

**EXPANDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY FOR THE
CAPTAIN FLETCHER'S INN PROJECT AT THE NAVARRO-BY-THE-SEA,
NAVARRO RIVER REDWOODS STATE PARK,
MENDOCINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**



**ANTHROPOLOGICAL STUDIES CENTER
Sonoma State University
Rohnert Park, California**

April 2008

**Expanded Archaeological Study for the
Captain Fletcher's Inn Project at Navarro-by-the-Sea,
Navarro River Redwoods State Park,
Mendocino County, California**

Prepared for

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This project was completed under the supervision of Dr. Adrian Praetzellis (Member, Register of Professional Archaeologists), Director, Anthropological Studies Center.

CONFIDENTIAL

This report contains confidential cultural resources location information; report distribution should be restricted to those with a need to know. Cultural resources are nonrenewable, and their scientific, cultural and aesthetic values can be significantly impaired by disturbance. To deter vandalism, artifact hunting, and other activities that can damage cultural resources, the locations of cultural resources should be kept confidential. The legal authority to restrict cultural resources information is in California Government Code 625

INTRODUCTION

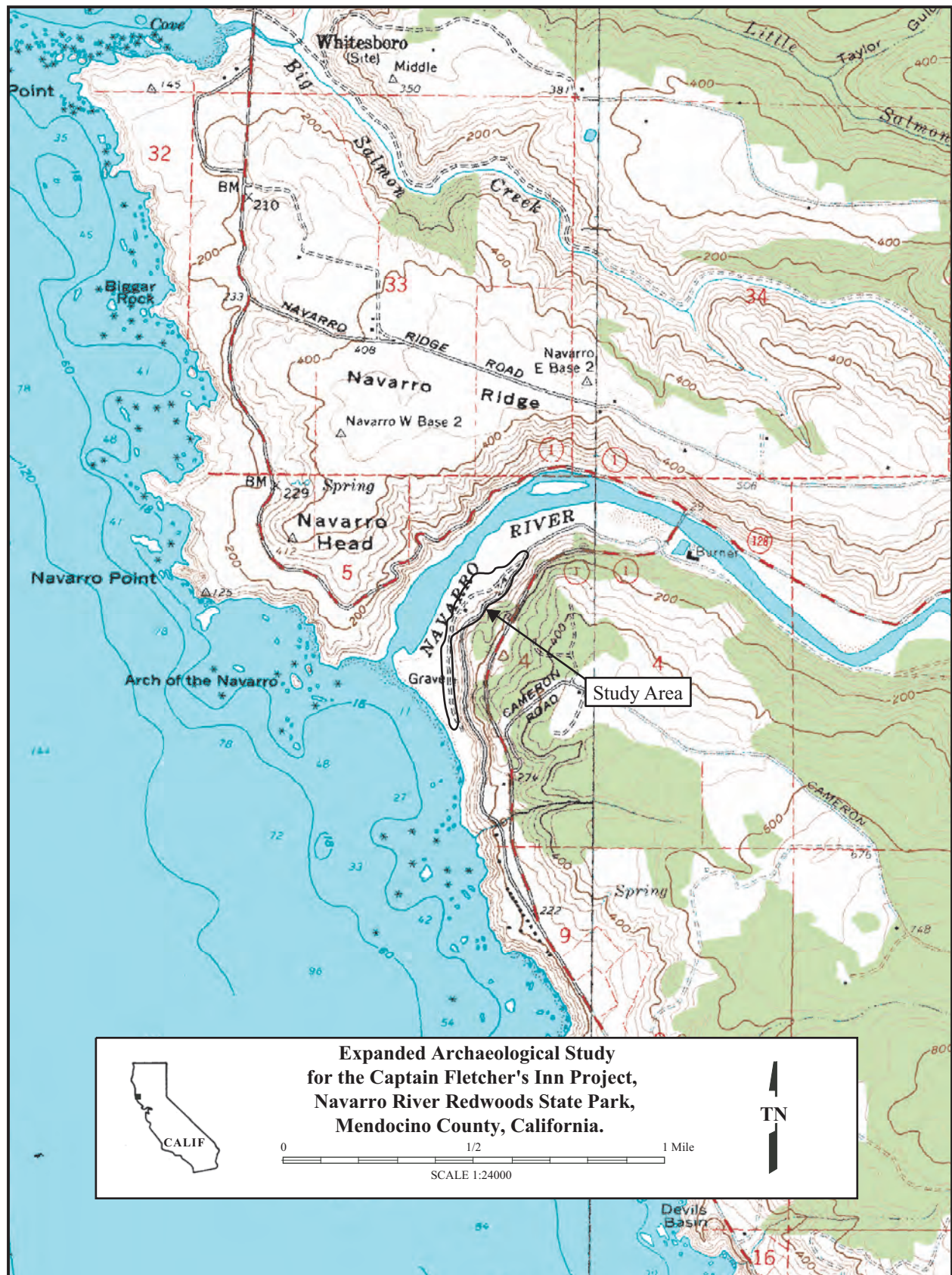
An archaeological study of approximately 35 acres located around Captain Fletcher's Inn and the Mill Manager's House at Navarro Redwoods State Park, Mendocino County, California, was conducted by the Anthropological Studies Center (ASC) at the request of the Navarro-by-the-Sea Center for Riparian and Estuarine Research, with the approval of the California Department of Parks and Recreation, Mendocino District. This study was conducted to assist in preparation of Navarro-by-the-Sea Center Historic Preservation and Master Plan documents. The architectural resources in the study area are currently being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places as the Navarro Inn Historic District (draft in preparation). As such, the ASC study has focused only on archaeological resources in the study area. The purposes of the study, in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), were (1) to identify and record prehistoric and historic-era archaeological resources in the study area; (2) to recommend procedures for avoidance of adverse effects to potentially significant resources; and (3) to monitor geotechnical soil coring in the study area for archaeological materials.

Archaeological monitoring was conducted in January 2008, and background research and field survey were conducted in March 2008 by ASC personnel. One previously recorded site had been reported in the study area: a historic-period refuse scatter and abandoned historic-period paved road adjacent to Captain Fletcher's Inn (Newland and Kaijankoski 2005). The field survey was conducted on 27 March 2008. One previously unrecorded historic-period archaeological site, consisting of an abandoned segment of Highway 1, was identified; it was given the field designation ASC 85/07-01 and recorded on State of California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR 523) forms. Two potential archaeological resources consisting of a depression identified during the field survey and a grave location depicted on the 1960 USGS topographic quadrangle were noted but not recorded on DPR 523 forms. Recommendations regarding these resources are given at the end of this report.

STUDY-AREA LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The approximately 35-acre study area is situated on the south-central Mendocino County coast, in the western half of Section 4, Township 15 North, Range 17 West, as depicted on the USGS 7.5-minute Albion, California, quadrangle (see map). The property is an irregularly shaped, elongated area west of U.S. Highway 1, immediately southeast of the mouth of the Navarro River. Elevation of the study area ranges from 5 to 50 feet (ft.) above mean sea level.

The study area is situated at the intersection of three geologic formations. The southeast portion of the study area is a steep hillside of the North Coast Ranges, which is composed geologically of the Franciscan formation (Page 1966:255). The northeast portion of the study area is composed of alluvial material deposited by the Navarro River, and the western portion of the study area is composed of beach deposits. Three soil units are present in the study area (Rittiman and Thorson 2002). Soils in the northeast portion on the Navarro River floodplain



Source: USGS 7.5' Albion, Calif., 1960, and Elk, Calif., 1960.

consist of Tropaquepts, 0 to 15 percent slopes, which are very deep, very poorly drained clay loam along drainage ways. Soils in the southwest portion of the study area consist of coastal beaches, which are sandy and gravelly or cobbly coastal shores. Soils on the steep hillsides in the southeast portion of the study area consist of Dystropepts, 30 to 75 percent slopes, which are generally shallow, well-drained soils formed on hillsides. The Navarro River is located within 30 ft. north of the study area; several small intermittent drainages flow through the study area from the steep hillsides to the south and east.

The natural vegetation community of the study area is consistent with the Coyote Brush Alliance, which occurs on coastal bluffs, slopes, terraces, and sand dunes in Northern California (U.S. Forest Service 2005). This community includes coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*), poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*), coffeeberry (*Rhamnus californica*), western sword fern (*Polystichum munitum*), bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*), California blackberry (*Rubus ursinus*), blueblossom (*Ceanothus thyrsiflorus*), purple needlegrass (*Nassella pulchra*), tufted hairgrass (*Deschampsia caespitosa*), California oatgrass (*Danthonia californica*), yellow bush lupine (*Lupinus arboreus*), and dune lupine (*L. chamissonis*). Historically the study area has been developed with lumber mills, buildings, and roads (see Historical Overview). Currently only a few buildings remain in the study area and are in the process of renovation.

CULTURAL SETTING

PREHISTORIC OVERVIEW

The earliest documented human occupation in California, the Paleoindian period (ca. 10,000-6000 B.C.), was a time of variable climate, rising sea levels, and other broad-scale environmental change. People lived in small, highly mobile groups, moving through broad geographic areas and leaving relatively meager archaeological remains. Only one indication of Paleoindian occupation have been recovered from Mendocino County, in the vicinity of nearby Casper (Simons et al. 1985), but the period is better represented at Clear Lake by an archaeological culture called the Post pattern.

With the more stable climate of the long Archaic period (6000 B.C. to A.D. 1000), people gradually became more sedentary, new groups entered the area, and regional distinctions developed. The Archaic has been divided into three subperiods (Lower, Middle, and Upper), based on changes in sociopolitical complexity, trade networks, populations, and the introduction of new artifact types (Fredrickson 1974, 1994). Many of the archaeological sites in the North Coast Ranges were first used in the Middle and Upper Archaic, when populations were increasing and groups moved into new areas to exploit a more diverse range of resources. By the Upper Archaic period, beginning around 500 B.C., mobility was being replaced by a more sedentary adaptation that included a reliance on intensive acorn processing and storage. Numerous small villages and the beginnings of a more complex society and economy characterize the end of this period.

During the Emergent, or Late, period (ca. A.D. 1000 to the historic period), social complexity developed toward the contact-period settlement pattern of large, central villages where political leaders resided, with associated hamlets and specialized activity sites.

Innovations associated with the period include the bow and arrow, small corner-notched points, and a diversity of beads and ornaments. Archaeological sites dating to this period, common throughout the North Coast Ranges, include sites of ritual significance, such as rock art; small resource-processing areas marked by stone-tool-manufacturing debris (debitage) and flaked-stone tools or milling equipment (such as mortars and pestles); or moderate- to large-sized occupation sites marked by midden soils, dietary bone and shell, and a diversity of artifacts.

ETHNOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW

Ethnographic literature indicates that at the time of historic contact, the study area was at the boundary between the territory of the speakers of the Central and Northern Pomo languages, two of the seven languages of the Pomoan language family (Bean and Theodoratus 1978:289; McLendon and Oswalt 1978:274-275). According to Kroeber (1925:237), the greater Pomo (i.e., the combined populations of the seven language groups) were the second most populous group in California, with an estimated pre-contact population of as many as 8,000 people.

Central Pomo speakers held land along the coast from Gualala in the south to just north of the mouth of the Navarro River; from here, the Northern Pomo speakers occupied the coast up to Cleone, north of Fort Bragg (Kroeber 1925:356). While Kroeber (1925:231) states that the lower Navarro River was controlled by the Central Pomo, the immediate area was apparently uninhabited. The Central Pomo had a fairly loose relationship with their neighbors, often venturing into the territories belonging to other Pomo or Yuki groups to hunt and gather throughout their seasonal rounds. The autonomous socio-political unit among the Central Pomo—as for much of central and northern California—was the *tribelet*, or village community. It consisted of several villages, with each village having between 100 and 2,000 people comprising one or more extended kin groups (Bean and Theodoratus 1978:293; Kroeber 1925:228), with the more populated villages located in large, inland valleys. Each extended family had a headman who acted in a leadership capacity, and when all the extended family leaders congregated, they functioned as a *tribelet* council (Bean and Theodoratus 1978:293). The nearest ethnographic site reported by Kroeber (1925:230) is the Northern Pomo village of *Kalaili*, which Barrett described as located “on a low ridge just south of Little River” (1908:132), about 5 miles to the north. Additionally, McLendon and Oswalt (1978:283) describe another Northern Pomo community of *Tabate*, located 12 miles inland from the mouth of the Navarro River. This site is located immediately adjacent to the territorial boundary of the Northern and Central Pomo and its linguistic affiliation has been a subject of debate.

Short-term stays at outlying camps and hamlets within the *tribelet* territory were made to augment locally obtained resources. The Clear Lake area was also regularly visited for its distinctive fisheries, as well as the unusual mineral resources available there such as magnesite, steatite, and two sources of obsidian (Stewart 1943). Relations with these other groups were maintained through social and economic exchanges.

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

The 1862 General Land Office map depicts the name Navarro for the large river in the study area. While the origin of the Navarro River's name is unclear, it could be a Pomo name or a namesake for the Spanish province of Navarra (Gudde 1998:218). The study area is within the former Albion Ranch, which covered the area from Big River just south of present-day Mendocino to Mal Paso in southern Mendocino County, including the mouth of the Navarro River. This ranch was owned by William Richardson, one of the first settlers in the area (Carey & Co. Inc. 2003:7-8).

Charles Fletcher arrived in San Francisco in 1849, and a year later he arrived at the mouth of the Navarro River as the captain of a ship (Levene 1976:137). He acquired land from William Richardson and settled on the south bank of the Navarro River. In 1852 he built a small cabin in this area and ran a ferry service that carried passengers across the Navarro River (Carey & Co. 2003:8). His granddaughter described him as a very kind man, who offered protection to Indian women who were being abused by white settlers (Levene 1976:137). In the early 1860s, Fletcher built the inn that is within the study area and began a short-lived shipbuilding business with two partners, which operated until 1870. Fletcher lived in this area until his death in August of 1902, at which point his daughter inherited the inn (Carey & Co. 2003:8-14).

The Mendocino coast's primary attraction for settlers during this period was the demand for lumber by the growing railroad industry and construction in fire-prone San Francisco. The old-growth redwood forests of western Mendocino County were vast and yielded straight-grain timber that was rot- and insect-resistant, making it a perfect building material (Holmes and Lawson 1996:49). In 1861 the H.B. Tichenor & Co. mill was constructed at the mouth of the Navarro River on land that was purchased from Fletcher, and a town quickly grew up around it. Lumber mills in the study area often burned down and were rebuilt, and ownership changed over the course of the years. In 1893 the last mill on the mouth of the Navarro River went bankrupt, and in 1913 a fire destroyed much of the town of Navarro; the name was adopted by the town of Wendling, which was located 11 miles upriver (Carey & Co. Inc. 2003:8-14).

The inn that Captain Fletcher constructed remained in service until 1973, with ownership changing hands frequently. In 1948 a bar addition was built onto the front of the building and later the name "Navarro-Inn-by-the-Sea" was displayed on the roof to motorists on the highway above. By 1973 it operated solely as a bar, which closed in the late 1970s. The building has been unoccupied since. Between 1993 and 1996 the Department of Parks and Recreation purchased the property and it became part of Navarro Redwoods State Park (Carey & Co. Inc. 2003:4-5).

STUDY METHODS

MONITORING

On 28 January 2008, prior to the records search and field survey, the author monitored geotechnical soils investigations conducted in the study area to assess conditions for Management Planning. The purpose of the archaeological monitoring was to identify whether subsurface cultural materials were present in the area. The geotechnical investigations consisted

of the excavation of four cores using a hollow-stem auger to a depth of up to 19 ft. below surface around the abandoned motel building immediately west of Captain Fletcher's Inn. One core was excavated at each corner of the building. All exposed soils were examined for archaeological materials, including those in the spoils pile and in the samples retrieved from the auger. No archaeological materials were observed during monitoring of the geotechnical investigations.

RECORDS AND LITERATURE SEARCH AND AGENCY CONTACT

Prior to the field study, a records search (NWIC file # 07-1377) was conducted on 25 March 2008 by the author at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System, which is housed at Sonoma State University. 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. Additional research was conducted using the files and literature of the Anthropological Studies Center (ASC). The records search included a review of all site records and study reports on file within a 1-mile radius of the study area.

The records search and literature review for this study were 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 on the environmental setting of nearby sites; and (3) to develop a context of the preliminary evaluation of identified resources.

The literature review included examination of the California Inventory of Historical Resources (California Department of Parks and Recreation 1976) and the California Office of Historic Preservation's *Five Views: An Ethnic Historic Site Survey for California* (1988); *California Historical Landmarks* (1990); *California Points of Historical Interest* (1992); and the *Historic Properties Directory* (through 3 December 2007). The Historic Properties Directory includes updated listings of the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, State Historic Landmarks, and California Points of Historical Interest.

The only archaeological survey previously conducted in the study area was done by the author in 2005 (Kajankoski 2005). This survey was conducted for a demolition and remodeling permit and consisted of less than 1 acre immediately surrounding Captain Fletcher's Inn within the current study area. This survey resulted in the recording of an archaeological site, designated P-23-004073. Four cultural resources surveys have been conducted within 1-mile of the study area. In 1991 a 91 acre cultural resources survey was conducted 1/2 mile northwest of the study area (Flaherty and Stoyka 1991). No cultural resources were recorded as a result of this survey. In 2000 a 45.5 acre cultural resources survey was conducted 3/4 mile northwest of the study area (Van Bueren 2000a). This survey resulted in the recording of an archaeological site, designated CA-MEN-3053. In 2001 an approximately 30 acre cultural resources survey was conducted 3/4 mile northwest of the study area (Quinn and Origer 2001a). No cultural resources were recorded as a result of this survey. In 2001 an approximately 25 acre cultural resources

survey was conducted 1/4 mile northwest of the study area (Quinn and Origer 2001b). No cultural resources were recorded as a result of this survey.

One archaeological site has been recorded in the study area. The site (P-23-004073), recorded by Newland and Kaijankoski in 2005, is a historic-period refuse scatter surrounding Captain Fletcher's Inn and an adjacent abandoned historic-period paved road. One Native American archaeological site was recorded approximately 3/4 mile northwest of the study area. The site (CA-MEN-3053), recorded in 2000, is a small (5 x 20 meter) shell midden containing mussel, barnacle, and chiton shell, situated on the edge of a cliff above the ocean (Van Buren 2000b). Also noted during the prefield research, the 1960 USGS 7.5-minute Albion, California, topographic quadrangle depicts a grave located in the southwest portion of the study area.

Native American archaeological sites in this portion of Mendocino County tend to be situated at the base of hills, on alluvial flats, midslope terraces, near ecotones, along coastal bluffs, and near sources of water, including springs. Given the environmental setting and the archaeologically sensitive nature of the general area, it was anticipated that prehistoric resources, ranging from isolates to lithic debris scatters, might be encountered. It was also considered possible that historic-period domestic deposits related to the logging industry and commercial enterprises associated with the original town of Navarro might be encountered.

ORGANIZATION CONTACT

ASC personnel contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on 26 March 2008, and received a response dated 2 April 2008 indicating that their search of the sacred lands file failed to identify any cultural resources within the project area. See Appendix A for copies of the correspondence.

FIELD SURVEY

The author conducted an archaeological field survey of the study area on 27 March 2008. Field methods consisted of an on-foot intensive surface examination of the study area by walking all accessible portions of the property and inspecting the ground surface for indicators of archaeological deposits. Surface visibility varied from moderate to very poor. Periodically small areas were cleared to examine the soil for archaeological deposits. The surface visibility north of the park access road was very poor due to driftwood and dense brush, or was inaccessible due to standing water. Additionally much of the hillside in the southern portion of the study area was too steep to safely walk.

STUDY RESULTS

One previously unrecorded historic-period cultural resource was discovered, given the field designation ASC 85/07-01, and recorded on DPR 523 forms (Appendix B). Additionally

two previously unrecorded archaeological resources were noted but not recorded on DPR 523 forms.

- ASC 85/07-01 consists of an abandoned segment of Highway 1. Only a segment of this linear feature within and adjacent to the study area was recorded as it continued south for approximately 1 mile. The recorded segment of this site, which is a 20-ft.-wide linear feature that extends for approximately 0.6 mile, consists of a road featuring the remains of asphalt paving, underlain by logs in many parts, as well as occasional rusted metal barricades. Two small drainages along the recorded segment have been filled with stacked logs and angular base rock. The majority of the road is covered with soil and vegetation and parts have been impacted by landslides.
- A prominent depression was observed 30 ft. west of the northwest corner of the Mill Manager's house in the northeastern portion of the study area. This depression is 6 ft. in diameter and at least 3 ft. in depth, however brush was covering the opening of the depression and the actual depth is possibly much greater. No artifacts were observed in or around the depression and there was no indication of how it was constructed. For these reasons the general age and function of this depression could not be determined, nor is it known whether the feature is associated with the historic Mill Manager's house. This potential archaeological resource was not recorded on DPR 523 forms.
- The area in which the grave is depicted on the 1960 USGS 7.5-minute Albion, California, quadrangle is a narrow, gentle slope covered in dense brush situated between a steep, eroding hillside and the beach. Much of this area is currently occupied by a campground, road, and public outhouse. While surface visibility within the campgrounds was excellent, it was very poor in the dense brush. Considerable time was spent searching this area, but no evidence of a grave was encountered. This location was not recorded on DPR 523 forms.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) is the definitive guide to resources that are to be afforded consideration during the CEQA review process (Title 14 CCR §15064.5). For the purposes of CEQA, any cultural resource that is listed in or eligible for listing in the CRHR is considered a *historical resource*. A project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource may have an effect on the environment. Any building, site, structure, or district more than 45 years old is potentially a historical resource. A historical

resource that is listed on the CRHR, or is eligible for listing, is automatically afforded consideration during the CEQA process. Recommendations for the potential historical resources within the study area are given below.

- If ASC 85/07-01, the abandoned highway segment, can not be avoided by future activities it is recommended that the resource be evaluated according to the criteria of the CRHR. If this evaluation concludes that the feature constitutes a historical resource, appropriate mitigation measures must be developed prior to construction.
- If ground-disturbing activities are planned for the area in or near the two locations noted but not recorded—the depression identified 30 ft. west of the Mill Manager’s House or the Grave situated at the base of the cliff near the campground—additional studies will be required to determine the nature of these potential archaeological resources.

UNANTICIPATED ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

There is a high possibility that subsurface archaeological deposits may exist in the study area, given the archaeological sensitivity of the area and the fact that many portions of the study area are likely covered by flood deposits. If concentrations of prehistoric or historic-period materials are encountered during ground disturbing work in the study area, it is recommended that all work in the immediate vicinity halt until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the finds and make recommendations for further action, if warranted. Prehistoric materials might include obsidian and chert flaked-stone tools (eg., projectile points, knives, scrapers) or toolmaking debris; culturally darkened soil (“midden”) containing heat-affected rock, artifacts, or shellfish remains; and stone milling equipment (e.g., mortars, pestles, handstones). Historical materials might include stone or concrete 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 in the study area cannot be entirely discounted. 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 immediately. 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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Appendix A

Organization Contacts

ANTHROPOLOGICAL STUDIES CENTER

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Rohnert Park, CA 94928

FAX TRANSMITTAL FORM

To: Native American Heritage Commission
Fax No.: 916.657.5390
Phone No.: 916.653.4082

Date: 26 March, 2008
Total Number of Pages: 2
(including cover page)

From: Philip Kaijankoski
Project Coordinator

Re: Expanded Archaeological Study for
the Captain Fletcher's Inn Project,
Navarro Redwoods State Park,
Mendocino County, CA.
T15N, R17W, Sec 4

Fax No.: (707)664-4155
Phone No.: (707)664-2381
E-mail: p.kaijankoski@sonoma.edu

COMMENTS

Please review the sacred lands files for any Native American cultural resources that may be within or adjacent to the project area depicted on the accompanying map. The archaeological study is being undertaken around Captain Fletcher's Inn to assess impacts from proposed renovation at the request of the California Department of Parks and Recreation. We also request a list of Native American individuals /organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. Please call if you have any questions.

Thank you for your assistance.

Philip Kaijankoski

ASC Web Site: <http://www.sonoma.edu/projects/asc/>

Please call as soon as possible if there are any transmission problems: (707)664-2381

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Arnold Schwarzenegger, Governor

**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE
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April 2, 2008

Phillp Kaijankoski
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1801 East Cotati Avenue, Building 29
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Sent by Fax: 707-664-4155
Number of Pages: 4

Re: Proposed Captain Fletcher's Inn Project, Navarro Redwoods State Park, Mendocino County.

Dear Mr. Kaijankoski:

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

Enclosed is a list of Native Americans individuals/organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. The Commission makes no recommendation or preference of a single individual, or group over another. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

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

Sincerely,

Katy Sanchez
Katy Sanchez
Program Analyst

Native American Contacts

Mendocino County

April 1, 2008

Guidiville Band of Pomo Indians
Merline Sanchez, Chairperson
 P.O. Box 339 Pomo
 Talmage, CA 95481
 admin@sonic.net
 (707) 462-3682
 (707) 462-9183 - Fax

Potter Valley Tribe
Salvador Rosales, Chairperson
 2251 South State Street Pomo
 Ukiah, CA 95482
 (707) 462-1213
 (707) 462-1240 - Fax

Hopland Band of Pomo Indians
Wanda Balderama, Chairperson
 3000 Shanel Road Shokowa
 Hopland, CA 95449 Sokow
 (707) 744-1647 Shanel
 (707) 744-1506 - Fax Pomo

Stewarts Point Rancheria
Eric Wilder, Chairperson
 3535 Industrial Dr., Suite B2 Pomo
 Santa Rosa, CA 95403
 tribalofc@stewartspointrancher
 (707) 591-0580 - Voice
 (707) 591-0583 - Fax

Manchester-Point Arena Rancheria
Nelson Pinola, Chairperson
 P.O. Box 623 Pomo
 Point Arena, CA 95468
 (707) 882-2788
 (707) 882-3417 Fax

Yokayo Tribe
Romayne Daniels, Chairperson
 P.O. Box 362 Pomo
 Talmadge, CA 95481

Pinoleville Pomo Nation
Leona Williams, Chairperson
 500 B Pinoleville Drive Pomo
 Ukiah, CA 95482
 (707) 463-1454
 (707) 463-6601 FAX

Noyo River Indian Community
Harriet L. Stanley-Rhoades
 P.O. Box 91 North Coastal Pomo
 Fort Bragg, CA 95437
 noyojetty1@earthlink.net
 (707) 964-2647

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Captain Fletcher's Inn Project, Navarro Redwoods State Park; Mendocino County.

Native American Contacts
Mendocino County
April 1, 2008

Dawn S. Getchell
P.O. Box 53
Jenner, CA 95450
(707) 865-2248

Coast Miwok
Pomo

Potter Valley Tribe
Greg Young, Environmental Coordinator
2251 South State Street
Ukiah, CA 95482
(707) 462-1213
(707) 462-1240 FAX

Potter Valley Tribe
Darlene Kammyer, Tribal Administrator
2251 South State Street
Ukiah, CA 95482
michael_holman@sbcglobal.net
(707) 462-1213
(707) 462-1240 FAX

Pomo

Pinoleville Pomo Nation
Diana Mongeau, Cultural Resources Coordinator
500 B Pinoleville Drive
Ukiah, CA 95482
(707) 463-1454
(707) 463-6601 FAX

Pomo

Stewarts Point Rancheria THPO
Reno Franklin, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
3535 Industrial Dr., Suite B2
Santa Rosa, CA 95403
reno@stewartspointrancheria.net
(707) 591-0580 EXT 105
(707) 591-0583 FAX

Pomo

Pinoleville Pomo Nation
Nathan Rich, Environmental Coordinator
500 B Pinoleville Drive
Ukiah, CA 95482
(707) 463-1454
(707) 463-6601 FAX

Pomo

Stewarts Point Rancheria
Lynne Rosselli, Environmental Planning Department
3535 Industrial Dr., Suite B2
Santa Rosa, CA 95403
lynne@stewartspointrancheria.net
(707) 591-0580 ext107
(707) 591-0583 FAX

Pomo

Pinoleville Pomo Nation
Tribal Administrator
500 B Pinoleville Drive
Ukiah, CA 95482
(707) 463-1454
(707) 463-6601 FAX

Pomo

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Native American Contacts
Mendocino County
April 1, 2008

She Bel Na Band of Pomo Indians
Dina Bowen-Welsh, Secretary
PO Box 1613 Pomo
Fort Bragg , CA 95437
thewelshs@adelphia.net
707-964-8126

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Appendix B

Historic Resources Inventory Forms

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 3

*Resource Name or #: ASC 85-07-01; Abandoned Highway 1 Segment

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: ☒ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted

*a. County Mendocino

and

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Albion Date 1960 T 15N; R 17W; W ½ of Sec 4; Mount Diablo

B.M.

c. Address

City

Zip

d. UTM: Zone 10; 434568 mE/ 4338469 mN: middle of recorded segment at bend in road.

e. Other Locational Data: From the intersection of Hwy 1 and Hwy 128, go south on Hwy 1 across the Navarro River and turn

right on the Navarro River Redwoods State Park access road (<.1 mile) toward the beach. Proceed on this road for <0.1 mile to the point where the abandoned Hwy 1 branches off on the left.

*P3a. Description:

This resource is a historic-period paved road. The road is an abandoned segment of Highway 1, which is now located upslope from the abandoned segment. Only the portion of this road in and adjacent to the referenced study area was recorded. The recorded segment begins at the park access road. The abandoned highway continues south past the recorded segment for approximately 1 mile. The road features the remains of asphalt paving, which is underlain by logs in many areas, and occasional rusty metal barricades. Two small drainages along the road segment were filled with stacked logs and angular base rock. The majority of the recorded segment is covered with soil and vegetation.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: AH7. Road/trail/railroad bed.

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

P5a. Photo or Drawing

P5b. Description of Photo:
Abandoned segment of Highway 1;
view to the south.



*P6. Date Constructed/Age and

Sources: ☒ Historic
☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

*P7. Owner and Address:

California Dept. of Parks and
Recreation. 1416 9th Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

*P8. Recorded by:

Philip Kaijankoski
Anthropological Studies Center,
Sonoma State University,
Rohnert Park, California 94928

*P9. Date Recorded:

27 March 2008

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive
surface survey

*P11. Report Citation: Kaijankoski, Philip, 2008. *Expanded Archaeological Study for the Captain Fletcher's Inn Project at the Navarro-by-the-Sea, Navarro River Redwoods State Park, Mendocino County, California*. Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University. On file at the Northwest Information Center, 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
LINEAR FEATURE RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 2 of 3

*Resource Name or #: ASC 85/07-01; Abandoned Highway 1 Segment

L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Highway 1

L2a. Portion Described: ☐ Entire Resource ☒ Segment ☐ Point Observation Designation:

b. Location of point or segment: 434568 mE/ 4338469 mN: middle of recorded segment at bend in road.

L3. Description:

This feature consists of a paved road and has no associated artifacts. The recorded segment begins at the Navarro River Redwoods State Park access road. The abandoned highway continues south past the recorded segment for approximately 1 mile. The road features the remains of asphalt paving, which is underlain by logs in many areas, and occasional rusty metal barricades. Two small drainages along the road segment were filled with stacked logs and angular base rock. The majority of the recorded segment is covered by soil and vegetation. The feature is located on California Department of Parks and Recreation land.

L4. Dimensions:

a. Top Width 20 feet

b. Bottom Width 20 feet

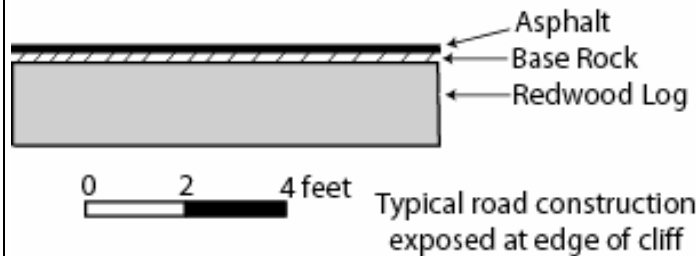
c. Height or Depth 2-15 feet

d. Length of Segment approximately 0.6 mile

L5. Associated Resources:

The Navarro Inn Historic district (National Register of Historic Places nomination in preparation).

L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section (include scale)



L6. Setting:

This feature is located on a very steep hillside, 20-70% slope.

L7. Integrity Considerations: Integrity is fair, several landslides have impacted the resource.

L8a. Photograph, Map or Drawing



L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing

Stacked logs and angular base rock filling small drainage on abandoned segment of Highway 1. View to the east, photo taken from beach.

L9. Remarks:

L10. Form Prepared by:
Philip Kaijankoski

L11. Date: 27 March 2008

LOCATION MAP

Primary # _____

HRI # _____

Trinomial _____

Page 3 of 3

*Resource Name or # ASC 85/07-01; Abandoned Highway 1 Segment

*Map Name Albion, Calif.; Elk, Calif.

*Scale: 1:24000 *Date of Map 1960

