
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND EVALUATION REPORT
FOR
43400 HATHAWAY CROSSING
(APN 27-211-02)
POINT ARENA
MENDOCINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

prepared for

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prepared by

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INTRODUCTION

Denise and Andy Fisher have proposed a single-family dwelling and related improvements on a 24.25-acre parcel located approximately one mile northeast of the city of Point Arena in Mendocino County, California. The project includes the designation of 9.75 acres of conservation land for the Point Arena Mountain Beaver — listed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as an endangered animal in 1991 [see the Draft Habitat Conservation Plan (Fisher and Fisher 2006) for a complete discussion of the proposed project, findings, and requirements]. This report documents the archaeological survey conducted within the study area. The purpose of this archaeological study, in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, was:

- to identify and record archaeological sites within the study area;
- to make evaluations of significance;
- to recommend procedures for avoidance or mitigation of adverse effects to potentially significant cultural resources.

This study was completed by Heidi Koenig who has an M.A. in Cultural Resources Management, is a Registered Professional Archaeologist, and has seven years of archaeological experience throughout California. Koenig meets the Secretary of Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for archaeologist. A collapsed barn, five intermittent fencelines, and a short, poorly-defined road segment were recorded in the study area. The proposed project may have an adverse effect on those resources. The resources have been evaluated and were determined to be ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places, therefore, in accordance with Section 106, no further recommendations or actions regarding them are necessary.

STUDY LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The study area is located within the Mount Diablo Base and Meridian, Township 12 North/Range 17 West, Section 13, near the coastal city of Point Arena, in southwestern Mendocino County (Figures 1 and 2). The proposed project is located at 43400 Hathaway Crossing (assessor's parcel number [APN] 27-211-02).

Proposed Project

The HCP describes the proposed project (Fisher and Fisher 2006:12–13). Construction plans include a 1,493 square foot dwelling with a well, septic system, and leach field. A 12-ft. wide, 175-ft. long gravel driveway will be constructed to access the dwelling including the placement of a culvert and fill. A 10-ft. wide, 550-ft. long gravel road will be constructed, paralleling an overgrown road alignment, in order to access the existing barn. The adjacent collapsed barn will be cleared. A fenceline is proposed that will create a 3.5-acre pasture. Further fencing may be necessary to protect the proposed conservation areas.

Natural Environment

This section has been adapted from the Draft Habitat Conservation Plan by Fisher and Fisher (2006). The soils on the parcel are characteristic of “dystropepts, 30 to 75 percent slopes” – soils on side slopes of marine terraces (Rittiman and Thorson 1988). USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service describes this unit (#139) as soils formed in material derived from sandstone or shale. Dystropepts are shallow or moderately deep to bedrock and are well drained. A representative profile has a surface layer of dark grayish brown loam about 11 in. thick. The next layer is dark grayish brown very gravelly clay loam about 8 in. thick. Hard and soft, fractured shale is at a depth of about 19 inches.

Included in mapping are small areas of Abalobadiah and Vizcaino soils, areas of Rock outcrop, and areas of mass wasting along ocean bluffs. Also included are small areas that have slopes of 15 to 30 percent or 75 to 99 percent. Included areas make up about 25 percent of the total acreage of the unit. The percentage varies from one area to another.

Permeability and available water capacity are extremely variable in the Dystropepts. The effective rooting depth is limited by bedrock at a depth of 10 to 40 in. Surface runoff is rapid or very rapid, and the hazard of water erosion is severe or very severe.

The parcel is bisected by a tributary to Hathaway Creek, which is heavily vegetated with a willow riparian forest averaging approximately 200 ft. in width. The dense tree canopy (55 percent cover) is dominated by willows (*Salix lasiolepis* and *S. scouleriana*) at an estimated height of 20 ft. with an understory of stinging nettle (*Urtica dioica*), and salmon berry (*Rubus spectabilis*). The un-named tributary runs year around and has a small channel (estimated average width 4 ft. and average depth 1 ft.) exhibiting a bed of fine sediment intermixed with small gravel. Few rocks or cobbles are evident in the channel. It is a low gradient stream with no large woody debris. With the absence of suitable spawning and rearing habitat, it is unlikely to support anadromous fish.

Elevation ranges from 10 to 400 ft. above mean sea level. The average annual precipitation is 35 to 45 in., the average annual air temperature is about 53 degrees Fahrenheit, and the average frost-free period is 250 to 330 days.

The varied topography of the 24.25-acre parcel creates a rich mosaic of habitat types and plant associations that overlap and intergrade into one another. The land contains mixed habitat types and plant associations dominated by northern coastal scrub, willow riparian forest, closed-cone coniferous forest, and seasonal wetland. Areas of grassland are intermixed within the northern coastal scrub community.

Northern coastal scrub covers much of the moderate slopes. The open coastal scrub field on the south-facing slope is dotted with seeps, while the east and lower west facing slopes have tall, mostly closed overstories. Conifer stands contain Monterey cypress, Bishop pine, Douglas fir, and coast redwood. The redwood is in areas protected from salt spray. A willow-dominated riparian corridor of a tributary to Hathaway Creek bisects the parcel.

A total of 116 plant species were identified during the botanical survey. These included 83 native plants (72 percent) and 33 non-natives (28 percent) (see Appendix B in Fisher and Fisher 2006).

SOURCES CONSULTED

Records Search

Prior to field survey, a records search was conducted on 7 July 2006 at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System. The NWIC, an affiliate of the State of California Office of Historic Preservation, is the official state repository of archaeological and historical records and reports for a 16-county area that includes Mendocino County.

The records search and literature review for this study was done, (1) to determine whether known cultural resources had been recorded within or adjacent to the study area; (2) to assess the likelihood of unrecorded cultural resources based on archaeological, ethnographic, and historical documents and literature; and (3) to review the distribution of nearby archaeological sites in relation to their environmental settings. The records search consisted of examining all documented cultural resource records and reports within a 1/2-mile radius of the study area. State and Federal historical inventories were also reviewed. These inventories include the *Historic Properties Directory*, which combines the *National Register of Historic Places*; the *California Register of Historical Resources* (California OHP, updated 16 June 2006); and *Five Views: An Ethnic Historic Site Survey* (California OHP 1988).

The records search indicated that no archaeological sites have been recorded within a 1/2-mile radius of the study area. Peak & Associates, Inc. completed a cultural resource assessment of the Manchester-Point Arena Indian Rancheria in December 1980. At that time the Rancheria encompassed two parcels—one located 1/4-mile north of the study area and one located approximately 2 miles northeast of the study area. Several prehistoric archaeological sites were located and recorded in the further parcel; no cultural resources were located in the parcel 1/4-mile north of the study area.

Historic maps of Mendocino County and the Point Arena area were also reviewed. The 1943 USGS 15' Point Arena topographic quadrangle shows that two structures and a road segment were located in the study area. A third structure is located on the west side of the creek just outside the study area. A trail segment is also shown leading from the structures north to Harris Ranch Road.

Contacts

The Mendocino County Historical Society was contacted on 18 May 2006 about any concerns their organization may have in regards to historical sites within the study area. A response was received on 19 May 2006 indicating no information or concerns within the study area.

The Native American Heritage Commission was contacted on 18 May 2006 about any concerns their organization may have in regards to Native American resources within the study area. A

response was received on 26 May 2006. A record search of the scared land file did not indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate study area. A list of Native American individuals/organizations was enclosed. A contact letter indicating the area of the proposed project was sent to all listed. No response has yet been received at the time of this writing.

BACKGROUND

The following section is adapted from Shultz 2002.

Environment

The interaction of the Pacific Plate and the Continental Plate resulted in the creation of three physiographic features in the Point Arena area. These are (1) the uplifted marine terrace on which Point Arena is sited, (2) the San Andreas Fault, located approximately 3.5 miles to the northeast of Point Arena, and (3) the Coast Range Mountains, located immediately east of the fault line. Uplift of the marine terrace resulted in the creation of a rocky shoreline that is particularly inviting to a number of marine species, which were exploited by prehistoric and historic-period people. Arena Cove presented an area of respite from the rocky shores and cliffs that make up much of the coastline in this region, and allowed access to and from the sea. The proximity of the coast Range Mountains was an additional enticement to early settlers of Point Arena due to the abundant supply of timber available for harvesting and processing. On a seasonal basis, prehistoric people would have found the forest-covered mountains useful for a variety of reasons, not the least of which were shelter and food.

Prehistory

An analytic framework for the interpretation of Sonoma County prehistory is provided by Fredrickson (1974), who divided human history in California into three broad periods: the Paleoindian period, the Archaic period, and the Emergent period. This scheme used sociopolitical complexity, trade networks, population, and the introduction and variations of artifact types to differentiate between cultural units; the scheme, with minor revisions (Fredrickson 1994), remains the dominant framework for the prehistoric archaeological research in this region.

The Paleoindian period (10,000 to 6,000 B.C.) was characterized by small, highly mobile groups occupying broad geographic areas. No evidence of Paleoindian occupation has yet been recovered from Mendocino County, but the period is represented at Clear Lake by an archaeological culture termed the "post pattern," whose artifact assemblage includes fluted points, suggesting the use of atlatl technology, chipped-stone crescentics, and the absence of milling equipment. During the Archaic period, consisting of the Lower Archaic period (6,000 to 3,000 B.C.), Middle Archaic period (3,000 to 500 B.C.), and Upper Archaic period (500 B.C. to A.D. 1,000), geographic mobility may have continued, although groups began to establish longer-term base camps in localities from which a more diverse range of resource could be exploited. The addition of milling tools, obsidian and chert concave-base points, and the

occurrence of sites in a wider range of environments suggest that the economic base was more diverse. By the Upper Archaic, mobility was being replaced by a more sedentary adaptation in the development of numerous small villages, and the beginnings of a more complex society and economy began to emerge. During the Emergent period (A.D. 1,000 to 1,800), social complexity developed toward the ethnographic pattern of large, central villages where political leaders resided, with associated hamlets and specialized activity sites. Artifacts associated with the period include the bow and arrow, small corner-notched points, mortars and pestles, and a diversity of beads and ornaments (Fredrickson 1994; Gerike et al. 1996:3.11-3.17).

Ethnography

Point Arena is located within a region that was occupied, at the time of contact, by a population defined by Kroeber (1925) and McLendon and Oswalt (1978) as the Central Pomo. Early narrators and ethnographers have divided the larger Pomo population into seven linguistic groups, each of which spoke a distinctive language identified in terms of its geographic position relative to the other language groups: Northern, Northeastern, Eastern, Central, Southeastern, Southwestern (or Kashaya), and Southern (Barrett 1908). However, Gifford and Kroeber state:

what we call Pomo—the Indian had no word for it—refers to no definable cultural identity, but only to a sort of nationality expressed in speech varying around a basic type...There was therefore no Pomo culture except as an abstraction made by ethnographers and other white men. There was a series of highly similar but never quite identical Pomo cultures, each carried by one of the independent communities or tribelets [1939:119, in McLendon and Oswalt 1978:276].

The greater Pomo (the seven linguistic groups combined) were thought to be the second most populous group in California, having about 1,200 people as of the 1910 census, and an estimated pre-contact population of as many as 8,000 (Kroeber 1925:237).

Political organization among the Pomo not only varied between the larger groups, but also, in some cases, within each group, as each language group was made up of a number of socio-politically autonomous groups, which California ethnographers called tribelets. Central Pomoan political organization was similar to that of a parliamentarian system whereby minor chiefs, or “surrounding chiefs” (*malada chayedul*), elected, by general consensus, a “great chief” (*chayedul bate*). According to Kroeber the:

minor chiefs represented neither political nor geographical but consanguineous units; and they succeeded a near kinsman. Each body of blood kindred living in one spot had as its head one of the lesser chiefs, and the total of these formed a sort of council that cooperated with the head chief [1925:250].

Along the coast the Central Pomo, also called Boya (“bōyā”) or “westerners,” tended to establish their village centers at or near the mouths of rivers. The modern-day Manchester Rancheria was originally a village center sited at the mouth of the Garcia River and was called *pdáhaw* (McLendon and Oswalt 1978:281). These central villages consisted of several outlying villages,

each headed by a lesser chief, encompassing the central village, which was headed by the great chief.

Villages consisted of between 100 and 2,000 people comprising one or more bilaterally related extended kin groups (Bean and Theodoratus 1978:293; Kroeber 1925:228). The resources surrounding the village were, depending upon the group, subject to private ownership, as in the case of the Kacha (Northern Pomo) and the Yokaya, and Shokowa (both Central Pomo centered around present-day Ukiah), or were owned by the community with equal access for all its members (McLendon and Oswalt 1978:275–276). The Central Pomo had a fairly loose relationship with their neighbors, often venturing into the territories belonging to other Pomo or Yuki tribelets to hunt and gather, and allowing the same in return (Kroeber 1925:229). Conflict was rare and usually centered around individuals and their acts instead of political motives. Consequently, once retribution was enacted, life returned to normal.

Subsistence was varied and abundant. The natural resources of Mendocino County provided the Central Pomo with numerous sources of food; in fact Kroeber indicated that there are no references to famine in the myths or traditions of the Central Pomo (1925:238). The main staple was acorn, with seven species known to have been collected. Other food collected included buckeye nuts, seeds from 15 kinds of grasses, roots, bulbs, edible greens, seasonal berries, and dried seaweed or kelp. Large game, such as deer, elk, and antelope were hunted, as were rabbits, squirrels, and some birds. The typical weapon was the bow and arrow, the spear, and the club; bolas, nets, snares, and fish weirs were also used (Bean and Theodoratus 1978:290). Milling implements that were used to grind seeds and pound acorns were usually made of stone, but a hopper mortar, part basket and part stone mortar, was sometimes used. The pattern of subsistence required the exploitation of the whole of the tribelet's territory through the course of the year, with resource availability determining the locations of subsidiary villages and population densities. Thus, winters tended to bring together a maximum of the population, while summers tended to encourage the dispersal of the population.

With the arrival of the Spanish in North America in the 16th century, Indian groups began to come into contact with European influences, especially diseases. Beginning in the late 17th century and continuing into the early 19th century, Spain, and later Mexico, fortified its claim to western North America by founding a series of Missions along Baja and Alta California. The Central Pomo were relatively more fortunate than groups further south, as they tended to escape the reach of the missionaries, and therefore were not as severely impacted by the diseases that decimated other populations (McLendon and Oswalt 1978:281). By the 1880s, due to an increasing American population, much of the Pomo population in the Point Arena area had moved to the Point Arena Rancheria or to the Manchester Rancheria, located approximately two miles to the northeast of Point Arena (just north of the current study area) (Napoli and Lortie 1989:E32; McLendon and Oswalt 1978:281).

History

The late 15th and early 16th centuries saw a flurry of European exploration throughout the world for a variety of economic and political reasons. The first Europeans to encounter what was to become Mendocino County were Spanish explorers and traders in the 16th century.

Though debated, the name Mendocino appears to have been first used to honor Antonio de Mendoza, the first viceroy of New Spain. According to Padre Antonio de la Ascensión, who was on the Vizcaíno expedition of 1602–1603:

The reason was that when Don Antonio de Mendoza was viceroy of new Spain in 1542, he sent two ships to the Philippines...The first land seen [by them] returning by that latitude was this Cabo Mendocino, to which they gave the name in honor and remembrance of the viceroy [Gudde 1998:234].

From the late 17th to the early 19th century Spain, and later Mexico, fortified its claim to western North America by founding a series of missions along the Californias, beginning with the Mission San Bruno in Baja California Sur, in 1683, and completing the chain with the Mission San Francisco Solano, in Sonoma, California in 1823. With the transfer of power from Spain to Mexico as part of Mexican independence in 1821, pressure to secularize the missions and its property increased. The vast landholdings amassed by the Spanish mission system were eventually parceled out by various Mexican governors beginning in the 1830s. Land was granted to various individuals in order to reward them for their services to the government and the military, as well to serve as an incentive to Mexicans living elsewhere to populate these newly secularized lands. On 15 November 1844 Governor Manuel Micheltoarena granted Rafael García some nine leagues of land north of Fort Ross, between the Gualala River and the Mal Paso Creek, which he called “Rancho del Norte” to distinguish it from his grant in Marin County. Some time later García later sold his holdings to Don José Leandro Luco for \$10,000. With the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, the United States assumed control of Alta California, and required all Spanish and Mexican land grantees to justify the legitimacy of their claims. In 1852 García’s land grant came before the Board of Land Commissioners, which rejected the grant on the basis that it had not been confirmed by the Departmental Assembly of the Mexican Government. García appealed, and in 1857–1858 the grant was confirmed by the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California. The U.S. Attorney General appealed the District’s Court decision to the U.S. Supreme Court, and in 1861 the Court ruled in favor of the Attorney General and reversed the lower court’s decision. This allowed the U.S. Government to claim the land for itself, which then opened it to settlement. Many of the various squatters who were planning on such a decision by the government then began to file their claims to complete acquisition of the former García grant (Carpenter 1914:54; Gudde 1998:140; Hoover et al. 1990:192; Palmer 1880:369).

By the late 1850s a number of Americans had purchased or squatted much of the original García grant. One of the first was William Shoemake, who came to Point Arena in 1852 and purchased about 640 acres (Carpenter 1914:60). Another founding pioneer was Niels Iversen, a native of Denmark, who purchased 120 acres of Point Arena land (Oliff and Carlstedt 2005:15). A Mr. L. Wilsy erected the first building in what was to become Point Arena in 1859, which he stocked with goods and used as a store. Later that year Messrs. Land and Linderoos established another store, while S.W. McCullen established a saloon. The first wharf was built in 1866 by Mart T. Smith, who sold it to Messrs. Woodward and Chalfant in 1870. By 1875 the wharf was owned by C.R. Arthur (Carpenter 1914:55). In 1869 the Garcia Mill was established, and it was after this point that the town began to grow (Lorentzen 1997:55). By the height of the mill boom, Point

Arena was the “busiest town between San Francisco and Eureka, “ producing some 200,000 board-ft. of lumber per day (Carpenter 1914:54–55). At the time of Carpenter’s research, Point Arena was the main shipping port for the many agricultural and wood products produced in the surrounding region. Citing Wednesdays as “steamer days,” Carpenter noted that the town would be “full of teams bringing farm produce, butter, eggs, chickens, and travelers for the city” (1914:54). On 18 April 1906 the same shift in the San Andreas Fault that leveled significant portions of San Francisco also leveled many of the numerous towns lying near the fault line north of the city. According to Carpenter “[e]very business house in town was a junk heap; every brick totally destroyed; many wood homes badly damaged; the loss was estimated at \$100,000” (1914:61). Despite the near ruin of the town, Carpenter noted in 1913 that there were:

...nine saloons, three general stores, three confectionery stores, harness shop, two blacksmith shops, two barbers, one livery stable, one hardware store, three hotels (all under one management, one closed, and one used only for lodging purposes), butcher shop, and a millinery establishment, fire company, water works and electric lighting, and three churches, grammar school and high school [1914:54].

In 1908 Mendocino County, like many other unincorporated regions in California, was considering the issue of “local option” (whether or not to prohibit the sale and consumption of alcohol). Because the economy of Point Arena was largely based on housing and supplying itinerant lumbermen and hired ranch-hands, the prospect of becoming a “dry” town was considered by the local business establishment to be a very serious threat. The issue was put to a vote, and on 11 July 1908 Point Arena became an officially incorporated city, allowing the saloon and innkeepers to continue the sale of alcohol to the seasonal lumberjacks, millworkers, and ranch-hands who frequented the city, especially during the off-season (Carpenter 1914:54, 61).

In 1927 a kitchen fire erupted in the Grand Hotel, burning it and most of Point Arena’s business district (Napoli and Lortie 1989:E18). Once again the citizens came through and began rebuilding their city. Several of these replacement buildings bare the number 1928 as witness to the date of construction. Fabrication of replacement buildings throughout the downtown core continued up through the 1930s, as evidenced by the use of Art Deco and Art Moderne architectural styles.

The study area for this report was originally a part of the 120-acre parcel purchased by Neils Iversen. Iversen’s primary residence was in San Francisco, where he operated a lumber business. He also invested in shipping, was a hotel keeper, and owned a butcher shop (Oliff and Carlstedt 2005:216–217). Sometime in the late 19th or early 20th century, Iversen parceled his Point Arena property. According to Elmer Walker and Bessie Gillmore Halliday, two pioneer grandchildren born in the 1880s, the study area was known as the Mattox Ranch (Oliff and Carlstedt 2005:16–17). John Mattox is listed on the 1900 and 1910 U.S. Census as a carpenter. He owned his home and his neighbors included Iversen descendents and other locally established farmers and business owners.

The numerous ranches throughout the Point Arena area confirm the importance of the coastal California industry of sheep and cattle ranching. Alongside the lumber trade, ranching was essential for the area's economy. The access to shipping allowed for a lucrative commerce between the coast and the San Francisco Bay Area.

FIELD METHODS AND FINDINGS

Heidi Koenig, M.A. RPA conducted an on-foot survey on 20 July 2006. Access was limited due to thick vegetation and heavy ground cover. When possible, rodent backdirt piles or other pockets of bare earth were examined for cultural resources.

No prehistoric archaeological materials were observed in the study area.

A collapsed barn, a road segment, and five intermittent fencelines were recorded in the study area. A barn/equipment shed and adjacent standing structure were also recorded. The archaeological resources were recorded on Department of Parks and Recreation 523 forms (see Appendix A). Of the three structures shown on the 1943 USGS 15' Point Arena topographic quadrangle, the two structures represented within the study area are probably the equipment shed and the currently collapsed barn. The third structure shown on the map is on the opposite bank of the creek outside the study area.

The barn/equipment shed is approximately 40 ft. long by 26 ft. wide by approximately 15 ft. high. A concrete perimeter foundation supports the building. The redwood beams are milled and constructed with wire nails and staples. A small adjacent structure may have been used as a worker's cabin or storage/work facility. This building is one small room, approximately 24 by 15 ft. with a small, coverage front porch.

The collapsed barn is approximately 67 ft. long by 37 ft. wide. The structure appears to have undergone several alterations and rehabilitations. Some of the observable main framing includes rough-hewn timbers fitted with cut nails. Additional milled lumber was attached with wire nails. The barn was outfitted with electricity as evident from the wiring and fixtures. The shingles were attached with wire nails. The structure is completely collapsed and no observations could be discerned about framing detail or interior layout.

A short road segment, approximately 100 ft. long and 12 ft. wide, was recorded leading to the barn/equipment shed from the southwest. This is probably a segment of the road shown on the 1943 USGS map. The road is poorly-defined and could not be followed out due to heavy vegetation. The trail shown on the 1943 USGS map was not found during the survey.

A series of fencelines were also recorded within the study area. The fencelines likely represent a sequence of alterations to the larger boundary areas for raising sheep and/or cattle. Segment 1 is located on a hillside and is oriented east/west. The posts are split wood and 4-1/2 ft. high. Approximately five fence posts were observed. Three rows of 2-strand barbed-wire are attached to the posts with staples. Segment 2 is oriented east/west approximately 20 ft. north and parallel to Segment 1. The posts are milled wood 4 by 4s and are 4 ft. high. One row of 2-strand barbed-wire is attached to the posts near the top with staples and wire nails. A 1 by 6 in. crossbeam is

attached near the center of the posts. Approximately seven fence posts were observed. Segment 3 is oriented northeast/southwest approximately 30 ft. west of Segment 2. The posts alternate rough-hewn 4 by 4s and 2 by 2-milled wood posts, both 4 ft. high. Three 1 by 6 in. crossbeams are attached near the top, center, and bottom of the posts with wire nails. Approximately seven fence posts were observed. Segment 4 is oriented east/west on the north side of a seasonal wetland. The posts alternate rough-hewn 4 by 4s and 2 by 2-milled wood posts, both 4 ft. high. Three 1 by 6 in. crossbeams are attached near the top, center, and bottom of the posts with wire nails. Sheep fencing (not rusted) is attached to the posts. Approximately five fence posts were observed. Segment 5 is oriented east/west and north/south on the northeast corner of a seasonal wetland. The fence includes approximately eight 2 by 2 milled posts spaced closely together oriented north/south. One 1 by 6 in. crossbeam is attached near the center of the posts with wire nails. Abutting this section at the southern corner is an east/west fence of approximately five milled 4 by 4s with three 1 by 6 in. crossbeams. Access to all fencelines was limited due to heavy vegetation.

EVALUATION

National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation

Cultural resources recorded in the study area that may be affected by the proposed project must be evaluated in order to determine their significance and integrity to meet the obligations of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended [Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Title 36, Part 800]. The evaluation of a potentially affected is critical because it determines for which resources a lead agency should “develop and evaluate alternatives or modifications to the undertaking that could avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects on historic properties” [36 CFR 800.6(a)]. It is required that a lead agency make a “reasonable and good faith effort” to identify those resources that deserve protection from adverse effects [36 CFR 800.4(b)(1)]. Adverse effects include the demolition, destruction, relocation, alteration, change of character, introduction of diminishing elements, or neglect to an important historic property that would cause its integrity to be lessened [36 CFR 800.5(a)].

Project plans include the removal of any collapsed barn debris, the re-alignment of the existing road segment leading to the barn area, and the construction of a new perimeter fence that may potentially damage the existing fencelines. The collapsed barn, existing road segment, and fenceline segments may be affected by the proposed project and will therefore be evaluated for their eligibility to the NRHP. The proposed project does not have the potential to cause adverse effects on the barn/equipment shed and small structure and they, therefore, do not need further consideration [36 CFR 800.3(a)(1)].

The criteria for listing cultural resources in the NRHP were developed by the National Park Service to determine the significance of a cultural resource. Significant resources may be present in a building, site, structure, object, or district. Furthermore, a historic property must meet one or more of four criteria:

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- A) That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
 - B) That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
 - C) That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic value, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
 - D) That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history [36 CFR 60.4].

The significance of most prehistoric and historic-period archaeological sites is usually evaluated under Criterion D. This criterion stresses the importance of the information contained in an archaeological site, rather than its intrinsic value as a surviving example of a type or its historical association with an important person or event. It places importance not on physical appearance but rather on information potential.

Evaluation of historic-period structural remains and other architectural features is often determined by physical integrity. A historic property must be able to convey the reasons for its significance. This is accomplished by examining seven types of integrity. A property must sufficiently demonstrate the integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and/or association [14 CCR 4852 (c)].

Evaluation and Recommendations

In order to evaluate the archaeological resources found in the study area, the NRHP criteria for evaluation must be applied and the integrity of the resources must be addressed.

The resources are associated with a locally important event—the sheep and cattle ranching industry of the northern California coast—and could potentially meet Criterion A, if found to retain sufficient integrity. The resources are not associated an individually significant person and therefore are not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B. None of the resources embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction and are therefore not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. The resources are also not likely to yield information important to our understanding of history and are therefore not eligible under Criterion D.

However, despite the resources' association with a locally important event, the collapsed barn, road, and fencelines lack focus; their integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling have been compromised. It is therefore in the opinion of the author that the archaeological resources recorded on the Fisher property are not eligible for the NRHP.

Potential Archaeological Sites

There is a possibility that subsurface archaeological deposits may exist in the study area, as archaeological sites may be buried with no surface manifestation. If concentrations of prehistoric or historic-period materials are encountered during ground-disturbing work, it is recommended that all work in the immediate vicinity halt until a qualified archaeologist can

evaluate the finds and make recommendations. Prehistoric materials might include obsidian and chert flake-stone tools (e.g. projectile points, knives, scrapers) or toolmaking debris; culturally darkened soil (“midden”) containing heat-affected rocks, artifacts, or shellfish remains; and stone milling equipment (e.g. mortars, pestles, handstones). Historical materials might include stone, concrete, or adobe footings and walls; filled wells or privies; and deposits of metal, glass, and/or ceramic refuse.

Encountering Human Remains

The possibility of encountering human remains cannot be entirely discounted given the presence of prehistoric occupation sites in the area. Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code states that it is a misdemeanor to knowingly disturb a human grave. If human graves are encountered, work should halt in the vicinity and the County Coroner should be notified. At the same time, an archaeologist should be contacted to evaluate the situation. If human remains are of Native American origin, the Coroner must notify the Native American Heritage Commission within 24 hours of this identification.

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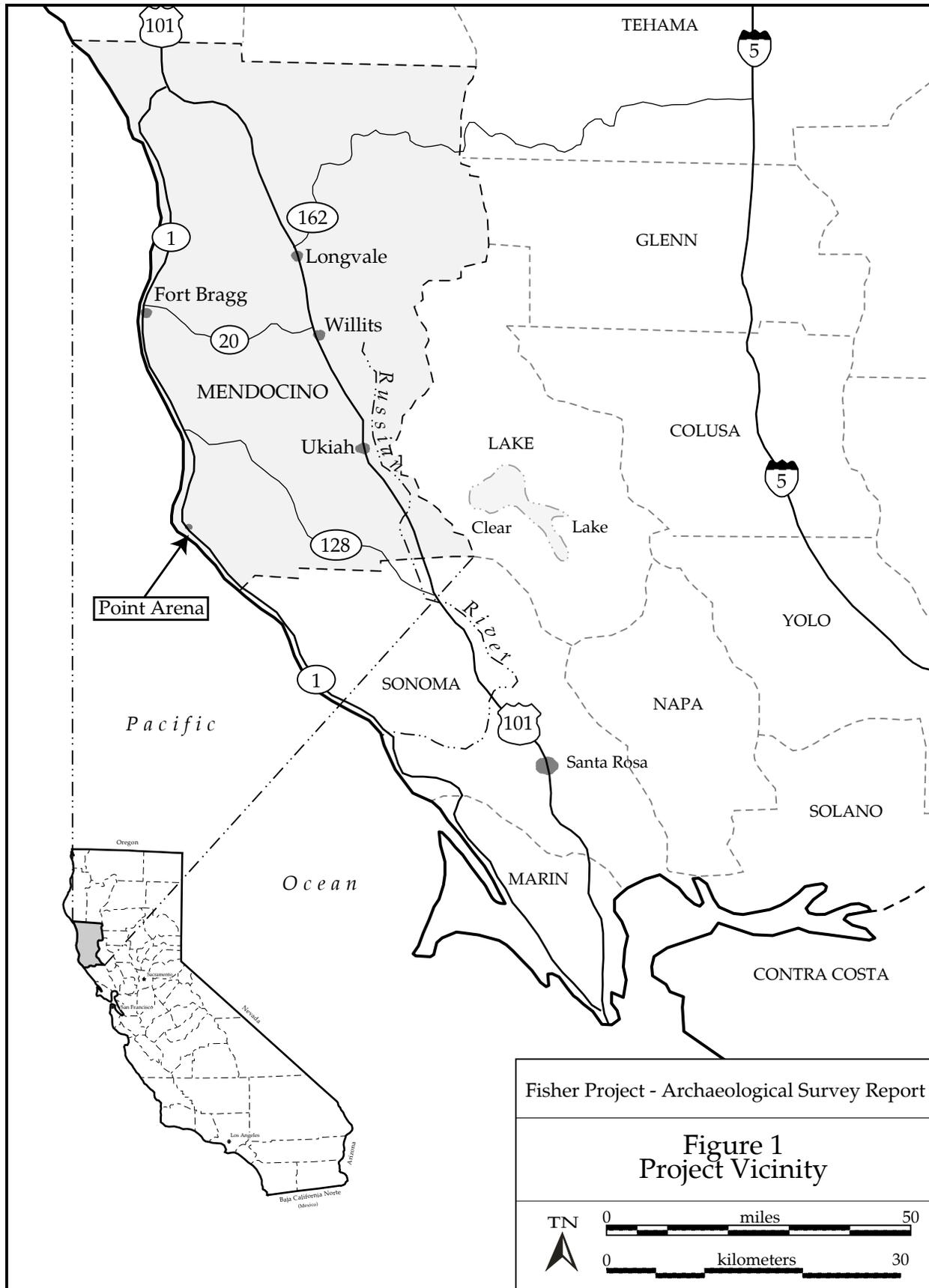
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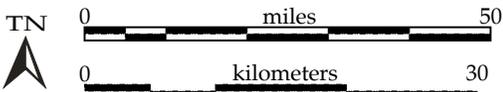
United States Geological Survey (USGS)

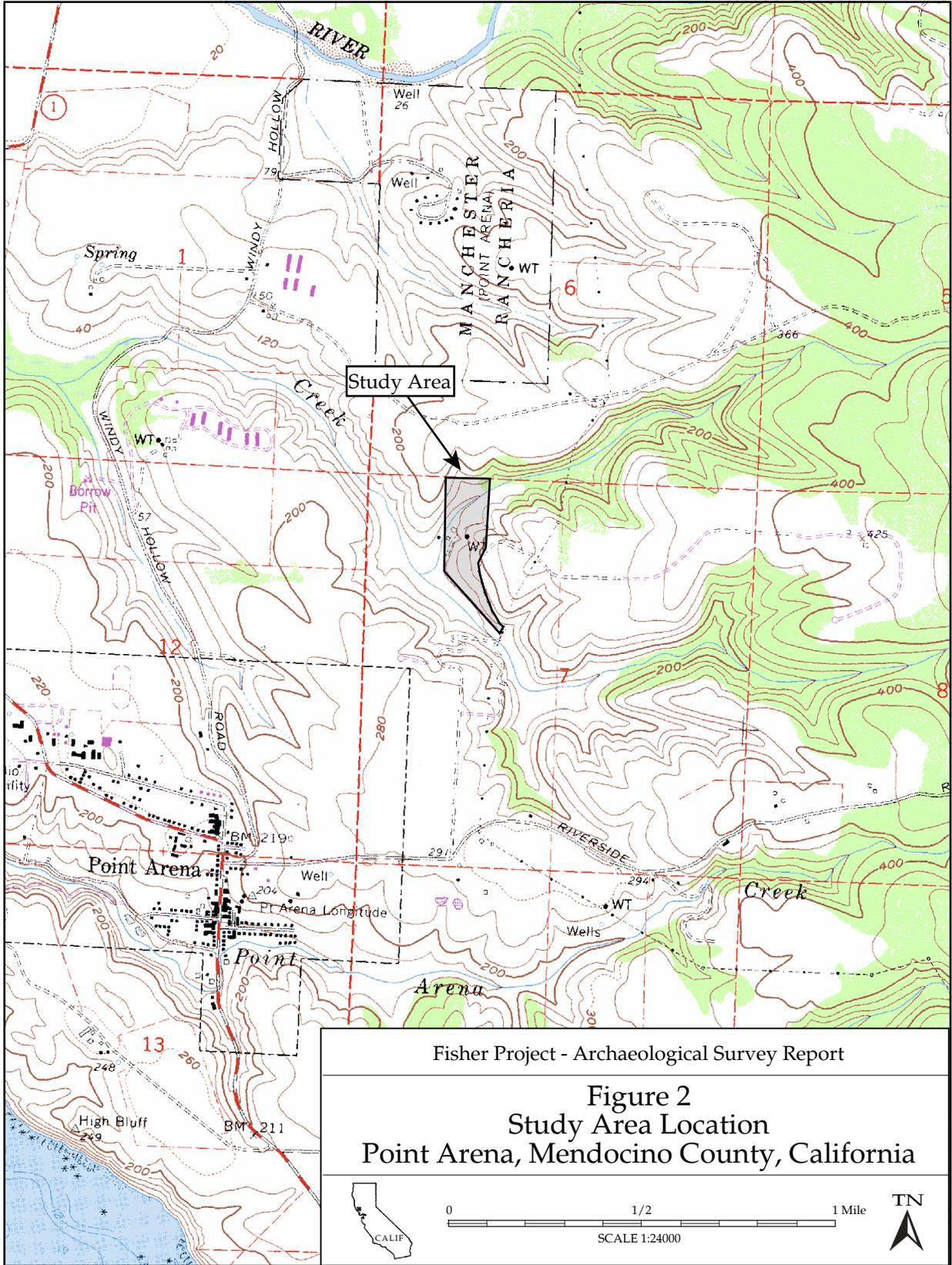
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Fisher Project - Archaeological Survey Report

Figure 1
Project Vicinity





Base Maps: USGS 7.5' Point Arena, Calif. 1960 (pr 1978)

APPENDIX
SITE RECORDS

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 2

*Resource Name or #: Collapsed barn

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted
and

*a. County Mendocino

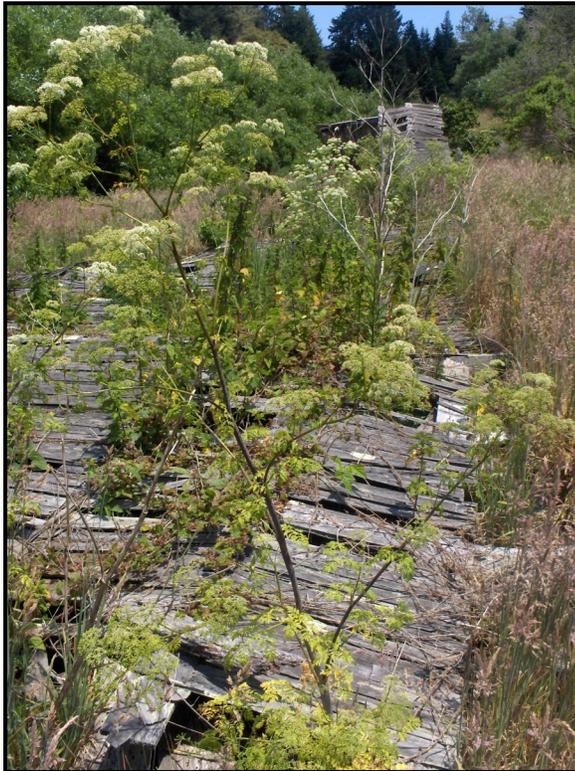
- *b. USGS 7.5' Quad Point Arena, Calif. Date 1960 (pr 1978) T 12N; R 17W; NE ¼ of NW ¼ of Sec 13; Mt. Diablo B.M.
c. Address 43400 Hathaway Crossing City Point Arena Zip 95468
d. UTM: Zone 10; NAD 83: 440894 mE/ 4308515 mN
e. Other Locational Data:

*P3a. **Description:** This resource is a collapsed barn approximately 67 ft. long and 37 ft. wide. The structure appears to have undergone several alterations and rehabilitations. Some of the observable main framing includes rough-hewn timbers fitted with cut nails. Additional milled lumber was attached with wire nails. The barn was outfitted with electricity as evident from the wiring and fixtures. The shingles were attached with wire nails. No other cultural debris was observed in the surrounding area, although visibility was poor due to heavy groundcover.

*P3b. **Resource Attributes:** AH15. Standing structures (collapsed)

*P4. **Resources Present:** Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo:
View of collapsed barn, looking
northeast (Acc.# HPIM0481)



*P6. **Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** Historic
 Prehistoric Both

*P7. **Owner and Address:**
Denise and Andy Fisher
P.O. Box 1048
Point Arena, California 95468

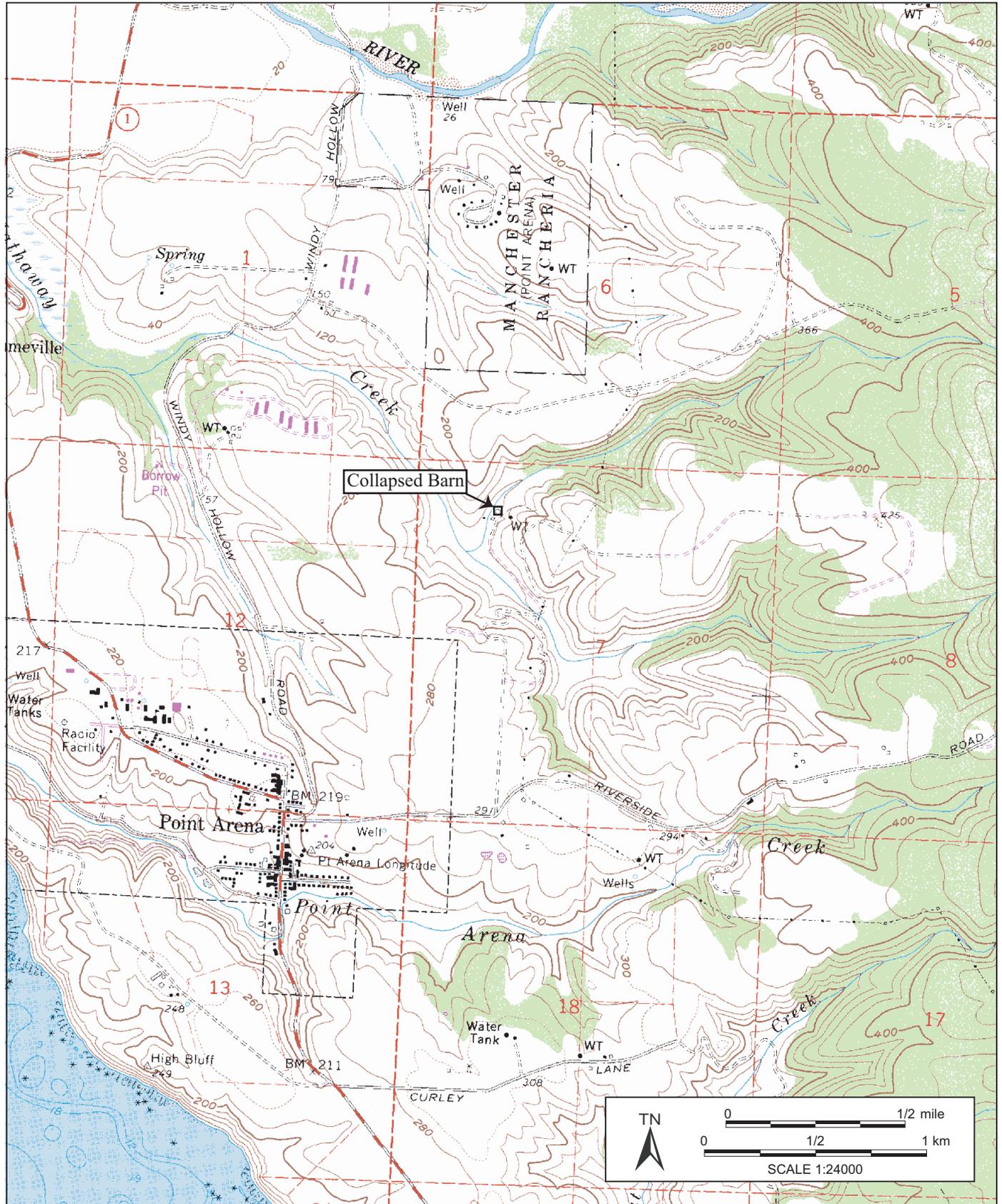
*P8. **Recorded by:**
Heidi Koenig M.A.
P.O. Box 702
Inverness, California 94937

*P9. **Date Recorded:**
14 June 2006

*P10. **Survey Type:**
Intensive survey

*P11. **Report Citation:** 2006 Koenig, Heidi *Archaeological Survey and Evaluation Report for 43400 Hathaway Crossing, Point Arena, Mendocino County, California*. Prepared for Denise and Andy Fisher, landowners. On file, Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.

*Attachments: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (list)



Page 1 of 2

*Resource Name or #: Fencelines

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted
and

*a. County Mendocino

- *b. USGS 7.5' Quad Point Arena, Calif. Date 1960 (pr 1978) T 12N; R 17W; NE ¼ of NW ¼ of Sec 13; Mt. Diablo B.M.
c. Address 43400 Hathaway Crossing City Point Arena Zip 95468
d. UTM: Zone 10; NAD 83: Segments 1, 2, & 3 (center point) – 440962 mE/ 4308563 mN
Segments 4 & 5 (center point) – 441071 mE/ 4308669 mN

*P3a. **Description:** This resource is a series of fencelines. Each fenceline is incomplete. The fencelines likely represent a series of alterations to the large boundaries areas for raising sheep and/or cattle. Segment 1 is located on a hillside and is oriented east/west. The posts are split wood, 4-1/2 ft. high. Approximately five fence posts were observed. Three rows of 2-strand barbed-wire are attached to the posts with staples. Segment 2 is oriented east/west approximately 20 feet north and parallel to Segment 1. The posts are milled wood 4 x 4s, 4 ft. high. One row of 2-strand barbed-wire is attached to the posts near the top with staples and wire nails. A 6 x 1 in. cross beam is attached near the center of the posts. Approximately seven fence posts were observed. Segment 3 is oriented northeast/southwest approximately 30 feet west of Segment 2. The posts alternate rough hewn 4 x 4s and 2 x 2 milled wood posts, both 4 ft. high. Three 6 x 1 in. cross beams are attached near the top, center, and bottom of the posts with wire nails. Approximately seven fence posts were observed. Segment 4 is oriented east/west on the north side of a seasonal wetland. The posts alternate rough hewn 4 x 4s and 2 x 2 milled wood posts, both 4 ft. high. Three 6 x 1 in. cross beams are attached near the top, center, and bottom of the posts with wire nails. Sheep fencing (not rusted) is attached to the posts. Approximately five fence posts were observed. Segment 5 is oriented east/west and north/south on the northeast corner of a seasonal wetland. The fence includes approximately eight 2 x 2 milled posts spaced close together going north/south. One 1 x 6 cross beam is attached near the center of the posts with wire nails. Abutting this section at the southern corner is an east/west fence of approximately five milled 4 x 4s with three 1 x 6 cross beams. Access to all fencelines was limited due to heavy vegetation.

*P3b. **Resource Attributes:** AH11. Walls/fences

*P4. **Resources Present:** Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo:
Segment 3, looking south (Acc.#
Fence 3A)

*P6. **Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** Historic
 Prehistoric Both

*P7. **Owner and Address:**
Denise and Andy Fisher
P.O. Box 1048
Point Arena, California 95468

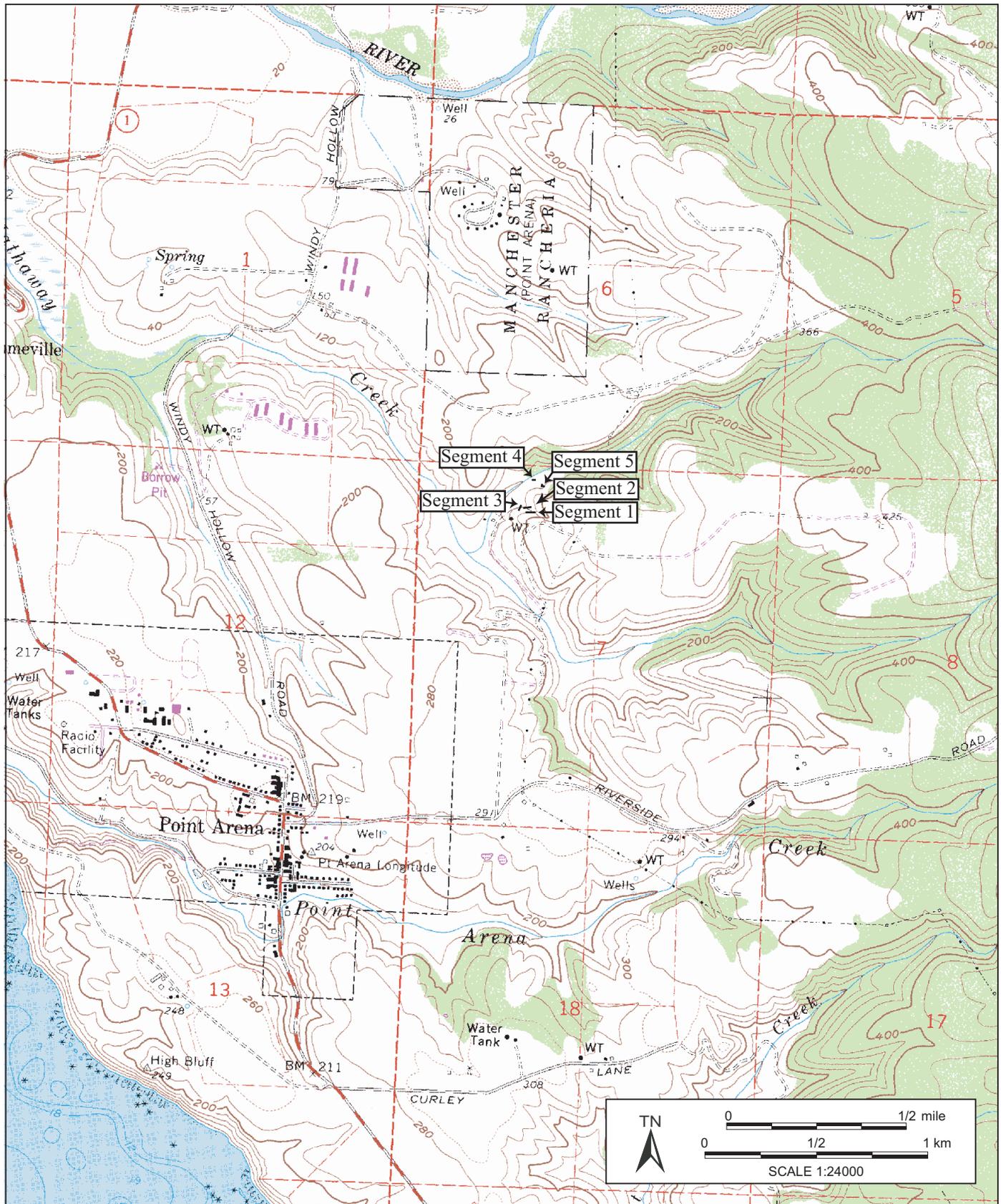
*P8. **Recorded by:**
Heidi Koenig M.A.
P.O. Box 702
Inverness, California 94937

*P9. **Date Recorded:**
14 June 2006

*P10. **Survey Type:**
Intensive survey

*P11. **Report Citation:** 2006 Koenig, Heidi *Archaeological Survey and Evaluation Report for 43400 Hathaway Crossing, Point Arena, Mendocino County, California*. Prepared for Denise and Andy Fisher, landowners. On file, Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.

*Attachments: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (list)



P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted
and

*a. County Mendocino

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Point Arena, Calif. Date 1960 (pr 1978) T 12N; R 17W; NE ¼ of NW ¼ of Sec 13; Mt. Diablo B.M.

c. Address

City

Zip

d. UTM: Zone 10; NAD 83: North end – 440876 mE/ 4308473 mN

*P3a. **Description:** This resource a short road segment. The segment is approximately 100 ft. long and 12 ft. wide and leads from to the standing barn from the southwest. This is likely a segment of the road shown on the 1943 USGS map. The road is poorly-defined and could not be followed out due to heavy vegetation. A trail is also shown on the 1943 USGS map but it was not found during the survey.

*P3b. **Resource Attributes:** AH7. Roads/trails/railroad grades

*P4. **Resources Present:** Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)
P5b. Description of Photo:

*P6. **Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** Historic
 Prehistoric Both

*P7. **Owner and Address:**

Denise and Andy Fisher
P.O. Box 1048
Point Arena, California 95468

*P8. **Recorded by:**

Heidi Koenig M.A.
P.O. Box 702
Inverness, California 94937

*P9. **Date Recorded:**

14 June 2006

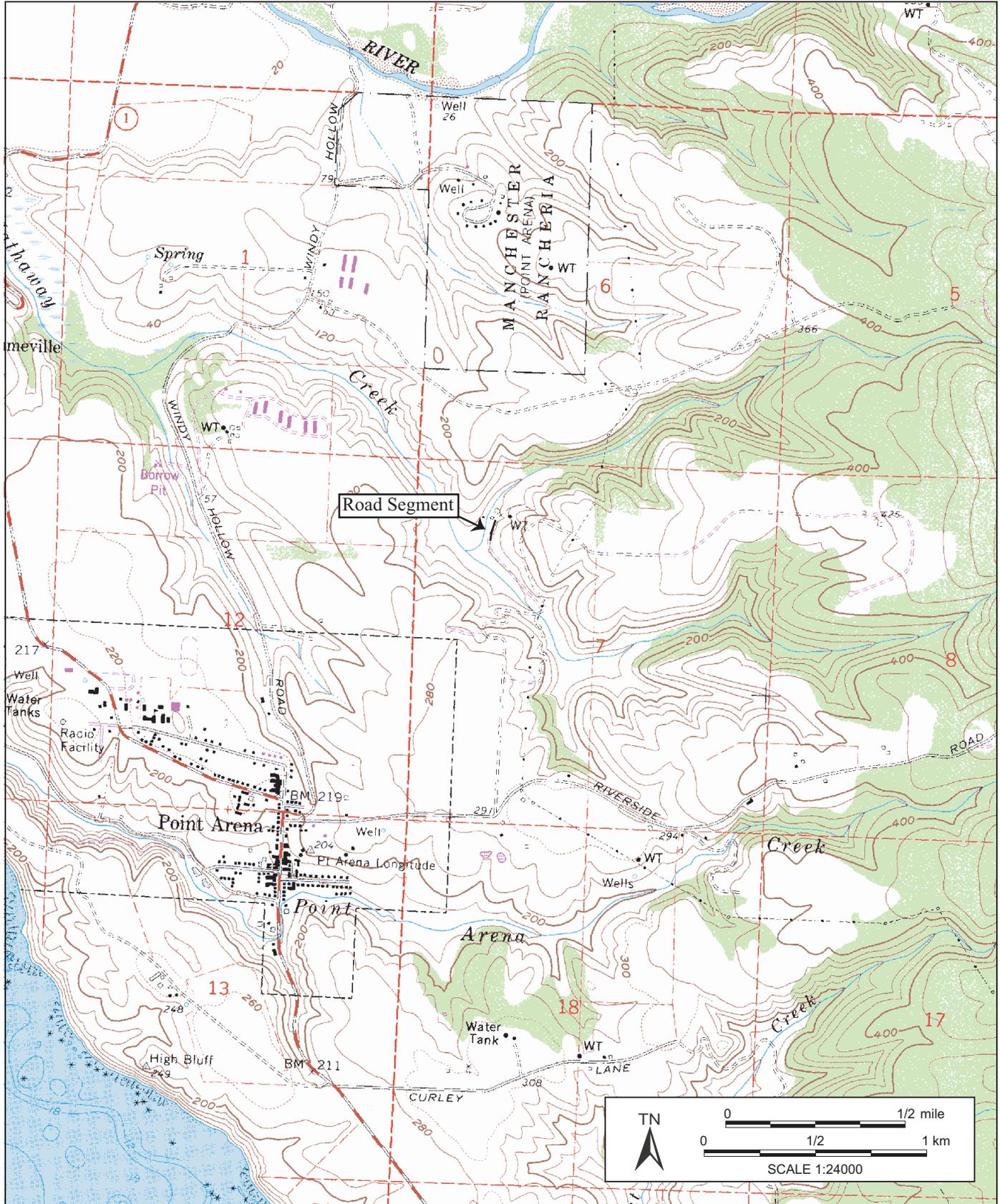
*P10. **Survey Type:**

Intensive survey

No photo available

*P11. **Report Citation:** 2006, Koenig, Heidi *Archaeological Survey and Evaluation Report for 43400 Hathaway Crossing, Point Arena, Mendocino County, California*. Prepared for Denise and Andy Fisher, landowners. On file, Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.

*Attachments: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (list)



State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 2

*Resource Name or #: Standing barn;adjacent structure

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted
and

*a. County Mendocino

- *b. USGS 7.5' Quad Point Arena, Calif. Date 1960 (pr 1978) T 12N; R 17W; NE ¼ of NW ¼ of Sec 13; Mt. Diablo B.M.
c. Address 43400 Hathaway Crossing City Point Arena Zip 95468
d. UTM: Zone 10; NAD 83: 440894 mE/ 4308515 mN
e. Other Locational Data:

*P3a. Description: This resource is a small standing barn or equipment storage and an adjacent one-room structure. The barn measures 40 ft. long x 26 ft. wide x 15 ft. high. It is constructed of milled redwood beams attached with wire nails and staples. The perimeter foundation is concrete. The small adjacent structure is one-room approximately 24 x 15 ft. with a small covered porch.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: AH15. Standing structures

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo:
Equipment barn, looking southwest (Photo #Barn 18)



*P6. Date Constructed/Age and

Sources: Historic
 Prehistoric Both

*P7. Owner and Address:

Denise and Andy Fisher
P.O. Box 1048
Point Arena, California 95468

*P8. Recorded by:

Heidi Koenig M.A.
P.O. Box 702
Inverness, California 94937

*P9. Date Recorded:

14 June 2006

*P10. Survey Type:

Intensive survey

*P11. Report Citation: 2006 Koenig, Heidi *Archaeological Survey and Evaluation Report for 43400 Hathaway Crossing, Point Arena, Mendocino County, California*. Prepared for Denise and Andy Fisher, landowners. On file, Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.

*Attachments: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (list)

