

Archeological Survey for the Dias Connector Trail, Golden Gate National Recreation Area, Marin County, California



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Golden Gate National Recreation Area Archeology Office
Division of Cultural Resources
Golden Gate National Recreation Area
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Title:	Archeological Survey for the Dias Connector Trail, Golden Gate National Recreation Area, Marin County, California
Project Designation:	MRN-REDW-2015B
Type of Project:	Reconnaissance Survey
Project Implementation:	GGNRA Archeology Office
Project Archeologist:	Peter Gavette
Crew:	NSP intern Kirby Schmit
Survey Location:	Marin County
Previously documented sites:	1
Area Surveyed:	6 acres
Photograph Information:	Digital Photograph Roll: MRN-REDW-2015B-(001-029)

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The National Park Service (NPS), Golden Gate National Recreation Area, and Golden Gate National Parks Conservancy are planning a project to construct a new trail segment connecting the Dias Ridge Trail with the Redwood Creek Trail. The NPS has determined that the project is an undertaking under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and as such is subject to its stipulations. This report discusses archeological investigations undertaken to locate, record, and offer management recommendations for archeological resources potentially affected by the new trail construction.

Archeological survey was completed during the spring of 2015. Survey acreage totaled 6 acres, which resulted in the documentation of 1 isolated find. While no archeological properties were documented within the APE during the current survey, site P-21-002798 is immediately adjacent to the proposed trail alignment. This historic-period trash scatter associated with the Golden Gate Dairy has not been evaluated for the National Register, nor has its vertical extent been explored. Due to its documented location outside of the present project area, monitoring of any ground disturbing activity in the area should be sufficient to avoid adverse impacts to the resource.

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INTRODUCTION

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The NPS has identified the lack of a trail connection between the Dias Ridge Trail, constructed in 2009, and the Redwood Creek Trail as a safety hazard due to the absence of a formal trail and the safety hazard posed by users who typically travel along the narrow shoulder adjacent to Highway 1 (see Figure 1). Four alternatives have been proposed (see Figure 2):

1. No action.
2. An alignment that connects the Dias Ridge Trail, following the southern edge of the Golden Gate Dairy, continuing in front of the two NPS residences, and eventually connecting with the Redwood Creek Trail.
3. The trail would follow a path between the Golden Gate Dairy and Highway 1, then veer north around the NPS residences and back to Highway 1 at the private inholding where it would connect to the Redwood Creek Trail or begin from 415 meters up the Dias Ridge Trail, drop down the slope to the drainage behind the Golden Gate Dairy, back up the slope, around the NPS residences and back to Highway 1 at the private inholding where it would connect to the Redwood Creek Trail.
4. Expand the shoulder of Highway 1 to allow room for a multi-use trail on the northwest side of the highway.

The NPS preferred option is Alternative 2 due to the increase in cost of other options, the probability of users continuing to use a route adjacent to Highway 1 due to steep grades, the lesser impact to native and historic vegetation, and keeping the trail outside of the Caltrans right of way adjacent to Highway 1. The trail connector was first formulated in 2004 as one of three components of the Environmental Assessment (EA) for the Dias Ridge Trail Improvement Project. The final EA did not address this additional segment. However, a portion of the trail segment within Ranch M/Golden Gate Dairy was addressed and approved through a concurrence Finding of No Adverse Effect with the SHPO for the Marin Equestrian Stables Plan (see Appendix A). This new multiuse trail connection paralleling Highway 1 would be a minimum of five feet wide separated from the Highway with a minimum five-foot buffer at the north end with additional landscape separation at the middle and southern segments.

AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

The Area of Potential Effect (APE) considered for archeological properties potentially affected by the project consists of the five foot wide trail corridor alternatives with an additional 10-feet on either side to allow for the movement of construction equipment and staging, creating a 25 foot wide corridor. Ground disturbing activities will consist of grading, construction of retaining walls and fences.

REGULATORY CONTEXT

The Dias Ridge Connector Trail is defined as an undertaking and therefore required to comply with the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) (54 U.S.C. 306108) due to its location within lands administered by the National Park Service, the approval of expenditure of Federal funds, and its potential to affect historic properties. The regulations implementing Section 106 of the NHPA (36 CFR Part 800)

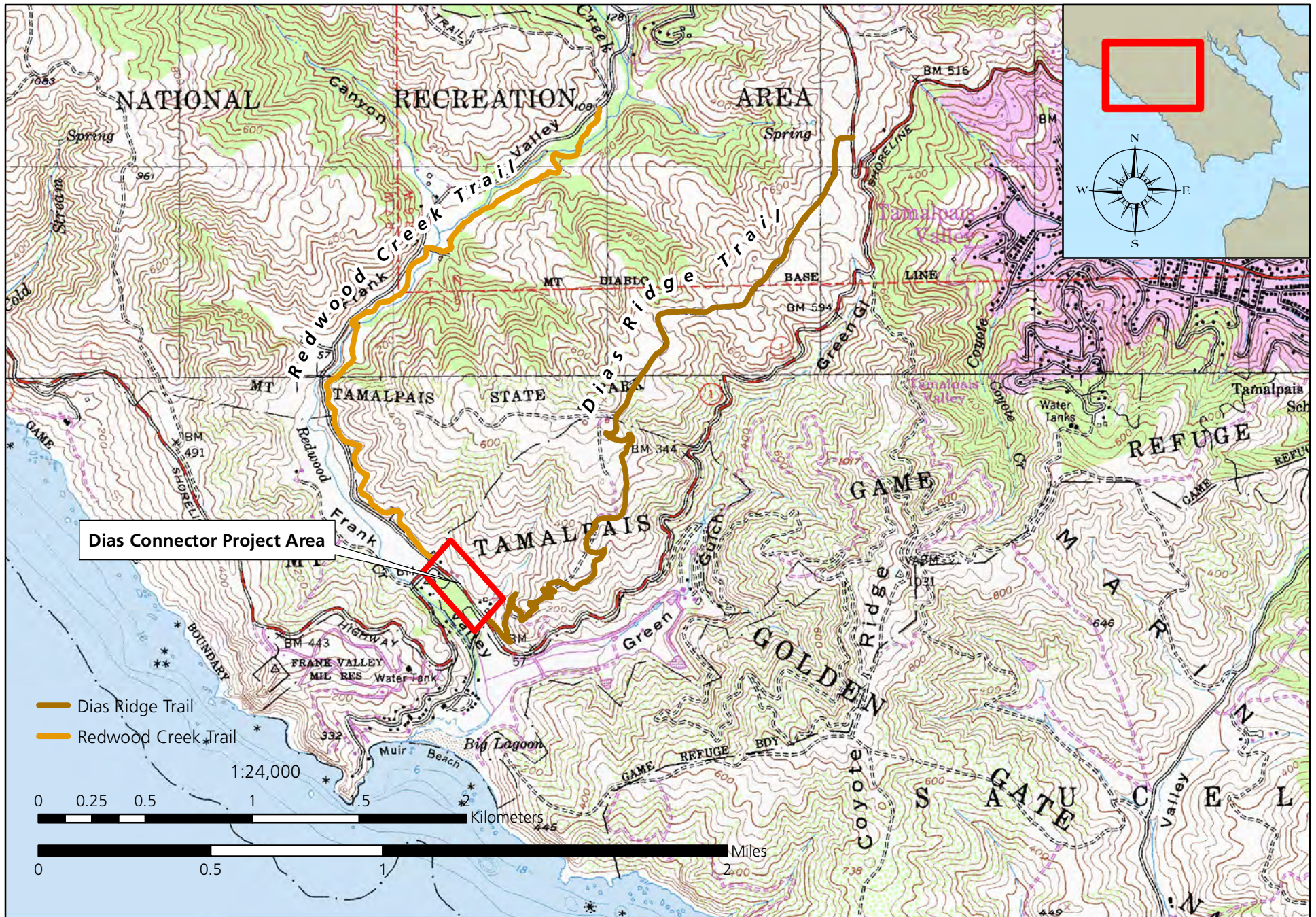


Figure 1. Map showing Redwood Creek and Dias Ridge Trails with project area.

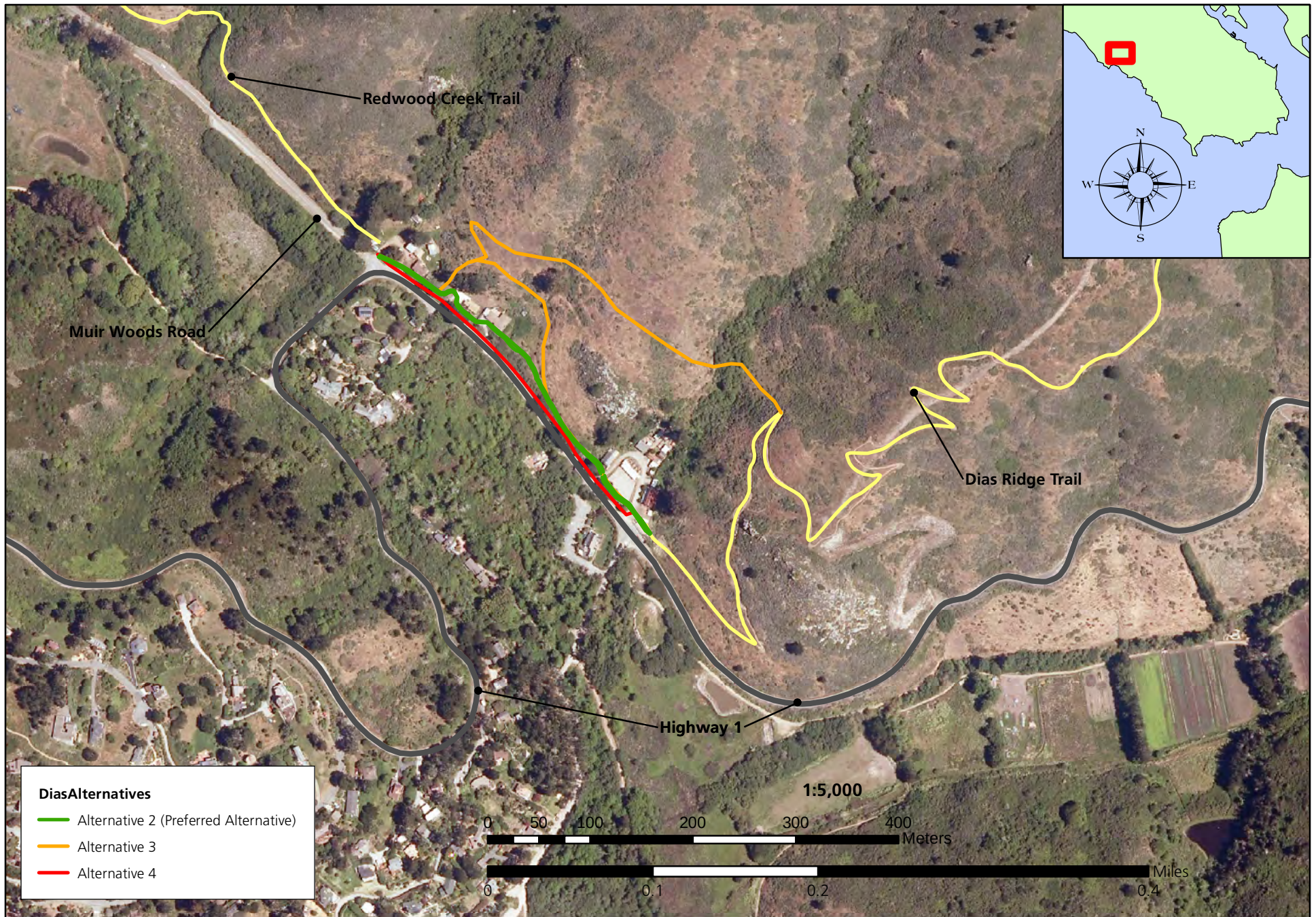


Figure 2. Map showing project area with the four trail connection alternatives.

require Federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties through: consultation with agency officials and other parties with an interest in the effects of the undertaking on historic properties (36 CFR Part 800.2); identification of historic properties potentially affected by the undertaking (36 CFR Part 800.4); and an assessment of effects with ways to avoid, minimize or mitigate any adverse effects on historic properties (36 CFR Part 800.5).

The purpose of this archeological survey project therefore was to identify archeological sites, potential impacts, and offer management recommendations for these locations.

BACKGROUND

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project location is within the Redwood Creek Watershed, which drains the southern slopes of Mount Tamalpais and Dias Ridge via Redwood Creek through Frank Valley (see Figure 1). The creek terminates at Big Lagoon, where it discharges into the Pacific Ocean at Muir Beach. The seasonally brackish historic lagoon was mostly freshwater with occasional saltwater inflows from overwash events during winter storms. In addition to rich aquatic communities, the historic setting included overlapping wetland and upland assemblages of birds, mammals, reptiles, amphibians, and insects. Steelhead and Coho Salmon inhabit the creek and utilize its gravel beds for spawning grounds. California grizzlies and Tule elk, while no longer present were likely to have historically populated the area, mule deer continue to forage throughout the watershed. Psota (2007) provides a detailed historic account from Amadeo Banducci of the area before the major effects of human-induced changes to the landscape.

Elevations in the watershed range from about two feet at Big Lagoon to 2600 feet NGVD at the peak of Mt. Tamalpais. Hillslopes are steep, with slopes ranging from 15 to 75%. The dominant soil type is the Cronkhite-Barnabe complex of generally moderately deep loams and gravelly-loams (USDA 2000; Kashiwagi 1985) with alluvial deposits covering the valley floors all of which overlay a geology dominated by a Franciscan Complex mélange (NPS 2009).

Dense riparian species comprise the vegetation surrounding Redwood Creek as well as intermittent drainages that feed the creek, while the slopes are composed of mostly coastal scrub and chaparral of varying densities and dominated by coyote brush, chamise, and poison oak (Schirokauer et al. 1994). There are pockets of California Bay, Coast Live Oak, Douglas Fir, and Eucalyptus as well as native and non-native grasslands on mostly southern aspects. Redwoods are present only in the upper reaches of Redwood Creek.

ETHNOGRAPHY (from Psota 2011)

At the time of historic contact, ethnographic literature indicates the current project area was within the territory controlled by speakers of the Coast Miwok language, a subset of the Utian language family. People speaking Utian languages (Miwok and Costanoan) began to occupy vast areas of marshlands surrounding the San Francisco Bay between 4,000 and 2,500 years ago, displacing older established groups (Moratto 1984:552). The Coast Miwok subsistence economy relied heavily on marsh/terrestrial ecotones, which was combined with hunting and gathering in the uplands of the North Coast Ranges and along the Pacific Ocean. In this region, speakers of Coast Miwok comprised two dialect groups: the Western or Bodega stretching from the southern end of the Marin County peninsula to the Bodega region in the north; and Southern or Marin encompassing the interior valleys and San Francisco Bay coastline to the Sonoma/Napa Valley divide. Inland and bayshore settlements were often located along streams, at the mouth or confluence of drainages, and near the shoreline of the Bay. Along the coast, archaeological sites were often situated near a freshwater source, near access to the ocean, and often in a place blocked from the wind. Ethnographers believe that pre-contact Coast Miwok populations were small; estimates range between 1,500 and 2,000 people occupied the area prior to Euro-American contact (Kelly 1978:414).

The Miwok lifeways included a subsistence combining hunting, fishing, and gathering. As throughout central California, the acorn was the dietary staple of the Coast Miwoks, but a plethora of floral and faunal resources were used. Some animal foods were available year-round, such as deer, rabbit, small

game, crabs, and some fish, but many other vegetal and animal consumables were only used seasonally, such as various shellfish that can be toxic when consumed during a red tide outbreak. Acorns were harvested in the interior during the fall and could be stored for several years if need be, helping to provide food during leaner times. Seeds, others nuts, and greens were available in varying quantities from spring through fall, while salmon, migratory birds, and certain terrestrial game were available in winter. Some of these could also be stored or dried. Like most Native Californians, the Coast Miwok people managed their environment to improve and maintain it to suit their needs. For example, the annual burning of grass and brushland to improve the food supply for deer and rabbits, also kept the land open, providing better visibility of predators and visitors from other tribelets. This land management also improved the health and productivity of many resources important to these people (Anderson 2005).

Miwok society consisted of many tribelets, that is small independent groups of usually related families members occupying a specific territory and speaking the same language or dialect. Inter-tribelet relationships were socially and economically advantageous, offering marriage partners, information, and materials and services not available locally. Traditional established trade patterns were operating when foreigners were shipwrecked on the western shores of Marin and at the time of Spanish contact. These exchange systems supplied the Coast Miwoks with products (such as obsidian and ocean shells) from nearby and more remote areas, and in return allowed for the export of products unique or bountiful to their region. Inland groups made periodic trips to the coast; seeking permission for one group to enter another's territory was an established practice (Stewart 1943:53).

By the mid-1800s, the effects of Spanish missionization, introduced diseases, raids by Mexican slave traders, and dense immigrant settlement had seriously disrupted Coast Miwok culture. The population was decimated and most native people were displaced from their villages and land-based resources. Because of this coastal decimation, no ethnographic village or named geographic feature was recorded for any location within the vicinity of the project area (Kelly 1978:415; Kroeber 1925:274; Milliken 1995:18, 19).

PREHISTORIC CONTEXT

A detailed history of the development of California and Bay Area cultural chronologies can be found in Stewart's work for Point Reyes National Seashore and Golden Gate National Recreation Area (Stewart and Praetzelis 2003:93-106). Nels Nelson conducted one of the earliest surveys of the San Francisco bay shore resulting in the documentation of 425 shell mounds (1909a). He recorded site CA-MRN-333/H at Muir Beach, 500 meters downstream from the project area (Nelson 1909b). Treganza described the site as a greasy shell midden containing heat-affected rock and charcoal and measuring 150 by 200 feet with a depth of about three feet (Kelly 1979). The site was listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in 1980 based on Treganza's survey recording during the late-1940s. Holman & Associates conducted test excavations which recovered flaked stone, groundstone, one clam shell disk bead, one bone tool, quartz manuports, dietary bone and shellfish remains and determined that the site was used during the late Mendoza phase and most of the Estero phase (660-260 cal. BP) (Psota 2010b).

Meyer identified two subsurface shell midden sites while conducting a geoarcheological study at Big Lagoon (Meyer 2005). The Fan Site (CA-MRN-685/H), located approximately 300 meters east of CA-MRN-333/H, was subsequently tested by Psota (2011) and contained shell, obsidian and CCS flaked stone tools, as well as groundstone which spanned the McClure, Mendoza, and Estero phases (2015-176 cal. BP) and representing the greatest time depth of any archaeologically sampled sites at Muir Beach. The Pelican Site (CA-MRN-674), across Highway 1 from the Dias Connector project site, was test excavated by Sonoma State's Anthropological Studies Center in 2006. The deposit consisted of an upper layer of

diverse shell midden that transitioned into a deposit containing more bone, charcoal, and heat-affected rock with less shell (Psota 2007). Chert and obsidian debitage and tools, and other artifacts were recovered from the site. Radiocarbon data and obsidian hydration readings indicate that the site was used during the Mendoza and Estero phases (800-300 cal. BP).

After restoration work was completed at Redwood Creek, monitoring by NPS restoration staff recovered an obsidian biface in a restored area adjacent to Redwood Creek. A subsequent visit by a NPS archeologist determined it to be a site with one additional obsidian biface and approximately 20 pieces debitage of various materials recorded as site CA-MRN-694 (Gavette 2011). Another nearby as yet unrecorded site worthy of mention is the Banducci site, located approximately 1/2 mile to the north of CA-MRN-674. No shell fragments have been observed at this site, but the owner possesses several hundred stemmed and notched, medium-sized projectile points, and large to small shouldered lanceolates (some with denticulated margins), along with fragments (Amadeo Banducci, personal communication with Psota 2006).

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Other researchers in the bay area have organized the historic period into five eras: Exploration Period, Spanish Period, Mexican Period, and American Period (eg. Compas 1998; Stewart and Praetzelis). The following is a brief history of the San Francisco bay area utilizing this organization from its discovery by Europeans to present.

Exploration Period (1542-1776)

Though no early European explorers likely set foot on Muir Beach, the Portuguese explorer (on behalf of Spain) Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo and British explorer Sir Francis Drake both ventured as far north as Marin County in the 16th century. Cabrillo's expedition made it as far as the Russian River on his voyage in 1542 (Kelsey 1998). In search of new lands for England beyond those in southern California claimed by Spain, Sir Francis Drake's voyage made landfall at Drake's Cove in Point Reyes National Seashore in 1579, which he claimed for the English Crown as New Albion. Both explorers and others who followed missed the entrance to San Francisco bay for more than two centuries until Gaspar de Portola's land expedition of 1769.

Spanish Period (1776-1820)

Spurred on by the incursion of Russian fur trappers making their way down the Pacific coast from Alaska, Spain found it prudent to establish its presence in Alta California by establishing missions and fortifications. El Presidio Real de San Francisco and Mission San Francisco de Asis (Mission Dolores) were founded in 1776 to gain a foothold in San Francisco Bay. By 1809, the Russian-American Company had extended its otter and seal fur expeditions into the waters of Spanish California with work camps on Bodega Point and the Farallon Islands (Barker et al. 2005). Fort Ross was established in 1812 at the mouth of the Russian River, whence continuous trade emerged between the colonial settlements of northern New Spain and the Russian company. It is possible that the native Alaskans employed by the Russian-American Company stopped off at Muir Beach during their hunting forays (Barker et al. 2005).

Mexican Period (1821-1846)

Mexico gained independence from Spain after the Mexican War of Independence in 1821 and continued the practice of allotting large plots of land to friends of the Governor for grazing and farming purposes. In 1835 Rancho Saucelito, a 19,572 acre parcel that encompasses the project area, was granted to Jose

Antonio Galindo. The parcel was subsequently re-granted to William A. Richardson in 1838, possibly due to Galindo's problems with the law in having murdered Jose Peralta (Hoover et al. 1966). Richardson, an Englishman by birth, had gained Mexican citizenship and married the daughter of the comandante of the Presidio. He was a master mariner who became the first Captain of the Port and Bay of San Francisco and built the first house at Yerba Buena cove in what would become the center of the city of San Francisco. Richardson was known to have hunted at Big Lagoon, though visitation to the Muir Beach and Franks Valley area at that time would have been infrequent at most (Fairley 1987:31-32).

American Period (1846-present)

Richardson supported the Americans during the Mexican War and petitioned the Land Commission as claimant for Rancho Saucelito in 1852, four years after the Mexican loss in the war and the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. He profited greatly from the Gold Rush selling butter, milk, and beef to the residents of the burgeoning city. Water piped from a spring above Sausalito was transported to Meiggs' Wharf in San Francisco where it was sold for 50 cents a bucket (Hoover et al. 1966). However, poor investments and advice from his attorney forced him to deed 640 acres of the rancho to his wife, with the rest sold to Samuel P. Throckmorton, a San Francisco real estate broker. The land patent would not be issued until 1879, nearly 30 years after his death.

Throckmorton's purchase of Rancho Sausalito from Richardson assumed a \$130,000 mortgage, the interest payments on which he was having trouble meeting in 1857 (Toogood 1980:79). To earn some money, Throckmorton began to replace the beef cattle with dairy cattle and to lease out ranches to Azorean Portuguese, Swiss, and Italian tenant farmers (Toogood 1980:133). In 1859 the Daily Alta reported Marin's status as dairy country stating, "Marin is emphatically a grazing, rather than a grain county. The butter and cheese manufactured here are inferior to none, and the dairymen have the advantage over most of their competitors, it being so close to the commercial emporium." By 1880 Rancho Sausalito contained 24 dairy farms, all rented to Portuguese (Toogood 1980:192). In 1883 Throckmorton died, after which his estate was acquired by the newly formed Tamalpais Land & Water Company (TLWC). In 1892 the TLWC ordered a survey of the Sausalito Ranch and subdivided the property into farming and grazing parcels labeled from A to Z and one to eight, making a total of thirty-four pieces of real estate. Very soon after subdivision, Portuguese immigrant Constantino Bello purchased three adjacent TLWC parcels at the mouth of Frank Valley, Ranches M, K, and T. The Golden Gate Dairy was originally Bello's Ranch M property. In 1906, Bello granted an undivided one quarter interest in Ranch M each to Manuel Mattos, John Bello and Joseph Eugenio as well as one quarter interest to each of them in the personal property used in the dairy business known under the firm name of C. Bello and Company (McKee & Weeks 2006).

The Portuguese presence in Marin County continued in 1912 with most of the taxes being paid by individuals with Portuguese names in the lettered and numbered tracts. While the dairy industry in Marin had reached its peak by the 1890's, the enforcement of new dairy regulations, construction of better highways, artificial refrigeration, and most importantly the discovery of alfalfa as an excellent and nutritious crop for dairy cattle, made it impossible for the cool, damp coastal counties to compete with inland dairies where the crop thrived in the hot dry valley districts (Toogood 1980:196). Though milk production would continue into the 1960's, the domination of the dairy industry in Marin was all but history by 1922 when list of the ten highest producers of butterfat in California didn't even include Marin County.

Around 1936 Bello retired and leased the ranch to M.C.C. Lemos, who operated a small dairy. It is presumed by this time the ranch was known as the "Golden Gate Dairy" (McKee & Weeks 2006). The Lopes family rented the ranch starting in 1941 from Bello's nephew Joe Azevedo. Following Bello's death in 1941, his nieces and nephews sold the ranch to the Lopes family in 1942. The Lopes family made improvements to the dairy operation, becoming a Grade A dairy during this period and operated the dairy

for several decades which evidently declined between 1953 and 1967 (McKee & Weeks 2006). Eventually the property was acquired by Harvey and Helen Coverly who granted joint tenancy in 1968 to William and Dorothy Caddell. The Caddells later became sole owners, who rented the ranch to Richard and Evelyn Purvier who stabled horses there from around 1965 into the 1990s. Caddell deeded his holdings to the United States government in 1974, becoming a part of the National Park Service and GGNRA.

METHODS

FIELD METHODS

A pedestrian survey was conducted on June 6, 2015 in order to identify archeological resources within the APE. GGNRA archeologist Peter Gavette and NPS intern Kirby Schmit surveyed a total of six acres encompassing all of the Dias Connector Trail alternatives. The survey followed the proposed trail alignments as closely as possible, but veered from it in a couple of locations out of necessity due to dense vegetation and topography. Attempts were made to retrace steps back to areas that were missed, resulting in nearly 100% coverage of the APE. Digital photographs of the area and trail alignments were taken with a 10 megapixel Olympus Stylus TG-3 (4.5-18.0mm 1:2.0-4.9). A photographic record with the roll number, exposure number, and a brief description was completed to track the images. The survey area and site locations were recorded as points and tracks with a Garmin Montana 650 GPS unit using the 1983 North American Datum.

LABORATORY METHODS

The GPS data collected were downloaded and exported to ESRI ArcMap 10.3 using a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources Garmin Extension. Survey areas were plotted based on tracks recorded with the GPS. Additionally, survey areas and isolate locations were digitized into the GGNRA Cultural Resource GIS.

Project data were added to the GGNRA Archeology Office databases, including the project database, site record database, and the GIS data layers depicting project areas, archeological sites, and isolates. Archeological isolate information was entered into the NPS Archeological Sites Management Information System (ASMIS). Original contact sheets, digital photo files and logs are maintained at the Golden Gate National Recreation Area Archeology Office. ASMIS and project data information are entered into databases maintained at the Golden Gate National Recreation Area Archeology Office.

The project documentation will be archived with the Golden Gate National Recreation Area Archeology collections. Following report completion, the project documentation will be archived in the GGNRA Archeological Collections. All databases associated with the project, digital photographs and the corresponding log, the final report, and paper site records remain at the GGRNA Archeology Office for future reference.

Records Search

Prior to conducting the fieldwork, several sources were examined to identify previously surveyed areas and known cultural resources within the APE. Site records, project reports, and base maps maintained at the GGNRA Archeology Office were referenced, as well as the archeological and historical resource Geographical Information System (GIS) data layers. The records indicated that there were six projects carried out within the APE. Table 1 presents the projects, work completed, and references for projects within the APE and Figure 3 shows the APE with associated archeological projects conducted and previously recorded archeological sites in the area. Based on the records search, it was determined that only a small portion of the project area had been previously surveyed for archeological resources.

Table 1. Archeological projects completed within the APE.

Year	Project and	Work Completed	Reference
2002	Big Lagoon Archeological Survey	archeological survey of the Big Lagoon Wetland and Creek Restoration APE	Barker 2005
2003	Big Lagoon Geoarchaeological Coring Program	two 1.3 inch hydraulic cores were recovered from the western side of the Golden Gate Dairy in order to assess if buried prehistoric archeological deposits exist at the dairy site, cores #BLO23 and #BLO27 were both negative	Meyer 2005
2006	Dias Ridge and Coast View Trails Rehabilitation and Access Improvement Project	survey on Ranch M was conducted in 2006 as a part of the planning for the rehabilitation of the Dias Ridge Trail, no sites recorded in APE	Wulzen and Osanna 2006
2006	NPS ASMIS Site Recording of GOGA0052	historic trash deposit associated with the residence (recorded in 2012 as P-21-002798)	Barker 2006
2008	NPS ASMIS Site Recording of GOGA00145	historic trash deposit associated with the Creamery Building (recorded in 2012 as P-21-002798) documented following vegetation clearing by Muir Beach Volunteer Fire Department	Barker 2008
2012	Marin Equestrian Plan	survey of Golden Gate Dairy property, recorded P-21-002798, the Golden Gate Dairy trash scatter	Gavette 2012

There are two recorded historic sites adjacent to the APE, CA-MRN-570H and P-21-002798. CA-MRN-570H is the historic alignment of Frank's Valley Road (AKA Muir Woods Road) (Duncan 1988), portions of which date to as early as 1886 (USCGS 1886). The road is now a paved county road. The other site (P-21-002798) consists of two surface trash scatters associated with the Golden Gate Dairy main house and creamery building. Artifacts recorded include glass bottles, silverware, bone, ceramic sherds, ferrous metal objects, leather, shell, and bone, farm implements, and corbel from a post on the front porch.

The cultural resource information contained on this map is protected from public disclosure under 16 U.S.C. section 470w-3, of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and 16 U.S.C. Section 470hh, of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 and therefore has been redacted in this version.

SURVEY RESULTS

There was one isolated find encountered during the survey, though located during an attempt to cross the drainage above the Golden Gate Dairy and outside of the APE, the find was recorded as an isolate associated with the Golden Gate Dairy (see Figure 6). The find consisted of wood and metal remains presumed to be a water tank (Figures 4&5). No other archeological properties were identified during the survey.



Figure 4. Photograph of wooden remains of water tank with tree growing into pipe.



Figure 5. Photograph of metal hoops and fasteners for water tank.

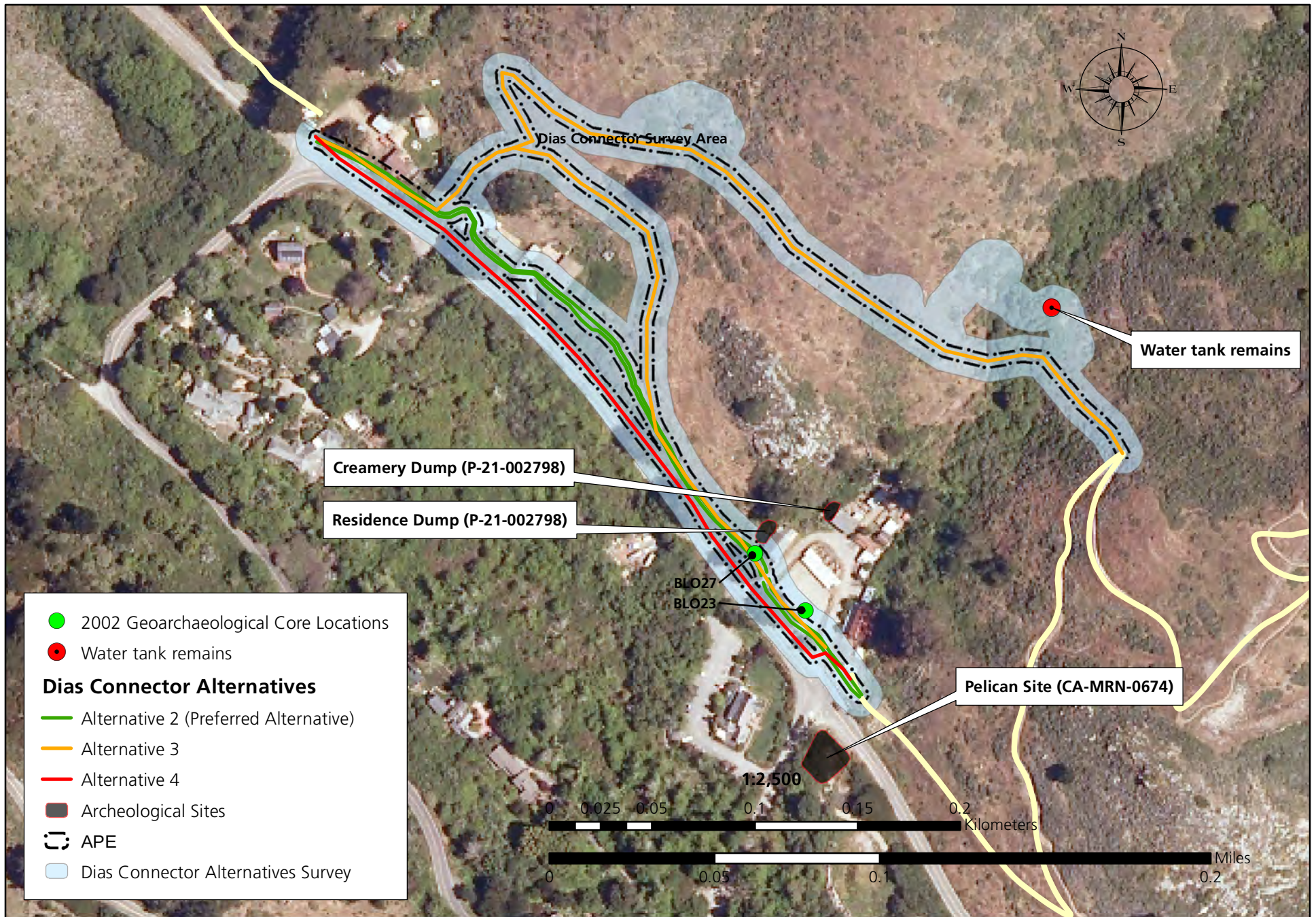


Figure 6. Map showing the three trail alternatives, APE, surveyed area, recorded resources, and locations for geotechnical borings.

Archeological Sensitivity Model

One problem with the project as proposed is the current inability of the NPS to acquire permission to access land to evaluate or survey for archeological resources within the northwestern 65 meters of the project which connects to the Redwood Creek Trail. In the absence of a pedestrian survey, the NPS has used an Archeological Sensitivity Model based on three environmental factors to assess the potential of prehistoric archeological resources. This model overlays Holocene soils with slopes of 0-10 degrees and a buffer of 10 meters from any water source giving a rough estimate of sensitivity to occupation. The results of the model display the area as moderately sensitive due to a combination of slope and Holocene soils and are presented in Figure 7.

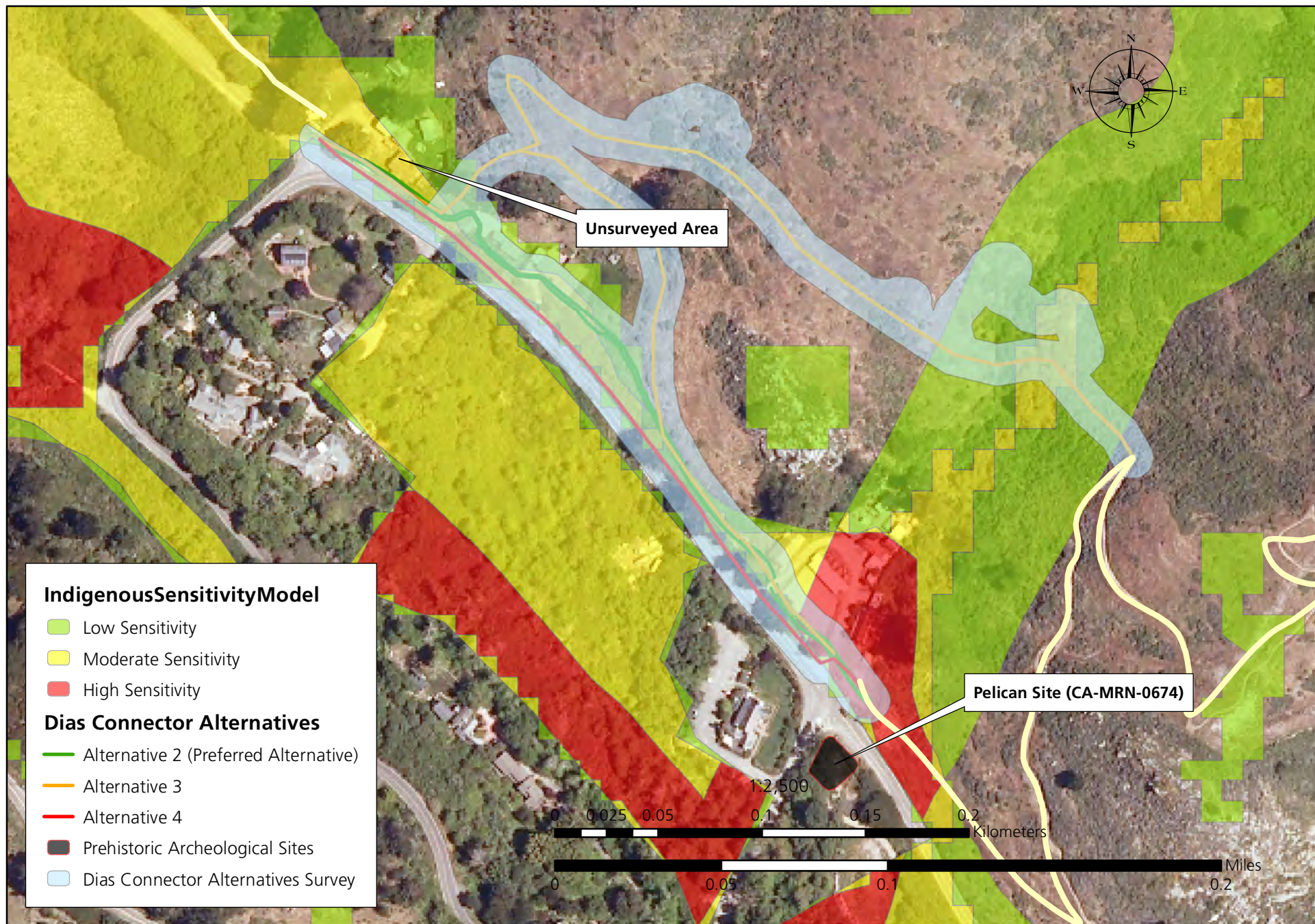


Figure 7. Map showing the results of Archeological Sensitivity Modelling in the northwestern portion of the trail segment which was not surveyed.

MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

While no archeological properties were located during the survey of the APE, site P-21-002798 is immediately adjacent to the proposed trail alignment. This historic-period trash scatter associated with the Golden Gate Dairy has not been evaluated for the National Register (though it is managed as eligible in accordance with the GGNRA Programmatic Agreement for Historic Preservation with the California State Historic Preservation Office), nor has its vertical extent been explored. A geotechnical core was placed within the trail corridor in 2002 which did not find any prehistoric or historic resources (Meyer 2005). Due to its recorded location existing outside of the present project area and the absence of cultural material in the core, monitoring of any ground disturbing activity in the area should be sufficient to avoid adverse impacts to the resource. Should any historic property be discovered during monitoring of the ground disturbance, all trail construction activities will halt in the vicinity until further examination of the property can be completed and a determination of the best treatment options in accordance with subject laws, including 36 CFR 800.13 of the NHPA (Post-review discoveries), can be made.

CA- MRN-570H, the historic alignment of Frank Valley Road is also adjacent to the project area. This property has already been affected by being paved and will not be affected any further by this project.

As mentioned earlier, the project was hampered by the inability to survey the northwestern portion of the trail. When the opportunity arises for access to this section of trail and before trail construction begins, the area should be surveyed for archeological resources.

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APPENDIX A

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER (SHPO) CONCURRENCE FOR THE MARIN EQUESTRIAN STABLES PLAN

**OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION**

1725 23rd Street, Suite 100
SACRAMENTO, CA 95816-7100
(916) 445-7000 Fax: (916) 445-7053
calshpo@parks.ca.gov
www.ohp.parks.ca.gov



February 25, 2013

Reply in Reference To: NPS120412C

Frank Dean
Superintendent
National Park Service
Golden Gate National Recreation Area
Fort Mason #201
San Francisco, CA 94123

Re: Marin Equestrian Stables Plan, Marin County, California

Dear Mr. Dean:

Thank you for your January 29, 2013, letter continuing consultation regarding an undertaking in the Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA). The National Park Service (NPS) is consulting with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) in order to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 470f), as amended, and its implementing regulations at 36 CFR Part 800. Along with your letter, you submitted aerial photographs marked up to show the extent of the proposed improvements at each of the three sites.

In a letter dated January 8, 2013, the SHPO offered comments to GGNRA regarding the Area of Potential Effect (APE), identification efforts, and concurrence on determinations of eligibility at each of the three sites. The latest GGNRA letter responds to comments from the SHPO requesting further detail regarding the proposed undertaking and requests concurrence with a finding of no adverse effects based upon a set of proposed conditions.

As described in the most recent letter (and determined to be the preferred alternative from the Environmental Assessment, Alternative B, Option 2), the undertaking will consist of improvements to three equestrian sites: Golden Gate Dairy Stables – Ranch M; Tennessee Valley Stables – Ranch A/B; and Rodeo Valley Stables at Fort Barry Balloon Hangar and Motor Vehicle Sheds. At all three sites, actions will include:

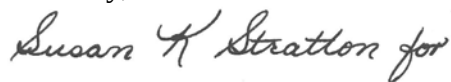
- Stabilization of cultural landscapes and rehabilitation of historic buildings and structures;
- Removal of non-historic stalls, sheds, and additions to historic buildings;
- Installation of emergency water supplies for firefighting, including new water tanks, pumps, and generators;
- Installation of toilet facilities, either as new facilities or incorporated into existing buildings; and
- Installation of manure sheds, as needed for storage onsite.

NPS has applied the criteria for assessment of adverse effects for this undertaking and proposes a Finding of No Adverse Effects pursuant to the following conditions:

- All work will be completed in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties.
- NPS will prepare a Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) for each of the three properties;
- NPS will prepare a Historic Structure Report (HSR) for each historic building or structure that will be rehabilitated. These include:
 - Golden Gate Dairy
 - Main House
 - Sanitary Barn
 - Creamery
 - Tennessee Valley Stables
 - Auxiliary Residence
 - Auxiliary Stable
 - Main Barn Complex, including Hay Barn and Main Residence
 - Rodeo Valley Stables
 - Balloon Hangar
 - Motor Vehicle Sheds
- NPS will prepare archeological assessments for each of the three properties
- NPS will submit CLRs, HSRs, and archeological assessments to the SHPO for a 30-day comment period (except for the Balloon Hangar and Motor Vehicle Sheds, which were submitted in April 2012)
- NPS will submit developmental level site-wide designs following the guidance in these reports to the SHPO for a 30-day comment period

The SHPO concurs with a Finding of No Adverse Effects based upon implementation of these conditions and looks forward to continuing consultation on this undertaking. If you have any questions or concerns, please contact Mark Beason at (916) 445-7047 or mark.beason@parks.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Susan K. Stratton for".

Carol Roland-Nawi, Ph.D.
State Historic Preservation Officer

APPENDIX B

PHOTOLOG AND PHOTOGRAPHS

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MRN-REDW-2015B-029



MRN-REDW-2015B-001



MRN-REDW-2015B-002



MRN-REDW-2015B-003



MRN-REDW-2015B-004



MRN-REDW-2015B-005



MRN-REDW-2015B-006



MRN-REDW-2015B-007



MRN-REDW-2015B-008



MRN-REDW-2015B-009



MRN-REDW-2015B-010



MRN-REDW-2015B-011



MRN-REDW-2015B-012



MRN-REDW-2015B-013



MRN-REDW-2015B-014



MRN-REDW-2015B-015



MRN-REDW-2015B-016



MRN-REDW-2015B-017



MRN-REDW-2015B-018



MRN-REDW-2015B-019



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MRN-REDW-2015B-024



MRN-REDW-2015B-025



MRN-REDW-2015B-026



MRN-REDW-2015B-027



MRN-REDW-2015B-028