistic change of artifacts (e.g., from wide-stem to concave-base projectile points) is evident, no concurrent settlement shift has been documented. The appearance of the mortar and pestle suggests, however, that new lifeways were being pursued. Fredrickson originally proposed a shift to sedentism during the Middle Archaic Period that corresponded with adoption of the mortar and pestle and the arrival of Penutian speakers into central California. The Berkeley Pattern was thought to represent this new adaptation, with the Borax Lake Pattern being a manifestation of the older, more mobile lifeway. Both patterns may have co-existed in the southern north Coast Ranges in the Middle Archaic Period (Hayes 2004).

Between 500 B.C. and A.D. 500, major changes in artifact inventories and settlement locations are apparent. According to Wickstrom (1986:20), these changes signify the onset of a sedentary adaptive mode in which both hunting and acorn collecting played essential roles. This is the same shift that Fredrickson originally associated with the appearance of the Berkeley Pattern during the Middle Archaic Period, but the hydration data organized by Wickstrom has produced a refinement in the temporal placement of these traits. In his most recent chronological scheme, Fredrickson (1984:485) shows the Berkeley/Borax Lake Pattern co- existence during the Upper rather than Middle Archaic Period (Hayes 2004).

The Lower Emergent Period (A.D. 500 to A.D. 1500) appears to represent a continued population expansion (suggested by a slight increase in the number of sites occupied) concurrent with development of the bow and arrow. Fredrickson (1974) felt this sub-period also included regularized exchange and the beginnings of stratified social organization.

Regulation of exchange by a managerial elite and craft specialization during the Upper Emergent Period (A.D. 1500 to contact) evinces a high degree of economic sophistication. This period also marked a noticeable decline in both the number of sites inhabited and the amount of obsidian present at sites. Amaroli (1982a) proposed three alternative explanations for this apparent decline. First, craft specialization decreased flaked stone debris by restricting the number of people working with obsidian. Second, a managerial elite controlled subsistence activities, resulting in consolidation of scattered hamlets into a few major villages. Third, population decline occurred because of exposure to European diseases reaching California before the Europeans themselves, resulting in decreased obsidian use and fewer sites (Hayes 2004).

## RECENT RESEARCH IN NAPA COUNTY

Research after Fredrickson’s focused on development of refined local sequences using of the obsidian hydration method. Origer (1982) presented a temporal ordering of projectile points from Sonoma, Marin, and Napa Counties along with the micron ranges for the time periods and cultural patterns proposed by Fredrickson in 1973. In his 1984 chronologies for the Sonoma and Napa districts,

Fredrickson used hydration and cross dating to rank materials into periods defined in years (Hayes 2004).

Recent archaeological investigations in Napa County for compliance with CEQA and NEPA have been conducted in response to the increasing level of development in the area. As a result of the nature of archaeological investigations in the Napa region, little comprehensive archaeological research has been conducted in Napa that has contributed to the overall prehistory of the area. Archaeological investigations have been limited in focusing on management goals and site-specific mitigation (Jaffke and Meyer 1998). The following compilation of sites is taken from Origer 1995: CA-NAP-261 (Jackson 1978), CA-NAP-14 (Beard 1991), CA-NAP-666 (Hayes 1984), CA-NAP-710/H (Dowdall 1991), CA-NAP-543 and CA-NAP-544 (Flynn 1979), CA-NAP-159 (Beard and Origer 1995), CA-NAP-36 (Deitz and Holson 1983), Bale Grist Mill State Historic Park (Felton 1978; Alvarez, Hayes, Praetzellis and Praetzellis 1988), and CA-NAP-401 and CA-NAP-424.

Other recent and prominent archaeological investigations have been conducted at the following sites in Napa County: CA-NAP-916 (Jaffke and Meyer 1998), CA-NAP-911, CA-NAP-328, and CA-NAP-39 (Darcangelo et al 2000).

Test excavations at CA-NAP-916 revealed that this buried archaeological deposit was likely a special use or temporary encampment. Artifacts at the site consisted primarily of obsidian flaking debris and fire-affected rock (resulting from exposure to high heat). Other artifacts found here include charcoal, baked clay, imported cobbles, and the remains of carbonized seeds.

As stated, the recent prehistoric archaeological investigations in Napa County have all occurred in response to the continued development and growth of the region. Research questions continue to focus on questions of chronology of different occupations and adaptations of the prehistoric populations in the various areas of Napa County. Archaeologists are currently primarily concerned with the following research questions.

- In what activities was the prehistoric population engaging at a particular site, and what was the function or main purpose of the site?
- Was the site occupied for more than one time period?
- What evidence is available to indicate travel and trade networks?
- Is there evidence for social or technological change?
- How does a site relate to the surrounding sites in terms of settlement patterns and seasonal lifeways?
- Does the site have a necessary degree of integrity to make it eligible for listing in the NRHP under criterion D (the potential to yield important information)?

Aspects of the archaeological record and methods of analysis that can help answer these questions include the presence of temporally diagnostic artifacts and milling equipment, conducting obsidian hydration dating and sourcing methods, examination of artifact manufacturing techniques, carbon dating from hearth and fire features, and examination of burials and associated artifacts.

Many of the recent archaeological investigations have aided in the understanding of the prehistoric people who inhabited the Napa region and have begun to answer many of the current research themes. Recent archaeological investigations throughout the region have advanced our knowledge of the climate natural environment, as well as the adaptive strategies used by the prehistoric cultures. Archaeological method and theory have made understanding the adaptive processes of the prehistoric cultures more accessible through such techniques as the study of obsidian hydration dating techniques, trace element analysis, and radiocarbon dating (Moratto 2004). Archaeologists are also examining innovative techniques in tool manufacture and subsistence strategies through the study of material remains recovered from archaeological sites throughout the Napa region. However, as discussed above, current archaeological investigations have been limited to site-specific mitigation goals, not to the contribution of knowledge to the overall prehistory of the region.

## ETHNOGRAPHIC CONTEXT

The ethnographic information presented in this document is based on the work of several ethnographers who specialized in ethnographic information for California and the Bay Area. Sources include Kroeber's early ethnographic work in 1925 (Kroeber 1925), Heizer's *Archaeology of the Napa Region* (Heizer 1953), overviews of the Wappo and Patwin groups by Sawyer and Johnson (Sawyer 1978; Johnson 1978), and Milliken's comprehensive research regarding the ethnography of the Native Americans of the Bay Area based upon mission records (Milliken 1995). In this context, the term *ethnography* refers to the study of the Native American people and their culture based on primary sources of historical records and documents and interviews with descendants of the Native American people who were indigenous to the region.

## FIRST INHABITANTS

The earliest evidence for human occupation is derived from obsidian hydration reading from the Napa Valley. Artifacts indicate that the earliest dates for Napa Valley are approximately 5,000 years ago (Bennyhoff 1994). Although unsubstantiated information indicates that habitation dates may reach several thousand years earlier, review of present literature for the Napa region provides scant evidence for these early occupations.



Exhibition of obsidian arrowheads.

## TRIBAL GROUPS

Archaeological record shows that the Napa region was inhabited in prehistoric times primarily by the Wappo, Lake Miwok, and Patwin tribal groups. The major differences between the Native American groups who inhabited the region were the origins of their specific tribal languages and territorial boundaries. However, the lifeways, technologies, subsistence strategies, and settlement patterns of the groups were very similar in nature and therefore are discussed together.

### WAPPO

Wappo is a dialect of the Yuki language, which also includes Yuki, Coast Yuki, and Huchnom. Wappo is also the name given to the Wappo-speaking people by the Spanish. The word *Wappo* is derived from the Spanish word *guapo*, which means brave. This name apparently originated from the Wappo resistance to the infusion of Europeans in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries into their territory in the Napa Valley (Heizer 1953). The Wappo dialect appears to have diverged considerably from the other dialects, suggesting that the Wappo-speaking people operated more freely from the other groups and also may have been separated temporally by 500 years (Heizer 1953). The Wappo language was influenced by languages of surrounding groups, including the Lake and Coast Miwok, Southern Pomo, and certain Wintun groups (Sawyer 1978).

The Wappo dialects were spoken in a territory that consisted of two divisions. The small division existed in just a 5-square-mile radius, south of Clear Lake. The larger division extended from just north of Napa and Sonoma in the south to Cloverdale and Middletown in the north (Figure 14-1). Wappo territory extended farther in summer, as there is evidence that the Wappo made annual summer trips to Clear Lake and the Pacific Ocean. The permanent habitation site south of Clear Lake in the smaller division may have been a result of such annual summer trips (Sawyer 1978).

Both ethnographic information from Elmendorf (1963) and archaeological evidence from Heizer's extensive research in Napa suggest that the Wappo may have been among the first settlers and groups to use the Napa Glass Mountain area around 2000 B.C. (Heizer 1953). However, the Wappo appear to diverge from neighboring groups such as the Pomo and other Yuki-speaking peoples physically and linguistically. Later in Wappo history, the Wappo were clearly influenced by the surrounding cultures and languages. Evidence points to the possibility that differences among the surrounding groups were a result of Wappo migration into the area. The Wappo were generally a minority in their region, but they appeared to have maintained generally good relationships with neighboring groups with some exceptions (Sawyer 1978).

The sociopolitical unit of the Wappo was the village, which was generally located along a creek or another water source and included either one or two sweathouses, depending on the size of the village. Although Kroeber claims that the population of the Wappo never exceeded 1,000 people (Kroeber 1925), later evidence suggests that the Wappo had a minimum of seven villages in the Geyserville area; the population of Wappo in this region alone may have exceeded 1,500 people (Sawyer 1978).

The Napa region was inhabited in prehistoric times primarily by the Wappo, Lake Miwok, and Patwin tribal groups. These groups shared similar lifeways, technologies, subsistence strategies, and settlement patterns.

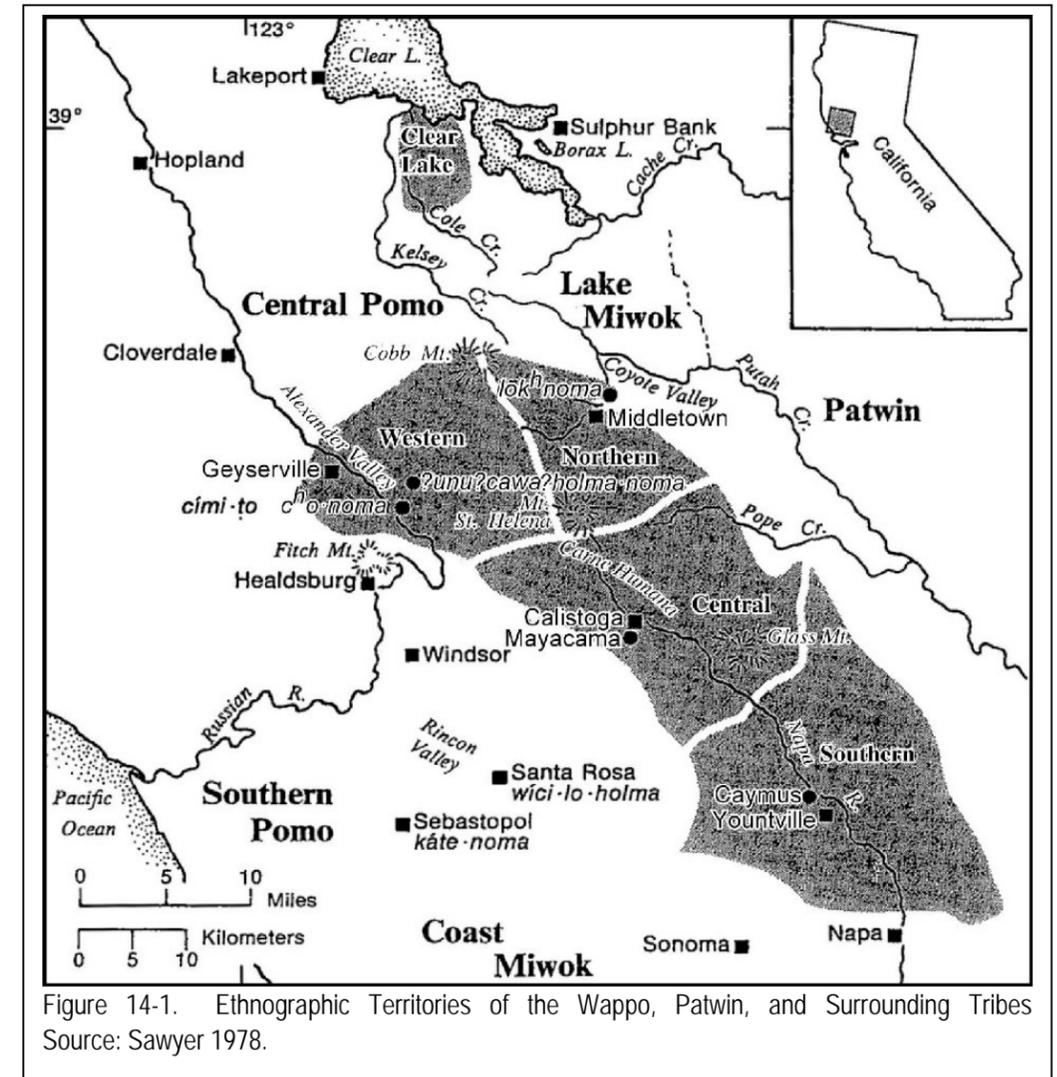


Figure 14-1. Ethnographic Territories of the Wappo, Patwin, and Surrounding Tribes  
Source: Sawyer 1978.

The Wappo's unsuccessful battle against the Spanish is evident in the mission records of the period. Most Wappo from all territories were brought to the Mission at Sonoma between 1823 and 1834, and many of the remaining Wappo were used as labor (Sawyer 1978). Wappo villages that were represented at the mission include Canijolmano, Caymus, Chemoco (Mixed Wappo and Patwin), Huiluc, Locnoma, Mayacama, and Napa (Milliken 1995).

In 1854, the Wappo of the Russian River Valley, whose population likely included Wappo from territories within Napa County, were moved to a reservation in Mendocino. Within 2 years, nearly half of the population had died; the reservation was closed in 1867 (Sawyer 1978). In 1855, according to Yount, approximately 500 Wappo remained in the Napa Valley (Sawyer 1978).

## LAKE MIWOK

The Lake Miwok spoke the Penutian language, and their native territory was geographically isolated from other Miwok groups located to the south. They were, however, in regular contact with their neighbors of different linguistic origins, such as the Wappo, Patwin, and Eastern and Southeastern Pomo. The Lake Miwok language is related to that of the Coast Miwok of Marin County and coastal Sonoma County and the Eastern Miwok of the Sierra Nevada. The Miwok groups are also related to the Costanoan (Ohlone) group that occupied the area from San Francisco to Monterey County. The Lake Miwok inhabited an area that extended south from Clear Lake to Pope Valley, west to Cobb Mountain in Lake County (where they shared borders with the Pomo and Wappo) and east to Patwin territory (including Jerusalem Valley, Soda Creek, Putah Creek). The primary ruling village for the northern part of Lake Miwok territory was situated just south of Lower Lake, and the central village in the southern part of Lake Miwok territory was located in the Coyote Valley along Putah Creek (Levy 1978).

During European and American settlement in the early nineteenth century, many Lake Miwok were taken from their settlements and homes to work as laborers on ranches in the area; others were massacred. Kroeber estimates that the population of the Lake Miwok was no more than 500 individuals prior to European and American settlement. In 1841 the U.S. Census revealed the presence of only 41 people of Lake Miwok descent. The 1910 U.S. Census indicated that there were seven individuals remaining (Levy 1978).

## PATWIN

Portions of Napa County were once inhabited by the Patwin, who held an extensive region within north-central California. Patwin territory included the lower portion of the western Sacramento Valley, west of the Sacramento River from about Princeton in the north to Benicia in the south (Kroeber 1925). The Patwin were bordered to the north, northeast, and east by other Penutian-speaking peoples (the Nomlaki, Wintu, and Maidu, respectively) and to the west by the Pomo and other coastal groups. Within this large territory, the Patwin have traditionally been divided geographically into River, Hill, and Southern Patwin groups, although a more complex set of linguistic and cultural differences actually existed than is indicated by these divisions. Near the project area, the Patwin are believed to have reached the Carquinez/Suisun area by about 1,500 B.P. (McCarthy 1985).

The onslaught of Euro-American culture brought the end of Patwin culture. By 1871–1872, when Powers surveyed the state gathering ethnographic information, the Patwin culture appeared virtually extinct.

## WAPPO AND PATWIN CULTURE

Hayes and Siskin compiled the following information regarding the general settlement patterns, subsistence, and technology of the Wappo and Patwin for the Knight's Valley Section 106 report (Hayes 2004).

### GROUP ORGANIZATION

As with most of the hunting-gathering groups of California, the 50- to 150-person "tribelet" represented the basic social and political unit of both the Wappo and Patwin. Typically, a triblet chief would reside in a major village in which ceremonial events were usually held. The status of such individuals was inherited patrilineally among the Patwin, although village elders had considerable power in determining who actually succeeded to particular positions. Apparently, a Patwin chief had more authority than his counterparts in many of the other central California groups (McKern 1922; Kroeber 1925). The Wappo village chief was either elected or appointed, and generally rejected the tendency to impose authority over other members of the group. Whether the chief was man or woman, the chief's main functions in both groups included maintaining relationships with other villages and neighboring groups; overseeing internal operations of the village; directing ceremonies, medicine, and dances; and disseminating and receiving information (Sawyer 1978). Such individuals often decided when and where various fishing, hunting, or gathering expeditions would occur and similarly made critical decisions concerning more elaborate ceremonial activities. The chief also played a central role in resolving conflicts within the community or during wars, which occasionally broke out with neighboring groups.

### SUBSISTENCE

The acorn was the primary plant food, along with a variety of roots, bulbs, grasses, and other edible greens. Deer, elk, and antelope were the primary big game. Smaller game, such as rabbits, squirrels, and birds, was also important. Fish were caught but may not have been as important as terrestrial animals, which were abundant in the grassy valleys (Bean and Theodoratus 1978).

A variety of raw materials were available for the manufacture of hunting, gathering, and processing implements. Stone may have been the most important. The Wappo and Patwin, similar to every other Indian group in California, used stone in almost every aspect of their lives. Napa Glass Mountain, a regionally important obsidian site and quarry, and other local obsidian sources are situated within Wappo territory proper. Other major obsidian sources lay near the eastern and southern edges of the Russian River Subregion in the Clear Lake District (i.e., Borax Lake and Mount Konocti sources) and the Santa Rosa Locality (i.e., Annadel source).

### TECHNOLOGY

Obsidian was used for projectile points, knives, scrapers, drills, and many other tool types. Chert, found naturally throughout the north Coast Ranges, was also used for a wide range of tools, including projectile points, knives, scrapers, cobble tools, and other tools. This sedimentary stone was sometimes found in concentrations or outcrops that became quarry locations. More commonly, though, it was found in drainages and alluvial fans throughout the region as useable cobbles. Basalt was also

One explanation of the origin of the name *Napa* is that it was derived from the Patwin word *napo*, meaning house.



A variety of raw materials were available for the manufacture of hunting, gathering, and processing implements. Stone may have been the most important.

used for tool manufacture, quite often as heavy items that did not require detailed flaking, but it was not the preferred material. Men generally created the tools that were used in hunting large and small mammals. Women were generally thought to have a lesser role in stone tool manufacturing. Bone tools were generally made from bird and deer bone and antler. The Wappo used bone awls, needles, whistles (bird bone), perforators, and many other bone tools.

### TRADE AND TRAVEL

Trade or visits with people outside a given linguistic group's territory was also common during ethnohistorical times. The Pacific coast or San Francisco Bay would have been important for marine resources (e.g., surf fish, shell, salt). Inland locations or locations outside a group's territory also would have been important for food resources (e.g., acorns, grass seeds, waterfowl) or other raw materials (e.g., obsidian). Because Napa Glass Mountain obsidian was known for its high quality, it was a valuable trade commodity and spread to areas across the western states. This gave the Wappo strong trading power.

### COAST MIWOK

The Coast Miwok were also involved in frequent trade with the inhabitants of Napa County. The Coast Miwok language, a member of the Miwokan subfamily of the Utian family, is divided into two dialect groups: Western (Bodega) and Southern (Kelly 1978:414; Shipley 1978:84). The Coast Miwok territory extended from Duncan's Point on the Sonoma County coast to the end of the Marin County peninsula (Kroeber 1925). To the east, Coast Miwok territory extended as far as midway between the Sonoma and Napa Rivers (Kelly 1978).

Some of the main tribelets in Coast Miwok territory included the Omiomi, Alaguali, Olompali, Petaluma, Tamal, and several others. The Alaguali tribelet was located on the marshland borders of the northern shores of San Pablo Bay, northeast of the Omiomi tribelet in Novato (Milliken 1995:250). The Olompali tribelet was located northwest of the Omiomi tribelet in an inland valley. The distinction between tribelet territories is sometimes difficult to ascertain.

Coast Miwok sociopolitical organization did not extend beyond the village. Larger villages had a chief, whose position was nonhereditary. Other important leaders included the woman chief and the *máien*. The woman chief appears to have been primarily a ceremonial leader who was involved in the Bird Cult and coordinated the Acorn Dance and Sünwele Dance. The *máien* was the head of the female ceremonial house and directed the construction of new dance houses, had wood hauled for festivals, supervised the preparation of foods for special events, sent invitations to dances, and sometimes selected dance performers (Kelly 1978:19).

Coast Miwok villages were usually located near major inland watercourses and sometimes along the coast. The villages were composed of several types of structures, including dwelling houses, sweathouses (in larger villages), and dance houses (in larger villages).

The Coast Miwok subsistence strategy focused on the coast and adjacent inland areas (e.g., throughout Napa County) for much of the year, where salmon and other fish, deer, crab, kelp, seeds, mudhens, geese, mussels, and clams were available. During summer, the focus of hunting and plant-gathering activities shifted to the hills, where rabbit, bear, elk, deer, squirrels, gophers, seeds, greens, and acorns were plentiful. Acorns were pounded into meal, leached, and boiled with hot stones to make mush; tanbark acorns were preferred. Adult men smoked tobacco, which was gathered along Healdsburg and Santa Rosa Creeks (Kelly 1978:415–417; Heizer and Elsasser 1980).

Coast Miwok technology consisted of items fashioned from wood, stone, shell, and animal materials. The Coast Miwok polished and sometimes perforated stone for use as hunting and fishing charms. Hunters used long obsidian blades as charms when hunting bear. Obsidian was obtained from the Wappo for manufacturing butchering knives and arrow points. Coast Miwok traded clamshell disk beads to the Wappo in exchange for unworked obsidian. General utility knives were made from green chalcedony. Women made basketry, and men made willow containers for hunting implements, as well as burden baskets and mortar hoppers. (Kelly 1978:417–418.)

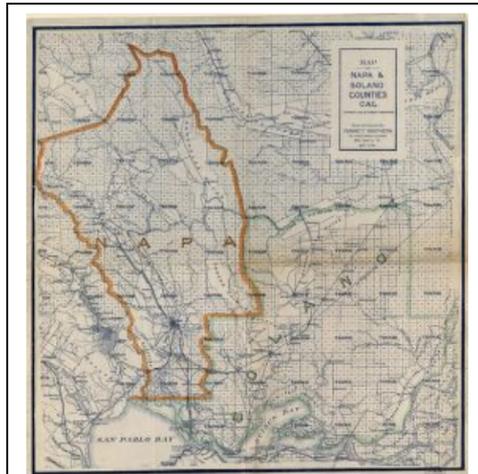
Many of the Coast Miwok were taken to San Francisco Mission Dolores, established in 1776; Mission San Jose de Guadalupe, established in 1797; and Mission San Rafael Arcangel, established in 1817, to be converted. Large groups were taken, ranging in size from approximately 40 to 150 tribal members at a time (Milliken 1995). After which time, their numbers decreased rapidly, as did all Native American populations throughout the Bay Area and California.

## HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The following historical context has been adapted from previous Napa County contexts prepared John F. Hayes in 2004 and Jennifer Ferneau et al. in 2000 (Hayes 2004; Ferneau et al. 2000) as well as information from Hoover 1990.

### EARLY HISTORY

Napa County was one of the original 27 counties created when California became a state in 1850. The name is derived from a tribe of Native Americans that once inhabited the area. The City of Napa serves as the County seat. In 1823, the first recorded European explorers in the upper Napa Valley, Don Francisco Castro and Franciscan Friar Jose Altimira, traveled through the area in search of a site for a new mission. They explored present-day Petaluma, Sonoma, and Napa before eventually settling on Sonoma as the new mission site (Hoover 1990).



Napa County, as mapped in 1908.



The Bale Grist Mill, a Napa County Historic resource

## RANCHO PERIOD

### RANCHO CAYMUS

George C. Yount was the first pioneer to settle in Napa County. Born in North Carolina in 1794, Yount arrived at Fort Yuma with a group of trappers known as the Wolfskill party in 1827. They departed Missouri and came to California in 1831 to hunt and trap sea otters. Yount eventually settled in San Rafael, where he worked at odd jobs in the region, including the Sonoma Mission and at General Vallejo's residence in Sonoma. In 1836, Yount was baptized as Jorge Concepcion Yount and became a Mexican citizen. He received the Rancho Caymus land grant in the Napa Valley, which included more than 11,000 acres, from the Mexican government. Yount built an adobe house and later a Kentucky-style blockhouse and gristmill on his property (Hayes 2004).

From 1836 to 1846, most of the rancho was used for open grazing for horses, cattle, and sheep. A lesser portion was used for cultivation, including wheat, which was the most popular crop at the time. Historic records indicate that by the late 1870s, some of the landowners who lived in the general area conducted multi-crop farming, consisting mainly of wheat, fruit orchards, and vineyards. Prune orchards were also historically cultivated throughout the valley (Hayes 2004).

In 1855, Yount laid out a town grid on his property, which he called Sebastopol. After Yount's death in 1865, a large remaining portion of his rancho (after allotments were made to relatives and assigned acreage cultivated by tenants) was subdivided into several blocks containing various-sized lots, which were then sold. The town was renamed Yountville sometime after his death (Hayes 2004).

### RANCHO CARNE HUMANA

Dr. Edward Turner Bale was another early settler in Napa County. He served as surgeon-in-chief of the Mexican army in Alta California. After marrying General Vallejo's niece Maria Ignacia Sobrantes in 1839, Bale was granted almost 18,000 acres, just north of Yount's property, called Rancho Carne Humana. Bale commissioned the building of a gristmill just north of Mill Creek. The gristmill, with a granary nearby, was used to grind the corn and wheat for northern valley farmers. Wheat continued to be an important crop through the 1860s, when much of the exported hay harvested in Napa County was shipped to England (Hayes 2004).

Other settlers during this period included Ralph L. Kilburn, Thomas Kittleman, Florentine Kellogg, and Sarah Graves Fosdick. In July 1847, Fosdick opened the first school in Napa Valley and the second American school in California (Hayes 2004).

### RANCHO CATAFULA

Joseph Ballinger Chiles was amongst the first Americans to settle in California in the early 1840s. In the 1840s and 1850s, he made several journeys between California and Missouri. Chiles and his party blazed several trails across the Sierra Nevada on early expeditions. In 1844, Chiles obtained title to

Rancho Catafula, which was located in the valley that later bore his name. For decades, the valley was used to graze both cattle and horses (Hayes 2004).

Chiles built an adobe house on Rancho Catafula in 1846 and settled down to farm the land and raise Missouri mules and Durham cattle, for which he became well known. Chiles also built a gristmill on the rancho in 1846, which was among the first built in northern California. The mill was in operation until the 1880s, producing nine barrels of flour daily as the demand for commodities skyrocketed during the Gold Rush in 1849. Chiles also manufactured whiskey until the late 1870s under the Catafula label, touted as a sign of excellence (Hayes 2004).

### MALLACOMES RANCHO

The history of Mallacomes Rancho, a portion of which extends into Napa County, began with the settlement of Jose de los Santos Berryessa, former Alcalde of Sonoma under General Vallejo in Knights Valley. Micheltorena approved the formal grant of the Mallacomes Rancho, or Muristal y Plan de Agua Caliente (about 17,754 acres), to Berryessa in 1843 as a reward for serving the Mexican governor (Hayes 2004).

In 1850, after California became part of the United States, the majority of Spanish settlers (including Berryessa) living in the new state returned to Mexico. In 1853, Thomas B. Knight purchased a large portion of Berryessa's rancho and named it Rancho Muristood. Knight had participated in the Bear Flag Revolt led by Colonel Fremont and included a number of other Napa Valley settlers. Knight's rancho eventually became known as Knights Valley (Hayes 2004).

## EARLY AMERICAN SETTLEMENT

The following section is based on information from a website dedicated to the history of the Napa Region ([www.cagenweb.com/napa/2napa\\_hist.htm](http://www.cagenweb.com/napa/2napa_hist.htm)).

Napa County was created in 1850. It was named after Napa Valley. The word napa is of Indian derivation and has been variously translated as "grizzly bear," "house," "motherland," or "fish." Of the many explanations of the name's origin, the most plausible seems to be that it is derived from the Patwin word napo, meaning house.

On January 4, 1850, a committee of California's first constitutional convention, chaired by General Vallejo, recommended the creation of 18 counties: Benicia, Butte, Fremont, Los Angeles, Mariposa, Monterey, Mount Diablo, Oro, Redding, Sacramento, San Diego, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Jose, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Sonoma, and Sutter.

In the 1830s, the Napa Valley became one of the first in California to be settled by American farmers. When California was granted statehood in 1850, the Napa Valley was in the territory of California, district of Sonoma. In 1850, when counties were first being organized, Napa became one of the original 27 counties of California with Napa City (later shortened to Napa) as the County seat.



The Gold Rush of the early 1850s caused Napa City to grow. After the first severe winter in the gold fields, miners sought warmer refuge in the young city. There was plenty of work on the cattle ranches and in the lumber industry.



Historic Christian Brothers Winery

By 1870, Euro-Americans had inhabited the Napa Valley and the Native Americans who once roamed freely were wiped out by smallpox and other introduced diseases. In 1848, Nathan Coombs laid out Napa City on property he acquired from Nicholas Higuera's Rancho Entre-Napa, an 1836 Mexican land grant.

The Gold Rush of the early 1850s caused Napa City to grow. After the first severe winter in the gold fields, miners sought warmer refuge in the young city. There was plenty of work on the cattle ranches and in the lumber industry. Sawmills in the valley were cutting timber that was hauled by horse team to Napa City, where it was then shipped out via the Napa River to Benicia and San Francisco.

The Napa Valley is now known mostly for its premier wines. At the start of the industry, Euro-American settlers planted vineyards with cuttings supplied by Catholic priests from Sonoma and San Rafael. In 1861, Riesling cuttings were introduced to the valley. From these small beginnings, the Napa Valley has become noted as one of the premier winemaking regions of the world.

## VITICULTURE INDUSTRY

In California, the Spanish and then Mexican missions are credited with planting the first grapevines and making the first wines, initially for sacramental and then general use. Although these vines produced abundant fruit, the resulting wine was described as bland and heavy, with a high sugar and alcohol content. The first grape vines grown in the Napa Valley are credited to George Yount, who in 1838 planted table grapes. Production increased between 1845 and 1847, when William Nash and F. E. Kellogg planted orchards and vines near Bale Mill and sold their products in San Francisco. Little effort was made to improve the variety of mission grapes, growing techniques, or winemaking process until the mid-1850s, when Agoston Haraszthy concentrated his efforts on these goals. He is credited with introducing zinfandel into California in 1852. He also planted additional European varietals in the Napa Valley in the 1860s. During this time, the United States market for California wines was generally based on inexpensive price, rather than a sophisticated palate (Ferneau et al. 2000).

In 1865, France and Spain experienced an outbreak of phylloxera, with wine production reduced by half. Vineyards in the United States were initially unaffected and for a brief time profited from Europe's misfortune. The California legislature removed the tax from wines in 1866 to encourage the industry and provide opportunities for those abandoning unprofitable gold mining ventures. In addition, the construction of the Napa Valley Railroad in 1868 increased the marketing potential for grain and grape growers, allowing easy shipment of their crops to Napa and then via steamer to San Francisco and beyond. These changes created a large impact on the burgeoning Napa Valley wine industry and settlement in the region (Ferneau et al. 2000).

The 1870s marked a period of tremendous growth in the Napa Valley wine industry, with the number of wineries between Calistoga and Oakville doubling from 15 to 30. Wine production employed more workers than any other form of California agriculture, leading to an increase in the use of Chinese laborers. Dozens of Chinese laborers arrived in the valley to build the Napa Valley Railroad and remained to work in viticulture (Ferneau et al. 2000).

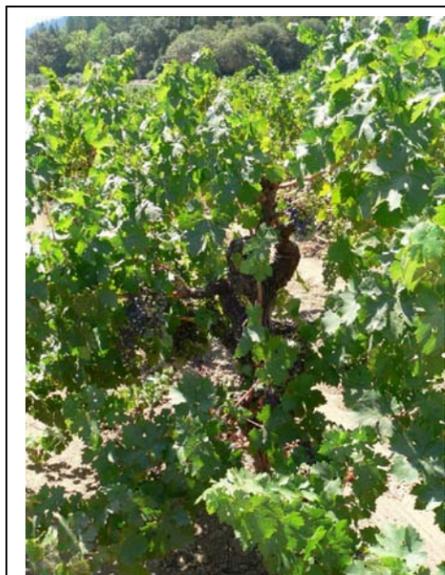
Napa Valley growers started focusing on improving the taste of their product, which was enhanced by the use of underground wine cellars that provided constant temperature. An economic depression in the mid-1870s and a phylloxera outbreak in the Napa Valley affected the direction of winemaking by eliminating many struggling wine businesses. By the mid-1870s, grapes had become a major crop as wheat declined and agricultural diversity was on the increase. St. Helena became the focal point of wine growing in the Napa Valley (Ferneau et al. 2000).

By the late 1870s and early 1880s, overproduction of wine, the poor quality of the product, and a tax on brandy posed serious challenges for winemakers in the Napa Valley. To face these challenges, wine growers gradually replace old or diseased vines with a variety of the best European varietals. With experience, growers extended their vineyards into hillier terrain, where vines were less affected by hard valley frost, and planted other varieties, such as cabernet sauvignon, cabernet franc, and merlot. While total output varied over the years, California saw a relatively steady increase in wine production. With 4 million gallons of new wine in 1877 increasing to 17 million in 1888, Napa County was producing as much wine as the United States was importing from other countries (Ferneau et al. 2000).

In the early 1890s, a phylloxera infestation seriously affected half of the vineyards in Napa County. Wine production fell from roughly 5 million gallons in 1890 to 2 million gallons in 1892. A native eastern United States grapevine resistant to phylloxera was used as rootstock for grafting the European varietal vines; by the mid-1890s, the wine industry was beginning to re-establish itself as an important agricultural industry (Ferneau et al. 2000).

While viticulture remained the dominant agricultural activity in the valley in the late 1800s, agricultural diversity began to increase in response to the problems that faced the wine and wheat industries. Fruit growing (mostly apples and peaches) was a major enterprise in the late nineteenth century. By the 1880s, olives and prunes also became important tree crops; by the turn of the century, prunes had become the main fruit crop in Napa Valley. The wine industry had another setback with the San Francisco earthquake of 1906 because San Francisco was California's center for shipping, trading, and cellaring of wine. The California Wine Association alone lost more than 9 million gallons of wine in the earthquake (Ferneau et al. 2000).

The industry rebounded once again, only to be dealt another more serious blow—Prohibition, established by the 18th Amendment to the Constitution in January 1920. A few viticulturists survived by producing limited amounts of wine for medicinal, sacramental, or cooking purposes. Creative ways to acquire wine were enlisted, with local doctors prescribing wine to cure ills and families taking up at-home winemaking, which was still legal if a family produced 200 gallons or fewer annually. Among those that survived was the Christian Brothers, a religious teaching order of the Roman Catholic Church that moved its winemaking operation from Martinez to Mont La Salle in the Napa Valley in 1932 and purchased the Greystone Cellars in 1950. The wine industry did not recover until the 1950s, after the Great Depression and World War II (Ferneau et al. 2000).



The Napa Valley is known mostly for its premier wines. The viticulture industry was started with cuttings supplied by Catholic priests from Sonoma and San Rafael.

## CONCLUSIONS AND REPORT UPDATE RECOMMENDATIONS

This section is presented to provide direction to Napa County regarding future work to refine the information included in this document to maximize its utility and effectiveness. The scope of this document allowed Jones & Stokes to create a baseline database and limited contextual background regarding existing archaeological, historical, and architectural resources that are presently recorded within Napa County.

### CULTURAL RESOURCES

The goal of this document is to provide a summary of prehistoric and ethnographic background information for Napa County. This information is appropriate for use in cultural resource setting sections for all types of projects that will be conducted in Napa County and should be useful for use in environmental impact reports, initial studies, and the general plan update.

There are many unique archaeological resources in Napa County, and the ethnographic record of the Patwin, Wappo, Coast Miwok and all those with whom they interacted just begins to show the cultural complexity that was in place at the time of European- American contact. Napa County also played a historically significant role in the development of California and the West. Many important figures of history and events that took place here have had far reaching implications for modern-day Californians. The record of significant historic properties within the County is extensive and will surely grow as more properties are identified and evaluated.

In addition, the regulatory requirements for conducting cultural resources investigations within Napa County, including the new SB 18, are presented so as to provide guidance and direction for applicants and the local Napa County and Cities for complying with CEQA for future development.

It is clear from the synthesis of information shown on the maps and in the datasets, that Napa County was a rich resource base and home to many thousands of Native Americans stretching back for thousands of years. The archaeological and broad historical record of the County are important resources significant not simply to California, but to North America. The regulatory requirements presented in this chapter should guide the conservation and treatment of these resources.

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The sensitivity analysis of prehistoric resources is designed to present information about where archaeological sites will likely be located across the landscape. This information can be useful as a broad planning tool for projects such as the general plan update and can communicate to developers and other project applicants whether a project location has a low or high level of sensitivity for the presence of archaeological resources. The sensitivity analysis is not, however, included to provide

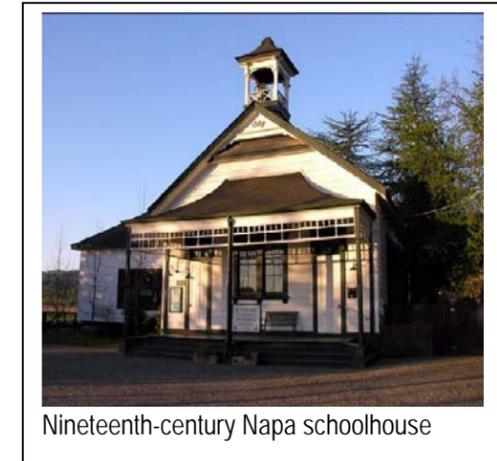
either a comprehensive or long-term gauge regarding where there is the need for specific project level investigations.

The following list includes recommendations for the continuing utility of the archaeological database.

- Develop in-depth ethnographic contexts for small localities within Napa County that discuss intergroup relationships and relations with European, Mexican, and American settlers from the time of contact through the twentieth century.
- Develop additional prehistoric studies that provide detail regarding Native American settlement patterns across the landscape.
- Develop a cultural landscape component within the discussion of archaeological, historical, and architectural resources.
- Maintain the cultural resources database by conducting record searches at the NWIC every 18 months to determine whether new sites have been located.
- Ensure that any archaeological investigations conducted within Napa County are reported and that the information is provided to the NWIC on an individual project basis.
- Ensure that field surveys are conducted by a professional archaeologist on an individual project basis, based on the list provided by the NWIC, if survey is required.
- Conduct consultation efforts with the NAHC and interested Native American individuals on an individual project basis, as required.
- Adhere to the guidelines set forth by SB18 regarding Native American involvement and consultation in the General Plan Update EIR- see detail in regulatory section at the beginning of this document.

### ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL RESOURCES

To serve the comprehensive and broad thematic needs of any future cultural resource investigations conducted within Napa County, the subject matter and detail of the context should be expanded to streamline report preparation efforts. Whereas the initial effort conducted by Jones & Stokes was scoped to be limited to information provided by Napa County, a more intensive study utilizing primary and secondary source information may expand the utility of the historic context. Themes researched and documented should be tailored to address those events of Napa County's history against which cultural resource evaluations can be reasonably measured for historic significance on a more localized level. Below is a list of proposed themes of more in-depth studies that would help to improve the context's utility.



Nineteenth-century Napa schoolhouse

- Contact period/exploration
- Mexican period, including various ranchos contained within Napa County
- Ethnic diversity regarding Chinese communities, Italian community
- California Gold Rush period, focused on local settlement, impacts, etc.
- Local silver mining (Mount St. Helena, etc.), cinnabar (mercury), and magnesite
- Annexation period, including any appropriate Bear Flag Revolt data because it took place largely in Sonoma
- City/town/county settlement and boundary development
- Early industrial development (Bale Grist Mill, etc.)
- Various agricultural practices in addition to viticulture, such as hops, prunes, orchard crops, and livestock.
- Commerce/labor distribution
- Transportation networks (railroads, river travel, and roadway development)
- Military and wartime/postwar County changes.
- Water use (mineral water, irrigation, water storage, and flooding)
- Infrastructure development (sewage, water, electricity, police, fire, hospitals, schools, etc.)
- Ethnic settlements/demographics
- Economic changes (depressions, boom periods)
- Tourism

The extrapolation of information regarding these themes with regard to Napa County will provide a background for the historic significance of existing resources, as well as expedite one of the most time-intensive components of any cultural resources study conducted within the County boundaries. The early identification and documentation of important historic themes within Napa County will facilitate quick, accurate determinations of eligibility and assist in the management of any future significant historic resources.

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