



# Chapter 3

## Cultural and Paleontological Resources

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# Introduction

This section presents the environmental setting for cultural and paleontological resources within Suisun City and the Sphere of Influence. Cultural resources, for purposes of this document, are sites, buildings, structures, objects, landscapes, and districts that may have traditional, cultural, or historical significance. Paleontological resources (fossils) are the remains or traces of prehistoric animals and plants. This section also includes the area's regulatory context and cultural and paleontological baseline conditions (i.e., the nature and distribution of known cultural resources, and the prehistoric, ethnographic, historical and paleontological background).

## Environmental Setting

An understanding of the background and history of cultural and paleontological resources are important to the development of the General Plan. Land use change, construction, infrastructure planning, and interpretive projects can be implemented in a way that protects and enhances the value of the cultural and paleontological resources within Suisun City.

## Prehistoric Overview

The following discussion focuses on the archaeology of the Sphere of Influence and provides a brief summary of the area's cultural history. Time periods discussed are those presented by Fredrickson (1973, 1974).

### Lower Archaic Period

In the early 1970s, Fredrickson (1973, 1974) proposed a sequence of cultural manifestations, or patterns, for the central districts of the North Coast Ranges. He placed these patterns within a framework of cultural periods he believed were applicable to California as a whole. Fredrickson recognized that the economic and cultural component of each pattern could be manifest in neighboring geographic regions according to the presence of stylistically different artifact assemblages. This integrative framework provides the means for discussing temporally equivalent cultural patterns across a broad geographic space.

The Lower Archaic Period dates to 10,000–6000 Years before Present (BP). The beginning of this period coincides with that of the middle Holocene climatic shift to more arid conditions that brought about the drying up of the pluvial lakes located in northern and southern California. Subsistence appears to have been focused more on plant foods, although hunting clearly still provided for important food and raw material sources. Settlement was semi-sedentary, with an emphasis on material wealth. Most tools were manufactured of local materials, and exchange remained on an ad-hoc basis. Distinctive artifact types include large projectile points, milling slabs, and hand-stones. The oldest known archaeological component in this region of central California is from the Los Vaqueros Reservoir area in eastern Contra Costa County.

## Middle Archaic Period

The Middle Archaic Period dates to 6000 to 2500 BP. This period is often discussed in terms of two distinct divisions, the Initial and the Terminal. The Initial Archaic Period dates from 6000 to 4500, and the Terminal Archaic Period from 4500 to 2500. In general, this period begins at the end of mid-Holocene climatic conditions, when weather patterns became similar to present-day conditions. Discernable cultural change was likely brought about, in part, in response to these changes in climate and accompanying variation in available floral and faunal resources. Economic systems were more diversified and likely included the introduction of acorn processing technology. Hunting remained an important source of food and raw materials although reliance on plant foods appears to have dominated the subsistence system.

Sedentism appears to have been fully developed and there was an overall growth in population and a general expansion in land use. Little evidence is present for development of regularized exchange relations. Typologically and technologically important artifacts characteristic of this period include the bowl mortar and pestle and the continued use of large projectile points.

The Middle Archaic Mendocino Pattern settlements originate in this period and persist through the Upper Archaic and possibly into the Emergent Period. The Hultman Aspect identified in the Clear Lake Basin is the southernmost of two identified cultural divisions, while the Windmill Pattern is present to the north. The two share such basic material traits as basalt core tools, shaped unifaces, heavily worked bifaces, and thin, finely-flaked obsidian knives. The Hultman Aspect is distinguished by the presence of ovate scrapers, numerous simple tools (incised or drilled), steatite plummets (charmstones), and the use of obsidian for the manufacture of projectile points.

The Berkeley Pattern has been noted in numerous sites in the Central Valley, San Francisco Bay, and North Coast Range regions. The Berkeley pattern appears to have originated in the San Francisco Bay region during the Lower Archaic Period. However, the majority of identified components date to the Middle Archaic and continue into the Upper Archaic.

Mortuary practices are characterized by tightly flexed burials with no apparent patterning in orientation and fewer artifact associations compared to the elaborate practices evidenced in Windmill Pattern burials. Grave associations include numerous Olivella saucer and saddle beads and Haliotis ornaments. The artifact assemblage is distinguished by a highly developed bone tool industry represented by bone needles, bird and mammal bone whistles, serrated scapula saws, bone hairpins and spatulae, mammal and bird bone tubes, and other types of flaked, ground, and polished bone artifacts. Mortars and pestles dominate the milling tool assemblage with only infrequent occurrences of milling slabs and hand-stones. Non-stemmed obsidian projectile points and knives are abundant. Midden deposits contain large accumulations of oyster, clam and salt-water mussel shells in the Bay Area, while freshwater mussel predominates in Central Valley sites.

With the exception of isolated human burials, extensive early Middle Archaic deposits were not known in the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento–San Joaquin Delta (Bay-Delta) region until 1996 as reported by Meyer and Rosenthal in 1997 / 1998. Prehistoric archaeological site CA-CCO-637, located in a small valley, included deeply buried components in an alluvial fan adjacent to Kellogg Creek. This site deposit was found in buried soil and included an assortment of habitation debris, residential and processing features, and several human burials. Several buried sites in Contra Costa and Solano counties date to the Terminal Period, including CA-CCO-637 and CA-CCO-696 at Los



Vaqueros Reservoir; CA-CCO-308 in the San Ramon Valley; and others in the area of Green Valley in Solano County.

## Upper Archaic Period

The Upper Archaic Period dates to 2500–1300 BP. A dramatic expansion of sociopolitical complexity marks this period, with the development of well documented status distinctions based upon material wealth. Group-oriented religions emerge and may be the origins of the Kuksu religious system that arises at the end of the period. There was a greater complexity of trade systems with evidence for regular, sustained exchanges between groups. Shell beads gained in significance as possible indicators of personal status and as important trade items. This period retained the large projectile points in different forms, but the milling stone and hand-stone were replaced throughout most of California by the bowl mortar and pestle.

During this period, the Mendocino Pattern is present in the central and northern parts of the North Coast Ranges, and the Berkeley Pattern persisted in the Central Valley, Bay, and southern part of the North Coast Ranges, including the Sphere of Influence.

## Emergent Period

The Emergent Period dates to 1200–200 BP. The distinctive cultural pattern of the Emergent Period, the Augustine Pattern, is marked by the appearance, for the first time, of small arrow-sized projectile points, beautifully trimmed show mortars, flanged pestles, flanged steatite pipes, and chevron-designed bird-bone tubes. Bennyhoff (1994) postulated that as the Emergent Period began, the Meganos culture, which originated in the San Joaquin Valley circa 500 B.C. to A.D. 100, appears to have retreated to the southern Delta region.

It was also during the Emergent Period that bedrock mortar milling stations were first established in the Bay Area, beginning around 1,300 years ago. Portable mortars and pestles continued to be used, although smaller ones were preferred. Also during this time small arrow points replaced the larger projectile point forms more commonly associated with atlatls. Implements such as harpoons, bone fish hooks, and gorge hooks were also found in the tool assemblages.

At this time, large mammals appear to have taken a more prominent role in the diet than small-seeded resources. Marine shellfish and marine fishes were moved inland in much larger quantities during the Emergent Period. Large villages of hundreds of people are thought to have been located in the Delta region, while small hamlets composed of one or two extended families were located in many of the smaller valleys.

## Ethnographic Setting

When Europeans first entered central California, the area west of the Sacramento River and north of Suisun Bay (including the City's Sphere of Influence) was occupied by linguistically and culturally related groups or "tribelets" that appeared to lack political unity or collective identity. However, because of their linguistic similarities, they became known as Patwin, the term each group used to identify themselves.

They, along with their neighbors the Nomlake and Wintu, are speakers of the Wintuan language, which is part of the larger Penutian language family. This language family also includes Miwok, Maidu, Costanoan, and Yokuts. The Patwin occupied a strip of land about 60 kilometers wide that extended approximately 150 kilometers along the

lower Sacramento River and the eastern foothills of the North Coast Range, terminating at San Pablo and Suisun bays on the south (Johnson 1978:351-352).

The Patwin were organized into tribelets consisting of a primary village and several smaller associated villages. Each village was led by a chief, who attained his office through paternal descent. Social structure was divided into three groups: the paternal family; the family social group; and the household. The paternal family group included the patriarch and his brothers, sisters, sons, and daughters. Married sisters and married men were not included in the social group, since they were included within other social groups. The household consisted of a family that lived under one roof and included his wife, unmarried offspring, and any married daughters and their husbands and their children that had not yet acquired sufficient wealth to establish their own household.

Settlements were generally large, with villages usually located along river or stream banks or the shorelines of seasonal lakes. Permanent houses were erected within the village, and less substantial structures were located at remote locations near exploitable resources. The Patwin diet was varied and depended on seasonal rounds augmented by resources obtained through trade. Tule elk, deer, antelope, bear, ducks, geese, quail, turtle, fish, and other small birds and mammals were hunted. Acorns were a staple food, supplemented with seeds, nuts, berries, and fruit (Johnson 1978:355). The association of flaked stone tools and milling equipment with vernal pools appears to indicate that these features were also associated with Patwin subsistence, apparently as a result of faunal and botanical species drawn to these features.

Euro-American contact with the Patwin began with Spanish missionaries and explorers in the late 1700s. By the middle of the nineteenth century, many Patwin had been relocated to mission settlements, local ranches, or small reservations (Johnson 1978:351). Euro-American diseases decimated much of the Patwin population at this time, and it is estimated that as much as 75% of the Native American population in the Central Valley and Bay/Delta regions died from the 1833 malaria epidemic.

Euro-American influences within Patwin territory increased dramatically as ranching and farming became popular in the area. Euro-American settlers quickly made inroads into lands occupied by Native Americans. Conflicts increased and Patwin populations continued to decline from military skirmishes, vigilante raids, and other causes. In 1972, the Bureau of Indian Affairs listed only 11 remaining Patwin descendants (Johnson 1978:352). Despite the massive decline in population, the Patwin still reside in Solano County and many intermarried with the Wintu (Johnson 1978:352). Despite a long history of population decline and marginalization, indigenous populations survive to this day, and are reinvesting in their traditional culture.

## Historic Setting

### Early Exploration and Settlement

The first documented European expedition within the vicinity of the City's Sphere of Influence was the Pedro Fages expedition of 1772, which reached the Carquinez Strait and was followed four years later by the Anza expedition. The Anza expedition was searching for a land route to Point Reyes. The Spanish had begun establishing a presence in the region in 1769, through Franciscan missions and military presidios; these were used as vehicles for taking complete control of Alta California. Alta California was the Spanish term used for upper California as opposed to Baja California (lower California) in which the Dominican missions were located. Beginning in San Diego, the Spanish priests quickly moved north. The first crossing of the Carquinez



Strait did not occur until 1810 when Gabriel Moraga led a raid against the Suisun tribe. This initial entry into the region culminated with the establishment in 1823 of Mission San Francisco Solano, located in Sonoma. (Hoover et al. 2002:127).

In 1835, General Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo was ordered by the Mexican government to colonize today's Fairfield/Suisun City area to protect interior Spanish interests from the Russians at Fort Ross. The lower part of the Sacramento Valley and Delta areas were then settled rapidly, as the Mexican government granted large tracts of land and access to the region's natural resources. At that time, chief Francisco Solano<sup>1</sup> of the Suisun tribe likely allied himself and his group of Patwin with Vallejo to gain political advantage over rival native groups (Gudde and Bright 2004:378).

## 19th and 20th Century Development

The end of Spanish rule was precipitated by the Mexican War of Independence, beginning in 1810. However much of the Spanish population had been expelled by ca. 1832. Mexican government secularization of the missions had begun a few years prior, establishing the Mexican Land Grant system. Land formerly held by Spain was divided into vast tracts called "ranchos." These parcels, such as Rancho Tolenas (which includes a portion of the Sphere of Influence), were granted by the government to individuals and used primarily for farming and raising cattle with vineyards, fruits, and vegetables planted for personal needs (Beck and Haase 1974:21-22).

Solano County contained five confirmed Mexican land grants (Beck and Haase 1974:21-22). The first of the land grants was Rancho Suisun (Exhibit CUL-1). Rancho Tolenas, adjacent to Rancho Suisun, included part of the city of Fairfield and extended north into Napa County. The patent (i.e., rights to the land grant) was issued in 1840 to Jose Francisco and Antonio Armijo (Hoover et al. 2002).

During the Gold Rush, ranchers and farmers discovered that selling their crops to miners was extremely profitable. In the late 1840s and 1850s, former gold seekers and pioneers began settling Solano County, where they raised livestock and cultivated fruit orchards, vineyards, wheat, barley, and oats. Produce and livestock were transported overland by wagons to docks located at sloughs throughout the county, then shipped to market. Due to this trade, economic development, and arrival of the railroad, 12 townships were established in Solano County between 1850 and 1871. While the largest towns were located adjacent to San Pablo and Suisun bays (e.g. Suisun City), small towns were located at the ends of sloughs and channels that primarily ran through the eastern portion of the county. Suisun Valley was one of the major fruit producing areas in Solano County and Suisun Slough provided easy shipping access.

The construction of two rail networks (California Pacific and Napa Valley Railroads) further spawned economic growth in the region. In 1868, the completion of the California Pacific Railroad through Solano County allowed the shipment of goods to East Coast markets, significantly bolstering economic development, agricultural production, and population growth (Munro-Fraser 1979:290).

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<sup>1</sup> Chief Solano's original native name was Sem-Yeto and was christened at about age ten with the Spanish name "Francisco Solano."

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Source: Bancroft Library

Exhibit CUL-1

Historic Map of Suisun Rancho and Rancho Tolenas



The turn of the 20th century saw increased progress in transportation. In 1913, the Oakland, Antioch, and Eastern Railway, a high-speed electric interurban railway, opened its 93-mile route from San Francisco to Sacramento, through largely unpopulated parts of Solano County. In 1928, the Sacramento Northern Railway purchased the railroad, but the Great Depression and the popularity of the automobile contributed to the end of passenger service in 1940. By 1987, the railway had been abandoned. Today, Solano County's most prevalent economic activity continues to be agricultural and commercial in nature (City of Suisun 2008:1).

## Suisun City

What would become known as Suisun City was initially called Suisun (named for a Patwin village or triblet). The name has appeared in Spanish records since 1807, although it was sometimes spelled Suysun. Suisun City was established to take advantage of this location and became the trade center for central Solano County.

By the mid 1850s, several buildings had been erected in the new city (Gudde and Bright 2004:378; Munro-Fraser 1879:290). Suisun City thrived during that latter part of the 19th century. The California Pacific Railroad began passenger service from Vallejo to Suisun in 1868. Three years later, the Central Pacific Railroad purchased the California Pacific providing Suisun City with shipping access to distant markets via the transcontinental railroad. As of 1880, the city boasted a population of 600 (see Exhibit CUL-2).

Between 1880 and 1920, fruit cultivation flourished in the Suisun Valley due in part to the development of large scale fruit drying and canning and refrigerated railcars. Desirable railroad and wharf access to transport goods allowed the Suisun area to flourish. Reclaimed marshland in the vicinity of the city was devoted to dairy farming and nearby cement facilities of the Pacific Portland Cement Company provided an industrial element to the local economy (Munro-Fraser 1879:290; ICF 2009:14-15).

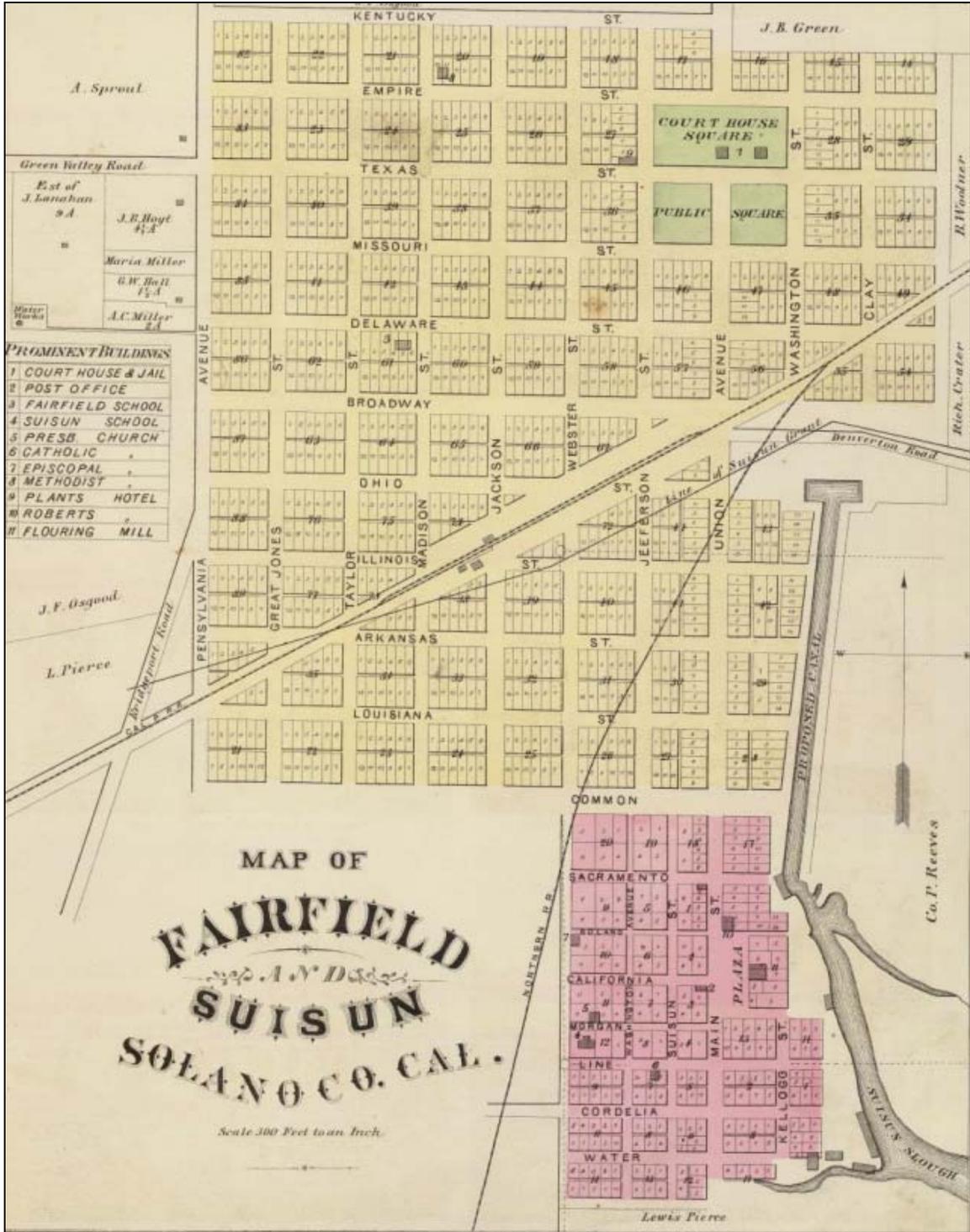
By the early 20th century, commercial activity in nearby Fairfield began to eclipse Suisun. This was due in part to the construction of the new state highway through Solano County which bypassed Suisun City, traveling instead through Fairfield. By 1920, Fairfield's population of 1,000 residents surpassed Suisun City's population, which stood at 875 that year.

Although Suisun City retained its status as a shipping and banking center for several decades, the Great Depression brought hard times locally. A rapidly declining national fruit market resulted in closure of several nearby canneries and drying facilities.

World War II brought generalized economic recovery in the area and marked Fairfield's final eclipse of Suisun City as the preeminent municipality in central Solano County. The development of what became Travis Air Force Base between Fairfield, Vacaville, and Suisun City brought an abundance of new jobs to the Fairfield-Suisun area. A revived national fruit market generated prosperity for growers who survived the Great Depression, but no sizeable cannery again operated in the area.

Trucking activity was boosted in northern California and Solano County by bridge construction in the Bay Area during the 1930s, and by the expansion of U. S. Highway 40 through Fairfield into a modern, multi-lane freeway during the 1960s (present-day Interstate 80). These investments hurt waterway shipping based in Suisun City. The Suisun City wharf never regained its status as a shipping point central to the local agricultural economy. Now it serves mainly as a launch for recreational boaters.

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Source: Vacaville Heritage Council 2010

Exhibit CUL-2

Historic Map of Suisun City and Fairfield



## Property Types

The preceding historic context documents exploration, settlement, and development in the 19th and 20th centuries related to the Sphere of Influence and Suisun City. Based on this understanding of the area's development, certain historic property types can be anticipated.

Property types are individual properties that can be grouped together based on shared physical or associative characteristics. Broad categories of property types generally include: buildings, structures, objects, sites, and districts. Historic property types within Suisun City include:

- Agricultural-related resources: barns, milk-houses, and sheds.
- Settlement-related resources: residences (particularly the bungalow and Queen Anne styles), social clubs (e.g. lodges), commercial buildings, schools, and churches dating to the late 19th and early 20th century (Exhibit CUL-2).
- Transportation-related resources: railroads, wharf, bridges.

## Paleontological Setting

This section describes the paleontological background in the vicinity of Suisun City. A general geological and paleontological overview is presented first, followed by a summary of the geologic units and the types of fossils they may contain.

## Geological and Paleontological Overview

Geologically, the western portion of Solano County is made up of north-south trending Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys, as well as a small portion of the northern Californian Coast Ranges. The northern Californian Coast Ranges are known as the Vaca Mountains, which consist of Cretaceous and Tertiary strata that has been uplifted and tilted eastward.

In the southwestern portion of the county, Pliocene and late Miocene volcanic deposits are commonly found. The Pleistocene Montezuma Hills lie just north of the confluence of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers, where they drain to the Suisun Bay. The Suisun and Montezuma sloughs mark a large tidal wetland that enters Grizzly Bay along the southern border of the county.

The Jurassic-Cretaceous Franciscan Complex is juxtaposed with lower Cretaceous strata west of the Green Valley, the City of Benicia, and the City of Vallejo, and is separated from the Great Valley Group by the Coast Range Fault. East of Napa Valley, Pliocene Sonoma Volcanics crop out. The Franciscan group consists of highly deformed, metamorphosed rocks attributed to the occurrence of an east-dipping subduction zone along the western North American plate margin.

The Potrero Hills lie just east of the Sonoma Volcanics and north of Suisun Bay. These hills consist of Eocene Markley Sandstone, Nortonville Shale, and Capay Formation.

The central-eastern and northeastern part of Solano County is relatively flat and characterized by a Holocene and Pleistocene alluvial plain with sporadic exposure of the Pliocene Tehama Formation. Fine-grained, organically rich Holocene inter-tidal deposits are found in the southern portion of the county where sediments form delta deposits along the bay margins.

## Geologic Unit Summary

Geological units and their associated paleontological sensitivity in the vicinity of Suisun City are shown in Exhibit CUL-3.

### **Holocene Alluvium (Holocene: 11,000 years old – Present Day)**

Holocene-age alluvial fan and Bay Mud deposits overlie older Pleistocene alluvium in the Planning Area, and consist of sand, silt, and gravel deposited in fan, valley fill, or basin environments. Holocene alluvium is typically found in smooth, flat valley bottoms, in medium-sized drainages, and other areas where the terrain allows a thin veneer of this alluvium to deposit, generally in shallowly sloping or flat environments (Graymer et al. 2002). By definition, in order to be considered a fossil, an object must be more than 11,000 years old. Therefore, the Holocene-age alluvium would not contain “unique” paleontological resources.

### **Pleistocene Alluvium (Pleistocene: 1.8 million years old - 11,000 years old)**

The northern portion of the Planning Area is underlain by alluvial fan deposits of late Pleistocene age (Graymer et al. 2002). The Pleistocene alluvium is composed of fresh-water stream deposits along canyons and at the heads of older alluvial fans, and fresh-water marsh deposits. Vertebrate fossils found in Pleistocene alluvium are representative of the Rancholabrean land mammal age from which many taxa are now extinct and include but are not limited to bison, mammoth, ground sloths, saber-toothed cats, dire wolves, cave bears, rodents, birds, reptiles and amphibians (Helley et al. 1979, Savage 1951, Stirton 1951). Because of the number of vertebrate fossils recovered from the Pleistocene alluvium, this formation is considered to be paleontology sensitive.

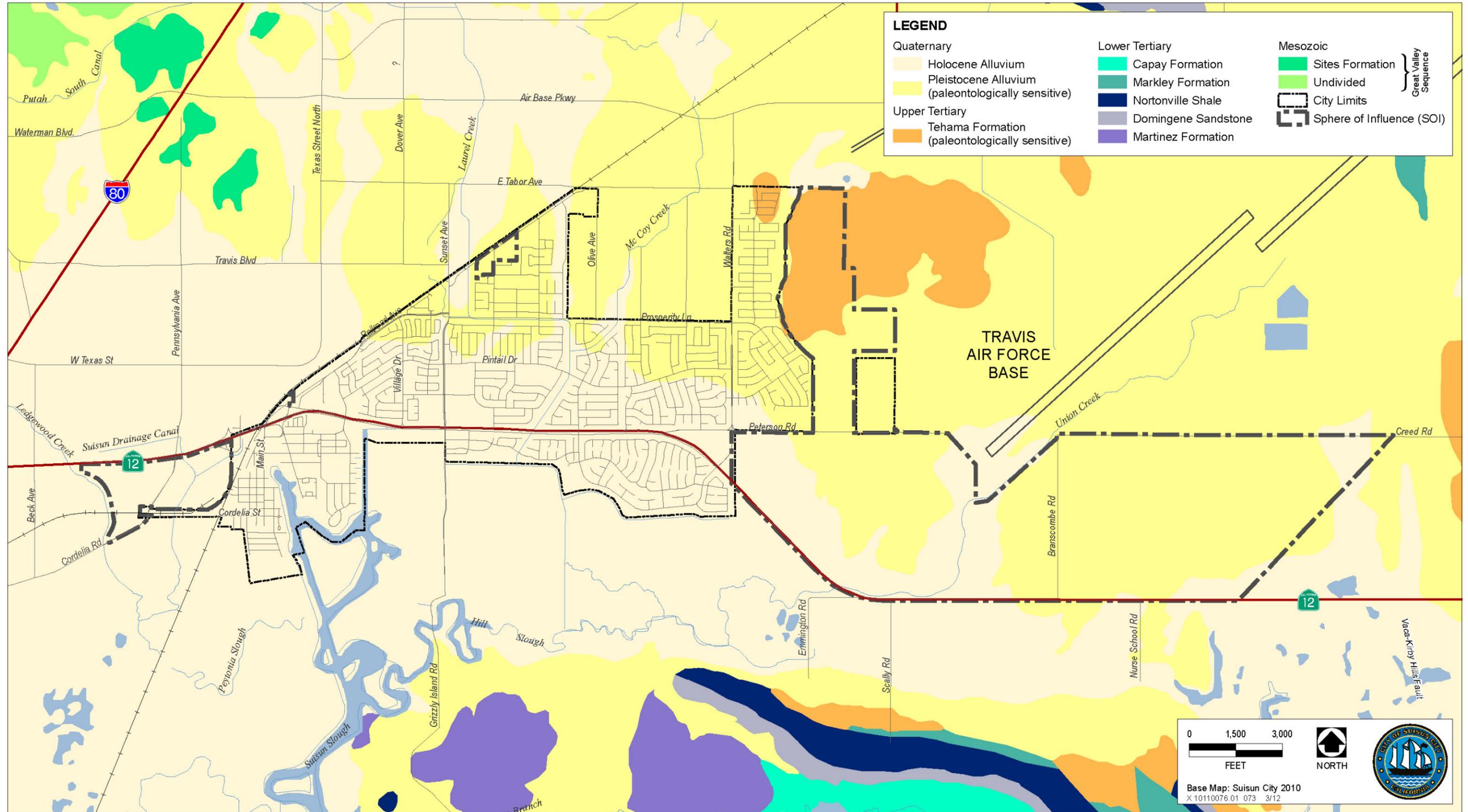
### **The Tehama Formation (Pliocene: 5.3 – 1.8 million years old)**

The Tehama Formation lies directly below the Montezuma Formation, and is exposed between the Montezuma and the Kirby Hills, as well as north of Vacaville. This formation is composed of sandstone, siltstone, conglomerate, and volcaniclastic (ash fragments) rocks (Graymer et al. 2002). A search of the U.C. Berkeley Museum of Paleontology Database (UCMP) (2012) contains 43 localities from which vertebrate fossils have been recovered in the Tehama Formation throughout northern California. Several hundred specimens have been recovered including horse, deer, coyote, ground sloth, peccary, turtle, tortoise, mammoth, gopher, bony fish, several types of rodents, and elephant. Because of the number of vertebrate fossils recovered from the Tehama Formation, this formation is considered to be paleontology sensitive.

## Regulatory Context

### California Environmental Quality Act

Under the provisions of CEQA, “A project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment” (CCR Title 14[3] Section 15064.5[b]).



Source: USGS 1997

Exhibit CUL-3

Paleontologically Sensitive Rock Formations





CEQA defines a "historical resource" as a resource which meets one or more of the following criteria:

- Listed in, or eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR);
- Listed in a local register of historical resources (as defined at PRC Section 5020.1[k]);
- Identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code; or
- Determined to be a historical resource by a project's lead agency (CCR Title 14[3] Section 15064.5[a]).

A historical resource consists of any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be 'historically significant' if the resource meets the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources" (CCR Title 14[3] Section 15064.5[a][3]).

CEQA requires that historical resources and unique archaeological resources be taken into consideration during the CEQA planning process (CCR Title 14[3] Section 15064.5; PRC Section 21083.2). If feasible, adverse effects to the significance of historical resources must be avoided, or the effects mitigated (CCR Title 14[3] Section 15064.5[b][4]). The significance of an historical resource is impaired when a project demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for the California Register of Historical Resources. If there is a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource, the preparation of an environmental impact report may be required (CCR Title 14(3) Section 15065(a)).

Based on the environmental checklist in Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines, a project would have a significant impact on paleontological resources if it would directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site.

## **Health and Safety Code, Section 7052 and 7050.5**

Section 7052 of the Health and Safety Code states that disturbance of Native American cemeteries is a felony. Section 7050.5 requires that construction or excavation be stopped in the vicinity of discovered human remains until the coroner can determine whether the remains are those of a Native American. If determined to be Native American, the coroner must contact the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) in accordance with the California Native American Historical, Cultural and Sacred Sites Act (see below).

## **California State Senate Bill 18**

California State Senate Bill 18 (SB18), signed into law in September 2004 and implemented March 1, 2005, requires cities and counties to notify and consult with California Native American Tribes about proposed local land use planning decisions for

the purpose of protecting Traditional Tribal Cultural Places (also referred to as Traditional Cultural Properties). This law directed an amendment to the General Plan Guidelines to require consultation with and advice from California Native American Tribes. According to the Tribal Consultation Guidelines, SB 18 “requires local governments to involve California Native Americans in early stages of land use planning, extends to both public and private lands, and includes both federally recognized and non-federally recognized tribes.”

## Local Codes, Ordinances, and Regulations

The City’s 1992 General Plan mentions historic preservation in the Community Character and Design Element. Policy 6 in this Element discusses the need for development in the Downtown/Waterfront Specific Plan Area to “reflect the relationship between the historic buildings, redeveloped areas, and the waterfront...” (City of Suisun City 1992). Policy 9 of this Element expresses the City’s intent to implement design guidelines to address historic preservation along Main Street and the adjacent historic residential area. Policy 10 discusses the need to periodically update the inventory of historic buildings and sites in the Old Town area.

The City’s 1989 Development Guidelines for Architecture and Site Planning addresses various aesthetic and functional aspects of the built environment. On Page 8, the City indicates that this document “primarily addresses the newer, suburban neighborhoods,” and that “the special needs of Old Town and Waterfront areas are already addressed by the City’s Historic Residential District and the design criteria established by the Downtown/Waterfront Specific Plan.” (City of Suisun City 1989).

The City’s Zoning Code includes three zoning districts designed, in part, to maintain the physical remnants of historic areas of the community as a highly valued part of the City’s heritage (see Title 18 of the City’s Municipal Code for more information):

- 18.14 H-R Historic Residential District.
- 18.16 HRC Historic Residential/Commercial District.
- 18.22 DW Historic Downtown and Waterfront District.

The City’s 1999 Downtown Specific Plan (also known as the Downtown/Waterfront Specific Plan) includes a “Historic Residential” Land Use District, which is intended to implement Specific Plan policies to “preserve and build upon the historic character of older residential and commercial structures within the Planning Area” (City of Suisun City 1999). As noted in the Downtown Specific Plan, the text describing the purpose and intent of the Historic Residential Land Use District is the same as provided in Chapter 18.14 of the City’s Zoning Code, which describes the Historic Residential zoning district.

## Known Cultural Resources

Several cultural resources investigations within the Sphere of Influence and its vicinity have occurred in recent years. Record searches conducted by the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System within and in the vicinity of the Sphere of Influence were completed during the years 2006, 2008, 2010, and 2012. These record searches included reviews of previously recorded prehistoric and historic sites, as well as reviews of the following sources:

- National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (National Park Service 2010);



- California Inventory of Historic Resources (State of California 1976);
- California Historical Landmarks (State of California 1996);
- California Register of Historical Resources (State of California 1976 and updates);
- California Points of Historical Interest (State of California 1992 and updates);
- Caltrans State and Local Bridge Survey (State of California 1989 and updates);
- Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) Property Directory (2010); and
- 1872 J.S. Henning Map of Solano County, California, and 1908 USGS Antioch Quadrangle map

## Historic Architecture

The record searches indicated that several previous cultural resource studies have been conducted within the study area. Previously evaluated resources within and in the immediate vicinity of Suisun City are listed in Table CUL-1:

**Table CUL-1  
Known Cultural Resources**

<b>Resource</b>	<b>Reference Number</b>	<b>California Historical Resource Status Code</b>
Martin Samuel House		1S (Listed on the NRHP)
Suisun Masonic Lodge No. 55 ) 623 Main Street	N/A	1S (Listed on the NRHP)
407 California Street	N/A	2S2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
821 Main Street	N/A	2S2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
216 Morgan Street	N/A	2S2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
301 Morgan Street	N/A	2S2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
400 Morgan Street	N/A	2S2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
406 Morgan Street	N/A	2S2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
501 Morgan Street	N/A	2S2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
221 Solano Street	N/A	2S (Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
K I Jones House 308 California Street	N/A	2S2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
Lambie Ranch 6054 Mauds Lane	N/A	2S2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
Suisun City Fire Department 701 Suisun Street	N/A	2S2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
Suisun City First Church of Christ Science 901 Main Street	N/A	2S2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
Suisun Fairfield Depot 201 Main Street	N/A	2S2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
Vogel/Morrison Home 2438 Morrison Lane	N/A	2S2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
Rockville Schoolhouse, Suisun Nisei Club	N/A	Unevaluated

In addition to the resources above, the Bank of Suisun was listed as a California Point of Historical Interest in 1982.



# Suisun City Historic District

As a part of a project involving an interchange for Interstates 80 and 680 and State Route 12, the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) requested concurrence that the Suisun City Historic District is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. In a March 20<sup>th</sup>, 2010 letter, the State Office of Historic Preservation agrees that the Suisun City Historic District meets eligibility requirements for listing.

The Historic District is roughly bounded by Sacramento Street to the north, West Street to the west, Cordelia Street to the south, and Kellogg and Main Streets to the east (Exhibit CUL-4). The district is comprised of 95 contributing buildings and 34 non-contributing buildings. The boundary includes residences, commercial and social/religious buildings that have historically been associated with the downtown core of Suisun City and retain integrity. This section of Main Street included in the district boundary was Suisun City’s primary shopping venue and it reflects the city’s economic growth as well as the diversity of the commercial businesses. Main Street’s commercial enterprises included banking, general stores, stables/liveries, restaurants/saloons, movie theaters, and jewelers.

**Table CUL-2  
Suisun City Historic District Contributing Resources**

Resource	Reference Number	California Historical Resource Status Code
200, 204 California Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
212 California Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
211 California Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
215 California Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
219 California Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
223 California Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)

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227 California Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
300 California Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
304 California Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
308 California Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
406 California Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
407 California Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
306, 308 Cordelia Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
315 Line Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
400 Line Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
401 Line Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
404 Line Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
420 Line Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
500 Line Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District

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		Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
504 Line Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
508 Line Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
511 Line Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
512 Line Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
515 Line Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
601 Main Street/ 409 Sacramento Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
607 Main Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
613 Main Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
623 Main Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
627 Main Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
701 Main Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
707 Main Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)

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715 Main Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
801:805 Main Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
807 Main Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
901 Main Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
907 Main Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
908 Main Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
1000 Main Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
1001 Main Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
1004 Main Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
1005 Main Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
1008 Main Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
1012 Main Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
210 Morgan Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District

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		Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
216 Morgan Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
220 Morgan Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
224 Morgan Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
300 Morgan Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
301 Morgan Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
304 Morgan Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
307 Morgan Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
311 Morgan Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
400 Morgan Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
401 Morgan Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
405 Morgan Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
406 Morgan Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)

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501 Morgan Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
507 Morgan Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
200, 204 Sacramento Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
208 Sacramento Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
215 Sacramento Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
225 Sacramento Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
301, 303 Sacramento	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
310 Sacramento Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
400 Sacramento Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
401 Sacramento Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
406 Sacramento Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
407 Sacramento Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
610 School Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District

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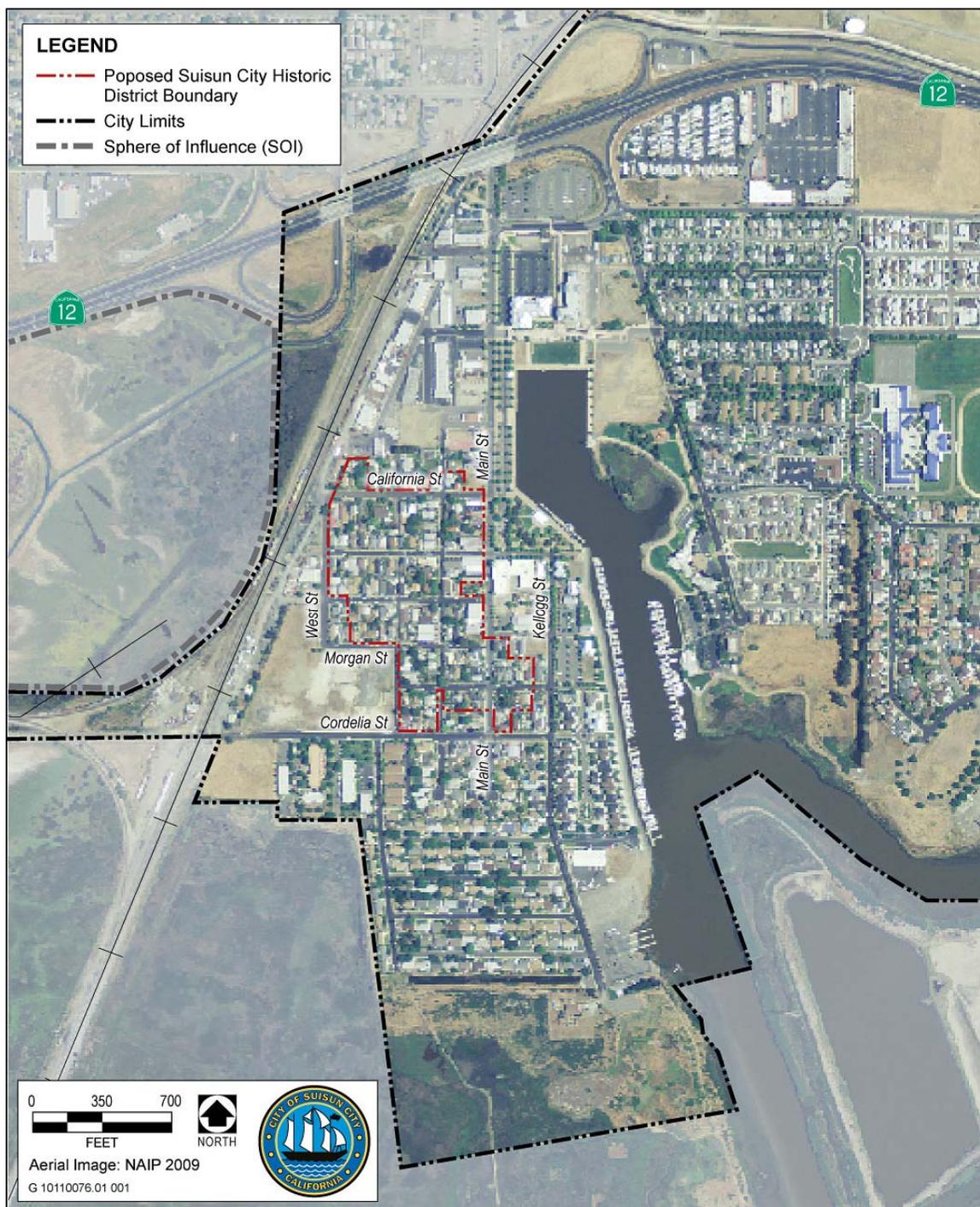
		Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
611 School Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
612 School Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
1010 School Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
1012 School Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
200 Solano Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
201 Solano Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
204, 206 Solano Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
205 Solano Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
210 Solano Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
215 Solano Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
216 Solano Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
220 Solano Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)

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221 Solano Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
224 Solano Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
300, 302 Solano Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
301 Solano Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
308 Solano Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
309 Solano Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
601 Suisun Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
607 Suisun Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
615 Suisun Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
621 Suisun Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
701 Suisun Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
706 Suisun Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
907 Suisun Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District



		Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)
911 Suisun Street	N/A	2D2 (Determined Eligible for the NRHP As a Contributor to a District Determined Eligible for the NRHP; Listed in the CRHR)



Source: ICF 2009; adapted by AECOM 2010

**Exhibit CUL-4**

**Suisun City Historic District**



The community's social and religious institutions (including the Masonic Lodge, Wednesday Club and the First Church of Christ Science) also played an important role in the development of the community of Suisun. The organizations either fronted Main Street or were constructed in the residential section of the district close to the homes of its members. The residential area of Suisun City expanded westward from Main Street towards West Street.

The district reflects distinctive examples of late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century architecture. Although the majority of contributing buildings are not individually eligible for their architecture because they lack distinction, when viewed as a collection, these buildings contribute to the district's historic character. The various styles, Queen Annes, Shingles, Folk Victorians, Italianates, Spanish Revival, and Bungalows reflect the architectural evolution of Suisun City (Exhibit CUL-5). Architecturally, the district conveys the development of Suisun City and represents the changing attitudes in architectural design from their various periods during the period of significance.



Source: ICF 2009

**Exhibit CUL-5 1899 Queen Anne Style Home (Top) and 1905 Bungalow (Bottom)**

## Archaeological Sensitivity

The NWIC records search did not indicate any known archaeological resources / sites within the Sphere of Influence listed or eligible for listing on the NRHP or CRHR. General observations about archaeological sensitivity, i.e., the possible occurrence of archaeological deposits, can be made based on the characteristics and distribution of known cultural resources.

Areas in which prehistoric archaeological sites are likely to be present within the Sphere of Influence include, but are not limited to, areas adjacent or near to year-round or seasonal water courses. Areas in which historic archaeological resources are likely present include, but are not limited to, areas with large, old eucalyptus trees or any other stand or grouping of non native trees that appear old (such as orchards); near railroads; historic farms and ranches; historic downtowns; and places where old structures are indicated on historic maps but are no longer standing.

## Interested Party Consultation

To comply with Senate-Bill 18, AECOM initiated contact with the Native American Heritage Commission on August 19, 2010 on behalf of the City of Suisun City. A list of local Native American individuals / tribes was requested, in addition to a search of their Sacred Lands File. This consultation process is currently ongoing.

AECOM contacted the Solano County Historical Society by phone on August 23, 2010 in order to obtain additional information concerning the history of the area. No new information was provided.

## Known Paleontological Resources

A search of the UCMP Database (2012) indicates that the closest vertebrate fossil locality to the Planning Area is UCMP locality 2703 in Suisun Slough. This locality is approximately 3.5 miles south of the Planning Area, and it yielded leg and tooth fragments from a Rancholabrean-age horse. There are no recorded localities within the Planning Area. Vertebrate fossils found in Pleistocene alluvium are representative of the Rancholabrean land mammal age from which many taxa are now extinct and include, but are not limited to bison, mammoth, ground sloths, saber-toothed cats, dire wolves, cave bears, rodents, birds, reptiles and amphibians (Helley et al. 1979, Savage 1951, and Stirton 1939). The UCMP Database contains 43 localities from which vertebrate fossils have been recovered in the Tehama Formation throughout northern California. Several hundred specimens have been recovered including horse, deer, coyote, ground sloth, peccary, turtle, tortoise, mammoth, gopher, bony fish, several types of rodents, and elephant.



# General Plan Issues and Opportunities

Following are key cultural resource issues that should be addressed within the General Plan update.

- **Historic Preservation and Economic Development.** Suisun City has a unique and rich history that is tied to the overall history of Solano County and California as a whole. The City also retains its own historic character as represented by existing historic property types related to early settlement, agriculture, and transportation. Some of these resources have been previously listed or determined to appear eligible for listing on the NRHP / CRHR (e.g. the Suisun Old Town Area, the Masonic Lodge, etc.) Areas of historical interest within the Sphere of Influence also include non-cultural resources such as Suisun Marsh, the largest contiguous brackish water marsh remaining on the west coast of North America. The City has the opportunity with the General Plan update to create more explicit ties between historic preservation efforts and the City's economic development strategy, particularly tourism. Should the General Plan be revised to communicate the City's updated goals with respect to historic preservation? Should the General Plan have policies that provide a decision making guide for land use change or projects involving buildings or sites of potential historic significance? Should the General Plan have policies or programs that discuss identification of external resources that can be used to restore or maintain historic structures?
- **Protection of As-of-Yet Undiscovered Sites.** As-of-yet undiscovered archaeological sites and paleontological resources can be at risk of loss through development, utility repair/ construction, or other ground-disturbing activities. Cultural and paleontological resources found in surface and subsurface contexts should be preserved and studied by applicable specialists. Interpretive educational opportunities should be explored. The existing General Plan does not include policies or programs designed to protect against damage to archaeological features or paleontological resources. Although existing regulatory requirements would require analysis and mitigation of impacts to significant prehistoric resources, should the updated General Plan address this issue in a more proactive way so that landowners, developers, and the public are aware of the need to protect such resources?

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