

Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the Peery Property Project, Lincoln, Placer County, California





Document Information

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Abstract

In December 2014, a cultural resources study was conducted on approximately 114 acres of land for Peery-Arrillaga. Peery-Arrillaga proposes to develop a mixed-use commercial and residential community located partially within and west of the City of Lincoln, Placer County, California (See Figures 1 & 2). The assessment was conducted in order to illustrate compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) (16 U.S.C. § 470f) and its implementing regulations in 36 C.F.R. Part 800. These investigations were conducted because the proposed Project will result in the discharges of fill into waters under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, therefore requiring a Clean Water Act, Section 404 permit which triggers the need for a Clean Water Act, Section 401 Water Quality Certification.

To comply with federal regulations, Cardno conducted archaeological and historical investigations in the project Area of Potential Effects (APE) which are consistent with the guidelines for compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act provided by the United States Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE) (ACOE 2011). The APE includes the vertical and horizontal extent of all possible ground disturbance activities which will occur within one contiguous polygon, bounded on the west by Nelson Lane and Highway 65 to the south (Figure 2). The following ground disturbance activities will occur within the APE: grading of the entirety of the APE in order to facilitate the development of the parcel for mixed-use commercial and residential community structures. The following equipment may be used for this effort: bulldozers, excavators, loaders, concrete mixers, compactors, and haul and dump trucks. The investigations consisted of (1) background research, including a formal records search conducted at the North Central Information Center (NCIC) (Appendix A) (2) archaeological survey and (3) Native American coordination (Appendix B).

Records search results that no previously recorded cultural resource are present within the APE, and approximately 50% of the APE has been subjected to previous intensive level survey (Berg & McGuire, 1990; Jones & Stokes, 1999; and Westwood, 2012).

Cardno field personnel conducted a reconnaissance level survey of 100% of the APE on December 29th and 30th, 2014. A crew of two surveyed east/west trending transects at an interval not exceeding 15 meters across the APE. No new cultural resources were encountered during the pedestrian survey.

1 Introduction

1.1 Project Location

The western parcel (approximately 79 acres) is roughly rectangular in shape and is bordered by Nelson Lane on the west, State Route 65 Bypass on the South, undeveloped land on the north, and residential neighborhood on the east. The eastern parcel (approximately 33 acres) is roughly triangular in shape and is bordered by residential development on the north, Hwy 65 Bypass on the south, and Auburn Ravine on the east. There is a third parcel, situated between the western and eastern parcels, which measures approximately 1 acre in size (Figure 1). Additionally, the property is located in Section 17, Township 12 North, Range 6 East of the Lincoln U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle map (Latitude 038° 53′ 17.31″ North; Longitude -121° 20′ 09.22″ West; UTM 10 S., 4305679.68 m Northing, and UTM 644328.70 m Easting). Elevation ranges from approximately 120 to 135 feet above mean sea level (amsl).

1.2 Project Description

The Peery Property Project Area is comprised of approximately114 acres in three parcels located on the western border of the City of Lincoln north of the newly constructed Highway 65 Bypass. Approximately 35.4 acres of Commercial Development and 63.9 acres of Low Density Residential Development at 4.5 dwelling units per acre are proposed on the project site with 3.3 acres of major roads. The project also sets aside 3.0 acres for Parks and 8.0 acres of Open Space and Landscape Corridors, including all of Auburn Ravine that passes through a corner of the project site.

The Peery Property Project Area is located in the City of Lincoln Sphere of influence, with 1 acre already inside of the City of Lincoln border. This area has been identified in the City of Lincoln General Plan for commercial and residential development based upon its excellent access to Nelson Lane, the nearby Highway 65 Bypass, and adjacency to the existing Lincoln utilities network and services. The Land Use Plan is compatible with the existing surrounding land uses, the Placer County Airport land Use Compatibility Plan, and neighboring developments.

1.3 Regulatory Context

The assessment was conducted to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) (16 U.S.C. § 470f) and its implementing regulations in 36 C.F.R. Part 800. Since the Project would affect waters of the United States, the project proponent must meet requirements of Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and/or Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act, and therefore, is seeking a permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Sacramento District.

1.3.1 Federal Regulations

The National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)

The NHPA was passed in 1966 to provide a regulatory framework to ensure that significant resources are recognized and protected during federal projects and program through the Section 106 and Section 110 compliance processes. For compliance with the NHPA, cultural resource significance is evaluated in terms of eligibility for listing in the NRHP.

The NRHP is a list of historic properties that represent the local, state, and national heritage of the United States. The National Park Service (NPS) manages the list for the Department of the Interior; however, each state historic preservation office reviews the eligibility assessments and forwards recommendations for listing from the state level. The NRHP program is intended to provide recognition of the importance of a property and serve as a record of our nation's heritage for the benefit of future generations.

NRHP significance criteria that may be applied to evaluate the cultural resources in this study are defined in 36 Code of Federal Regulations 60.4 as follows. The quality of significance in American history,

architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and :

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

In addition to meeting the four main criteria, properties considered for listing in the NRHP must retain integrity. Integrity refers to the ability of a property to convey its significance. In other words, a historic resources must have intact enough physical characteristics or features in order to communicate its significance under one or more of the NRHP criteria. NRHP guidelines recognize seven aspects or qualities that define integrity. The seven aspects are location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The Secretary of the Interior defines these aspects as follows:

- Location is the site where the resource was originally constructed.
- Design includes the form, plan, and style of a property.
- Setting is the physical surroundings of a property.
- *Materials* are the physical surroundings of a property.
- Workmanship is the evidence of the craftsmanship or ability of a culture.
- Feeling is the property's ability to express a sense of time.
- Association is the "direct link" evident between the property and an important event or person.

A property must have both significance and integrity to be considered eligible for listing in the NRHP, because the period of significance establishes the baseline or standard against which integrity is measured. Loss of integrity, if sufficiently great, will overwhelm the historical significance of resource and render it ineligible for listing. In addition to significance and integrity, a resource must be at least 50 years old in order to be eligible for listing in the NRHP unless it meets specific and exacting standards for exceptional significance. A full explanation of the procedures for evaluating historic resources can be found in publications issued by the NPS, including National Register Bulletin 15, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (USDI National Park Service 1982).

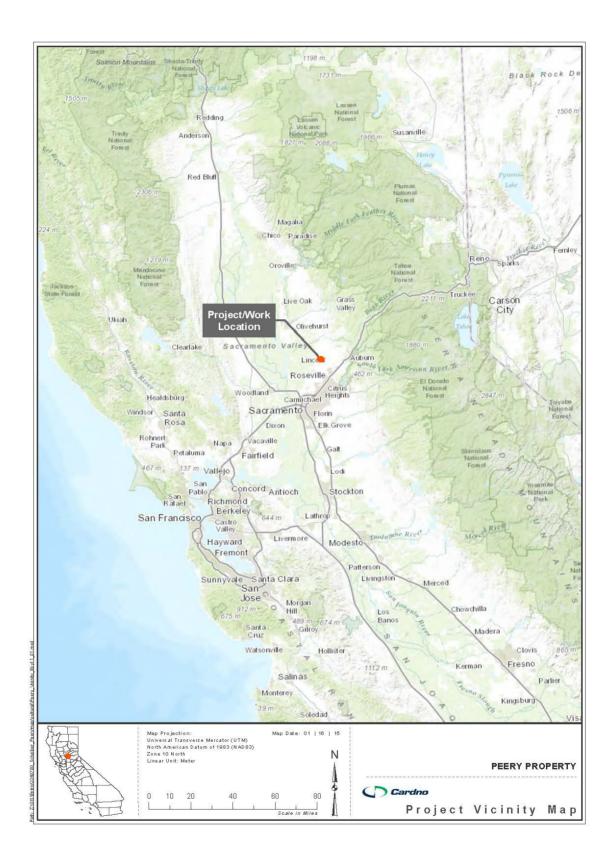


Figure 1. Project Vicinity Map

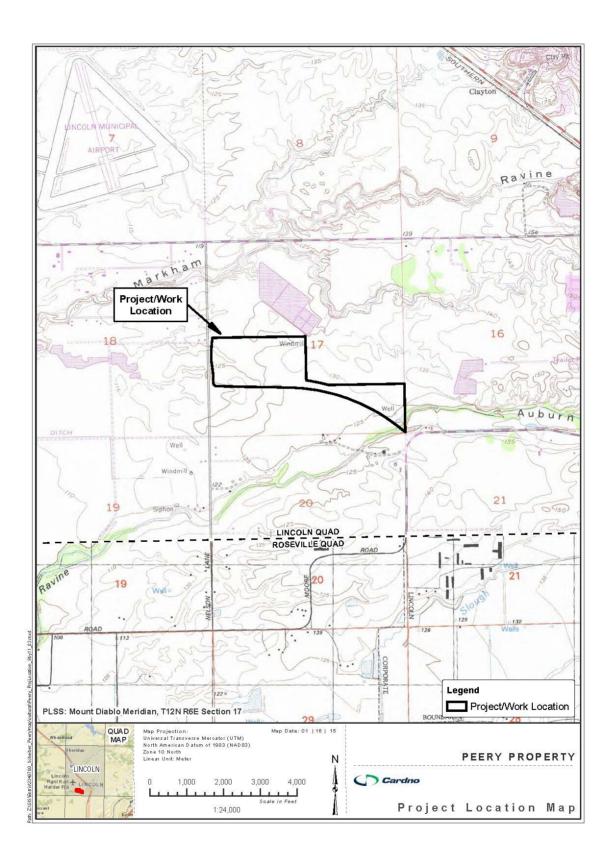


Figure 2. Project Location Map

1.4 Area of Potential Effect (APE)/Permit Area

The Project's APE is located within one contiguous polygon, bounded on the west by Nelson Lane, on the south by Highway 65 and the Auburn Ravine, on the north by agricultural lands and a residential development (Figure 3). The legal location of the project is: T12N; R6E; in the southern half of Section 17. The entire parcel is subject to development. The APE consists of the horizontal and vertical characteristics of the Project, which could cause a significant impact or adverse effect to Historical Resources or Historic Properties. The horizontal APE consists of all areas where activities associated with the project are proposed, approximately 113.6 acres. The vertical APE is the maximum depth of Project excavation for all Project activities, and will vary across the Project. Vertical APE also includes the total maximum height of buildings and structures, including up to 50 feet above the ground surface.

1.5 Personnel Qualifications

All cultural resources work for the proposed project was conducted under the direct supervision of Principal Investigator Joshua Peabody, M.A. (16 years of experience), an archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Professional Qualifications in Archaeology and History. Darren Andolina, M.A. (17 years of experience) and Garret Root, M.A., (5 years of experience) authored this report. Mr. Andolina is also an archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Professional Qualifications in Archaeology and History. Field personnel included Mr. Andolina and Tyrell Milliron, B.A. (5 years of experience). Ashley Hallock, M.A., RPA (7 years of experience) performed the records search and Michella Rossi, B.A., (5 years of experience), conducted the Native American correspondence.



Figure 3: Area of Potential Effects Map

2 Setting

The following cultural setting for the study area provides the backdrop against which resources are evaluated for inclusion in the NRHP. The Project is situated within and west of the City of Lincoln, California, in the Sacramento River Valley at the base of the Sierra Nevada Foothills. This area provided a rich resource base that was exploited by prehistoric and historic Native American populations. Euroamericans also used the area for mining, agriculture, and ranching. The environment and geomorphology of the region addresses the nature of environmental change and the effects that landscape evolution has had on the formation and preservation of the archaeological record. The prehistoric context describes the prehistoric archaeology of California's Great Central Valley and eastern foothills region and the study area for the Project. The ethnohistoric context describes the lifeways, settlement, and subsistence of prehistoric and contact period Native Americans who inhabited the study area. The historic context provides background for the region and describes the early history of the region and the specific study area.

2.1 Natural Environment

2.1.1 Geology

Igneous and metamorphic rocks of diverse composition and age characterize the geology of the Sierra Nevada (Norris and Webb 1990:63). These rocks are called the "basement" or subjacent series. In the north-central Sierra Nevada sedimentary and volcanic rocks overlie the subjacent series and are known as the superjacent series (Norris and Webb 1990:63). Subdividing the north-central Sierra Nevada into four areas, the foothills, the midslope, the crest, and the immediately adjacent western edge of the Great Basin facilitates the geologic description of the region. The project is located in the western foothill zone of the north-central Sierra Nevada, and the principle rocks of the area are Mesozoic metavolcanics, metasediments, and metamorphics (e.g., slates and graywackes) that surround intrusive igneous rocks representing the underlying batholith (Hill 1975; Norris and Webb 1990). The project area is composed of sorted riverine sediments and decomposed granitic soils interfacing with exposed granitic batholith resulting in low southwest trending finger ridges with granite along their lengths and especially at the ridge terminus into essential river floodplain. The majority of the project area is in these low floodplain areas currently used for agriculture.

2.1.2 Flora and Fauna

Mayer and Laudenslayer (1988) developed the California Wildlife-Habitat Relations System (WHR). In this scheme wildlife habitats are classified in a standardized manner with respect to vegetation, habitat stages (i.e., successional stages), biological setting, physical setting, and distribution. The WHR system was primarily designed to recognize and categorize major vegetation complexes in a manner that would facilitate predicting wildlife-habitat relationships. Its ecological approach also facilitates much wider applications, including human interaction with the environment. The plant and animal communities encompassing and surrounding the proposed Project are a mixture of valley oak woodland (Ritter 1988), annual grasslands (Kie 1988), seasonal wetland (Kramer 1988), riparian areas along creeks (Grenfell 1988), and urban habitats (McBride and Reid 1988).

Typical flora found in this region includes Valley Oak (*Quercus lobata*), Interior Live Oak (*Quercus wislizenii*), Willows (*Salix*) Sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), Fremont Cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*) and California Buckeye (*Aesculus californica*). Fauna found within a valley oak woodland environment include Great Horned Owls (*Bubo virginianus*), California Quail (*Callipepla californica*), Western Bluebird (*Sialia mexicana*), California Ground Squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*), Western Gray Squirrel (*Sciurus griseus*), and Coyote (*Canis Latrans*).

2.2 Regional Prehistory

The Project APE borders the California's Central Valley to the west and the Sierra Nevada mountain range to the east

2.2.1 Prehistory of the Central Valley

The Central Valley of California has long held the attention of California archaeologists, and was a focus of early research in California. Archaeological work during the 1920s and 1930s led to the cultural chronology for central California presented by Lillard, Heizer, and Fenenga in 1939. This chronology was based on the results of excavations conducted in the lower Sacramento River Valley. The chronology identified three archaeological cultures. These cultures were named Early, Transitional, and Late (Lillard et al 1939). An antecedent to the Early Culture was postulated, but neither characteristics nor probable origins of this earlier culture were discussed in detail (Lillard et al 1939).

Heizer (1949) redefined the description of these three cultures. He subsumed the three cultural groups into three time periods, designated the Early, Middle, and Late Horizons. Heizer (1949), however, primarily focused his new archaeological research and reexamination of Lillard et al (1939) on the Early Horizon, which he named Windmiller. He also intimated that new research and a reanalysis of existing data would be initiated for cultures associated with the Middle and Late Horizons. Heizer, however, did not complete this work, and it was left for other researchers.

Ragir (1972) reanalyzed, updated, and elaborated the description, temporal span, and geographic distribution of Windmiller. Ragir (1972) refined the temporal span for Windmiller, dating it from 4,500-2,500 B.P., with a maximum age of 7,000 B.P. The 7,000 B.P. dates for the origin of Windmiller was postulated because the culture described at 4,000 years ago appears to be fully developed and seems well integrated into the regional economic system (i.e., artifacts of exotic materials, such as marine shell and obsidian are present in the assemblage). Heizer (1949) and Ragir (1972) presented a set of characteristics to identify Windmiller. Some of these characteristics are: large and heavy, stemmed and leaf-shaped projectile points commonly made on a variety of materials other than obsidian; perforate charmstones; Haliotis and Olivella shell beads and ornaments; trident fish spears; baked clay balls (presumably for cooking in baskets); flat slab millingstones; small numbers of mortars; and ventrally extended burials oriented toward the west (Heizer 1949; Ragir 1972). The subsistence pattern of Windmiller groups probably emphasized hunting and fishing, with seed collecting (possibly including acorns) supplementing the diet (Heizer 1949; Ragir 1972; Moratto 1984).

Windmiller groups at about 4,000 B.P. are firmly established in the Lower Sacramento River Valley and are interacting with their neighbors. Windmiller groups acquired: obsidian from at least two Coast Range and three trans-Sierran sources; haliotis and olivella shells and ornaments from the coast; and quartz crystals from the Sierra foothills (Heizer 1949; Ragir 1972). It is hypothesized that the bulk of these materials were acquired through trade. Some of these materials, however, may have been acquired as part of seasonal movements between the Central Valley and the Sierra foothills.

There is evidence for seasonal transhumance in the distribution of Windmiller artifacts, sites, and burial patterns. Johnson's work (1967; 1970) along the edge of the Sierra Nevada foothills at Camanche Reservoir and CA-Ama-56, the Applegate site, suggest a link between Windmiller of the Central Valley and the Sierra Nevada mortuary caves. Johnson (1970:119) further suggests that his data reveals a pattern of gradual change from the Early through the Middle Horizon, rather than a displacement of local groups by foreign populations as postulated by Baumhoff and Olmstead (1963) based on ethnolinguistic evidence. Rondeau (1980) also working at the edge of the Central Valley at CA-Eld-426, the Bartleson Mound, identified components of the Early Horizon. He (1980:58) even postulated a potential relationship between the Early Horizon cultures and the Martis Complex. In addition, analysis of Windmiller burial orientation (Schulz 1970) and skeletal analyses (e.g., Harris Lines) by McHenry (1968) suggest a high percentage of winter death among Windmiller groups. Incorporating all these data, Moratto (1984:206)

states that as early as 4,000 B.P. Windmiller groups may have been exploiting the foothills of the Sierra Nevada during the summer and returning in the winter to villages in the Central Valley.

Beyond lithic procurement Heizer does not discuss the possibility of Windmiller ties to the foothills or the Great Basin. He (1949) does suggest, however, that the valley floor may have been abandoned at the end of the Early Horizon, with the valley edges becoming a location for "cultural blending" with groups beyond the geographic limits of the valley. Heizer (1949) acknowledged that there were general similarities between Windmiller assemblages and those of other cultures found in different regions of California. Similarly, excavations at CA-PLA-500 (cf., Wohlgemuth 1984), the Sailor Flat site located near CA-PLA-101, and sites at the 12 Bridges Golf Course (cf., Jackson 2000) in Rocklin provides similar data to Spring Garden Ravine, CA-PLA-101. Consequently, there is evidence to support the hypothesis that there is a relationship between the Martis Complex and the Early Horizon or Windmiller of the Central Valley. Regardless, Ritter (1970: 532) believes that the Spring Garden Ravine site highlights the adaptation to the ecotone between the pine forest and oak-chaparral woodland (i.e., the Transition Zone) by Martis cultural groups beginning around 4,000 B.P. Ritter supports Elsasser's earlier hypothesis that the Martis Complex reflects an adaptation to the ecology of the Transition Zone.

The succeeding Middle Horizon, named the Cosumnes Culture by Ragir (1972), was first recognized at CA-Sac-66. The Middle Horizon is characterized by: tightly flexed burial with variable orientation; red ochre stains in burials; distinctive Olivella and Haliotis beads and ornaments; distinctive charmstones; cobble mortars and evidence of wooden mortars; numerous bone tools and ornaments; large, heavy foliate and lanceolate concave base projectile points made of materials other than obsidian; and objects of baked clay. Middle Horizon cultures are generally quite different from Windmiller, but do continue to exhibit some of the characteristics of Windmiller such as similar projectile point forms. The similarities in projectile point form may be indicative of cultural continuity and/or functional and adaptational success of particular forms. Regardless, many projectile point forms span long periods of time and may also be found in the assemblages of presumably different cultural groups. The Late Horizon, labeled the Hotchkiss Culture by Ragir (1972), ranges in age from 1,500 B.P. to contact. The Hotchkiss Culture primarily represents both local innovation and the blending of new cultural traits introduced into the Central Valley. It is distinguished by intensive fishing, extensive use of acorns, elaborate ceremonialism, social stratification, and cremation of the dead.

2.3 Ethnography

Prior to the arrival of Euroamericans in the region, California was inhabited by groups of Native Americans speaking more than 100 different languages and occupying a variety of ecological settings. Kroeber (1925, 1936), and others (i.e., Murdock 1960; Driver 1961), recognized the uniqueness of California Native Americans and classified them as belonging to the California culture area. Kroeber (1925, 1936) further subdivided California into four subculture areas, Northwestern, Northeastern, Southern, and Central. The Central area encompasses the current project area and includes the Nisenan or Southern Maidu. Nisenan inhabit the drainages of the Yuba, Bear, and American rivers, and also the lower reaches of the Feather River, extending from the east banks of the Sacramento River on the west to the mid to high elevations of the western flank of the Sierra Nevada (Wilson and Towne 1978). Nisenan are members of the Maiduan Family of the Penutian stock and are generally divided into three groups based on dialect differences: the Northern Hill Nisenan in the Yuba River drainage; the Valley Nisenan along the Sacramento River; and the Southern Hill Nisenan along the American River (Kroeber 1925; Beals 1933; Wilson and Towne 1978).

2.3.1 Social Organization

The basic social and economic group for the Nisenan was the family or household unit. The nuclear and/or extended family formed a corporate unit. For the Nisenan these basic units were combined into distinct, named village or hamlet groups. Each village was largely composed of consanguine relatives (Littlejohn 1928:21; Beals 1933:358). Lineage groups were important political and economic units that

combined to form tribelets, which were the largest sociopolitical unit identified for Nisenan (Wilson and Towne 1978). Each tribelet had a chief or headman who exercised political control over all villages within it. The role of chief seems to be an advisory role with little direct authority (Beals 1933:359). Tribelets assumed the name of the head village where the chief resided (Beals 1933:358-359; Levy 1978:410). The office of tribelet chief was hereditary, with the chieftainship being the property of a single patrilineage within the tribelet.

Tribelet populations of Valley Nisenan were as large as 500 persons (Wilson and Towne 1982:6), while foothill and mountain tribelets ranged between 100 and 300 persons (Littlejohn 1928:21; Levy 1978:410). Each tribelet possessed at least one ceremonial roundhouse (kum). Each tribelet owned a bounded tract of land and exercised control over its natural resources (Littlejohn 1928:33-34). Beals (1933:359) estimates that Nisenan tribelet territory averaged approximately 10 miles along each boundary, or 100 square miles, with foothill territories tending to encompass more area than mountain territories. Littlejohn (1928:23) notes that these boundaries were in many instances indicated by piles of stones. Regardless, Nisenan tended to stay within their village areas except during the summer season when groups of people would move up into the mountains to hunt and gather (Littlejohn 1928:24).

2.3.2 Settlement and Subsistence Patterns

Nisenan practice seasonal transhumance, moving from one area or elevation to another to harvest plants, fish, and hunt game across contrasting lifezones that are in relatively close proximity to each other. Valley Nisenan generally did not range beyond the valley and lower foothills. Conversely, foothill and mountain groups of Nisenan ranged across a rather more extensive area that included jointly shared territory whose entry was subject to traditional understandings of priority of ownership and current relations between the groups (d'Azevedo 1986:467).

Nisenan usually lived in permanent villages that generally had a southern exposure, were surrounded by an open area, and were located above, but close to water courses (Littlejohn 1928:13). Beals (1933:363) notes that permanent villages in the foothills and mountains were usually located on high ground between rivers. Valley villages were also usually located on raised areas to avoid flooding. Littlejohn (1928:13) states that at one time or another there were settlements located on every small stream within Nisenan territory, but permanent villages were not located in steep and dark narrow canyons of large rivers, or at altitudes where deep snows persisted throughout the winter. In fact, permanent occupation sites above 3,500 feet were only located in protected valleys (Littlejohn 1928:20).

During most of the year, Nisenan generally occupied permanent villages located below about 2,500 feet. The rather large uninhabited region between the 3,000-foot contour and the summit of the Sierra Nevada was considered "open ground" which was only used by communities living along its edge (Littlejohn 1928:20). The availability of resources influenced the location of Nisenan permanent villages, since they acquired a proportion of their food resources from the general area surrounding them (Littlejohn 1928; Wilson and Towne 1978). Other essential and critical food resources, however, were obtained during the summertime when groups left, but did not abandon, permanent villages at lower elevations and traveled east into their "mountain territories" following streams and rivers (Littlejohn 1928:24; Wilson and Towne 1978:389). During the summer small "base camps" were established at higher altitudes in proximity to a water source. Individuals would stage expeditions to acquire natural, faunal, and plant resources from these camps.

Communally organized Nisenan task groups exploited a wide variety of resources (Faye 1923:409-410; Beals 1933:347-350; Wilson and Towne 1978:389-390). Communal hunting drives were undertaken to obtain deer, quail, rabbits, and grasshoppers. Bear were hunted in the winter when their hides were at their best condition. Runs of salmon in the spring and fall provided a regular supply of fish, while other fish such as suckers, pike, whitefish, and trout were obtained with snares, fish traps, or with various fish poisons such as soaproot. Birds were caught with nooses or large nets, and were also occasionally shot with bow and arrow. Acorns were gathered in the fall and stored in granaries for use during the rest of the

year. Buckeye, pine nuts, hazelnuts, and other edible nuts further supplemented the diet. In addition, key resources such as acorns, salmon, and deer were "ritually managed" through first fruit and other ceremonies to facilitate successful exploitation and equitable distribution of resources (Beals 1933:347-348; Swezey 1975:15-29; Swezey and Heizer 1977:12, 19-20).

2.3.3 Technology and Material Culture

The Nisenan built residential dwellings, ceremonial structures, semi-subterranean sweat lodges, and menstruating huts (Wilson and Towne 1978). The typical hill and mountain dwelling was the conical bark house made by overlapping three or four layers of bark with no interior support. A thatched house was used at lower elevations, consisting of a conical framework of poles that was covered by brush, grass, or tules. Semi-subterranean earth lodge roundhouses were also built by both groups and used for ceremonial gatherings, assemblies, local feasts, and for housing visitors (Beals 1933:344; Levy 1978:409).

Flaked and ground stone tools were common among the Nisenan and included: knives; arrow and spear points; club heads; arrow straighteners; scrapers; rough cobble and shaped pestles; bedrock mortars; grinding stones (metates); pipes; charms (Barrett 1917; Beals 1933:340-341; Wilson and Towne 1978:391), and "short spears" (Beals 1933:341; Voegelin 1942:73; Wilson and Towne 1982:11). Beals (1933:341) also notes that certain colored stone points were considered "lucky", and could be traded for four or five other projectile points. In addition, obsidian was highly valued and imported by all three groups. Nisenan informants stated that obsidian only came from a place to the north, outside of Nisenan territory (Littlejohn 1928:32). Littlejohn (1928:31) also notes that soapstone was used for (bowl?) mortars, although informants of Wilson and Towne (1978:391) claimed that neither they nor their ancestors made mortars. The two groups also made a variety of bone tools.

Wood was used for a variety of tools and weapons, including both simple and sinew-backed bows, arrow shafts and points, looped stirring sticks, flat-bladed mush paddles, pipes, and hide preparation tools. Cordage was made from plant material, and was used to construct fishing nets and braided and twined tumplines. Soaproot brushes were commonly used during grinding activities to collect meal and/or flour. Specialized food processing and cooking techniques included: the grinding and leaching of ground acorn and buckeye meal; burning of umbelliferae, a plant with cabbage-like leaves, to obtain salt; and roasting various foods in earth ovens (Wilson and Towne 1978; d'Azevedo 1986). Both groups used the bedrock mortar and pestle (i.e., both rough cobble and shaped) to grind acorns, pine nuts, seeds and other plant foods, and meat. A soaproot brush was used to sweep "meal" into mortar cups and collect flour. Fist-sized, heated stones were used to cook and/or warm "liquid-based" foods such as acorn gruel and pine nut meal. Whole acorns were stored in granaries and pine nuts were stored in large brush and pine bough covered caches.

Many wild plants may also have been "managed", primarily by controlled burning which removed underbrush and encouraged growth of edible grasses, seed producing plants, and other useful plant resources (e.g., basketry materials) (Blackburn and Anderson 1993). The use of fire for environmental modification and as an aid in hunting is frequently mentioned in the ethnographic literature relating to the Nisenan. Littlejohn (1928:5-6) notes that the lower foothills in the valley oak zone were thickly covered with herbaceous vegetation that was annually burned by the Nisenan to remove and limit its growth while facilitating the growth of oaks, and the harvest of acorns. The annual fires destroyed seedlings, but did not harm established oak trees. Beals (1933:363) also notes that the Nisenan regularly burned the land, primarily for the purpose of driving game, and consequently created much more open stands of timber than currently exist in the area. Beals (1933:363) informants state that before their traditional burning regimes were halted by Euroamericans, "it was often a mile or more between trees on the ridges. Nisenan patterns of annual burning removed underbrush, improved travel conditions, enhanced hunting conditions, and encouraged the growth of eatable grasses, herbs, and other useful plants (e.g., basketry materials) (Kroeber 1925:396). In addition, burning may also have improved areas of deer forage,

potentially altering migratory patterns of deer populations by lessening their need to seek fresh forage on a seasonal basis (Matson 1972).

Nisenan used baskets for a variety of tasks, including storage, cooking, serving and processing foods, burden baskets, traps, cradles, hats, cages, seed beaters, and winnowing trays. Basket manufacturing techniques included both twining and coiling, and baskets were decorated with a variety of materials and designs. Other woven artifacts include tule matting and netting made of milkweed, sage fibers, or wild hemp.

2.4 Historic Context

Lincoln has long been the economic hub of activity for the westernmost portion of Placer County. Early connectivity to the railroad, a booming clay manufacturing plant, and rich agricultural fields on three sides spurred its early growth. Through this development period, the lands east of Lincoln consisted primarily of mining, horticulture cultivation, dairy, and cattle ranching. The Peery property, located west of Lincoln and the subject of this study, historically served as agricultural land. Lincoln has developed as a fast-growing suburban residential enclave in the late twentieth and early twenty-first century, the lands east and north of the property are increasingly characterized by dense residential and commercial growth. At present, the Peery property is segmented by a housing development to the north and the recently completed Lincoln bypass of State Route 65 to the south (LAAM 2014: 9, 19; Rice et. al. 2002: 189-192).

2.4.1 <u>Early Development of Placer County and Lincoln</u>

In 1848, James Marshall's gold discovery on the South Fork of the American River started a mass western migration to California. The discovery fundamentally shaped California and Western Placer County history. As word spread of the gold discovery California's population swelled from 20,000 nonnative people in 1848 to 100,000 in 1849 and over 200,000 by 1852. These new residents flocked first to gateway cities such as Stockton, Sacramento, and Marysville for supplies and stories of riches, before pushing east into the gold country, a region along the western slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains stretching from Plumas, in the north, to Fresno County in the south (Rice et.al 2002: 189-192; Myer 2002: 30-31)

Three months after Marshall's gold discovery, Claude Chana discovered gold in Placer County's Auburn Ravine. Word soon spread of the rich placer gold deposits that awarded the county its name. Mining towns sprang up across the county, places such as Beale's Bar, Condemned, Rattlesnake Bar, and Ophir. Most of these towns were gone as soon as the easy to extract placer deposits were exhausted or miners failed to make a profit. Others such as Auburn, Rocklin, Roseville, and Lincoln were able to adapt and grew beyond their gold rush beginnings (California Miner's Association 1899: 288-289; Storms 1900: 7-8).

Lincoln was settled in 1859 and named for Charles Lincoln Wilson, who constructed the California Central Railroad through Lincoln in 1861. In 1872, however, the main line of the Central Pacific Railroad bypassed Lincoln, dashing hopes of Lincoln becoming a central rail-related hub. Despite being bypassed by the rail line, Lincoln continued to prosper through the latter decades of the nineteenth century, with a host of extractionary industries leading to continued economic, social, and population growth. By 1880, the town boasted 300 people, an array of civic institutions, and piped town water from the Bear River Ditch Company (Myer 2002: 62-63; Angel 1882:386).

In 1873, deep coal beds were discovered close to town, leading to a rush of mining development. In 1875, while searching for coal, prospectors found high-quality clay just north of Lincoln. Three Chicago businessmen Charles Gladding, Peter McBean, and George Chambers founded Gladding, McBean and Company, which became one of the most influential clay manufacturers of the West Coast. The company manufactured ironstone sewer pipe, chimney tops, fire brick, enamel brick, face brick, clay tile roofing, and their specialty, decorative terra cotta. Gladding McBean continuously expanded throughout the

nineteenth and early twentieth century, and at its peak employed over 600 people in Lincoln (Logan 1993). The company remains in operation to the present, and is one of the area's oldest continuously operating industries.

2.4.2 <u>Western Placer County Granite Mining</u>

As Lincoln continued to grow as a diversified industrial and population center, the periphery of the growing community was increasingly incorporated into a network of small extraction-based endeavors, including granite mining. While gold had a well-publicized and lasting impact on Placer County's development, in the latter decades of the nineteenth century granite mining had come to rival gold in regional importance. As California's cities and towns grew at breakneck paces and as increasingly intricate networks of rails allowed greater connectivity, granite production came to hold an important role across the Sierra Nevada, with foothill locations like those of Placer County ideal to supply the demand (*Sacramento Daily Union* 1855; Ruhkala 1974: 1-7; California Miner's Association 1899).

Placer County granite was primarily quarried around Rocklin and Penryn, approximately 7-miles southeast of Lincoln. However, there is abundant evidence of small-scale, independent granite quarrying in Western Placer County, including on properties adjacent to the study area, which feature small remnants of quarrying activity including isolated quarried stone and waste rock. Although research did not reveal who quarried the stone on adjacent parcels, because of the small scale they were likely short-term localized operations undertaken to support personal use or local needs.

At the height of the granite boom, there were 40 quarries operating in Western Placer County, with countless more small-scale operations. Granite from the larger of these operations was used on seminal buildings across the state, which remain as monuments to the industry to the present. Additionally, granite was used for curbs and street pavement in many California cities and towns.

By 1890, the number of quarries had decreased by ten, and by 1928 only seven quarries remained in Western Placer County. Granite's popularity as a building material waned as concrete use increased, with commemorative granite headstones and monuments largely sustaining the once-mighty industry. In 2010, the Big Gun Mining Company, the last Placer County quarry ceased operation in Rocklin after 150-years (Ruhkala 1974: 1-7; California Miner's Association 1899; Johnson 2014).

2.4.3 Agricultural Development in Western Placer County

As early as 1880, the area surrounding Lincoln was noted for its agricultural productivity, with heavy cultivation in the periphery of the town that was transported to markets via rail. Settlers purchased ranches of varying sizes, from 40 to 600 acres, with the intent of growing products to sell to California and Eastern markets. Crops in the 1850s through 1870s ranged from wheat, barley, wine grapes, and hay, and orchard crops. Equally important to Western Placer County growth was the raising of poultry, sheep, beef and dairy cattle. Like the granite and clay industry, Western Placer County agriculture flourished because of the railroad connection. Proximity to the Central Pacific Railroad allowed the farmers in the region to promote and sell their wares to a vast and growing market that essentially spanned the country. Further, ice harvested from the Sierra Nevada helped early transport of crops and in 1888 refrigerated railcars pushed the profitability of deciduous fruit trees and citrus fruits to new heights (Logan 1993:34-35; Myer 2002:63-64).



Figure 4: 1920 Placer County Products Map with Western Placer County in red.

The 1920 map depicting the natural products of Placer County, **Figure 6** above, clearly indicates the extent to which agricultural development had become the mainstay of Western Placer County by the early twentieth century, with alfalfa, deciduous fruits, citrus, almonds, and grapes predominating in the area. In addition, as the map notes, other long-term resource industries still prevailed around Lincoln, with clay products and copper deposits north of Lincoln (*Sunset Magazine* 1920:15).

2.4.4 Peery Property Development

Development of the Peery property is consistent with other agricultural parcels surrounding Lincoln. Early Western Placer County development focused on gold rush activities centered northeast of Lincoln in the Auburn Ravine and east along major river ways in Placer County. Land east of Lincoln has always served an agricultural role. In 1861, the General Land Office granted 160-acres, located in southeast portion of the study property, to James Bowers. Bowers received the land as part of the Scrip Warrant Act of 1855 which, awarded veterans land for service rendered. Bowers had served in Captain William's Company of Oregon Volunteers. However, it does not appear that Bowers moved to or improved upon the property. An 1868 survey map identifies one major road that connects Lincoln to locals west, the road travels through land adjacent to the Peery property. This road linked the agricultural land to Lincoln's greater transportation infrastructure. Starting in the 1870s and continuing through the 1900s grain production became an important industry in the valley regions of western Placer County (Doolittle 1868: Map; Uren 1887: Map; GLO 1861; Luebking 2006).

In 1901 over 100,000-acres were devoted to wheat, barley, oat, and hay cultivation in land surrounding Roseville, Lincoln, and Sheridan, likely including this study property. In 1913, the average western Placer County valley farm was 1,200-acres and cultivated primarily grains. Such farms include properties southeast of the study parcel that cultivated alfalfa. Although research did not reveal what was cultivated on this property during the period, it does not appear that the agricultural land was ever developed with any built environment buildings or structures (Placer Herald 1901; Irrigation Map of Southern and Western Placer County 1919; Sanders 1913: 4-5).

2.4.5 Twentieth Century Diversification and Suburban Growth

Between 1954 and 1975, aerial imagery and mapping indicates that there was no new development on the study property and little new development around the survey parcel, with the land remaining agricultural. While there was little change on the study site, the surrounding area underwent a sustained period of growth, with neighboring Lincoln doubling in size and a host of new industries coming to define the surrounding lands. In 2008, construction began on the State Route 65 Lincoln Bypass which, was completed in 2012. The highway route bisected the property. At present, the once largely agricultural lands surrounding the study site are ceding to a much more intensely developed suburban settlement pattern, with dense subdivisions and shopping complexes extending west from Lincoln's historic core. The proposed improvements to the study parcel are indicative of this trajectory, with planned development projects existing on properties west and north (California Population Census Records; USDA 1954, 1966, 1975; USGS 1910, 1942, 1954; Lincoln Bypass Schedule).

3 Literature Review

3.1 Records Search and Literature Review

Cardno Cultural Resource Specialist, Ashley Hallock conducted a cultural resources records search at the North Central Information Center (NCIC) in Sacramento, California on December 05, 2014 (Appendix A-CONFIDENTIAL-DO NOT DISTRIBUTE). The search area consisted of the APE and a ¼-mile search radius around the APE. The records search reviewed the following sources:

- Previously recorded sites;
- Reports of previous studies;
- California Historical Landmarks:
- California Points of Interest;
- NRHP;
- CRHR:
- OHP Historic Properties Directory;
- General Land Office plat maps showing the study area; and
- County historical maps;

3.2 Results of Records Search

The background literature and document search identified no previously recorded resources within the ¼-mile record search radius. Ten previous cultural resource studies have been conducted within the ¼-mile search radius, seven of which were adjacent to the APE. The studies that fell within the APE consist of a Historic Property Survey Report of the Proposed Lincoln Bypass of State Route 65 (Berg & McGuire, 1991), A Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the City of Lincoln Waste water Treatment Plant Expansion (Jones & Stokes Associates, Inc., 1999), and A Negative Archaeological Survey Report for the Nelson Lane Bridge Replacement (Westwood, 2012) (Appendix A). In total, approximately 50% of the APE has been previously surveyed.

3.3 Archaeological Buried Site Sensitivity Analysis

Geologic mapping indicates that the APE is situated on a layer of Plio-Pleistocene nonmarine sediments, with soils consisting of Cometa-Fiddyment complex, San Joaquin-Cometa sandy loam, Ramona sandy loam, Kilaga loam, and Xerofluvent alluvium (State of California Department of Conservation 2010 Geologic Map of California) (SSURGO/STATSGO SoilWeb 2014). Soils which date to the Holocene are more likely to contain evidence of past human activity. The majority of soils within the APE pre-date the Holocene. The exception is the extreme southeastern portion of the APE that extends into the Auburn Ravine, where frequent flooding deposits recent alluvium. Given these findings, the buried site sensitivity in the APE is low indicating that the potential to encounter archaeological deposits not identified in the course of archaeological survey efforts during ground disturbing activities within the APE is also low.

3.4 Native American Coordination

On December 4, 2014, a sacred lands search request and a request for the Native American contact list for the area was sent to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). On December 11, 2014, the NAHC responded with results from the sacred lands search request. The sacred lands search failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the project APE or the vicinity (Appendix B).

Cardno drafted contact letters to all individuals on the contact list provided by the NAHC. On January 5, 2015, letters were mailed to each individual listed on the NAHC contact list. This list of individuals included Nicholas Fonseca, Chairperson for the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians, Daniel Fonseca, Cultural Resource Director for the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians, Gene Whitehouse, Chairperson for the United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria, Marcos Guerrero, Tribal Preservation Committee for the United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria, Jason Camp, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer for the United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria, Pamela Cubler of the Colfax-Todds Valley Consolidated Tribe, Judith Marks of the Colfax-Todds Valley Consolidated Tribe, Don Ryberg, Chairperson for the T'si-Akim Maidu, Eileen Moon, Vice Chairperson for the T'si-Akim Maidu, Grayson Coney, Cultural Director for the T'si-Akim Maidu, as well as individuals Rose Enos and April Wallace-Moore. Follow-up phone calls are anticipated to take place on January 19, 2015. Follow-up phone calls were made to all individuals who received letters on January 23rd, 2015.

Cardno received a letter of response from Mr. Daniel Fonseca of the Shingle Springs Rancheria dated January 21st, 2015. In his letter, Mr. Fonseca indicated that the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians does not have any information regarding cultural resources within the API. Mr. Fonseca requested that Cardno contact Ms. Kara Perry if human remains are encountered during project implementation or if there is any new project information to convey to the tribe.

3.5 Historic Research Methodology

The historic research methodology for the Project included a review of the UC Davis map repository and a review of historic period survey and topographic maps, periodicals, and census records. Lastly, standard contextual sources of information were reviewed, in order to develop an appropriate historic context to support archaeological and built environment analysis of the property. As previously discussed, the property does not contain any built environment features, and it does not appear that any were ever developed on the agricultural land during the historic period. Because of the absence of any built environment features, this study did not include letters to interested parties concerning built environment resources.

4 Field Methods and Results

4.1 Project Personnel

All cultural resources work for the proposed project was conducted under the direct supervision of Principal Investigator Joshua Peabody, M.A. (16 years of experience), an archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Professional Qualifications in Archaeology and History. Field personnel included Mr. Andolina and Tyrell Milliron, B.A. (5 years of experience). Mr. Andolina is also an archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Professional Qualifications in Archaeology and History.

4.2 Field Methodology

4.2.1 Methods

Fieldwork methods conducted comply with Section 106 of the NHPA guidance provided by the USACOE. The entire APE was subjected to pedestrian survey utilizing east-west transects at an interval not exceeding 15 meters. The majority of the APE consisted of recently tilled agricultural lands with excellent visibility (~80%). The extreme southeastern corner of the APE, near the Auburn Ravine, was covered in perennial grasses. In order to gain a view of the mineral soils in this area, the surveyors conducted shovel scrapes every 30 meters and inspected the soils for cultural elements. Built environment methods included field survey as well as review of current and historic period aerial photography and review of historic period maps.

4.2.2 Results

Cardno conducted a cultural resource pedestrian survey of the entire Project APE (Appendix C, Figure 5). No cultural resources were encountered during this investigation.

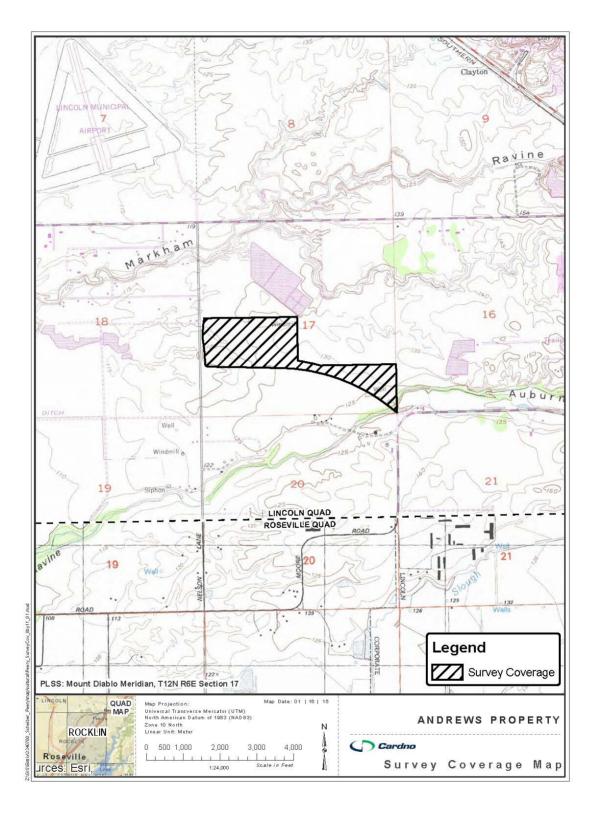


Figure 5: Project Survey Coverage Map

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5 Summary and Recommendations

5.1 Summary

Peery-Arrillaga proposes to develop a mixed-use commercial and residential community located partially within and west of the City of Lincoln, Placer County, California. The assessment was conducted in order to illustrate compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) (16 U.S.C. § 470f) and its implementing regulations in 36 C.F.R. Part 800. These investigations were conducted because the proposed Project will result in the discharges of fill into waters under the jurisdiction of the ACOE, therefore requiring a Clean Water Act, Section 404 permit which triggers the need for a Clean Water Act, Section 401 Water Quality Certification.

To comply with federal regulations, Cardno conducted archaeological and historical investigations in the project APE which are consistent with the guidelines for compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act provided by the ACOE (ACOE 2011). The APE includes the vertical and horizontal extent of all possible ground disturbance activities which will occur within one contiguous polygon, bounded on the west by Nelson Lane and Highway 65 to the south. The following ground disturbance activities will occur within the APE: grading of the entirety of the APE in order to facilitate the development of the parcel for mixed-use commercial and residential community structures. The following equipment may be used for this effort: bulldozers, excavators, loaders, concrete mixers, compactors, and haul and dump trucks. The investigations consisted of (1) background research, including a formal records search conducted at the NCIC, (2) archaeological survey, and (3) Native American coordination.

Records search results indicate that no previously recorded cultural resource are present within the APE and approximately 50% of the APE has been subjected to previous intensive level survey (Berg & McGuire, 1990; Jones & Stokes, 1999; and Westwood, 2012).

Cardno field personnel conducted a reconnaissance level survey of 100% of the APE on December 29th and 30th, 2014. A crew of two surveyed east/west trending transects at an interval not exceeding 15 meters across the APE. No new cultural resources were encountered during the pedestrian survey.

5.2 Recommendations

While no resources were identified during the records search or pedestrian survey of the APE, it is always possible to inadvertently uncover additional cultural resources or human remains during ground disturbing project activity. Therefore, if any cultural resources or human remains are uncovered during ground disturbance, all work must stop in the vicinity of the resource and a qualified archaeologist shall be notified immediately. The qualified archaeologist can assess the significance of the find, and, if warranted, develop appropriate treatment measures in consultation with Peery-Arrillaga, the USACOE, and any other applicable agencies.

Prehistoric resources that may be identified include, but are not limited to, shell and bone, net weights, stone tools and manufacturing debris made of chert and other stone materials, milling equipment such as portable mortars and pestles, and soils (midden) that may contain dietary remains as well as human remains. Historic resources that may be identified include, but are not limited to small cemeteries or burial plots, structural foundations, railroad grades, and dumps containing cans with soldered seams or tops and bottles or fragments of clear and colored glass.

Section 7050 of the California Health and Safety Code states that it is a misdemeanor to knowingly disturb a human burial. If human remains are encountered (or are suspected) during any project-related activity:

- a. Stop all work within 100 feet;
- b. Immediately contact a qualified archaeologist, who will then notify the county coroner;

- c. Secure the location, but do not touch or remove remains and associated artifacts;
- d. Do not remove associated spoils or pick through them;
- e. Record the location and keep notes of all calls and events; and
- f. Treat the find as confidential and do not publically disclose the location.

If the human remains are of Native American origin, the coroner must notify the Native American Heritage Commission within 24 hours of such identification.

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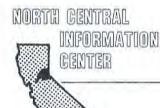
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APPENDIX RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS (CONFIDENTIAL-DO NOT

California Historical Resources Information System



AMADOR EL DORADO NEVADA PLACER SACRAMENTO YUBA California State University, Sacramento 6000 J Street, Folsom Hall, Suite 2042 Sacramento, California 95819-6100 phone: (916) 278-6217 fax: (916) 278-5162 email: noic@csus.edu

12/5/2014

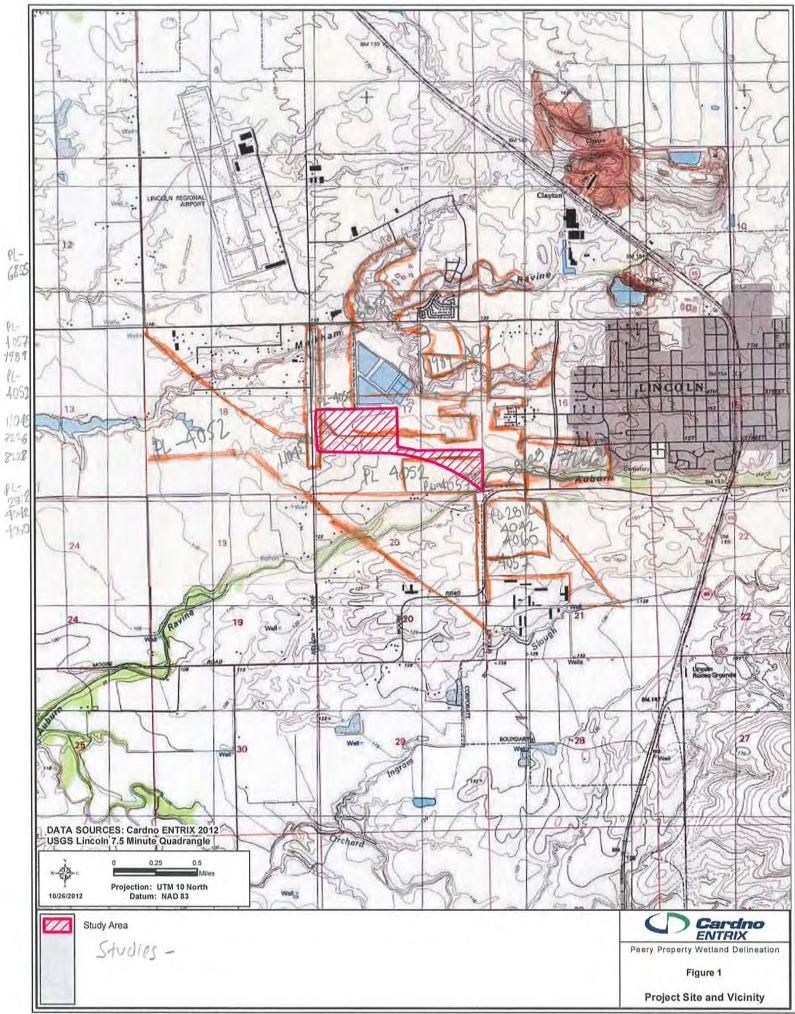
NCIC File No.: PLA-14-144

Michella Rossi Cardno ENTRIX 701 University Avenue, Suite 200 Sacramento, CA 95825

Information Center Invoice for

Village 1 - Andrews Prop, Hidden Hills / Oak Tree Lane Prop, Peery Prop, Gill Prop, Leavelle Prop

Staff Processing:	hours @ \$150/hour		\$
In-House Research:	6 hours @ \$100/hour		\$ 600.00
Copy Request:	hours @ \$40/hour		\$
Mapped Spatial Features:			\$
Shapefiles:	shapes @ \$12/shape		\$
Digital Database Record Fee:	records @ \$0.25/reco	ord	\$
Quads:			\$
Copy/Print/PDF:			\$ 117.75
PDF Flat Fee:			\$
		SUBTOTAL	\$ 717.75
Rapid response surch	arge of 50% of subtotal:	SURCHARGE	\$
Emergency response	surcharge of 100% of subtotal:	SURCHARGE	\$ _
MAKE CHECK PAYABLE TO:	University Enterprises	s, Inc.	
FORWARD TO:	NORTH CENTRAL INFORM 6000 J STREET, FOLSOM F SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNI	IALL, SUITE 2042	
Staff: <u>Nathan Hallam</u>	Memo: PLA-14-144	TOTAL	\$ 717.75



PLA -90-52

1989

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY SURVEY FOR A PROPOSED NEW ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, CITY OF LINCOLN, PLACER COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

Prepared For

The City of Lincoln
C/O McDonough, Holland & Allen
Attorneys for the City of Lincoln,
555 Capitol Mall, Suite 950
Sacramento, California 95814

RECEIVED BY:

DATE JUL - 5 1990

HOTELAND HE DE MALON CENTER CALIFORNIA ALLO ESCUDICAL PICENTORY

G.S.U. SACCAMENTO

June 30, 1990

INTRODUCTION

This report details the results of an archaeological inventory survey of a new school elementary facility being proposed by the City of Lincoln, Placer County, Construction of the school California. facility itself will affect a single parcel of land located immediately west of the city of Lincoln; in view of the facility's impacts to existing wetlands habitat, the city also proposes to minimally modify and to maintain as a wetlands habitat an additional parcel of land located immediately northwest of the proposed new school site. Therefore, two separate parcels of land will be affected by the City's proposed new school project.

In view of the potential adverse effects of the proposed school construction and wetlands development to cultural resources which might be located within the respective parcels, the several review agencies (including the State Office of Historic Preservation and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers) have requested that the present archaeological inventory survey and evaluation be undertaken, pursuant to CEQA and other regulations, and in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and Procedures of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (36 CFR 800).

The remainder of this report details the results of the archaeological inventory survey and provides a professional assessment of the cultural resources which might be affected by the project. All field work procedures followed guidelines provided by the State Historic Preservation Office (Sacramento) and are in conformity with accepted professional standards.

LOCATION

The land area to be affected by the city's proposed undertaking encompasses a total of approximately 120 acres located

within two separate parcels. One of the parcels, identified on the attached Project Location and Survey Area Map as "Project Site", consists of approximately 20 acres located c. 0.5 miles west of Lincoln, within a portion of the southwest quarter of Section 16 of Township 12 North, Range 6 East, of the USGS Lincoln, 7.5' Series quad. The second parcel consists of the proposed wetlands mitigation site comprised of a total of c. 100 acres and involving portions of the north one-half of Section 17 of Township 12 North, Range 6 East.

The mitigation site is dissected by a shallow tributary of Markham Ravine, while the site of the proposed new school facility is dissected by a seasonal tributary of Auburn Ravine, although the latter has been nearly totally obliterated by past development and use of the parcel by the City as a sewage treatment facility. Further, approximately 60% of the former parcel is currently developed and utilized as the City's present sewer treatment plant, and this area will not be affected by the present undertaking.

RECORDS SEARCH AND PROJECT CONTEXT

Prior to conducting the field survey work, the archaeological records maintained by the North Central California Information Center at CSU-Sacramento were examined for any existing recorded prehistoric or historic sites within or immediately adjacent to the project area. The existing records do not indicate any previous surveys within the immediate project area, nor any previously recorded prehistoric or historic sites within or immediately adjacent to either one of the parcels.

Ethnographically, the project area is located within territory which was occupied by the Nisenan (Wilson and Towne 1978: Figure 1), Native American peoples who are also referred to as the "Southern Maidu." These Penutian-speaking peoples occupied the drainages of the southern Feather River and Honcut Creek in the north, through Bear

River and the Yuba and American River drainages in the south.

Based on the results of previous archaeological survey work within the general and immediate project area and similar northern California contexts, the expected range of prehistoric site types within the present project area included the following:

- (1) surface scatters of lithic artifacts and debitage associated with dark "midden" deposits resulting from short- and long-term encampments on flats or gentle slopes near water sources (i.e., springs and seeps, and particularly at stream confluences);
- (2) surface scatters of lithic artifacts and debitage without associated middens, resulting from short-term occupation and/or specialized economic activities;
- (3) bedrock milling stations, including mortar holes and metate slicks, and occasional petroglyphs, where appropriate bedrock outcrops are available;
- (4) isolated finds of aboriginal artifacts and flakes.

It was not expected that all of these site types would be encountered within the project area, but rather that these would be the most likely site types to be encountered if any sites were identified at all.

With regard to historic developments within the project vicinity, the first significant incursion by White men into the project area occurred during the Gold Rush period. Although no mining per se was undertaken within the project area, Lincoln is located close to the route of an historic transportation corridor between Sacramento and Marysville and the gold fields of the northern Sierra Nevada. As a consequence, ranchers and farmers moved into the area early, and cleared fields within the vicinity of the project area for use as winter and spring pasture. Some impacts to prehistoric sites occurred in conjunction with this activity, although the

losses to significant sites was much less than elsewhere within the Sierra Nevada mountains, where hydraulic mining operations, massive excavations, and ditch excavation destroyed major components of the prehistoric site record within these areas.

RECORDING STRATEGY

Whenever an archaeological property was encountered, its location was to be plotted onto a USGS topographic map. Each isolated find, isolated feature, or site would also be assigned a temporary field identification number. Complexes of artifacts/features would be identified as sites SHPO-approved and recorded on Archaeological Site Record forms. Isolated, individual components (i.e., isolated small ditches, discarded artifacts, single artifacts or clusters of 2-5 artifacts or artifact fragments, etc.) would be considered "isolates", and appropriate locational and descriptive information secured in field notebook form. Locations for both sites and isolates would be documented in terms of section quadrants and textual description, and for sites would include UTM coordinates. For recorded sites, the environmental setting would be described in terms of local geology, landform, slope, aspect, soils, hydrology, and vegetation, while the dimensions of all sites and features would be recorded in metric units and the methods of mensuration noted. Graphic documentation for sites would also include planimetric site sketch maps accompanied by compass bearings and distances to key features within the immediate vicinity.

SURVEY STRATEGY

The project area was subjected to an intensive pedestrian field inspection, as follows:

School Site (Section 16 lands):

This parcel was discovered to have been extensively disturbed and modified from "original" condition. The abandoned sewer treatment ponds consume most of the eastern portion of the parcel, while dirt excavated during construction of these ponds was piled

in massive mounds within the western portion. Little or no evidence of the earlier shallow, ephemeral drainage remains within the parcel, although this area was inspected in detail for any surface indications of cultural material.

Mitigation Site (Section 17 lands):

Within the 100 acre "Mitigation Site", the 40 acre parcel located within the northeast quarter of the Section was inspected in its entirety. This entailed walking nonsystematic transacts along both sides of the shallow, ephemeral stream which flows roughly east-to west through this area. Elsewhere, systematic, east-west transects were spaced at approximate 20 meter intervals and walked until all of the land area had been examined.

Vegetation within both parcels was dominated by introduced grasses and star thistles. Although vegetation cover within areas of the mitigation site (Section 17) were densely overgrown with grass and thistles and obscured ground surface visibility, the ground surface was periodically inspected by removing the vegetation and scraping the surface with a trowel. The technique is considered adequate to have identified any significant, or potentially significant sites within both parcels.

Field work was undertaken by Jensen and Associates' Supervisory Archaeologist William Shapiro on June 29, 1990. Shapiro was taken to the project site by city employee Bob Brammer, who identified parcel boundaries and project impact areas.

PROJECT FINDINGS

Prehistoric Cultural Resources:

No evidence of prehistoric activity was observed within the project area.

Early Historic Cultural Resources:

No evidence of ranching- or homestead-related or other early historic activity was encountered within the project area.

Contemporary Items:

Evidence of contemporary use and activity was observed in the form of the extensive sewer treatment facilities described above, graded and paved access roads, and other indications of extensive past bulldozing.

RECOMMENDATION

Based on the negative results achieved during both the records search and field survey, archaeological clearance is recommended for the City's proposed school construction project and its donation and development of a wetlands site adjacent to the east side of the current city sewer treatment facility. However, the following general provision should be adopted:

should construction or development activities expose buried artifacts or other evidence of prehistoric or early historic occupation, a qualified archaeologist should be contacted immediately in order to assess the potential impacts of the project to the cultural resources observed.

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North Central Information Center Report Detail Record: 1989

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Year: 1990

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Affiliation:

Client: City of Lincoln, c/o McDonough, Holland & Allen, Attorneys for the City of Lincoln, 555 Capitol Mall, Suite 950,

No. Pages:

Report Type(s):

Inventory Size: 120 acres

No.Sites:

No. Informal:

Collections:

Disclosure:

Associated Resources

Notes

Location Info

County(ies): Placer

USGS 7.5' Quads: LINCOLN

PLSS: Township/range Sections

T 12 N R 6E 16, 17

BL/M or Land Grant

MDBM

Address:

Database Record Metadata

Date

User

Entered: 10/26/1999

Nicholas Winebrenner

Last Modified: 7/16/2009

IC Actions: Date

User

Action taken

11/8/2006 7/16/2009

jay ellen Added records from old Library database Digitized

CULTURAL RESOURCES EVALUATION: THREE-D ENTERPRISES ANNEXATION, PLACER COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Prepared for ECORP • Sugnet 2260 Douglas Boulevard, Suite 60 Roseville, California



by

Eleanor H. Derr, Cultural Resources Unlimited, 2614 Aramon Drive, Rancho Cordova, California and

Anmarie Medin, KEA Environmental, 601 University Avenue, Suite 185, Sacramento, California

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APPENDICIES

Appendix A: Department of Parks and Recreation Site Record Forms
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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT

At the request of ECORP•Sugnet of Roseville, Cultural Resources Unlimited and KEA Environmental have evaluated the potential National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility of an historical archaeological site on lands of the proposed Three-D Enterprises Annexation. The project, a planned residential development of 104 acres, is situated southwest of the City of Lincoln in western Placer County. The historical archaeological site does not appear eligible to the NRHP and no further management of this resource is warranted.

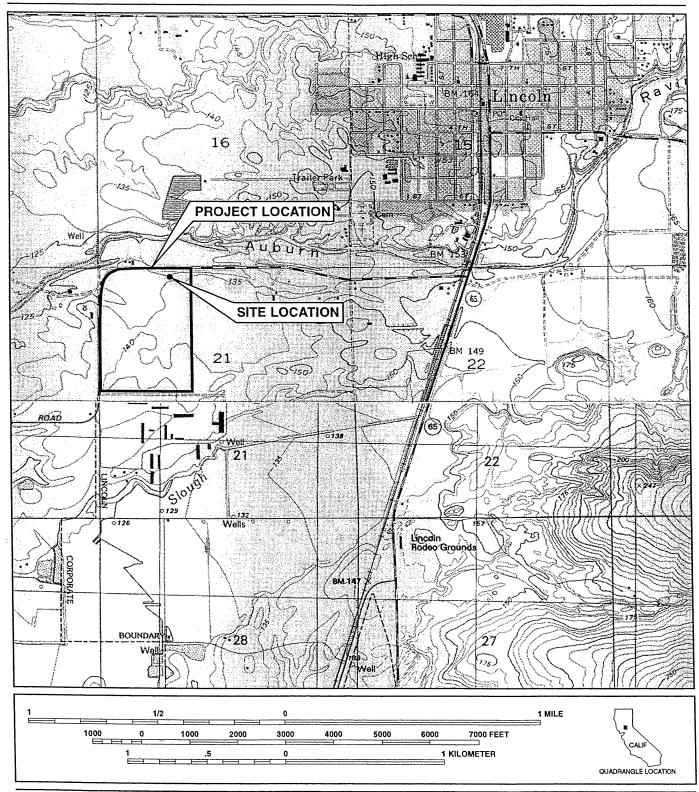
UNDERTAKING INFORMATION/INTRODUCTION

In March, 1999, Cultural Resources Unlimited (CRU) and KEA Environmental (KEA) contracted with ECORP • Sugnet of Roseville to conduct a cultural resource evaluation on the lands of the proposed Three-D Enterprises Annexation. The project area is located on the south and east of Moore Road, in the southwest of the City of Lincoln in western Placer County (see Figure 1).

The initial cultural resource survey of the property conducted by CRU in 1991 identified one historical archaeological site that retained the potential to meet NRHP significance criteria. Four isolated resources were identified in the 1991 field reconnaissance. As isolated resources generally do not possess enough historic significance to meet the NRHP standard and are not eligible, no further evaluation of those four resources is necessary (Cultural Resources Unlimited 1991). The 1991 inventory report recommended an evaluation of the well site should the project proceed.

The Three-D Enterprises Annexation is proposed as a planned residential development of 104 acres southwest of the City of Lincoln. Development of this parcel requires obtaining a general wetlands permit due to the presence of vernal pools on the southern portion of the project Issuance of the wetlands permit by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers requires an assessment of the NRHP eligibility of cultural resources on the parcel. The current report provides an evaluation of the NRHP eligibility of the well site. As this current evaluation is designed to comply with Section 106 requirements, adequate understanding of the site is required so competent assessment of its significance can be made. Accordingly, CRU has teamed with KEA Environmental, whose personnel have the background in historical archaeology to meet the Standards and Guidelines of the United States Secretary of the Interior (36 CFR Part 61).

Those portions of the property previously found to contain historic remnants (iron wheel, plow fragment and the well) were resurveyed and assessed in the field on April 20, 1999 by Anmarie Medin, historical archaeologist at KEA Environmental, and Eleanor Derr of Cultural Resources Unlimited.



Source: U.S.G.S. Lincoln Quad 1953 (photorevised 1981) -- Contour Interval 5 Feet U.S.G.S. Roseville Quad 1992 -- Contour Interval 5 Feet

Project Area and Site Location Map



Figure 1

SETTING

The project is located in southwestern Placer County, on the Lincoln 7.5' U.S.G.S. topographic map in Township 12 North, Range 6E, Section 21. This area is characterized as a portion of the Great Central Valley, and lies at the 130'-140' elevation. Summers are rainless and hot with average maximum temperatures of 88-101°F.; winters are cool with average minimum temperatures of 34-38° F., often with low tule fog (Storer and Usinger 1963:26). Rainfall averages 20 inches, with a growing season of approximately 10 months (U.S.D.A. Soil Conservation Service 1980:39-40).

Environment

The project is within the Auburn Ravine drainage, 400-600' south of Auburn Ravine. It is bordered on the north and west by Moore Road. This land is composed of low rolling grasslands and contains a number of oaks on the north, some quite large. Other vegetation is composed of Star thistle, Turkey mullein, wild wheat and various grasses and ground covers. Observed fauna was restricted to Jack rabbits, grasshoppers and spiders. The land has been used for grazing and was possibly previously farmed in wheat. Soils in the area of the historic well consist of Kilaga loam (#162), a very deep alluvial soil on the north, with Cometa-Fiddyment complex (#141) to the south (U.S.D.A. Soil Conservation Service 1980:39, 53; Sheet 8).

Prehistoric Period

Archaeology began formally in northern California in 1931, when work by Sacramento City College at three sites near the confluence of Deer Creek and the Cosumnes River determined the prototypes for the Early-Middle-Late Horizon model of the prehistory of the Central Valley/Delta area, a model used for nearly half a century (Lillard & Purves 1936; Lillard, et al. 1939).

The Early culture is generally believed to have originated in the Plateau region of Oregon and Washington, and possibly represented the initial arrival of Penutian-speaking people into Central California, at about 2500 B.C. (Moratto 1984:179, 184-185). (An earlier, archaic, Hokan-speaking people also existed in northern California.)

It was originally believed that the Early, Middle and Late series represented a genetic progression, the first phase being modified into the succeeding phases, and that the Delta area was a "center of cultural specialization" from which influences spread to most of central California, except to the Bay Area which was believed to have had an established culture developing along different lines (Lillard et al. 1939). In the mid-1950s, the original sequence was refined and extended to include the Bay Area, now assuming a basic uniform cultural succession in central California from the coast to the interior (Beardsley 1954). This refinement became known as the <u>Central California Taxonomic System</u>, as follows:

Early Horizon: known sites predominantly in the Delta; burials were extended with a generally westerly orientation and few cremations, many burials included grave goods; use of crystals and red ocher; Olivella and rectangular Haliotis beads, ornaments of Haliotis; perforated animal teeth and turtle carapace; abundance of charm stones; stone pipes; heavy stemmed and leaf-shaped projectile points, 60% non-obsidian, probably used with atlatls; molded baked clay objects, especially net weights for fishing; fewer bone artifacts; and few grinding stones suggesting dependence on hunting/fishing rather than on seed use. In the 1940s and 1950s works by Robert Heizer (1949:30; 1958) and Sherbourne Cook (Cook and Heizer 1949) suggested that the Early Horizon lasted between 7500 and 4000 years ago

<u>Middle Horizon</u>: sites found throughout the mid-Central Valley; burials tightly flexed with variable orientation and use of stone cairns and powdered red ocher, more cremations than previously; grave goods with most cremations, but with only 40% of graves; new types of Olivella beads and circular and sub-rectangular Haliotis beads; many Haliotis ornaments of varied shapes; distinctive fishtail and asymmetrical charm stones; cobble mortars and chisel-ended pestles for wooden mortars, many bone tools; large heavy projectile points for probable atlatl use, non-obsidian but with foliate and lanceolate concave-base types predominating; more evidence of violent death; baked clay objects; a more diversified subsistence is inferred, with seed gathering as well as fishing and hunting. It has also been suggested that San Francisco Bay was occupied by "Middle Horizon" cultures around 2500 years ago.

Late Horizon: sites found throughout central California with influence in adjacent areas; various types of burial including flexed positioning and cremations, with pre-interment burning of grave goods, red ocher use less common and more generally in lumps than in powder form; many baked-clay items; different Olivella bead types; more elaborate and varied Haliotis ornaments; magnesite disk beads and cylinders, many clamshell disk beads; flanged, tubular pipes of schist and steatite; small side-notched obsidian points, some with deep angular serrations; the use of bow and arrow now inferred from these small points as well as from arrow-shaft straighteners; shaped, flat-bottomed stone mortars and cylindrical pestles; ornamental bird bone tubes, often with elaborate incised designs; items of non-Indian origin, such as glass beads, in the latest period; a subsistence based on acorn and other plant foods as well as on hunting, fowling and fishing (Moratto 1984:181-183).

James Bennyhoff later refined the Late Horizon into six phases (Fredrickson 1968), with a Middle-Late transition of approximately 100 B.C.-A.D. 300 and through three phases in the late prehistoric (A.D. 300-1769) and early historic (A.D. 1769-1881).

The concept of cultural horizons in California does not deal adequately with cultural variability. To attempt to deal with the problem it has been suggested the terms "Windmiller culture" be used for Early Horizon, "Cosumnes Culture" for Middle, and "Hotchkiss Culture" for Late, thus allowing for earlier and intermediate developments without the confusion of time-association (Moratto 1984:185).

Key technical changes included the replacement of the atlatl and spear by the bow and arrow around A.D. 600-800 and the intensive use of mortars and pestles, including bedrock milling features, after A.D. 1400-1600 reflecting a growing reliance on the acorn as a staple food, probably due to population pressures. A marked decline is seen in the use of basalt and slate for flaked tools with an increase in the use of obsidian, a superior material but from non-local sources. More use of marine shell resources also attests to greater trade capabilities (Moratto 1984:302-304).

Ethnography

This project lies in the territory of the Valley Nisenan (also known as the southern Maidu). Nisenan speaking peoples occupied the Sacramento Valley from the river to the foothills (Wilson and Towne 1978:387-397). Their lands included the drainages of the Yuba, Bear and American rivers and the lower drainages of the Feather River. The western boundary was the west bank of the Sacramento River from near the mouth of the Feather River to a few miles below the confluence of the American River. The eastern boundary was near the crest of the Sierra Nevada. The southern boundary extended to a few miles south of the American River, the Cosumnes River drainage apparently being originally occupied by the Miwok (Bennyhoff 1961:225).

Large villages, often comprising several hundred individuals, consisted of family dwellings, acorn granaries, bedrock mortars, one or more sweat houses, a headman's house and a large communal dance house ('kum'). Houses were circular, ranging from approximately eight feet in diameter for dwellings, to 20 or more feet in diameter for the dance house. Lands between large villages contained smaller settlements of a few households totaling 15 to 25 people related by kinship and economic ties to the principal village. Use of caves was rare, but some occurrences are known (Wallace and Lathrop 1952). The economic base was essentially hunting and gathering; a tremendous variety of roots, nuts, bulbs, seeds, greens and berries were used in addition to acorns. Meat was obtained from deer, pronghorn antelope, black bear, rabbits, squirrels, quail, and pigeons, with fish becoming more important along the larger rivers (Ritter and Shulz 1972; Derr 1983). Technology included ground and flaked stone including bedrock and bowl mortars, wooden tools including sinew-backed bows, leather working and woven basketry, nets and matting. Religious concerns included ceremonies and dances at the kum, mourning ceremonies (burning of gifts) at grave sites, and use of special, holy sites (Moratto 1984:290-291; Wilson and Towne 1978:388-395).

Contact Period

Early contact with the Spanish probably occurred indirectly in this area, and no Nisenan are known to have ever gone to the missions. In 1808 Gabriel Moraga crossed the valley in the vicinity of Sacramento (Moraga 1808). By the 1820s American, French and Hudson's Bay trappers had entered Nisenan territory. These activities were peaceful and some trading with the Indians took place (Maloney 1945). In 1833 a severe malaria epidemic swept the Sacramento Valley (Cook 1955), killing possibly up to 75% of the population and resulting in abandonment

of many villages. In 1839 John Sutter arrived in the area, becoming the first white settler in the Sacramento Valley (Gudde 1936). He met with some resistance from the Nisenan, but was able to enlist aid from the Miwok near the Cosumnes River for the development of his fort and surrounding farms. With the 1848 discovery of gold at Coloma on the south fork of the American River and the rapid spread of mining to all foothill areas, the culture and life style of the Nisenan were severely disturbed. Widespread disruption of the people and destruction of their villages and other sites occurred with the resulting influx of miners and mining related activities. At the same time, farming was begun in the Valley, impacting native culture in the lowlands (Wilson and Towne 1978:396-397).

Previous interviews with a member of an early farming family near Roseville (Schellhous 1991) indicated Native Americans were either camping or living at Dry Creek, in western Placer County, when the land was homesteaded in 1852. They seemed at that time to be pursuing a migratory lifestyle, collecting what seasonal foods they could, as well as asking for help from the ranchers. Since their lands were by then being disturbed, it is entirely probable that they were unable to live permanently in the area. J.P. Whitney, who owned the land between Rocklin and Lincoln from 1870 attempted to improve the plight of Native Americans using his lands. He noted some of their practices such as grasshopper harvests and the use of mineral springs near the ranch headquarters. The Indians were virtually gone from the area by approximately 1895 (Miller 1969:189-191).

Historic Period

No Spanish or Mexican land grants were issued within the boundaries of what was to become Placer County (Hoover et al. 1990:257); however, by I 822 several explorers had passed through the area on their trips through California. In the winter of I 827-I 828 the fur trapper Jedediah Smith explored the American River to the high Sierras (Morgan 1953:207-08). In I 832 Captain Bonneville explored the project region with a follow up trip by General Fremont in I 844 (Logan 1990:6). Sutter's Mill at Coloma was the point of discovery of California's mineral wealth in I 848. In May of that year gold was discovered in Auburn Ravine, five miles east of what is now Lincoln (Logan 1990:3). The type of mining originally practiced there, placer, was used as the name of the new Placer County, which formed in I 851 from parts of Sutter and Yuba counties. The town of Auburn served as the county seat (Hoover et al. 1990:257).

The first settlement in Placer County was Theodore Sicard's Ranch, on the south bank of the Bear River. The grant was given to the Frenchman in 1844 and in 1845 an adobe house was built. In 1846 a fellow Frenchman named Claude Chana arrived at the ranch. The two men worked together to plant some peach and almond seeds, the beginning of commercial orchards in the Sacramento Valley. Chana is also credited with being the first to discover gold in Placer County, in Auburn Ravine. He eventually purchased Sicard's grant and successfully sold farm produce to miners. Other early settlers in Placer County included members of the J.P. Whitney family. They owned large areas of land between Rocklin and Lincoln, based at Spring Valley Ranch southeast of Lincoln. Other early settlers were Joseph Walkup and S.B. Wyman who arrived in 1851, settling a short distance east of Lincoln and in 1852 harvesting the first crop of wheat in Placer

County (Thompson & West 1882:240). By 1855 a major thoroughfare known as the Sacramento and Virginia Road passed through or near the parcel under study (see Figure 2).

The road passed near the study area roughly where SR 65 is now located and connected the city of Sacramento with the foothill gold town of Virginiatown. Virginiatown is now marked by California State Landmark No. 400 (McDonald 1996:159). With the planned construction of the California Central Railroad through the region, interest in the area grew. In 1856 T.J. Judah, the railroad's engineer, purchased the land that is now the town of Lincoln. Construction difficulties delayed the introduction of the railroad, forcing Judah to sell his speculation in frustration to railroad president Charles Lincoln Wilson in 1859. Wilson immediately had the land surveyed and a plan for the town of Lincoln drawn up. In 1861 the railroad finally arrived and Wilson sold the land to his lawyers, Amos Catlin and Benjamin Hastings (Logan 1990:6). At this time the town of Lincoln was the northern terminus of the California Central Railroad, furthering the area's importance as a transportation corridor. Named for railroad promoter Charles Lincoln Wilson, the town thrived until 1866 when the terminus was pushed north to Wheatland (Hoover et al. 1990:259).

While the population of Lincoln dwindled to about 300, the overall economy of the area remained rather stable. This was due primarily to the diversified base on which the economy was built. As early as 1852 the land around Lincoln was being successfully farmed, with Joseph Walkup bringing in the first large harvest of wheat that year (Logan 1990:34). By 1865 J.R. Nickerson was growing 223 varieties of apples near town. Stephen D. Burge opened a winery in 1880 producing 30,000 gallons of wine in 1882 (Thompson & West 1882:385). By 1900 agricultural pursuits and food products of the area included cattle, dairy, swine, horses, turkeys, chickens, wheat, oats, barley, rice, corn, alfalfa, pasture, nursery stock, vineyards, wines, and brandies (Logan 1993:41).

Added to the agricultural pursuits were mineral and manufacturing activities. Coal was discovered in 1873 and soon 200 tons of coal a week were shipped to Sacramento (Thompson & West 1882:212-13; Logan 1990:31). Though numerous accidents and mishaps brought coal mining to an end in 1883, the local importance of this mineral had been replaced by simple clay. Good quality potting clay was encountered at a number of locations in the area while mining for coal. By 1885 Gladding, McBean & Co. had erected a pottery works one mile north of town. Their establishment drew materials from a number of clay sources around the Lincoln area (Thompson & West 1882:213). Though gold was known in the area it was not until after the turn of the century that interest in this mineral turned toward Lincoln. Gold dredging started east of Lincoln as early as the 1910s. This activity continued on and off until the depression of the 1930s. The need for hard currency during this time spurred increasing interest in the placer deposits along Auburn Ravine. During the 1930s the "Lincoln Mining District" was active along the Auburn Ravine just east of town. This was primarily drag-line dredging and proved to be one of the most profitable ventures of its type in the state, yielding 15 to 60 cents per yard at depths of 5 to 20 feet (Clark 1970:87; Logan 1936:93; Waring 1916:366). This mining activity was mostly confined to

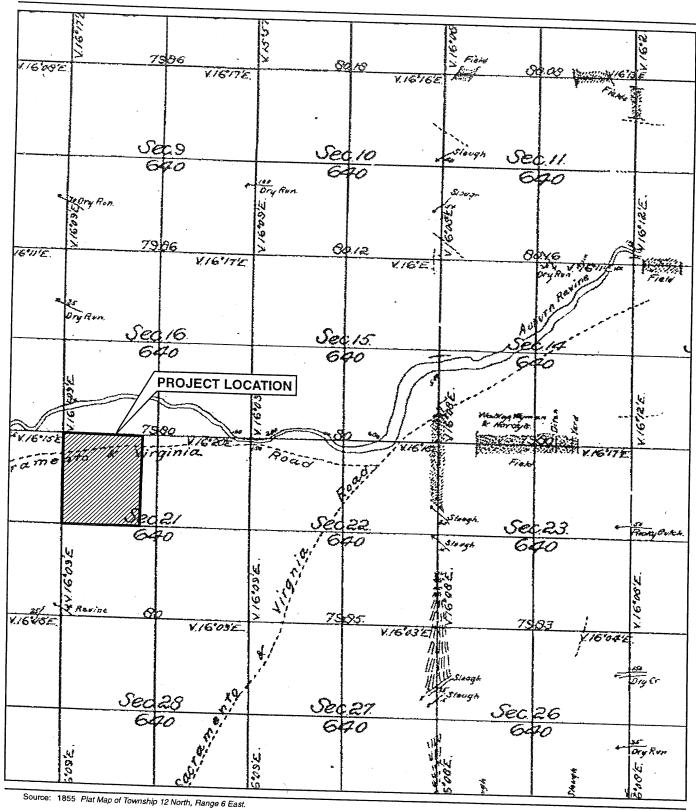




Figure 2

1855 GLO Plat of T12N/R6E

the north and east of Lincoln along Auburn and Doty Ravines (Clark 1970:87; U.S.G.S. 1981). By 1966 these workings were no longer of note in state mineral summaries (Bailey 1966:251).

Three-D Annexation Property History

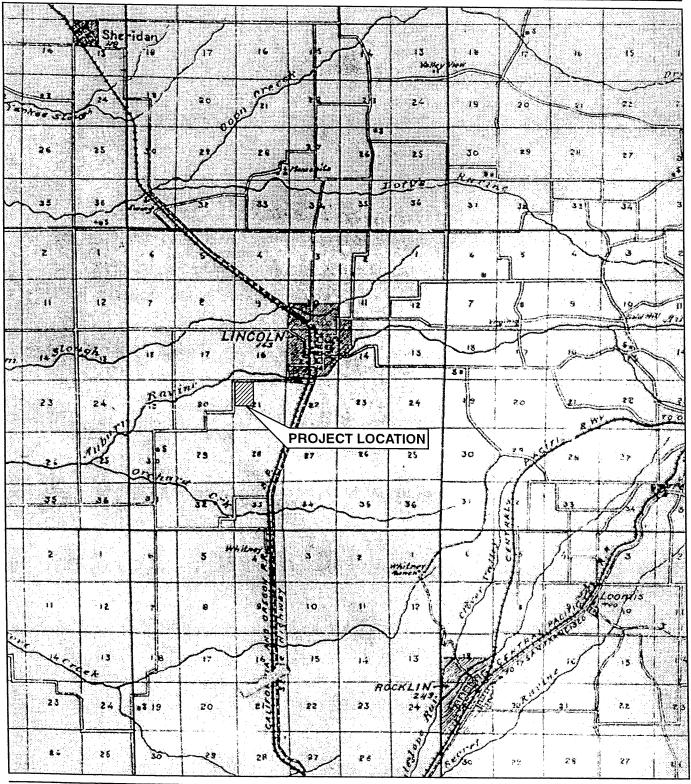
Other than an occasional trapper or explorer, this parcel and the surrounding area seems to have been of little interest during the Spanish and Mexican period of rule in California. During the early part of American occupation the land was considered U.S. Government property. The 1855 map of the U.S. Surveyor General's Office shows a northern branch of the Sacramento & Virginia Road (also shown on other maps as the Sacramento-Ophir Road) crossing along the northern portion of Section 21, meeting the present alignment of Moore Road east of the project property. No traces of this early road were observed during the survey. Figure 3 is a 1913 map of the area that depicts no development on the parcel (Warner 1913).

Land records at Bureau of Land Management show that the western half of Section 21 was originally divided into four parcels. The northwest quadrant contained Military Script #56969 issued to Lt. David McDougal on July 1, 1851. The southwest quadrant itself was divided into three parcels or patents: #1, on the northwest, was given to the Central Pacific Railroad on January 4, 1866; the southwest fraction was Cash Entry Patent #1087 granted to Julius Johnson on March 10, 1863, and the eastern half of the quadrant was Cash Entry Patent #202 granted to Joseph Walkup and Samuel B. Wyman on December 1, 1860.

In July of 1861. David McDougal claimed the land as bounty for military service and immediately transferred ownership to Paul Christian Murphy (GLO 1861:285). According to records at the Placer County Recorder's Office, Murphy and his wife Martha sold the land to S.B. Wyman in October of 1861 for \$1,200 (Deeds Book G, Page 468). In 1862, Wyman sold the land to William Davis for \$700 (Deeds Book G, Page 795). Davis retained ownership to the land for quite some time, but it is unclear if he ever resided on the property. In May 1883, Davis sold the land to Susannah Vandercool for \$1,500 (Deeds Book MM, Page 330). He then bought back the land for the same amount in July 1883 (deeds Book MM, Page 600). In September 1883, Davis deeded a 60-foot wide strip of land to the county as right-of-way for a road, presumably current Moore Road (Deeds Book MM, Page 778). William Davis does not appear subsequently in the county records associated with the Three-D parcel. Several William Davises resided in the county (William F., William J., William S., William T.) over the years and the title chain beyond 1883 is unclear. The above deeds list Davis as a resident of Sacramento, and his death certificate was not located in the county records.

METHODS

In April 1999, historical archaeologist Anmarie Medin of KEA Environmental, Inc. and Eleanor Derr of Cultural Resources Unlimited, rerecorded the well site in the parcel under study. Mapping was completed with the use of tape and compass. Color print photographs were taken



Source: Warner 1913

Figure 3



Project Area Vicinity in 1913

with a 35 mm Canon Eos camera fitted with a 28-200 mm. lens. Department of Parks and Recreation Site Record forms were prepared for the site and are contained in appendix A.

Archival research was carried out at the Bureau of Land Management office in Sacramento, the California Room of the California State Library, the Sacramento Room of the Sacramento Public Library, the California Division of Mines and Geology Library in Sacramento, the Lincoln Archives in Lincoln, and the Placer County Recorder's and Assessor's Offices in Auburn.

FINDINGS

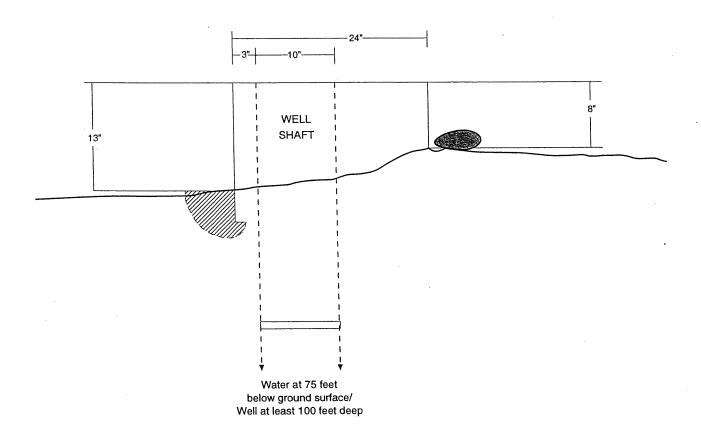
One historical archaeological site (field designation CRU-91-Pla-9) was identified on the Three-D Annexation parcel. The site consists of an historic well located in the northern portion of the property, near Moore Road. It consists of a 10 in. diameter galvanized metal casing surrounded by concrete. The concrete casing measures 24 in long by 18 in. wide by 17 in. high (see figure 4). Immediately adjacent to the concrete casing is a loose piece of rusty penstock that measures 5 ft. long by 6 ½ in. diameter. The well measures at least 100 ft. deep, and water was encountered at 75 ft. below ground surface. No other features or artifacts were found in the vicinity of the well.

NRHP ASSESSMENT

The National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) lists properties that are important to our nation's past. To be eligible for listing, a property normally must be 50 years of age or more; it must possess historic significance; and it must possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Historic significance is the importance of a property to the history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or cultural aspects of a community. To qualify for the NRHP, a property must have significance in American history at the local, state, or national level. This importance can be present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity and meet one of the following criteria:

- a) association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history;
- b) associated with the lives of persons significant to our past;
- c) embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that posses high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- d) have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (National Park Service 1991).

Site CRU-91-Pla-9 does not appear to meet any of the above criteria. It is apparent that the well





0 6" 12" Scale in Inches Figure 4

Well Casing Profile

Site CRU-91-Pla-9 does not appear to meet any of the above criteria. It is apparent that the well was not backfilled with household or farm refuse as might be expected if it were associated with early domestic or ranching water use. Archival research was unable to associate the property with any persons important in Placer County history. The absence of artifacts limits the ability to assign a construction date or use period to the feature, thus limiting its ability to contribute to our understanding of historical developments. The concrete casing is of vernacular construction and does not appear to be the work of a master or an innovative design. The well casing is not associated with any other features that together would possess distinction. Given the complete absence of artifacts, the site is not capable of addressing important archaeological research issues.

CONCLUSION

One historical archaeological site, a concrete-encased well, is situated within the Three-D Annexation development property. Information could not be located to narrow the date of construction or use of the well, nor information as to owners or occupants of the land. The site does not appear to meet NRHP criteria for eligibility and no further management of the resource is necessary. Proposed development of the area will have no adverse impact on known significant historical resources in the area.

There is a possibility that subsurface cultural deposits may be identified during project activities. Such remains would include, but are not limited to, stratigraphically intact deposits, midden soils, lithic scatters, human remains, and/or subsurface artifact-containing deposits. If such deposits are encountered, all work in the vicinity of the find should be halted until the find is assessed by a professional archaeologist.

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Placer

Derr

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Derr, Eleanor and Anmarie Medin

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Type:

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Lincoln 7.5 USGS

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104 acres

Cultural Resources P-31-1257

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Processed by

Renee Carter

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8-2-01

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A CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY

for

THE THREE-D ENTERPRISES ANNEXATION EIR

Placer County, California

Prepared for

E I P Associates 1401 21st Street, Suite 400 Sacramento, CA 95814

by

CULTURAL RESOURCES UNLIMITED 2614 Aramon Drive Rancho Cordova, California

October, 1991



ABSTRACT

This report details the methods and results of a cultural resources survey and literature review for both prehistoric and historic resources for the Three-D Enterprises Annexation EIR in the vicinity of the City of Lincoln in Placer County, California. One historic site of as yet undetermined significance was located, as were four historic isolate artifact/groups.

Recommendations for mitigation of adverse effects to the one site is included in the report. Within the framework of these recommendations, the report recommends the project proceed as planned.

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INTRODUCTION

In October 1991 Cultural Resources Unlimited was contracted by E I P Associates of Sacramento to conduct a cultural resource survey and assessment for the proposed Three-D Enterprises Annexation EIR for the City of Lincoln in Placer County.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

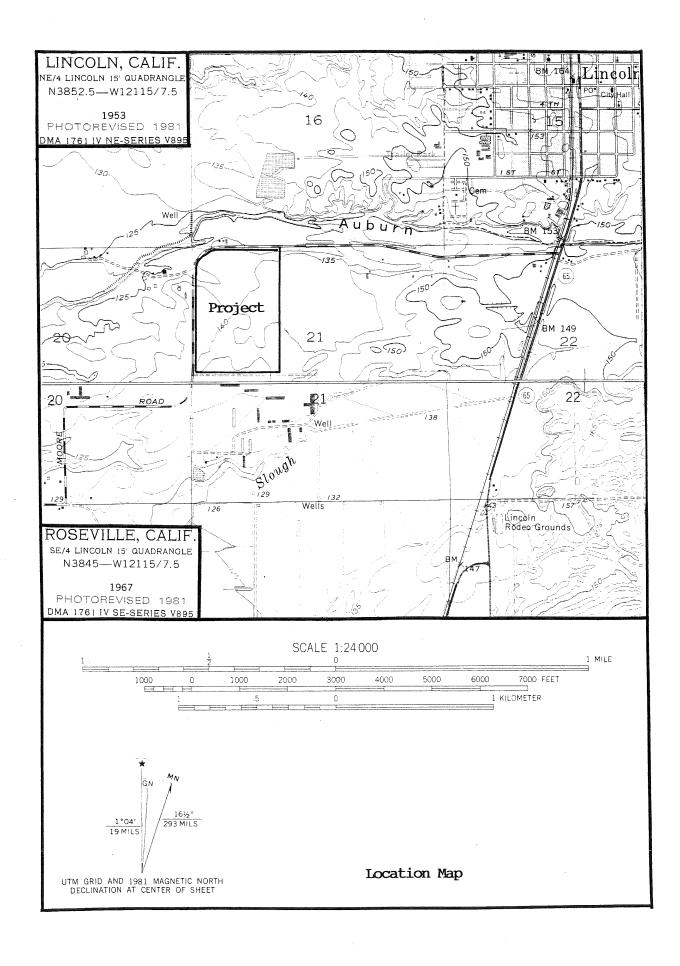
The Three-D Enterprises Annexation is tentatively proposed as a planned residential development containing 104 acres southwest of the City of Lincoln.

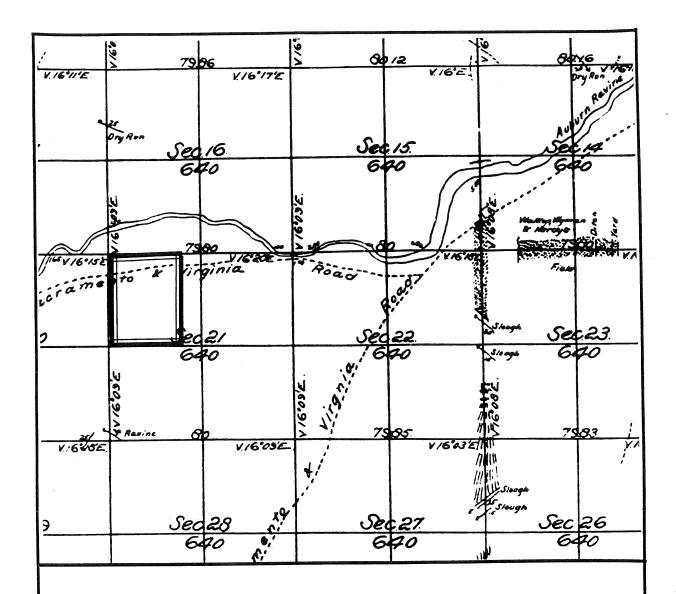
ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project is located in southwestern Placer County, on the Lincoln 7.5' U.S.G.S. topographic map in Township 12 North, Range 6E, Section 21 (see Location Map).

This area is characterized as a portion of the Great Central Valley, and lies at the 130'-140' elevation. Summers are rainless and hot with average maximum temperatures of 88-101°F.; winters are cool with average minimum temperatures of 34-38°F., often with low tule fog (Storer and Usinger 1963:26). Rainfall averages 20 inches, with a growing season of approximately 10 months (U.S.D.A. Soil Conservation Service 1980:39-40).

The project is within the Auburn Ravine drainage, 400-600' south of Auburn Ravine. It is bordered on the north and west by Moore Road, formerly known as the Sacramento-Ophir or Sacramento-Virginia This land is composed of low rolling Road (see Historic Map). grasslands and contains a number of oaks on the north, some quite Other vegetation is composed of Star thistle, Turkey mullein, wild wheat and various grasses and ground covers. Observed fauna was restricted to Jack rabbits, grasshoppers and large yellow spiders. The land has been used for grazing and was possibly previously farmed in wheat. A large turkey farm exists to the south, but no evidence of similar use was noted on this parcel. Soils consist of Kilaga loam (#162), a very deep alluvial soil on the north, Cometa-Fiddyment complex (#141) on the west, central and extreme southeast, with Cometa-Ramona sandy loam (#142) on the south and general southeast (U.S.D.A. Soil Conservation Service 1980:39-40, 53; Sheet 8).





TOWNSHIP 12 NORTH, RANGE 6 EAST

Historic Map

U.S. Surveyor General's Office San Francisco, California October 19th, 1855



PREHISTORY/ARCHAEOLOGY

Archaeology began formally in northern California in 1931, when work by Sacramento City College at three sites near the confluence of Deer Creek and the Cosumnes River determined the prototypes for the Early-Middle-Late Horizon model of the prehistory of the Central Valley/Delta area, a model used for nearly half a century (Lillard & Purves 1936; Lillard, Heizer & Fenenga 1939).

The Early culture is generally believed to have originated in the Plateau region of Oregon and Washington, and possibly represented the initial arrival of Penutian-speaking people into Central California, at about 2500 B.C. (Moratto 1984:179, 184-85). (An earlier, archaic, Hokan-speaking people also existed in northern California.)

It was originally believed that the Early, Middle and Late series represented a genetic progression, the first phase being modified into the succeeding phases, and that the Delta area was a "center of cultural specialization" from which influences spread to most of central California, except to the Bay Area which was believed to have had an established culture developing along different lines (Lillard et al 1939). In the mid-1950s, the original sequence was refined and extended to include the Bay area, now assuming a basic uniform cultural succession in central California from the coast to the interior (Beardsley 1954). This refinement became known as the Central California Taxonomic System, as follows:

Early Horizon: known sites predominantly in the Delta; burials were extended with a generally westerly orientation and few cremations, many burials included grave goods; use of crystals and red ocher; Olivella and rectangular Haliotis beads, ornaments of Haliotis; perforated animal teeth and turtle carapace; abundance of charmstones; stone pipes; heavy stemmed and leaf-shaped projectile points, 60% non-obsidian, probably used with atlatls; molded baked clay objects, especially net weights for fishing; fewer bone artifacts; and few grinding stones suggesting dependence on hunting/fishing rather than on seed use.

Middle Horizon: sites found throughout the mid-Central Valley; burials tightly flexed with variable orientation and use of stone cairns and powdered red ocher, more cremations than previously; grave goods with most cremations, but with only 40% of graves; new types of Olivella beads and circular and sub-rectangular Haliotis beads; many Haliotis ornaments of varied shapes; distinctive fishtail and asymmetrical charmstones; cobble mortars and chiselended pestles for wooden mortars, many bone tools; large heavy projectile points for probable atlatl use, non-obsidian but with

foliate and lanceolate concave-base types predominating; more evidence of violent death; baked clay objects; a more diversified subsistence is inferred, with seed gathering as well as fishing and hunting.

Late Horizon: sites found throughout central California with influence in adjacent areas; various types of burial including flexed positioning and cremations, with pre-interment burning of grave goods, red ocher use less common and more generally in lumps than in powder form; many baked-clay items; different Olivella bead types; more elaborate and varied Haliotis ornaments; magnesite disk beads and cylinders, many clamshell disk beads; flanged, tubular pipes of schist and steatite; small side-notched obsidian points, some with deep angular serrations; the use of bow and arrow now inferred from these small points as well as from arrow-shaft straighteners; shaped, flat-bottomed stone mortars and cylindrical pestles; ornamental bird bone tubes, often with elaborate incised designs; items of non-Indian origin, such as glass beads, in the latest period; a subsistence based on acorn and other plant foods as well as on hunting, fowling and fishing (Moratto 1984:181-183).

Dating these cultural sequences has been difficult. In the 1940s and 1950s works by Robert Heizer (1949:30; 1958) and Sherbourne Cook (1949) suggested that the Early Horizon lasted between 7500 and 4000 years ago and that San Francisco Bay was occupied by "Middle Horizon" cultures around 2500 years ago. James Bennyhoff refined the Late Horizon into six phases (Fredrickson 1968), with a Middle-Late transition of approximately 100 B.C.-A.D. 300 and through three phases in the late prehistoric (A.D. 300-1769) and early historic (A.D. 1769-1881). The concept of cultural horizons in California does not deal adequately with cultural variability. To attempt to deal with the problem it has been suggested the terms "Windmiller culture" be used for Early Horizon, "Cosumnes Culture" for Middle, and "Hotchkiss Culture" for Late, thus allowing for earlier and intermediate developments without the confusion of time-association (Moratto 1984:185).

Key technical changes included the replacement of the atlatl and spear by the bow and arrow around A.D. 600-800 and the intensive use of mortars and pestles, including bedrock milling features, after A.D. 1400-1600 reflecting a growing reliance on the acorn as a staple food, probably due to population pressures. A marked decline is seen in the use of basalt and slate for flaked tools with an increase in the use of obsidian, a superior material but from non-local sources. More use of marine shell resources also attests to greater trade capabilities (Moratto 1984:302-304).

ETHNOGRAPHY

This project lies in the territory of the <u>Nisenan Maidu</u> (Wilson and Towne 1978:387). Their lands included the drainages of the Yuba, Bear and American rivers and the lower drainages of the Feather River. The western boundary was the west bank of the Sacramento River from near the mouth of the Feather River to a few miles below the confluence of the American River. The eastern boundary was near the crest of the Sierra Nevada. The southern boundary extended to a few miles south of the American River, the Cosumnes River drainage apparently being originally occupied by the Miwok (Bennyhoff 1961:225). The Valley Nisenan occupied the Sacramento Valley from the river to the foothills (Wilson and Towne 1978:387).

Large villages, often comprising several hundred individuals, consisted of family dwellings, acorn granaries, bedrock mortars, one or more sweathouses, a headman's house and a large communal house ('kum'). Houses were circular, ranging approximately eight feet in diameter for dwellings, to twenty or more feet in diameter for the dance house. Lands between large villages contained smaller settlements of a few households totaling 15 to 25 people related by kinship and economic ties to the principal village. Use of caves was rare, but some occurrences are known (Wallace & Lathrop 1952). The economic base was essentially hunting and gathering; a tremendous variety of roots, nuts, bulbs, seeds, greens and berries were used in addition to acorns. was obtained from deer, pronghorn antelope, black bear, rabbits, squirrels, quail, and pigeons, with fish becoming more important the larger rivers (Ritter & Shulz 1972; Derr Technology included ground and flaked stone including bedrock and bowl mortars, wooden tools including sinew-backed bows, leather working and woven basketry, nets and matting. Religious concerns included ceremonies and dances at the kum, mourning ceremonies (burning of gifts) at grave sites, and use of special, holy sites. (Moratto 1984:290-291; Wilson and Towne 1978:388-395).

Nisenan territory - project vicinity:

Contact period

Early contact with the Spanish probably occurred only indirectly in this area. In 1776 Jose Canizares explored the Delta, with resulting removal of some of the population to the missions. Resistance by the Miwok and nearby Nisenan occurred and no Nisenan are known to have ever gone to the missions. In 1808 Gabriel Moraga crossed the vicinity of Sacramento (Moraga 1808). By the 1820s American, French and Hudson's Bay trappers had entered Nisenan territory. These activities were peaceful and some trading with the Indians took place (Maloney 1945). In 1833 a severe

malaria epidemic swept the Sacramento Valley (Cook 1955), killing possibly up to 75% of the population and resulting in abandonment of many villages.

In 1839 John Sutter arrived in the area, becoming the first white settler in the Sacramento Valley (Gudde 1936). He met with some resistance from the Nisenan, but was able to enlist aid from the Miwok near the Cosumnes River for the development of his fort and surrounding farms. With the 1848 discovery of gold at Coloma on the south fork of the American River and the rapid spread of mining to all foothill areas, the culture and life style of the Nisenan were severely disturbed. Widespread disruption of the people and destruction of their villages and other sites occurred with the resulting influx of miners and mining related activities. At the same time, farming was begun in the Valley, impacting native culture in the lowlands (Wilson and Towne 1978:396-397).

Previous interviews with a member of an early farming family near Roseville (Schellhous 1991) indicated Native Americans were either camping or living at Dry Creek, in western Placer County, when the land was homesteaded in 1852. They seemed at that time to be pursuing a migratory lifestyle, collecting what seasonal foods they could, as well as asking for help from the ranchers. Since their lands were by then being disturbed, it is entirely probable that they were unable to live permanently in the area. J.P. Whitney, who owned the land between Rocklin and Lincoln from 1870 attempted to improve the plight of Native Americans using his lands. He noted some of their practices such as grasshopper harvests and the use of mineral springs near the ranch headquarters. The Indians were virtually gone from the area by approximately 1895 (Miller 1969:189-191; Whitney 1906:29-30).

HISTORIC BACKGROUND

After the initial era of Spanish and Russian exploration, and English and French trapping, California was visited by American trappers and explorers. In the winter of 1827-1828 the fur trapper Jedediah Smith explored the American River to the high Sierras (Morgan 1953:207-08). Another of Sutter's establishments, Sutter's Mill at Coloma, was the site of the gold discovery that led to the California gold rush.

The first settlement in Placer County was Theodore Sicard's Ranch, on the south bank of the Bear River. The grant was given to the Frenchman in 1844 and in 1845 an adobe house was built. In 1846 a fellow Frenchman named Claude Chana arrived at the ranch. The two men worked together to plant some peach and almond seeds, the beginning of commercial orchards in the Sacramento Valley. Chana is also credited with being the first to discover gold in Placer

County, in Auburn Ravine. He eventually purchased Sicard's grant and successfully sold farm produce to miners.

Placer County was organized in 1851 from parts of Sutter and Yuba Counties, with Auburn as the county seat (Hoover, Rensch & Rensch 1966:265). Settlement in western Placer County began with early agricultural enterprises in the rolling, grassy plains. No Spanish land grants ever existed within the present boundaries of Placer County, although the Rancho Del Paso grant lies a relatively short distance to the south in Sacramento County. A few large sheep ranges existed in the early days of settlement, the wool bringing high prices during the Civil War.

Early settlers in western Placer County included members of the J.P. Whitney family. They owned large areas of land between Rocklin and Lincoln, based at Spring Valley Ranch southeast of Lincoln. Other early settlers were Joseph Walkup and S.B. Wyman who arrived in 1851, settling a short distance east of Lincoln and in 1852 harvesting the first crop of wheat in Placer County (Thompson & West 1882:240). Grain and livestock were typical products in the early days, along with vineyards and fruit orchards.

By the first official survey in 1855, some planted fields are shown in the vicinity of the project. The map also shows two branches of the Sacramento & Virginia Road, one of which, (identified elsewhere as the Sacramento-Ophir Road) crosses the extreme northern portion of Section 21 to meet the current alignment of Moore Road a short distance east of the current project (see Historic Map).

By 1861 the California Central Railroad had been built as far as Lincoln, (named for railroad promoter Charles Lincoln Wilson). The community of Lincoln thrived until 1866, when the railroad terminus was changed to Wheatland. Lincoln, however, continued as a shipping point for agricultural and commercial products, helped in large measure by the Gladding-McBean clay products plant located near extensive high-quality clay deposits at the north end of town (Hoover, Rensch & Rensch, 1966:267-68).

The Lincoln area was also host to mining activities, especially during the 1930s when drag-line dredging was extensively used in Auburn Ravine just east of town, as well as on other properties in the Lincoln and Loomis areas (Clark 1970:87).

ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

Methodology

A Record Search was previously performed in 1989 at the North Central Information Center of the California Archaeological Inventory at California State University, Sacramento (CSUS). The record search and subsequent overview survey were performed by Susan Lindstrom for the Sphere of the City of Lincoln overview (Lindstrom 1989).

Various standard published and unpublished reports were also researched for information on this specific location and its immediate surroundings (California, State of (1976; 1990); Hoover, Rensch and Rensch (1966); Lardner and Brock (1924); U.S. Government (1989).

Additional research was conducted at the CSUS Library, the California State Library and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), where various other manuscripts, publications and maps were reviewed.

Results

The Lindstrom survey (Lindstrom 1989; Map 18a) of 12,000 acres total included the lands of the current project as well as the Lincoln Crossing Project immediately to the east. However, due to the nature of Lindstrom's project (general planning), coverage of the Three-D Extension was of an overview nature (175-200 meter intervals) and it was determined at this time that a more intensive field survey was now needed.

The only cultural features located by Lindstrom on the property of the current project was a rusted wagon frame located on the northern portion (Lindstrom 1989:42, Map 19a, Isolate 9).

Other cultural resource surveys in this general area included 1,000 acres along Orchard Creek to the south (Roop 1978), the previously-mentioned survey and excavation program along Auburn Ravine (Robinson 1967), a 4,500 acre study of the Stanford Ranch area to the south (Chavez 1982), a 5,000 acre survey east of Highway 65, south of Lincoln (Foster et al 1986), a survey of the Spring Valley Ranch (Lindstrom 1989), a series of surveys in Clover Valley (Claytor 1980a,b,c,d) and surveys in association with the Highway 65 Bypass corridor (McGuire 1980; Peck 1980; Peck & Peeler 1979; Wiant 1982).

The 1855 map of the U.S. Surveyor General's Office shows a northern branch of the Sacramento & Virginia Road (also shown on other maps as the Sacramento-Ophir Road) crossing along the northern portion of Section 21, meeting the present alignment of Moore Road east of the project property. No traces of this early road were observed during the survey.

Land records at BLM show that the western half of Section 21 was originally divided into four parcels: the northwest quadrant contained Military Script #56969 issued to Lt. David Dougal on July 1, 1851. (The original home site for this parcel may have been at Lindstrom's LS-19 site (1989). From articles recovered during her survey, she believed the site indicated 1930s use.) The southwest quadrant itself was divided into three parcels or patents: #1, on the northwest, was given to the Central Pacific Railroad on January 4, 1866; the southwest fraction was Cash Entry Patent #1087 granted to Julius Johnson on March 10, 1863, and the eastern half of the quadrant was Cash Entry Patent #202 granted to Joseph Walkup and Samuel B. Wyman on December 1, 1860.

Listings in <u>California Historical Landmarks</u> include Virginiatown (or Virginia) (#400), two miles west of Gold Hill, which was founded as a mining town in 1851 and was the destination of the Sacramento & Virginia road noted above.

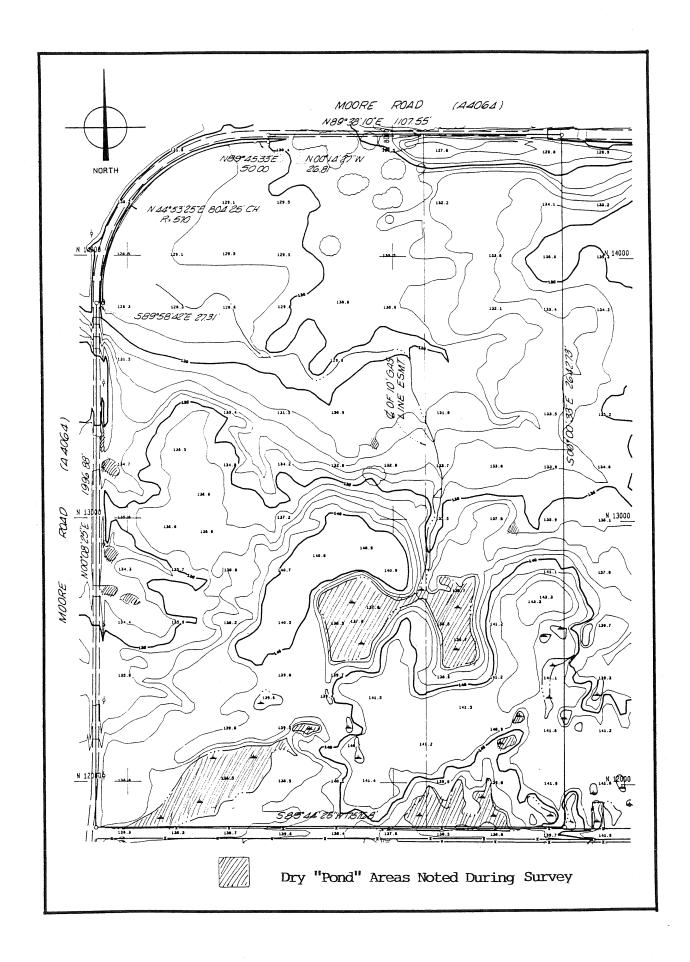
FIELD SURVEY

Methodology

The property was inspected on foot on October 11, 1991. The survey was conducted by Eleanor Derr with assistance from Ken McIvers and Richard Derr. Transects of 30 to 35 meters were walked north/south, beginning at the easternmost boundary. As vegetation coverage was mainly grasses, forbes and thistles with trees only on the northern end and with no brush, surface contours and features were easy to discern. Surface visibility varied from 10% to 50%, depending on grass cover. The ground was troweled at intervals, especially around the oak trees. Rodent burrow backfill was examined for subsurface contents.

Results

The project primarily contains low rolling hills with more level lands to the west. A number of small to large low spots gave evidence of having contained ponds during the rainy season, providing water for cattle. Almost no rock was found.



Prehistoric Resources

No prehistoric resources were located during the survey.

Historic Resources

Sites

• An historic well was located in the northern portion of the property. It consists of a 7" galvanized metal casing with a cement surround (24" X 18" X 14" high). Immediately adjacent is a 5' length of 6.5" rusty iron casing which appeared to have originally extended from inside the galvanized portion. Depth is at least 16', but the well is presently dry. No other features or artifacts could be found in the immediate vicinity.

Isolates

- A rusty wagon frame was located south of the well. It contains two full-elliptic leaf springs on a metal axle, with metal tongue and supports. No wheels were present, nor was any portion of the upper structure. A piece of metal strapping lay nearby to the northeast. Old wooden fence posts and some barbed wire are in an east-west alignment just to the south. This may have been near the original road alignment, but can not be confirmed at this time. This is probably the same item as Lindstrom's Isolate #9 (Lindstrom 1989:42, Map 19a, Isolate 9).
- A fragment of an iron plough (single-blade) was located adjacent to a large oak tree, south of the above. One end was embedded in the soil just to the south of the tree trunk.
- Two small pieces of white glazed ceramic, probably from a saucer, were found adjacent to Moore Road in the central portion of the project, on the upper south bank of a small depression.
- Several scraps of sheet metal exist on various areas of the project. Some is galvanized corrugated steel, approximately 30" X 12' long. Some are corrugated aluminum pieces approximately 30" X 30". The origin of these metal sheets is unknown. Some of the aluminum pieces have 'gasket' tacks on them which may have been

used to attach rigid plastic sheeting, perhaps for a greenhouse or animal/poultry shed. Some 1" X 3" lumber with similar tacks was also seen in a large depression on the southeast.

• A total of 14 depressions were noted on the project. These range from quite small to large and all show evidence of having retained water, probably only during the dry season. No artificial berms were noted, but all contained numerous footprints of cattle. Some may have undergone modifications to improve their use.

TMPACTS AND MITIGATIONS

Standards of Significance

The State Guidelines for the implementation of CEQA, Appendix K states that a project would result in a significant impact if it would result in damage to a significant archaeological or historical resource. Recommendations, pursuant to CEQA, are as follows:

Public agencies should seek to avoid damaging effects on an archaeological resource whenever feasible. If avoidance is not feasible, the importance of the site shall be evaluated using the criteria below.

In-situ preservation is the preferred manner of avoidance, as the relationship of artifacts to each other in more important than the sum of their parts. Avoidance also provides opportunities for future research on sites, and avoids conflict with religious and cultural values.

Avoidance may be accomplished by planning construction to miss sites and by planning parks or other open space to incorporate sites.

Significance Criteria

- § A.1 Association with an event or person of recognized significance in California or American history.
- § A.2 Association with an event or person of recognized scientific importance in prehistory.
- § B. Can provide information which is both of demonstrable public interest and useful in addressing scientifically consequential and reasonable or archaeological research questions.

- § C. Has a special or particular quality such as oldest, best example, largest, or last surviving example of its kind.
- § D. Is at least one hundred years old and possesses substantial stratigraphic integrity, or
- § E. Involves important research questions that historical research has shown can be answered only with archaeological methods.

Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Impacts to prehistoric resources.

No prehistoric resources were located during the survey, however, it is always possible for buried resources to be located during the course of development. If this should occur, damage to the resource could result in a significant impact.

Implementation of the following mitigation measure will reduce this impact to a *less-than-significant level*.

If any buried prehistoric cultural remains are encountered during development and construction, all work within 20 meters of the discovery must be stopped until a professional archaeologist can be called in to determine the significance of the find.

When the archaeologist has evaluated the find, subsequent findings of sensitivity and mitigation requirements must be developed as needed.

Impacts to historic resources.

The proposed project could destroy/alter one known site and four isolate locations.

Historic site (as described above)

1. Well site

It is possible that this site contains archaeological deposits within the shaft that could be of significant historic nature. It

is also possible that a buried component exists in the immediate vicinity, covered by the present grasses.

This site could meet CEQA Criteria A.1 for the development of farming. It may meet Criteria B, D, and E. It does not appear to be unique (Criteria C). This site lacks integrity and would not be eligible for National Register nomination.

However, the information possibly represented by this site can be considered significant to the understanding of the historic development of the greater community of Lincoln. Loss of such information could be considered a significant impact.

Implementation of the following mitigation measure could reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level.

The immediate surrounding area should be subjected, under the guidance of a professional archaeologist, to a form of controlled subsurface testing, such as shovel tests, to determine relatively quickly if any subsurface deposits do exist and, if so, their nature and extent. If such deposit is found, a more formal data collection program may need to be instituted, as recommended by the archaeologist.

In addition, as this feature consists of a narrow casing which would not lend itself to traditional hand excavation techniques, an archaeologist should be on hand to monitor the proceedings when it is destroyed so any significant resources within the well may be recovered and noted. As the historic time frame for deposit here is not anticipated to be very long, stratigraphy is of small concern, therefore the monitoring technique should be adequate for information retrieval.

Isolates

- 1. Iron wagon frame
- 2. Sheet metal scraps
- 3. Ceramic sherds
- 4. Iron plow

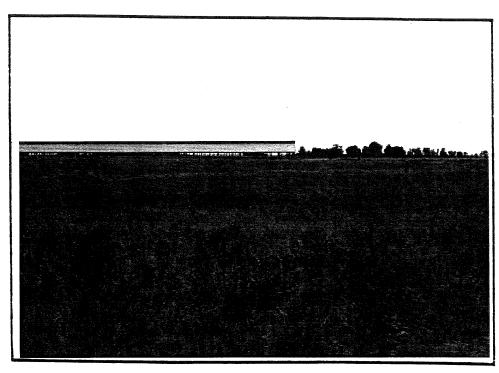
These isolates by their nature can not be expected to offer further significant information to the understanding of the

historic period of this area and therefore impacts to them can be considered *less-than-significant*. However, the wagon frame and the plow may be of local historic interest. It is possible that the Lincoln historical society would be interested in obtaining them for future display purposes, if this would meet with approval from the owners of the project property.

Depressions

The large number of obvious depressions were noted during the survey. It is probable that these are natural features, possibly made more obvious than usual because of underlying clay hardpan. It is also obvious that they served to water livestock, and some may have been improved by grading to a more uniform basin shape. However, they can offer no further information and damage to them cannot be considered a significant impact.

Note: The contents of this report are not to be modified without the written consent of the author.



Large "pond" area, southern area (#2-i)

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Placer

Derr

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Derr, Eleanor H.

1992

A Cultural Resources Study for Three-D Enterprises

Annexation EIR

Placer County, California Prepared for EIP Associates 1401 21st Street, Suite 400 Sacramento, Ca. 95814

Unpublished.

Type: ARCH. IDENTIFICATION STUDY

USGS: T12N, R6E, Section 21

Lincoln 7.5' USGS

Area: 104 acres

Cultural Resources P-31-1257

P-31-1674 P-31-1675

Date report processed

5-5-03

Processed by

Renee Carter

Date report received

3-10-92

Record Search number

None

HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT

OF THE

PROPOSED LINCOLN BYPASS OF STATE ROUTE 65 IN PLACER COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

> 03 Pla 65 P.M. 12.2/23.5 03807-333800

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

BY

FAR WESTERN ANTHROPOLOGICAL RESEARCH GROUP, INC.

P.O. BOX 413, Davis, California, 95617.

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY FOR THE PROPOSED LINCOLN BYPASS (ALTERNATE A) OF STATE ROUTE 65 IN PLACER COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

03-Pla-65 P.M. 12.2/17.3 03807-333800

Approved by: Jeffrey M. Loudon, Chief Environmental Branch A California Department of Transportation
District 3 - Marysville

Prepared by:

Janis K. Offermann Janix () Heritage Resources Coordinator Environmental Branch A California Department of Transportation

District 3 - Marysville

SUMMARY

The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) and the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) are proposing to realign State Route 65 to bypass the town of Lincoln in western Placer County, California. An archaeological survey was conducted for the Alternate A corridor, one of four proposed corridors. An inspection of the study area identified eight cultural resources (all isolates or features) within this proposed corridor. Five of these resources had been recorded during previous surveys. Four previously recorded resources were also identified immediately adjacent to the study area. Further evaluation of the resources within the project limits may be required if they cannot be avoided by the highway realignment.

INTRODUCTION

The archaeological survey of the Alternate A corridor, one of four possible alignments, for the proposed Lincoln bypass was conducted sporadically between April 1989 and April 1990. The field inspection was completed primarily by the following Caltrans District 3 personnel:

Daryl G. Noble - Associate Environmental Planner; M.A. in Anthropology, 13 years experience in California archaeology;

Janis K. Offermann - Associate Environmental Planner, Archaeology; M.A. in Anthropology, 15 years experience in California archaeology.

Assistance was provided by the following additional personnel from the Caltrans Office of Environmental Analysis is Sacramento:

Margaret C. Biorn - Associate Environmental Planner, Archaeology; M.A. in Anthropology, 11 years experience in California archaeology.

PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The proposed project study area is located at the eastern edge of the Sacramento Valley in western Placer County, California (Exhibit 1). It extends for approximately five miles along a north-south axis directly west of and adjacent to the town of Lincoln. The southern end of the Alternate A corridor begins near the junction of Industrial Boulevard and State Route 65 at post mile (P.M.) 12.2, while the northern terminus is at Wise Road (P.M. 17.5). The project area is depicted on the Lincoln and Roseville 7.5' topographic quadrangles, in Sections 4, 5, 8, 9, 16, 17, 21, 22, 27, 28, 33 and 34, T12N, R6E (Exhibit 2).

The study area includes approximately 1230 acres (Exhibits 2 and 3). It varies in width from about 500 feet to a maximum of 3700

feet. Another 245 acres adjacent to but outside of the specific study area boundary was also investigated during the course of the survey. The total acreage covered by the archaeological survey reported herein is about 1475 acres.

State Route 65 presently passes directly through the town of Lincoln. There are three stoplights along the route within the city limits which severely impede the flow of through traffic. As a result, Caltrans is proposing to realign the highway to bypass Lincoln.

Four different bypass corridors (Exhibit 4) are being considered for the proposed project. This report covers only the A corridor; the remaining three alignments will be reported on at a later date.

Four design variations proposed for the Alternate A corridor. These design variations are primarily minor east-west shifts (within 1000 feet) of the alignment at the northern end of the corridor between Nicolaus Road and the current State Route 65.

SOURCES CONSULTED

A literature and records search was made of the proposed project area prior to conducting the field inventory. References examined include the National Register of Historic Places (United States Government 1979-1989), the California Inventory of Historic Resources (State of California 1976), California Historical Landmarks (State of California 1979, rev. 1982), Gold Districts of California (Clark 1979), California Place Names (Gudde 1969) and Historic Spots in California (Hoover, Rensch and Rensch 1966). No resources listed on the National Register, the California Inventory of Historic Resources or as a California Historical Landmark were found to exist within the study area.

The record search also included an examination of the files of the California Archaeological Inventory maintained at the North Central Information Center, California State University, Sacramento (Attachment 1). This search, conducted by Information Center personnel, identified eight archaeological surveys that have occurred within one mile of the proposed project. Of these eight, five overlapped portions of the current survey area.

The record search also indicated that seven cultural resources (sites and isolates) identified during these surveys were recorded within the boundaries of the Alternate A study area and that no less than 13 others were located within one mile. These resources are primarily prehistoric ground stone isolates although several historic features are also present. Additional details regarding these earlier surveys and previously recorded resources are presented under Archaeology, below.

In addition to exploring written documents, numerous individuals and organizations were contacted and asked to provide Caltrans

However, the beds were not actively mined until 1873. At its peak, coal mining yielded over 100 tons a day.

Beds of potters clay were found in 1874 while sinking a new coal mining shaft. The California Clay Manufacturing Company was established shortly thereafter by C. Gladding, P. McBean and G. Chambers. The company specialized in ironstone sewer pipe, chimney tops and fire brick, and soon began producing a wide variety of decorative terra cotta ware as well. Decorative terra cotta facing from Lincoln is displayed on prominent buildings throughout the world. Now known as Gladding, McBean and Company, this company continues to be a viable modern industry in present-day Lincoln.

During the Gold Rush era a great deal of gold mining occurred in the foothills east of Lincoln. Auburn Ravine, between Auburn and Lincoln, was particularly active with six productive centers of gold mining thrived for short periods of time. In the 1930's, dragline dredging was initiated in Auburn Ravine just east of Lincoln. It was considered the most profitable dragline dredge field in the state with a recovery of up to 60 cents per square yard.

Throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Lincoln continued to slowly grow as a regional agricultural center where cattle, sheep, orchards and wheat were the primary commodities. Today the town of Lincoln continues to be essentially rural in character. Acreage within the proposed project area is predominantly rangeland although irrigated cropland and a thriving turkey farm are also located within the project boundaries. In general, however, city growth is accelerating in response to the rapid development of nearby Roseville and the greater Sacramento region. The city of Lincoln is now viewed as within reasonable commute distance from the commercial centers and the town is developing into a desirable bedroom community.

FIELD METHODS

Virtually 100 percent of the entire A corridor study area (approximately 1230 acres) was walked during the course of the survey. Minor acreage not covered during the investigation included one pasture with unfriendly bulls and extremely saturated vernal pool areas. Additional acreage (about 245 acres) beyond the study area boundary was also examined. The total land area covered by the survey equaled approximately 1475 acres.

The survey was conducted by walking zig-zag transects across fenced pasturelands. Transect spacing ranged from 15 to 50 meters (49 to 164 feet) apart, depending on perceived sensitivity for archaeological resources. Areas of higher elevation and rock outcrops and along drainages were inspected more intensively than obvious flood plains. Areas with a high density of vernal pools

were also closely examined for cultural resources.

Ground surface visibility was generally very good due to the low growth of the annual vegetation and on-going stock grazing. Ground rodents also provided ample backdirt to examine. Several pastures had been recently plowed which allowed for excellent visibility.

STUDY FINDINGS

A total of 12 cultural resources were identified during the archaeological survey of the Alternate A corridor for the proposed bypass of State Route 65 around the town of Lincoln (Table 1). Eight of the resources were identified within the study area of the proposed alternate. All are considered isolates or features rather than actual archaeological sites. Four additional resources were identified directly adjacent to the study area boundary. All but three of the 12 resources had been recorded during earlier surveys of the region. Furthermore, all but one are located at the southern end of the survey area. All of the resources identified (Exhibits 3 and 5) and recorded (Appendix 1) during the course of the present survey are described below.

TABLE 1
Cultural Resources Identified during Archaeological Survey
for the State Route 65 Lincoln Bypass A Alternate

Present Survey Identification	Previous Survey Identification	In/Out Project Study Area
* Recent Homestead		
Remains	Site 16 (Roop 1978)	In
* BRM A	Site 1 (Roop 1978)	In
* BRM B	Site 1 (Roop 1978)	In
* BRM C	none	In
* Projectile Point	none	In
* Rock Foundation	Site 2 (Roop 1978)	In
* Rock Wall	Site 3 (Roop 1978)	In
* Mano	none	In
* BRM D	Site 4 (Roop 1978)	Out
* BRM E	Site 4 (Roop 1978)	Out
* CA-PLA-625	CA-PLA-625 (Placer Ranch 27, Foster et al. 1986)	Out
* Homestead Remains	LS-19 (Lindstrom 1989)	out

CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

* Homestead Remains

These remains are located on a low knoll about 61 meters (200 feet) east of Industrial Boulevard. It consists of an asphalt

and concrete pad, a rectangular, concrete-lined hole (septic tank?) and a scatter of modern twentieth century artifacts, including a hot water tank, washing machine parts, barrel rings and a large hinge. These remains were initially recorded by Roop (1978::5) as Site 16.

* Bedrock Mortars (BRMs)

Three rocks containing mortar cupules were identified within the Alternate A study area. Two of the BRMs (A and B) are located at the north end of a boulder-strewn knoll located due east of the structural remains described above. The third (BRM C) is located on the south bank of Orchard Creek near Industrial Boulevard.

BRM A: This is a flat, roughly triangular basalt boulder that sits low to the ground. Maximum dimensions of the feature are 75 centimeters east/west by 63 centimeters north/south. It contains one central located cupule that measures eight centimeters in diameter and three centimeters deep. The BRM is located about 152 meters (500 feet) east of the above-referenced structural remains.

BRM B: This is a low, flat, irregularly shaped basalt rock containing two adjacent cupules at its northern end. Maximum dimensions of the rock are 89 centimeters north/south by 66 centimeters east/west. The largest of the cupules is 15 by 16 centimeters in diameter and two centimeters deep. The smaller cupule is directly adjacent to and north of the larger. It measures five centimeters in diameter and is approximately one centimeter deep. This BRM feature is about 94 meters (308 feet) southeast of BRM A. It is 33 meters (108 feet) west of the right of way fence line.

Despite the hundreds of rocks and boulders on the knoll, intensive survey of the area on three occasions for the present project revealed only the two BRM features and a single ground stone (possible mano) fragment. Unfortunately the ground stone tool could not be relocated at the time of formal recordation. However, it was in close proximity to the BRMs.

This general location corresponds with that of Roop's (1978:3) Site 1 which is described as a "possible vegetal food processing site". Of note is that neither of the BRMs are located adjacent to vernal pools although pools abound in the vicinity.

BRM C: This bedrock mortar feature is located about 91 meters (300 feet) east of Industrial Boulevard and on the south edge of Orchard Creek. During high water the boulder is at least partially inundated.

The boulder containing the mortar cups is of mudstone conglomerate. It measures about 3.55 meters long by 2.8 meters wide. There are six cupules on the rock. They vary considerably in size, ranging from about 10 centimeters in diameter and two centimeters deep to 40 centimeters in diameter and 30 centimeters

deep. Water erosion may have contributed to the large size of some of the depressions.

This BRM does not match the description of any of the bedrock features described by Roop (1978:3-4) for the immediate vicinity. Therefore, it appears that this BRM is an additional feature to the groundstone inventory in the Lincoln area. It is very possible that the boulder was under water during earlier surveys and, thereby, eluded recordation.

* Projectile Point

One isolated projectile point fragment was identified at the base of the knoll that contains BRMs A and B. It rests on a small flat adjacent to a shallow swale and is about 58 meters (190 feet) northeast of BRM A. The artifact is the only prehistoric flaked stone item found during the present survey. It was not collected.

The artifact is a midsection fragment of a large basalt projectile point. A small portion of the stem neck is present, suggesting that it once had either a straight or contracting stem. Projectile points of this style are associated with dates as early as 2000 B.C.

* Unmortared Rock Foundation

This feature is located on the same boulder-strewn knoll as BRMs A and B. It is situated more directly on the top of the rise and is about 69 meters (226 feet) southeast of BRM A.

These remains consist of collapsed, unmortared rock walls that are in the rough configuration of a rectangle with measurements of 11.5 feet east/west and a maximum north/south length of 15 feet, eight inches along the west wall. The east wall, which includes a four-foot opening, is only about ten feet in length as the southern wall curves to compensate for the reduced length. The purpose of this feature remains unknown.

This feature closely matches the description of Roop's (1978:3) Site 2. However, the location of Roop's Site 2, as plotted on the base maps housed at the North Central Information Center of the California Archaeological Inventory, is about 640 meters (2100 feet) directly south of the remains presented here. It is suggested that Roop's Site 2 and the collapsed structure identified during the present survey are the same resource but that it has been mislocated on the topographic map.

* Rock Wall

This is an unmortared, low rock wall located near the southern limits of the study area. It crosses the top of a knoll about 122 meters (400 feet) due east of BRM C described above. Roop (1978:3) recorded the wall as Site 3.

The shortest section of the wall, oriented east/west, measures approximately 662 feet long. The north/south section measures about 695 feet in length and is perpendicular to the aforementioned wall at its eastern end. The east/west portion consists primarily of a single course of fairly large boulders. The north/south section appears to have contained two or three courses of smaller rocks, most of which are now collapsed.

* Mano

One isolated mano was observed east of State Route 65 near the southern end of the project area. The artifact was located next to the right of way fence marking the eastern boundary of the study area and directly across from the junction of State Route 65 and Industrial Avenue. It had obviously been displaced since it was sitting on a small concrete pad next to a telephone pole.

The mano is made of a granitic material, ovoid in shape and measures 15 centimeters long by 10 centimeters wide and five centimeters thick. It is unifacially ground with a portion of the ground surface eroded.

CULTURAL RESOURCES ADJACENT TO THE STUDY AREA

* CA-PLA-625

This site, originally recorded by Foster et al. (1986) as a "food processing site", consists of one basin metate and numerous bedrock mortar cupules. Due to its recent recordation, the site was not recorded again during the course of the present survey.

CA-PLA-625 is located just east of the project study area which is delineated by the highway right of way fence. It is about 61 meters (200 feet) east of State Route 65 and 762 meters (2500 feet, or nearly 1/2 mile) south of the Lincoln Rodeo Grounds. The junction of Industrial Boulevard with State Route 65 is about 396 meters (1300 feet) north of the site area. It lies on the south bank of a branch of Orchard Creek on an adjacent knoll.

* Homestead Remains

These homestead remains were first recorded by Lindstrom (1989) as Site LS-19. They were not re-recorded for the present survey.

The site is located amidst an oak grove in a pasture south of and adjacent to Moore Road. It is approximately one mile west of State Route 65 from the junction of the highway and Moore Road. Although within the general survey area, the site is, at its closest point, about 305 meters (1000 feet) northeast of the project study area boundary. It is the northernmost cultural resource identified during the survey.

LS-19 consists of three circular depressions, each about four meters (13 feet) in diameter, and a collapsed board structure.

Historic artifacts associated with the site include a variety of miscellaneous metal fragments, clay water pipe, white glazed stoneware, clear glass, aqua glass and round nails.

* Bedrock Mortars (BRMs)

Two boulders containing mortar cupules were identified just south of the study area. They are in close proximity to one another in a shallow swale/drainage on the southern edge of a rocky knoll that slopes down to the flood plain of Orchard Creek. This location is about 304 meters (1000 feet) east of Industrial Boulevard and 91 meters (300 feet) north of Orchard Creek. The two features exactly match the location and physical description of Site 4 provided by Roop (1978:3).

<u>BRM D</u>: This feature, containing two mortar cupules, is a somewhat ovoid, flat, boulder of a basaltic material. Maximum dimensions of the boulder are 135 centimeters north/south by 95 centimeters east/west. The largest cupule is 21 by 22 centimeters in diameter and 22 centimeters deep. The second mortar cup is 18 by 17 centimeters in diameter and measures 18 centimeters deep.

BRM E: This BRM is located 6.3 meters (20 feet) south of BRM D. It is a triangular basaltic rock that contains a single mortar cup. The cupule is 16 centimeters in diameter and has a depth of 13 centimeters. The boulder, itself, has maximum dimensions of 68 centimeters north/south and 83 centimeters east/west.

PREVIOUSLY RECORDED CULTURAL RESOURCES THAT COULD NOT BE RELOCATED

Three previously recorded cultural resources could not be relocated during the survey. These included one BRM, one bedrock metate and the remains of a wagon.

Roop (1978:4) recorded two additional bedrock features (Sites 6 and 7) north of, but on the same knoll as BRMs D and E. Site 6 was a bedrock metate that could not be relocated, even though the knoll in question was examined three separate times during the survey. The second feature, Site 7, was a single cupule on a boulder. A rock matching the physical and locational description of Site 7 was identified in the field but the depression was not convincing as a cultural phenomena and, therefore, was not recorded. Had both of these features been identified and recorded, they would have been considered within the project study area.

The third resource that could not be relocated were the remains of a wagon. These remains were recorded by Lindstrom (1989) as IF-9. Their recorded location was just south of Moore Road and about 1 1/4 miles west of State Route 65, well within the present study area. It is possible that the property owners removed the remains shortly after they were recorded.

CONCLUSIONS

The archaeological survey for the Alternate A corridor of the Lincoln Bypass project identified eight cultural isolates and features. Four additional sites and features are located directly adjacent to but outside the study area limits. Cultural resources within the project study area include: 1) homestead remains; 2) three bedrock mortar features; 3) one isolated projectile point; 4) unmortared rock foundation remains; 5) an isolated mano; and 6) an unmortared rock wall. Cultural resources adjacent to the project study area include: 1) two bedrock mortars; 2) site CA-PLA-625 which contains several BRM features; and 3) homestead remains.

It is Caltrans policy to avoid cultural resources whenever possible. Isolated artifacts and features are not considered eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places and require no further evaluation. However, should project plans change to include any unsurveyed property, additional investigations will be required. Furthermore, if subsurface cultural remains are encountered during project construction, it is Caltrans policy (Chapter 1, Volume 2 of the Environmental Handbook) that work temporarily cease until a qualified archaeologist can assess the finds and determine an appropriate course of action in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office.

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LIST OF EXHIBITS

- 1. Vicinity Map
- 2. Location Map
- 3. Composite Map
- 4. Map of Alternate Corridors
- 5. Site Location Map

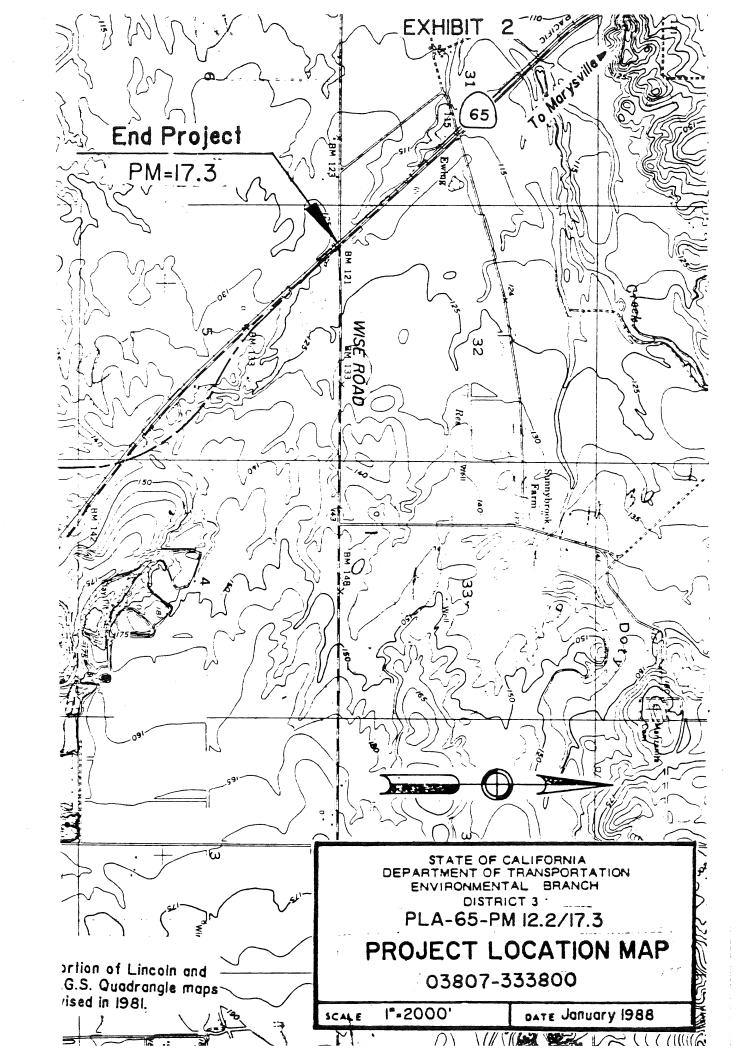
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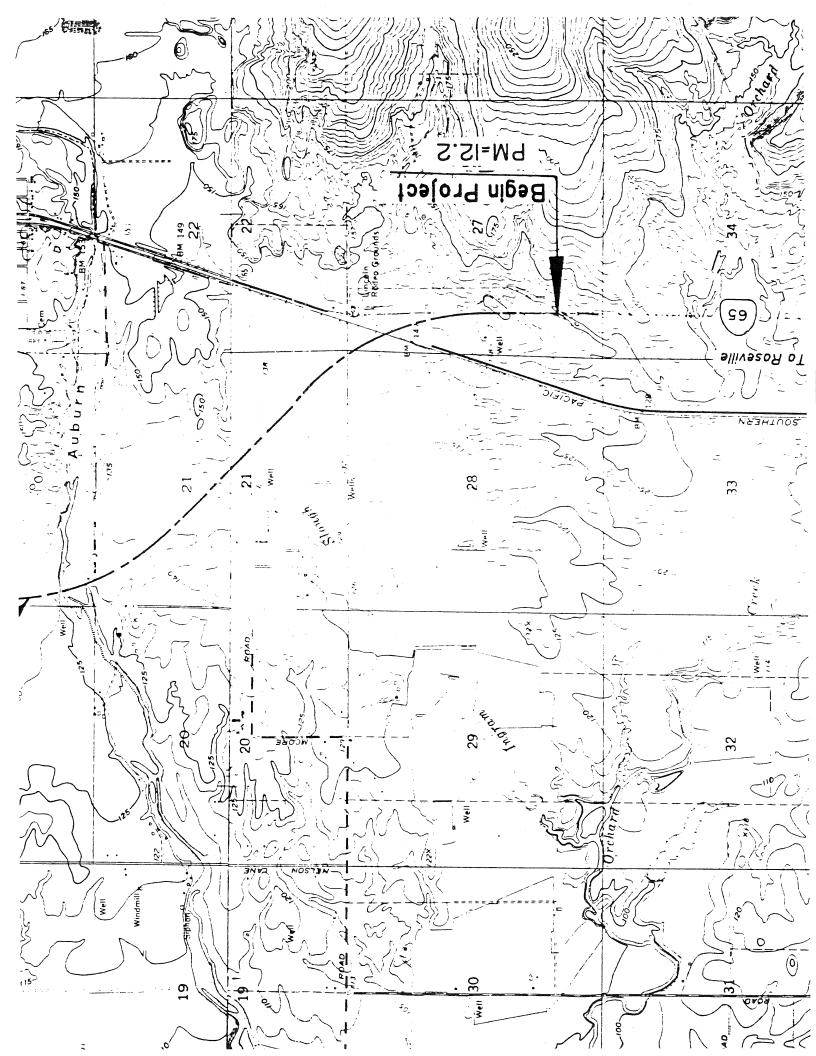
- 1. Request for Information letter sent to the North Central Information Center of the California Archaeological Inventory, California State University, Sacramento.
- la. Response from the North Central Information Center.
- 2. Request for Information letter sent to the State Historic Preservation Officer.
- 3. Request for Information letter sent to the Placer County Historical Society.
- 4. Request for Information letter sent to the Placer County Museum.
- 5. Request for Information letter sent to the Native American Heritage Commission.
- 6. Request for Information letter sent to local Native American representatives.

<u>APPENDIX</u>

Site and Isolate Records

- * Homestead Remains (recent)
- * AF-31-9; BRM A
- * AF-31-9; BRM B
- * BRM C
- * Projectile Point
- * AF-31-10-H; Unmortared rock foundation
- * AF-31-11-H; Unmortared rock wall
- * Isolated Mano
- * CA-PLA-625
- * LS-19; Homestead Remains
- * AF-31-12; BRM D
- * AF-31-12; BRM E





HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT

of the

PROPOSED LINCOLN BYPASS OF STATE ROUTE 65 IN PLACER COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

03-P1a-65

P.M. 12.2/23.5

03807-333800

California Department of Transportation Environmental Planning Branch B District 3 - Marysville

Prepared for

HDR Engineering, Inc. Fresno, California

Ву

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February 1991

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PURPOSE

This Historic Property Survey Report (HPSR) summarizes cultural resource surveys undertaken within the Environmental Study Area delineated by the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) for the Proposed State Route 65/Lincoln Bypass, Placer County, California. These studies were undertaken to identify and evaluate cultural resources, including potentially significant historic architecture, within the Environmental Study Area. Appended to this HPSR are Archaeological Survey Reports (ASR) and an Historic Architectural Survey Report (HASR).

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The State Route 65/Lincoln Bypass project consists of a proposed realignment of State Route 65 around the town of Lincoln, Placer County (Exhibit 1). The project would reroute State Route 65 west of its current alignment and around Lincoln (Exhibit 2). Three corridors (Alternates A, C, and D) with five proposed routes (Alignments A, C1, C2, D1, and D13) are under consideration. The realignment would begin south of Lincoln at Post Mile (P.M.) 12.2 and end at either P.M. 17.3, north of Lincoln (Alternate A), or P.M. 23.5, north of Sheridan (Alternates C and D). The study area is approximately 11.5 miles long and varies in width from 500 feet to approximately 4000 feet with a total area of approximately 4670 acres.

SUMMARY OF SURVEY

In preparing the survey reports, the following inventories and archives were consulted:

National Register of Historic Places. Annual Listings and Updates through December 1989, <u>Federal Register</u>., U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Washington, D.C., 1979.

<u>California Inventory of Historic Resources</u>. State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento, 1976.

<u>California Historical Landmarks</u>. State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento, 1979, rev. 1989.

<u>History of Placer County, California, with Illustrations and Biographical Sketches of its Prominent Men and Pioneers</u>. Thompson and West, Oakland, 1882.

<u>History of Placer and Nevada Counties, California</u>. by: W.B. Lardner and M.J. Brock, Historic Record Company, Los Angeles, 1924.

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California Archaeological Inventory. North Central Information Center, California State University, Sacramento.

U.S.G.S. 7.5 Minute Series, Lincoln Quadrangle Map, 1910.

U.S.G.S. 7.5 Minute Series, Sheridan Quadrangle Map, 1910.

Grantee/Grantor Books 1-8, Placer County Recorder's Office, Auburn.

Deed Books E, F, G, H, I, K, M, P, Q, EE, MM, QQ, 51, 54, and 168, on microfilm, Placer County Recorder's Office, Auburn.

In addition to the above records, a number of people (property owners and local historians) were interviewed as part of the historic architectural survey.

The field surveys consisted of two archaeological surveys and an historic architectural survey. The archaeological survey for Alternate A, an area of approximately 1230 acres around Lincoln, was conducted by staff members from Caltrans, District 3, Environmental Branch. The archaeological survey for Alternates C and D, an area of approximately 3440 acres from Lincoln to Sheridan, was conducted by staff from Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc., Davis. The historic architectural survey was conducted by staff from Caltrans, Office of Environmental Analysis, Sacramento.

The archaeological surveys identified eleven archaeological properties within the study area, two which require further study. In addition, four archaeological properties immediately adjacent to the study area were investigated. The ASR for Alternate A is found at the back of this document in Appendix A, for Alternates C and D in Appendix B.

The historic architectural survey evaluated a total of eight properties in the course of the field work. Of these, two were deemed potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The HASR is included as Appendices C and D.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Efforts at public involvement consisted of letters from Jeffrey M. Loudon, Chief, Caltrans, Environmental Branch A, District 3, Marysville, describing the proposed project and requesting any information of interest or value to the contacted parties. Letters were sent to the following individuals and/or organizations:

Placer County Historical Society

David Tucker, Director, Placer County Museum

William Johnson, Native American Commission

Marlon Hood

Rose Enos

Northern Sierra Indians, Inc.

Placer Indian Association

Equal Rights Indian Council, Inc.

Responses were received from the Placer County Historical Society and the Native American Heritage Commission. The Placer County Historical Society recommended investigation of eleven properties, some of which are evaluated in the HASR. The Native American Heritage Commission did not identify any specific properties within the project area but described areas with higher cultural resource potential.

IDENTIFIED RESOURCES - SUMMARY AND FINDINGS

Approaches to resource identification and evaluation varied with respect to archaeological (both prehistoric and historic) and historic architectural properties. Archaeological properties were subject to "survey level" treatment, i.e., boundaries and features were mapped, surface assemblages characterized, and disturbances noted. No subsurface testing or controlled surface collections were attempted. As such, assessments of site structure, chronology, integrity, etc., must be viewed as preliminary providing more a direction for further evaluation, rather than a definitive statement of significance. In contrast, the historic architectural survey results are more comprehensive, incorporating complete field and archival documentation, and ultimately NRHP eligibility recommendations for each resource.

Potentially Eligible Resources

Fickewirth Ranch (see Appendix D)

This property is located approximately three miles south of Sheridan at 2780 Dowd Road (Exhibits 2 & 3g). It is historically associated with the locally important Ahart family. The property was originally purchased by James Mitchell from a Mr. Long. Mitchell's widow willed the property to her daughter Lillie, and son-in-law, George P. Ahart. George Ahart was the nephew of Peter Ahart, a local historic figure and founder of a large family, many descendants of whom still reside in the local area. Peter Ahart was born in Germany in 1833, arrived in the U.S. in 1845, in California in 1852, and Lincoln in 1857. He was eventually the owner of a large amount of land, and was important in the early development of the Merino sheep industry in the local area. George Ahart came to California from Missouri in 1888, when he was 15 years old. He worked for his uncle for about 12 years before marrying Lillie Mitchell. George grew wheat on the land he and Lillie inherited, constructing a house and other farm buildings on the property in 1901. The house was originally built as a one story Queen Anne cottage, with the second story added about 1912. George and Lillie had three children; Viola, Thomas, and Ethel. Thomas Ahart eventually inherited the property and owned it until 1970, when the present owners, Walter E. and Robyn M. Fickewirth, purchased the property.

At present the property consists of a residence, tankhouse, windmill, long shed (originally a chicken house), timber-framed hay barn, one-time blacksmith shop, and several small sheds. The buildings on the property have been maintained in their original form with little or no modification. Materials used to maintain the property were of the same kind as the original, and therefore, any

maintenance performed on the property served to preserve the original character and integrity of the site. It is one of the earliest intact residences remaining in the local area.

This property appears to meet the criteria of eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C, as an embodiment of its time, period, and method of construction. All of the structures on the property, in their form and function, contribute to this determination, and the property remains in its original rural setting. The association with the locally important Ahart family also adds to its significance.

Country Store (see Appendix D)

This property is located at 1540 13th Street, Sheridan, near the junction of 13th Street and State Route 65 (Exhibits 2 & 3j).

Settlement at the present location of Sheridan began in 1857 with the construction of a house and large shed by R.C. Rogers. Variously referred to as "Rogers Shed" or "Union Shed", it was located on the wagon road from Sacramento to Marysville. The shed served as a shelter for teams of dray horses used to haul freight and coaches along the road. It also served as market place for the local farmers and as a center for local events. Construction of the railroad in 1861 eliminated freight and coach traffic along the road. However, the settlement continued to benefit from the rail traffic, and a depot was constructed in 1866. The shed burned down in 1868, and the town of Sheridan, named for General Philip Sheridan, grew near the site. A flour mill was built and became an important local industry. By 1889 Sheridan had two general stores, one drug store, a meat market, a blacksmith shop, a stable, and two hotels. In 1891 a fire swept through the business district destroying everything but one brick building, the Sheridan Cash Store (subject of the current discussion). By 1961, the population of Sheridan was 250. There was one general store with the post office in it (the Country Store), a hardware store, two gas stations, a second-hand store, a tavern, a vacant warehouse, a school, and three churches.

The first store in Sheridan was built in 1869 by John Ziegenbein, one of the original settlers of Lincoln and owner of stores in Lincoln and Danetown. Located on a site adjoining the site of the present store, it was eventually sold to Charles Greitman in 1875. He sold out to his son John George Greitman and Lucy Rains a couple of years later, and they operated the store until 1880. A suit against them returned the ownership of the store to Charles Greitman, who sold the store to Oliver Perry Richardson and Sparks a month later. Richardson and Sparks had built the Sheridan Cash Store on the adjoining parcel in 1879, and it was the only building in the business district to survive the fire of 1891.

The Sheridan Cash Store, presently called the "Country Store", is owned by Don Rankin and Harry Reynolds. It is a one story, 6-course American Bond brick structure and sports an Italianate Commercial False Front consisting of a stepped parapet with a denticular cornice, which hides a corrugated-metal gable roof. A continuous mould over the windows and doors ties the fenestration together, and a shed-roofed porch spans the facade.

This property appears to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with the economic development of Sheridan, and under Criterion C as embodying the characteristics of its time, period, and

method of construction. It was designated a Point of Historical Interest by the California Historic Resources Commission on August 3, 1990.

Resources Needing Further Study

H-65-1 (see Appendix B)

This prehistoric archaeological site is located on a small knoll approximately 500 meters north of Coon Creek about five miles northwest of Lincoln on Alignment C2 (Exhibits 2 & 3h). It measures 64 m x 38 m and consists of a sparse lithic scatter. In addition, one projectile point base, one flake tool, and one handstone were observed at the site. The site area has been subject to agricultural disturbances, but this, by itself, does not preclude the possibility of intact subsurface deposits being present. Some of the observed artifacts were in the backdirt of rodent holes, indicating that sub-surface deposits may exist at this site.

H-65-2 (see Appendix B)

This prehistoric archaeological site is located on Coon Creek approximately 4.5 miles northwest of Lincoln on Alignment C2 (Exhibits 2 & 3h). The site is extensive, measuring 60 m x 390 m, and is found on both sides of the creek. It consists of three activity areas with concentrations of lithic debris, flaked and ground stone tools, and a midden deposit. Locus 1 is located on the north side of the creek. Cultural materials identified at the locus include one projectile point, three handstones and a small number of flakes. Locus 2 is located on the south side of the creek opposite Locus 1. Artifacts identified at this locus include five projectile points, one flake tool, 5 handstones, and some unmodified lithic debris. Locus 3 is also located on the south side of the creek approximately 200 m southeast of Locus 2. It includes a midden deposit covering approximately 470 m2. Artifacts located within the locus boundaries include two bifaces, one flake tool, one millingstone, one charmstone, one fragment of worked bone, numerous handstones, hammerstones, and some lithic debris. Site integrity is uncertain. It appears that recent plowing of fields adjacent to the creek have exposed the artifacts observed on the surface. However, at Locus 2 one handstone was observed in the eroded creek bank at 30 cm below the present surface level, indicating potentially intact subsurface deposits.

Discussion

Current information does not allow for a complete assessment of site integrity or significance at either H-65-1 or H-65-2. If design and engineering considerations make it necessary for Caltrans to choose Alignment C2 as the route for the Lincoln Bypass, it is recommended that both sites undergo either Extended Phase I or Phase II test evaluations as a means to clarify their eligibility for listing in the NRHP.

Resources Deemed Not Eligible

All Cultural Resources - Alternate A (see Appendix A)

All of the cultural resources located within the Alternate A corridor were located at the southern end of the corridor, with the exception of one feature (LS-19) on Moore Road (Exhibits 2, 3a, & 3b). All together, twelve resources were

identified, eight inside the corridor and four outside. Nine had been previously recorded and three were new finds. They are listed below in Table 1.

All of the cultural resources identified in the Alternate A corridor are either isolated artifacts or features and do not meet criteria of eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP.

Table 1. Alternate A - Identified Cultural Resources.							
Site #	Previously Yes	Recorded No	Historic	Prehistorio	e Description		
Site 16 (Roop 1978)	X		X		Homestead Remains		
AF-31-9 (BRM A)	X			X	BRM		
AF-31-9 (BRM B)	X			X	BRM		
BRM C		Х		X	BRM		
Projectile Poir	nt	Х		X	Projectile Point		
AF-31-10-H	X		X		Rock Foundation		
AF-31-11-H	X		X		Rock Wall		
Isolated Mano		X		X	Granite Handstone		
CA-Pla-625	X			X	BRM Complex		
LS-19	X		X .		Old Homestead		
AF-31-12 (BRM I) X			X	BRM		
AF-31-12 (BRM I	Ξ) Χ			X	BRM		

Notes: 1. (Roop 1978), see Appendix A for reference.

- 2. BRM = Bedrock Mortar
- 3. For locations see Exhibits 2, 3a, & 3b.

H-65-3 (see Appendix B)

This historic site is located on Alignment Cl, approximately one mile south of Sheridan. It is on the north bank of Yankee Slough about 1150 feet west of the intersection of Dowd and Dalby roads (Exhibits 2 & 3i). The site measures 38 ft x 42 ft. and consists of a scatter of debris including fragments of glass, ceramics, and metal. The integrity of the site has been compromised by erosion from Yankee Slough and trampling by livestock, and it is not known to be

associated with any historically significant structures, events, or persons. It does not appear to meet criteria of eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP.

Scheiber Ranch (see Appendix C)

This property is located about two miles west of Lincoln on Auburn Ravine at 1700 Moore Road (Exhibits 2 & 3c). Original ownership is traced to John Harford who sold it to Smith Worden in 1859 or 1862. The property passed through the hands of a number of people over the years (Peter Ahart owned it for six months in 1865) until finally being purchased by John and Joseph Scheiber in 1918. The Scheibers were German/Swiss dairy farmers and established the Brown Swiss dairy, importing cows from Switzerland. At one time this dairy was the largest and most important Brown Swiss dairy in the state. The property remained a dairy until 1959 when it was converted to beef cattle ranching.

There are a total of 15 structures on the property in two groups on either side of Auburn Ravine. There are five residences and five barns, with the remaining structures consisting of a variety of sheds and a garage. The first structures were built ca. 1880, and others were added over the years. Most of them have undergone modifications which have altered their original appearance and use.

This property does not appear eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. While it was an important Brown Swiss dairy, the dairy buildings have been converted to other uses, and the property has lost its integrity as a dairy farm. Also, the residences and other structures have been extensively modified, thus severely compromising their integrity. The brief ownership of Peter Ahart did not affect the property, and so, this association is not considered significant.

1600 Moore Road (see Appendix C)

This property is located approximately 1.5 miles west of Lincoln at 1600 Moore Road (Exhibits 2 & 3c). It was originally part of the Moore Ranch, a large land holding for which the road is named. However, the Moore brothers were not significant to the history of the area. The residence was constructed ca. 1900. The original siding of the house has been replaced by plywood siding and the windows by aluminum framed sliders. The structure is typical of a form found throughout the Mother Lode, and modifications to the structure have compromised its integrity. Therefore, it does not appear to meet the criteria of eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP.

Gates Ranch (see Appendix C)

This property is located approximately 2.5 miles northwest of Lincoln at 2330 Highway 65 (Exhibits 2 & 3d). It has been in the Gates family since 1850. The existing barn dates from ca. 1880-1890. The original residence burned in the early 1930's and was replaced by the present structure which is a typical mailorder type bungalow.

This property does not appear to meet the criteria of eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP. The residence is a replacement of the original and is architecturally undistinguished. The barn, while intact, has had the integrity of its setting compromised by the replacement buildings around it. The property is not associated with any persons or events of historical significance.

Ahart Ranch (see Appendix D)

This property is located about four miles northwest of Lincoln at 4005 Wise Road (Exhibits 2 & 3e). It is associated with the locally prominent Ahart family (see Fickewirth Ranch). The original structures were built ca. 1890 by William Ahart, son of Peter Ahart, and the property is presently owned by Eva Ahart and her son, Ray. While the original residence, tankhouse, stable, and hay barn remain, they have been extensively modified over the years.

In spite of its association with the Ahart family, this property does not appear eligible for inclusion in the NRHP due to the alterations which have taken place, thus constituting a loss to the integrity of design, workmanship, and materials.

Nader Ranch (see Appendix D)

This property is located about four miles northwest of Lincoln on Chamberlain Road west of State Route 65 (Exhibits 2 & 3f). The property is a commercial hay farm which has been owned and worked by the Nader family since 1882. Two residences, a tankhouse, two barns, and some sheds remain from the historic period and a number of metal hay storage barns and a plywood sided office building have been added since. All of the historic buildings have been altered over the years. One residence, originally constructed as a two story house, had the second story removed in the 1940's. The second residence had been a mule skinner's house and was moved to the property in the 1930's or 1940's. The upper portion of the tankhouse was modified as a living or work quarters at some point.

The property does not appear eligible for inclusion in the NRHP due to a lack of structural and site integrity. The extensive modifications to the historic buildings have lessened their value as examples of period style and construction. This, along with the addition of the more recent structures, has resulted in a loss of integrity of design, material, workmanship, setting, and feel.

Old Jail (see Appendix D)

This property is located in Sheridan, adjacent to 5024 Riosa Road (Exhibits 2 & 3j). It consists of a small, reinforced concrete structure with a barrel vault ceiling, a narrow door, and a small window. It was constructed ca. 1900-1910 and served as the local holding cell where prisoners were kept pending transfer to Auburn.

While it is of local historic interest, it does not appear eligible for inclusion in the NRHP due to a lack of structural and site integrity. The structure is a shell, with all furnishings, hardware, and fittings missing, and its original site context, on the main street of Sheridan, has been obliterated by improvements to State Route 65, adjacent to the site.

<u>ATTACHMENTS</u>

EXHIBIT 1Project Vicinity Map
EXHIBIT 2Project Area Map
EXHIBIT 3a-3jHistoric Property Location Maps
APPENDIX AArchaeological Survey Report (Alternate A)
APPENDIX BArchaeological Survey Report (Alternates C and D)
APPENDIX CHistoric Architectural Survey Report
APPENDIX DSupplemental Historic Architectural Survey Report

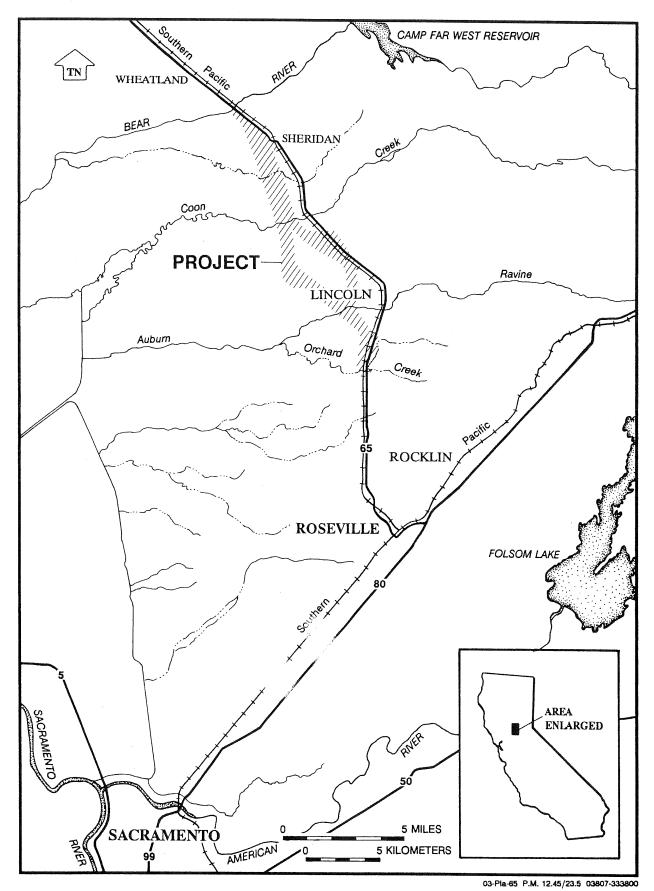


EXHIBIT 1 - PROJECT VICINITY

APPENDIX B

 $\begin{array}{ccccc} {\tt Archaeological \ Survey \ Report} \\ {\tt Alternates \ C \ and \ D} \end{array}$

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY FOR THE PROPOSED LINCOLN BYPASS (ALTERNATES C AND D) OF STATE ROUTE 65 IN PLACER COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

03-Pla-65 P.M. 12.45/23.5 03807-333800

California Department of Transportation

Prepared for

HDR Engineering, Inc. Fresno, California

Ву

FAR WESTERN ANTHROPOLOGICAL RESEARCH GROUP, INC. P.O. Box 413, Davis, California 95617

Report Prepared by:

John E. Berg _____ Project Manager

Kelly R. McGuire My My Principal Investigator

October 1990

SUMMARY

The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) is planning a realignment of State Route 65 around the town of Lincoln, Placer County, California. In compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), a cultural resources survey of the Alternates C and D corridors is required. The survey was conducted by Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc. for HDR Engineering, Inc., the primary contractor to Caltrans.

The survey resulted in the identification of three archaeological sites, H-65-1, H-65-2, and H-65-3 (temporary numbers).

H-65-1 is a prehistoric site located on a small knoll north of Coon Creek on Alignment C2 and consists of a sparse scatter of cultural materials including one obsidian projectile point base, one handstone, and a small amount of flaked stone.

H-65-2 is a prehistoric site located on the north and south banks of Coon Creek along Alignment C2. It consists of three separate loci and exhibits a variety of cultural materials including six projectile points, flaked stone tools, flakes, numerous whole and fragmentary handstones and hammerstones, a charmstone, a millingstone, and a midden deposit.

H-65-3 is a historical site located on the north bank of Yankee Slough on Alignment C1. It consists of a scatter of debris including two intact glass bottles, broken glass, broken ceramics, fragments of metal, and some metal tools.

INTRODUCTION

Fieldwork was conducted from 9 August to 22 August 1990 and on September 13, 1990. The field crew consisted of the following individuals:

John Berg - Project Manager/Crew Chief; M.A. in Anthropology, 10 years of archaeological experience, including work on projects in areas adjacent to the current study area.

K. Randy Bethard - Archaeological Technician; M.A. in Anthropology, 8 years of archaeological experience in California.

Leonard R. Lanigan - Archaeological Technician; M.A. in Anthropology, 9 years of archaeological experience.

William Norton - Archaeological Technician; B.A. in Anthropology, 2 years of archaeological experience in California.

Patrick Sanger - Archaeological Technician; Undergraduate student in Government and Anthropology, 8 years of archaeological experience, including 1 year in California.

PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

Presently State Route 65 passes through the center of Lincoln serving as its primary access and main business thoroughfare. Recent and ongoing growth of the town and surrounding area, and a corresponding increase in the amount of traffic, has resulted in a bottleneck created by the restricted flow of traffic. As a result, Caltrans has concluded that a rerouting of State Route 65 around Lincoln is required.

The study area is located at the east edge of the Sacramento Valley in Placer County, California (Exhibit 1). Five proposed alignments are being considered for the bypass. The present report is concerned with Alignments C and D which includes four alternative routes (Exhibits 2 & 3); Alignment A is reported elsewhere (Offermann 1990).

The Alternates C and D corridors run adjacent to the west side of Lincoln and north past Sheridan. Beginning south of Lincoln, and west of State Route 65 post mile (P.M.) 12.45, the corridors go west of town, around either side of the Lincoln Municipal Airport, continue north to Sheridan and end just south of Bear River at P.M. 23.5. The study area appears on the Lincoln Quadrangle and Sheridan Quadrangle, 7.5 Minute Series (topographic), U.S.G.S. maps in Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 20, and 21 of T 12 N, R 6 E, Sections 1, 12, and 13 of T 12 N, R 5 E, Section 31 of T 13 N, R 6 E, and Sections 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 23, 24, 25, 26, and 36 of T 13 N, R 5 E (Exhibit 2).

The Alternates C and D corridors include an area approximately 10 miles long and varying in width from 500 feet to approximately 4000 feet. The total area is approximately 3440 acres, all of which was investigated to some degree during the current investigation.

SOURCES CONSULTED

A literature and records search of the proposed project area was conducted by Caltrans, Environmental Branch. The following sources were consulted: the National Register of Historic Places (United States Government 1979-1989), the California Inventory of Historic Resources (State of California 1976), California Historic Landmarks (State of California 1979, rev. 1982), Gold Districts of California (Clark 1979), California Place Names (Gudde 1969), and Historic Spots in California (Hoover, Rensch, and Rensch 1966). No resources of significance listed in these sources were found to exist within the project area.

In addition to the sources above, letters were sent to the Placer County Historical Society and the Placer County Museum requesting information on any resources of local interest (Attachments 3 and 5). A response to this request was received from the Placer County Historical Society identifying a number of properties in or near the project area (Attachment 4).

The Native American community was also contacted with regard to this project. Letters requesting any information regarding Native American heritage sites or sacred lands within the project area were sent to the Native American Heritage Commission, Mr. Marlon Hood, Northern Sierra Indians, Inc., Placer Indian Association, and Equal Rights Indian Council, Inc. (Attachments 6 and 7).

clothing store, two grocery stores, a skating rink, two livery stables, and a large railroad depot by 1870. In addition, both Lincoln and Sheridan had race tracks where races were held each Sunday. In 1875 a large deposit of fine kaolin clay, "as fine as any from China", was discovered outside of Lincoln in a road cut. Shortly thereafter, Gladding, McBean, and Company was established and began producing sewer pipes for the city of San Francisco. They later expanded to production of decorative architectural terra cotta and other ceramic products. Before long they were a major employer in the area. This company is still in business to this day and remains one of Lincoln's most important industries (Lardner and Brock 1924).

Presently Sheridan is a small rural town. No longer is the mill in existence, most of the business establishments have closed, and the railroad no longer maintains a depot there. Lincoln, on the other hand, is a growing town with new industries and a growing population, many of whom are commuters who work outside of the local area. It is the current growth of Lincoln that has made the proposed construction of a State Route 65 Bypass around the town necessary.

FIELD METHODS

A complete, systematic pedestrian survey was carried out within the confines of Alternates C and D (Exhibit 3). Survey transects were generally oriented along property and fence lines, although contours or geographical features were followed where appropriate. Transect intervals ranged between 15 and 30 m depending on the terrain and the likelihood of cultural resources. Site recording procedures involved an initial reconnaissance of the site area, pinflagging all artifacts and delineating loci and site boundaries. Pertinent locational, environmental, and assemblage/feature characteristics were recorded on a California State Parks and Recreation site form. Other tasks included the production of a scaled site map, sketching of diagnostic (i.e., time-sensitive) projectile points and other exemplary artifacts.

Approximately 285 project acres of inundated rice fields near Sheridan and along portions of Markham Ravine were not surveyed. Resource potential in these disturbed areas is, however, low. Several other small parcels were not surveyed due to access problems (see Exhibit 3: Johnson, Hullinger, Ebbitt, and Ball properties).

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

One historic and two prehistoric properties were documented during the survey. Presented below is a brief description of each site. Additional information is contained in the appropriate site records (see Appendix).

H-65-1

This site is located on a small knoll about five miles northwest of Lincoln. It is approximately 1700 feet (500 m) north of Coon Creek, adjacent to Alignment C2 (Exhibits 2c & 3). H-65-1, measuring 64 m N/S x 38 m E/W (1910 m2), consists of a sparse cryptocrystalline (CCR) and basalt flaked stone scatter. One cryptocrystalline handstone was also observed. The flaked stone assemblage included an obsidian projectile point base, rhyolite flake tool, and about 20 unmodified flakes. The projectile point was not ascribable to a particular

temporal period. No stained soils, eroding artifactual debris, or other indicators of subsurface cultural deposits were observed at the site. Much of the site surface, however, is obscured by a carpet of annual grasses. Portions of the site, primarily the area on and adjacent to the knoll, have been subject to agricultural disturbances.

In sum, the available information indicates that H-65-1 is probably a partially disturbed, sparse surface tool and flake scatter. Temporal association could not be determined, and definitive documentation of deposit depth and overall resource integrity cannot be made at this time.

H-65-2

This expansive, multi-component site is located on both sides of Coon Creek (Alignment C2), approximately 4.5 miles northwest of Lincoln (Exhibits 2c & 3). The site, measuring 60 m x 390 m (18,378 m2), consists of three activity areas comprised of flaked and ground stone, and a midden deposit.

Locus 1, located on the north side of Coon Creek and measuring 5 x 70 m (275 m2), consists of a sparse flaked stone scatter. Artifacts observed include one CCR projectile point, three handstones, and nine flakes of CCR and basalt. Recent plowing of the field comprising the north side of the locus has exposed a number of artifacts, and raised the possibility of subsurface cultural deposits. Examination of the creekside terrace and the exposed creek bank, however, did not reveal any additional artifacts or midden exposures.

Locus 2, located on the south side of Coon Creek opposite Locus 1 and measuring 30 x 60 m (1414 m2), consists of a scatter of handstones, projectile points, and unmodified lithic debris. Tools include five projectile points manufactured from various materials (CCR, basalt, and rhyolite), one rhyolite flake tool, five handstones and handstone fragments, and 13 unmodified flakes of CCR, rhyolite, and basalt. Artifacts were again observed in plowed areas comprising the south side of the locus. This time, however, some potential depth is indicated by the documentation of a handstone 30 cm below the surface within the eroded creek bank.

Locus 3 is located approximately 200 m southeast of Locus 2 and measures 40×78 m (2450 m2). Approximately 470 m2 of this area is a darkly stained midden deposit. The deposit, however, does not extend to the eroded creek bank, thus its depth remains unknown. Surface artifacts include two bifaces, one of rhyolite, the other basalt; a basalt flake tool and millingstone; a charmstone fragment; a fragment of worked bone (awl or pin); eight unmodified flakes of CCR, rhyolite, and basalt; numerous whole and fragmentary handstones; and several hammerstones.

The density and diversity of artifactual materials, coupled with the presence of a midden deposit, suggests that H-65-2 was a prehistoric habitation site. No house pits were observed, but it is likely that any surface indications would have been obscured by agricultural activity. Site integrity has clearly been affected by this activity, but to the extent that subsurface cultural deposits have been disturbed remains undetermined.

Five of the six projectile points found at the site are complete enough for provisional temporal assignments. Four, found at Locus 2, are relatively large points with contracting stems. Of these, two are leaf-shaped with shoulders, one

is triangular with shoulders, and the other is triangular with weak shoulders. All are manufactured from coarse-grained materials. They are reminiscent of certain Martis point forms, and are almost certainly dart (as opposed to arrow) points. Irrespective of any cultural affiliation, they appear to date to the Middle Period. The remaining point, found at Locus 1, is small and barbed with a contracting stem and has been provisionally classified as a Gunther barbed variant. This point series is generally ascribed to the Late Prehistoric period, although certain barbed variants are also found in Martis assemblages (Elsasser 1978). It is also significant that the site assemblage is dominated by handstones and millingstones, as opposed to mortars and pestles. All of the aforementioned (see Background sections) cultural sequences identify the transition from millingstone-handstone complexes to the use of mortars and pestles as a signature of Late Prehistoric periods.

In sum, H-65-2 appears to be a multi-component habitation site of some antiquity, perhaps dating to the Middle Period (i.e., Martis, Berkeley, Mesilla-Bidwell patterns). Although there is some evidence of disturbance, there is a good possibility of intact cultural deposits.

H-65-3

This site, an ephemeral historic trash scatter, is located approximately one mile south of Sheridan on the north side of Yankee Slough, approximately 1150 feet west of the intersection of Dowd and Dalby Roads on Alignment C1 (Exhibits 2d & 3). Measuring 38 ft x 42 ft (1253 sq ft), H-65-3 consists of a surface scatter of glass, ceramics, and metal; no features were identified. Artifacts include two intact glass bottles, fragments of decorated and purple glass, sherds of glazed ceramics and porcelain, an iron barb, iron hook, barrel hoop and other metal fragments. The site appears to date to the Late 19th or Early 20 in Century; its use of function remains unknown. Erosion along the bank of the slough, as well as cattle grazing, have disturbed the site. No clear historical significance for H-65-3 can be established at this time.

It is Caltrans policy to avoid cultural resources whenever possible. Depending on the final route chosen by Caltrans, further investigation of the cultural resources described above might be required in order to properly evaluate their potential eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. In addition, should project plans change to include any property located outside of the current study area, additional survey of those areas would be required. If, as actual construction progresses on the project, any subsurface cultural resources are encountered, it is Caltrans policy that work should temporarily cease until a qualified archaeologist can assess the resources and determine an appropriate course of action in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office.

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LIST OF EXHIBITS

- 1. Project Vicinity Map
- 2. Project Location Map (2a-2d)
- 3. Environmental Study Area Map

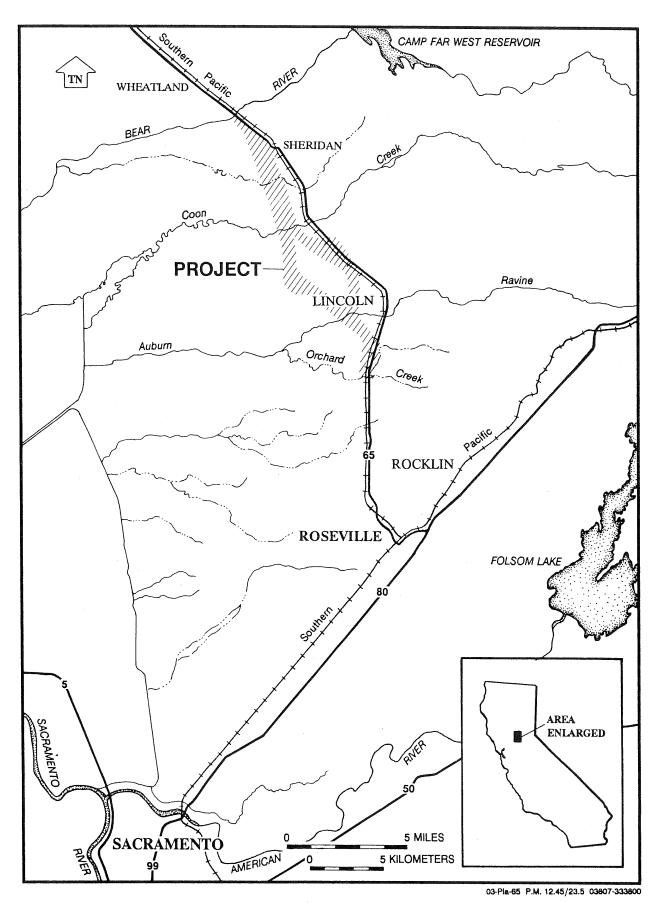


EXHIBIT 1 - PROJECT VICINITY

APPENDIX C

Historic Architectural Survey Report

HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY REPORT FOR THE LINCOLN BYPASS ON A NEW ALIGNMENT OF HIGHWAY 65 BETWEEN P.M. 12.2 AND 17.3 IN PLACER COUNTY

Prepared for: Jeffery M. Loudon, Chief

Environmental Planning Branch A

District 3 - Marysville

Department of Transportation

Prepared by:

Bonnie W. Parks Bonnie

Staff Architectural Historian

Office of Environmental Analysis

Department of Transportation

Sacramento, California

August 1989

Summary

This Historic Architectural Survey Report of properties in the Study Area for the project described below identified and evaluated three rural agricultural properties containing structures built prior to 1946. The report concludes that none are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Project Description

This project proposes to construct a bypass of the City of Lincoln on Highway 65 on new alignment between P.M. 12.2 and 17.3.

Research Methodology

Historical and archival research was conducted at the California State Library and the Secretary of State Archives, in Sacramento, and the Placer County Recorder's Office, in Auburn.

A review of the National Register of Historic Places revealed that no properties have been listed or determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places within the Study Area for this project. The <u>California Inventory of Historic Resources</u> lists Virginiatown, four miles east of Lincoln, under Exploration and Settlement. It is also listed as a California Historical Landmark (400). Virginiatown was a gold mining town founded in 1851. According to the latter listing,

"Captain John Brislow built California's first railroad [in Virginiatown] to carry pay dirt one mile, to Auburn Ravine. It was the site of Philip Armour's and George Aldrich's butcher shop said to have led to founding of the famous Chicago Armour meatpacking company."

Also listed as a California Historical Landmark is Ophir, (463). eight miles west of Auburn. Ophir was founded in 1849 as "Spanish Corral." It was the most populous community in Placer County, and the center of quartz mining there.

Historical Overview

While settlement had been going on in the vicinity since 1851, and several towns had been established in the area, the first settlement of the town of Lincoln was in 1859 by John Chapman, G. Gray, John Ziegenbein, and E. A. Gibson. That same year the town was platted by civil engineer Theodore Judah as part of his plan for a transcontinental rail route over the Sierra Nevada. In November 1859, the town was surveyed by William I. Lewis. On his map, the railroad grounds were located on the west side of town bordered by G and H and by 5th and 7th, with a public square between E and F and 5th and 6th. The California Central Railroad, promoted in part by Charles Lincoln Wilson, for whom

the town was named, ran 18.5 miles from Folsom to Lincoln in 1858-1861 reaching Lincoln on October 31, 1861. Judah and Wilson had visions of the railroad reaching as far as Redding, but due to lack of funds, it ended in Lincoln at that time. The railroad essentially did away with staging and teaming up and down the valley, and Lincoln became a regional transportation hub of sorts as the railroad spur was used by stagecoach companies to move their passengers and freight into the gold fields in remote areas. In 1866, the terminus was changed to Wheatland and Lincoln lost its importance as a stage and freight center. In 1869 the line was completed to Marysville.

Probably most notable today for the Gladding McBean Company, manufacturers of clay tile and terra cotta, Lincoln's earliest endeavors were based on agriculture and coal mining. The first industry was a winery started in the 1850s. The major, early industry was coal mining which began with the "discovery of excellent beds of coal in 1873." By the next year, 200 tons of coal per week were being mined in Lincoln. The sinking of another coal mining shaft in 1875 led to the discovery of two beds of potter's clay and the establishment of the California Clay Manufacturing Company--now Gladding McBean--which has remained a mainstay of the local economy.

Bohemia, Inc., a wood products company, has added some diversity to the economic base, although agriculture remains important.

All of the three properties evaluated in this report are agricultural properties; in each case, there are structures appearing on the U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute Lincoln Quadrangle for 1910. Map Reference Number 3 is located not far beyond the Bohemia Company's holdings on Highway 65.

Field Methodology

The field survey was conducted April 6 and August 9, 1989, by Bonnie Parks, Headquarters Staff Architectural Historian. The Study Area is defined on Map 3. While all of the properties within the Study Area were examined by the architectural historian, in accordance with the 1986 Memorandum of Understanding for Evaluating Post-1945 Buildings, only those buildings that were constructed before 1946 were formally evaluated and are included in this report. All of the buildings shown on Map 3 as being in the Study Area that are not formally evaluated in this document, were built since 1945.

For each property formally evaluated a worksheet was filled out in the field and photographs were taken. Assessor's records were consulted to establish present ownership, and further property specific research was conducted at the Placer County Recorder's Office to determine previous and/or original ownership. Biographical sources were also consulted to establish the potential significance of the owners. Each property was

evaluated with reference to the historical themes established by the background research and within the context of extant resources in the area. Inventory sheets were completed for the evaluated properties and are included in the appendix for this report. The evaluated buildings are indicated on the map by a reference number which corresponds to the inventory sheet for that property.

Findings and Conclusions

Three properties were formally evaluated by the author of this report. Four additional properties (along Nicolaus Road) were treated in accordance with the Memorandum of Agreement for Evaluating Post-1945 Buildings. The three evaluated properties for which inventory sheets are included in the appendix of this report are:

Address	Map	Ref.	No.
---------	-----	------	-----

The Scheiber Ranch,	1700 Moore Road	1
1600 Moore Road		2
2330 Highway 65		3

None of these properties appear to meet the criteria of eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. They either lack architectural significance under Criterion C, association with persons or events significant to the broad patterns of history on the national or local level under Criteria A and B, or the requisite degree of integrity.

Endnotes

- State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation, California Inventory of Historic Resources, Sacramento, 1976. p. 163.
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- ³ Extending down the old Auburn Ravine turnpike were several gold mining towns. Ophir, mentioned above; Frytown, two miles west of Ophir was settled in 1849; Gold Hill four miles west of Ophir was settled in 1852; Virginiatown, two miles west of Gold Hill, was settled in 1851; and Fort Trojan three miles east of Lincoln, was settled in 1858. The residents of the latter community moved to Lincoln in 1861-62. Mildred Brooke Hoover, Hero Eugene Rensch and Ethel Grace Rensch, <u>Historic Spots in California</u>, third edition, Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1966. p. 268.
- ⁴ Map of William I. Lewis, C. E., Nov. 1859. California State Library, Sacramento.
- ⁵ <u>Lincoln General Plan</u>, 1988; and Gerald Best, <u>Iron Horses to Promontory</u>, San Marino: Golden West Books, 1969.
- ⁶ Hoover, <u>Historic Spots in California</u>, p. 268; and "The Answer Answer Book" January 31, 1989, <u>The Sacramento Bee</u>, pp. 50-51.
- 7 <u>History of Placer County, California, with Illustrations and Biographical Sketches of its Prominent Men and Pioneers</u>, Oakland: Thompson and West, 1882. p. 385.
- 8 "The Answer Book," p. 50-51.

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- <u>History of Placer County, California, with Illustrations and Biographical Sketches of its Prominent Men and Pioneers, Oakland: Thompson and West, 1882.</u>
- Hoover, Mildred Brooke, Hero Eugene Rensch and Ethel Grace Rensch, <u>Historic Spots in California</u>, third edition, Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1966.
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<u>California Historical Landmarks</u>. Sacramento: 1979, rev.

1981.

"The Answer Book." The Sacramento Bee. (January 31, 1989).

<u>Maps</u>

U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute Lincoln Quadrangle map, 1910, 1963.

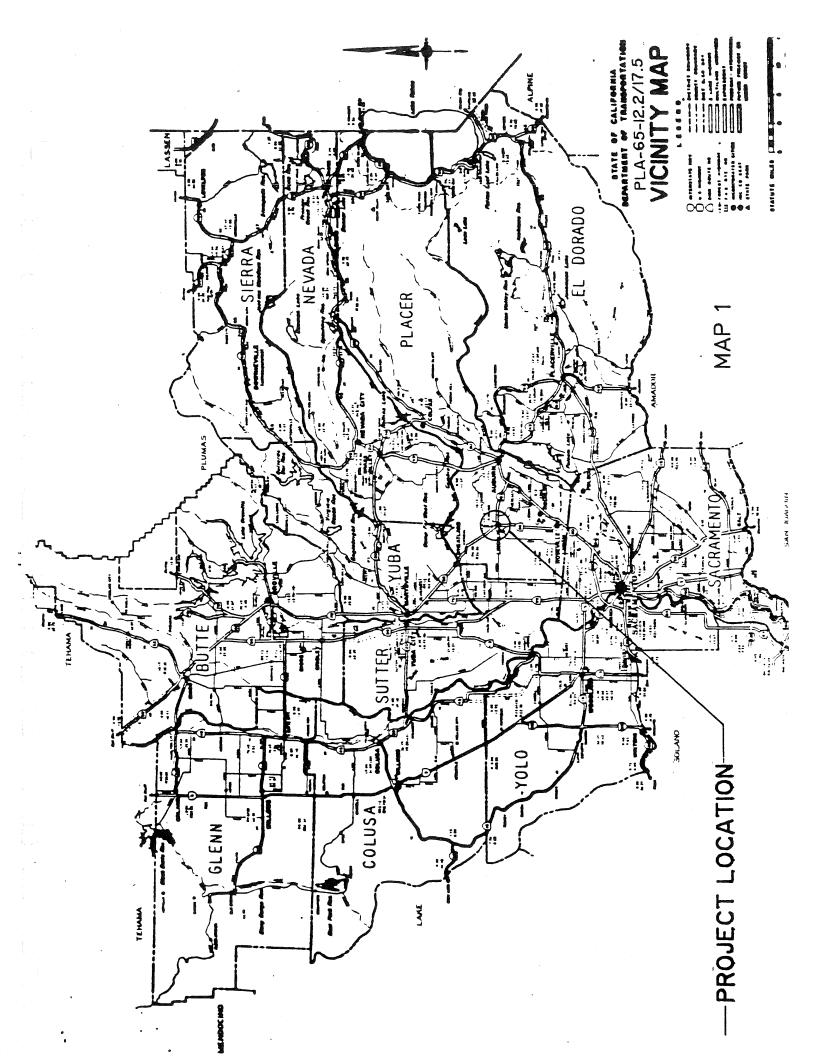
County Records

Grantee/Grantor Books 1-8, Placer County Recorder's Office, Auburn.

Deed Books E, F, G, H, I, K, M, P, Q, EE, MM, QQ, 51, 54, and 168 on microfilm, Placer County Recorder's Office, Auburn.

<u>Interviews</u>

Mrs. Edwin A. Scheiber, property owner, August 7, 1989. Miss Catherine Gates, property owner, August 11, 1989. Mrs. Bertha Newcome, Lincoln historian, August 14, 1989.



SUPPLEMENTAL HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY REPORT FOR THE LINCOLN BYPASS ON A NEW ALIGNMENT OF ROUTE 65 BETWEEN P.M. 12.5 AND 23.5 IN PLACER COUNTY

Prepared for: Jean L. Baker, Chief

Environmental Planning Branch B

District 3 - Marysville Department of Transportation

Prepared by:

Bonnie W. Parks Bonnie St. Parks

Staff Architectural Historian Office of Environmental Analysis Department of Transportation

Sacramento, California

August 1990

Supplemental Historic Architectural Survey Report

Summary

This Historic Architectural Survey Report of properties in the Study Area for the project described below identified and evaluated three rural agricultural properties and two properties in the community of Sheridan which were built prior to 1946 and had not been moved or substantially altered. The report concludes that two of these properties, Resource No. 3, the Fickewirth property (historically the George P. Ahart Ranch) at 2780 Dowd Road, Lincoln, and Resource No. 5, the Sheridan Country Store (historically the Sheridan Cash Store) at 5740 13th Street, Sheridan, appear to meet the criteria of eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. In addition, the Sheridan jail, while not meeting the National Register criteria, is considered an important historical structure by the community.

Project Description

This project proposes to construct a bypass of the City of Lincoln on new alignment between P.M.12.5 and 23.5 of Highway 65. The termination, at P. M. 23.5, is located immediately north of Sheridan.

Research Methodology

Research and fieldwork for this project was carried out by Bonnie W. Parks, Headquarters Staff Architectural Historian. Ms. Parks earned her M.A. in Historic Preservation from the University of Oregon. She has 2 1/2 years of experience in conducting cultural resource surveys for Section 106 compliance, four years experience as a preservation consultant, and four years experience researching, writing, and lecturing in technical and historic preservation issues.

Historical and archival research was conducted at the California State Library, in Sacramento; the California Department of Transportation History Center, Sacramento; the Lincoln City Library, in Lincoln; the Placer County Museum, in Auburn; and through communication with knowledgeable individuals.

For resources in the area that are listed in, or eligible for, the National Register of Historic Places, or listed as California Historical Landmarks refer to the original HASR for this project completed in August 1989. Included in the APE of this supplemental survey is the community of Sheridan which is discussed in **Historic Spots in California** (p. 129). The Sheridan Cash Store, located in that community and in the APE, is scheduled for listing as a California Point of Historical Interest at the August 3, 1990 meeting of the State Historic Resources Commission.

The field survey was conducted July 16, 1990, by Bonnie Parks aided by Gloria Scott, also a Headquarters Staff Architectural Historian. APE as defined on Map 3 was expanded in the field to include the entirety of all parcels partially within or immediately adjacent to it. While all of the properties within the expanded APE were examined by the architectural historians, in accordance with the December 20, 1989 "Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Evaluation of Post-1945 Buildings, Moved Pre-1945 Buildings, and Altered Pre-1945 Buildings" only those buildings that were constructed before 1946 and had not been moved or substantially altered were formally evaluated and are included in this report. All of the buildings in the APE that were not formally evaluated in this document, were built since 1945 or have been altered sufficiently to compromise the integrity of the characteristics and/or qualities that would otherwise define their potential for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. Buildings not formally evaluated are listed in the "Findings and Conclusions" section of this report.

For each property formally evaluated a worksheet was filled out in the field and photographs were taken. Assessor's records were consulted to establish present ownership if necessary, and further property specific research was conducted as required to determine previous and/or original ownership. Biographical sources were also consulted to establish the potential significance of the owners. Each property was evaluated with reference to the historical themes established by the background research and within the context of extant resources in the area. Inventory sheets were completed for the evaluated properties and are included in the appendix for this report. The evaluated buildings are indicated on Map 3 by a reference number which corresponds to the inventory sheet for that property.

Historical Overview

For the historical overview for Lincoln and its vicinity refer to the above reference HASR of August 1989.

Sheridan

Thirty miles from Sacramento, at the crossroads of the Sacramento and Nevada Road and roads going to Nicholaus, Marysville, Grass Valley, and Auburn, Sheridan was originally called "Union Shed" or "Rogers Shed." Constructed by R. C. Rogers in 1857, the "shed" was a onestory house 24' x 80' with a 40' x 40' unenclosed shed attached to it. "Under the shelter of [this shed] the monstrous freight teams, then thronging the roads, could repose, and be sheltered from summer's heat or from winter's

could repose, and be sheltered from summer's heat or from winter's rain."

It was not uncommon for from forty to sixty big teams to stop each day at the "Shed," have dinner or stop over night, and in any event lay in sufficient food for the stock during the round trip into the mountains. It was a sort of market-place for the country farmer with his hay and barley.²

still produces hay commercially. The "J C Ranch," a corral and building supplier, operates on the site of the Atteberry Turkey Ranch which ceased operation in the c. 1965.

In 1909 the route through Sheridan was added to the state system. The road was upgraded to a highway in about 1922 and became U.S. 99E. In about 1965, it was renumbered State Route 65. Department of Transportation records show a major two-lane conversion in November 1975. 12

Findings and Conclusions

Five properties were formally evaluated by the author of this report. Thirty-nine additional properties were treated in accordance with the December 20, 1989 "Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Evaluation of Post-1945 Buildings, Moved Pre-1945 Buildings, and Altered Pre-1945 Buildings". The five evaluated properties for which inventory sheets are included in the appendix of this report are:

Address	Resource #	Alternate
4005 Wise Road, Lincoln, Ahart Ranch	1	D1
Chamberlain Road at Hwy. 65, Lincoln, Nader Ranch	2	C1, C2
2780 Dowd Road, Lincoln, Fickewirth Ranch	3	C1, D1
Adjacent to 5025 Riosa, Sheridan, jail	4	C1, C2
5740 13th Street, Sheridan, Country Store	5	C1, C2

Two of these properties, Resource No. 3, the Fickewirth property (historically the George P. Ahart Ranch) at 2780 Dowd Road, Lincoln, and Resource No. 5, the Sheridan Country Store (historically the Sheridan Cash Store) at 5740 13th Street, Sheridan, appear to meet the criteria of eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Resource No. 4, the jail, while lacking sufficient integrity to qualify it for eligibility for the National Register, is one of very few remaining non-residential structures in Sheridan and was pointed out to this researcher, by several residents of the area, as an important local resource.

The remaining properties, listed below, either lack architectural significance under Criterion C, lack association with persons or events significant to the broad patterns of history on the national or local level under Criteria A and B, or fail to retain the requisite degree of integrity.

them all; hence it is being treated as one property for the purpose of this report. One structure appears to be an older, altered house.

Endnotes

- ¹History of Placer County, California, with Biographical Sketches of its Prominent Men and Pioneers, Oakland: Thompson and West, 1882, pp. 386-387.
- ²W. B. Lardner and M. J. Brock, *History or Placer and Nevada Counties*, *California*, Los Angeles: Historic Record Company, 1924, p. 207.
- ³Thompson and West, p. 387.
- ⁴Mildred Brooke Hoover, Hero Eugene Rensch and Ethel Grace Rensch, Historic Spots in California, third edition, Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1966, p. 129.
- ⁵Guy L. Dunscomb, A Century of Southern Pacific Steam Locomotives, Modesto: Guy L. Dunscomb, 1963, p. 368.
- ⁶May W.Perry, "Sheridan." *Placer Nugget*, journal of the Placer County Historical Society, (Oct. 1965), p. 3.
- ⁷Perry, p. 4; Pettit-Schaefer, Aloha. "Sheridans's past includes several versions," **Auburn Journal**. (Jan. 23, 1980) p. 13.
- ⁸Perry, p. 4.
- 9perry, p. 5.
- 10 Thompson and West, p. 387.
- ¹¹Perry, p. 5.
- 12 State Highway Routes (Selected Information) Highway Planning and Research Branch, Jan 1922; 15th Biennial Report to the Governor of California by the Director of Public Works, Nov. 1946.

Address	Reason
833 Airport Rd., Lincoln	post-45
941 Airport Rd., Lincoln	post-45
1245 Airport Rd., Lincoln	post-45
4303 Charlene Way, Lincoln	post-45
165 S. Dowd Rd., Lincoln	post-45
1540 Dowd Rd., Lincoln	altered
1666 Dowd Rd., Lincoln	altered
1700 Dowd Rd., Lincoln	post-45
1794 Dowd Rd., Lincoln	altered
1950 Dowd Rd., Lincoln	post-45
3927 Dowd Rd., Lincoln	mobile home
3980 Dowd Rd., Lincoln	post-45, mobile home
3989 Dowd Rd., Lincoln	altered, post-45
4221 Dowd Rd., Lincoln	post-45
4229 Dowd Rd., Lincoln	mobile home
4710 Dowd Rd., Lincoln	post-45
2780 Heatherbrook, Lincoln	post-45
2835 Heatherbrook, Lincoln	post-45
Hwy. 65, Lincoln Sportsman Club, Sheridan	post-45
800 Moore Rd., Lincoln	post-45
2300 Moore Rd., Lincoln	post-45
240 Nelson Lane, Lincoln	post-45
510 Nelson Lane, Lincoln	post-45
535 Nelson Lane, Lincoln	mobile home
4090 Nicholaus Rd., Lincoln	post-45
4470 Nicholaus Rd., Lincoln	post-45
4965 Nicholaus Rd., Lincoln	post-45
5025 Riosa Rd., Sheridan	post-45
5040 Riosa Rd., Sheridan	altered
5380 Riosa Rd., Sheridan	mobile home
5490 Riosa Rd., Sheridan	post-45
5601 Riosa Rd., Sheridan	post-45
5700 (?) Riosa Rd., Sheridan	post-45, altered*
3190-3635 Rockwell Lane, Lincoln	post-45, altered**
3027 Wise Rd., Lincoln	altered
3855 Wise Rd., Lincoln	post-45
4538 Wise Rd., Lincoln	mobile home
4601 Wise Rd., Lincoln	post-45
4707 Wise Rd., Lincoln	post-45, altered

*5700 Riosa road is the J.C. Ranch, a supplier of pre-fabricated corrals and stock buildings. The property was the "Atteberry Place," a turkey ranch, until Bruce Long bought it in 1965. The residence has the appearance of a pre-45 structure, but all interviewees questioned gave a post-war date. It may have been constructed of salvaged material. Long remodeled the house and added on to it shortly after he purchased the property.

**3190-3635 Rockwell Lane is a c. 1950s subdivision of small homes with the mailboxes at the corner of Rockwell and Nelson Lanes. Many of the houses do not have numbers on them so it was impossible to list

Sources

- Books, Articles, and Manuscripts
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- Perry, May W. "Sheridan." *Placer Nugget*, journal of the Placer County Historical Society, (Oct. 1965), pp. 1-8.
- Pettit-Schaefer, Aloha. "Sheridans's past includes several versions," **Auburn Journal**. (Jan. 23, 1980) p. 13.
- Salley, H. E. History of California Post Offices 1849-1976. La Mesa: Postal History Associates, Inc., 1977.
- State Highway Routes (Selected Information). Highway Planning and Research Branch, Jan 1922.
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 California Inventory of Historic Resources. Sacramento: 1976.
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 California Historical Landmarks. Sacramento: 1979, rev. 1981.
- U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service. "National Register of Historic Places, Annual Listing of Historic Properties," *Federal Register*, Vol.44, No. 26. U.S. Government Printing Office: February 6, 1979 with Annual Supplements through May 24, 1988, on database at California Department of Transportation, Sacramento.
- 15th Biennial Report to the Governor of California by the Director of Public Works. Nov. 1946.

Maps

U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute Lincoln Quadrangle map, 1910.

U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute Sheridan Quadrangle map, 1910.

<u>Interviews</u>

Tom Ahart, life-long resident of Lincoln, descendant of early family, and wife Vivian, July 16, 1990.

Walter and Robin Fickewirth, property owners, July 16, 1990.

Ava Ahart, long-time resident, property owner, July 18, 1990.

David Tucker, curator, Placer County Museum, July 18 and 30, 1990.

Bernard Morrison, realtor and long-time of Sheridan area and member of Municipal Advisory Commission, July 20, 1990.

Robert Coe, Life-long Seridan area resident, July 30, 1990.

Nancy Evans, member of Municpal Advisory Commission, July 30, 1990.

Jerry Logan, Lincoln area historian and author, July 30, 1990.



Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the City of Lincoln Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansion, Placer County, California

Prepared for:

City of Lincoln 1390 First Street Lincoln, CA 95648 Contact: John E. Pedri 916/645-8576

Prepared by:

Jones & Stokes Associates, Inc. 2600 V Street, Ste. 100 Sacramento, CA 95818 Contact: Shahira Ashkar/Dana McGowan 916/737-3000

March 1999

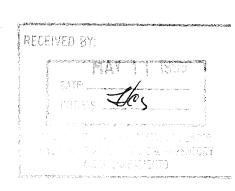


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List of Acronyms

CEQA California Environmental Quality Act

City City of Lincoln

MGD million gallons per day

NAHC Native American Heritage Commission

WWTP wastewater treatment plant

Cultural Resources Inventory Report

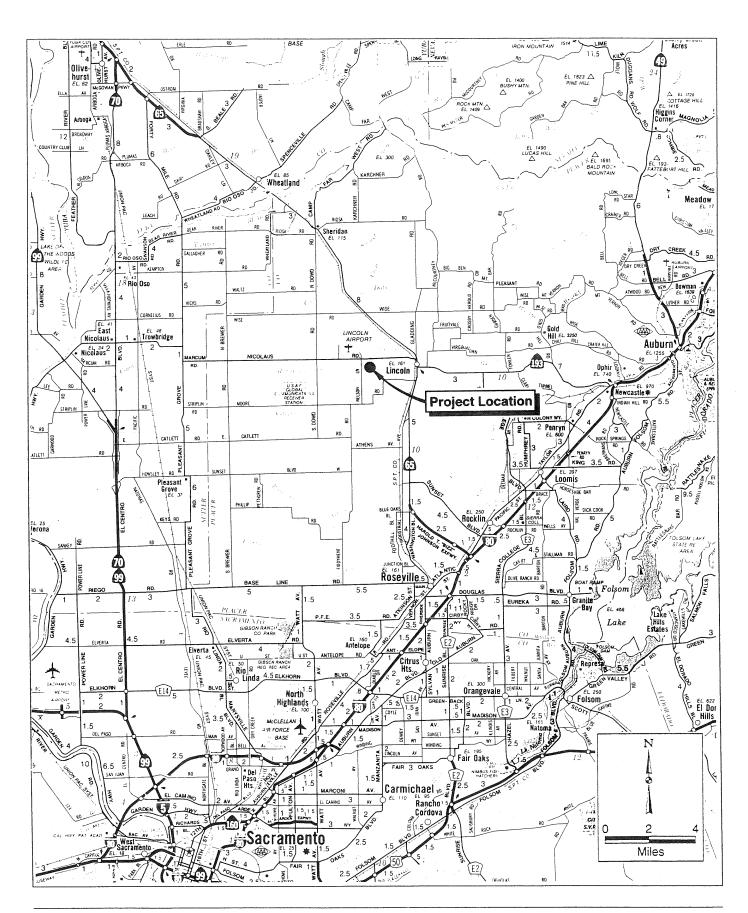
PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This cultural resources study was conducted for the proposed staged expansion of the City of Lincoln's (City's) wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) from a capacity of 1.4 million gallons per day (MGD) to a capacity of 2.4 MGD. The WWTP is 2 miles west of State Route 65, south of Nicolaus Road (Figures 1 and 2). The project includes upgrades to or expansion of the existing WWTP; additional storage, if needed; improvements to the effluent disinfection facilities; addition of up to 300 acres of effluent disposal parcels; and intermittent, controlled discharge of treated effluent to Auburn Ravine when necessary and when Auburn Ravine has adequate dilution capacity according to California Department of Health Services guidelines. The cultural resources survey addressed (1) construction of improvements at the WWTP, (2) new pipeline routes from the WWTP to Auburn Ravine, (3) new pipeline routes from the WWTP to proposed irrigation fields, and (4) the proposed new irrigation fields.

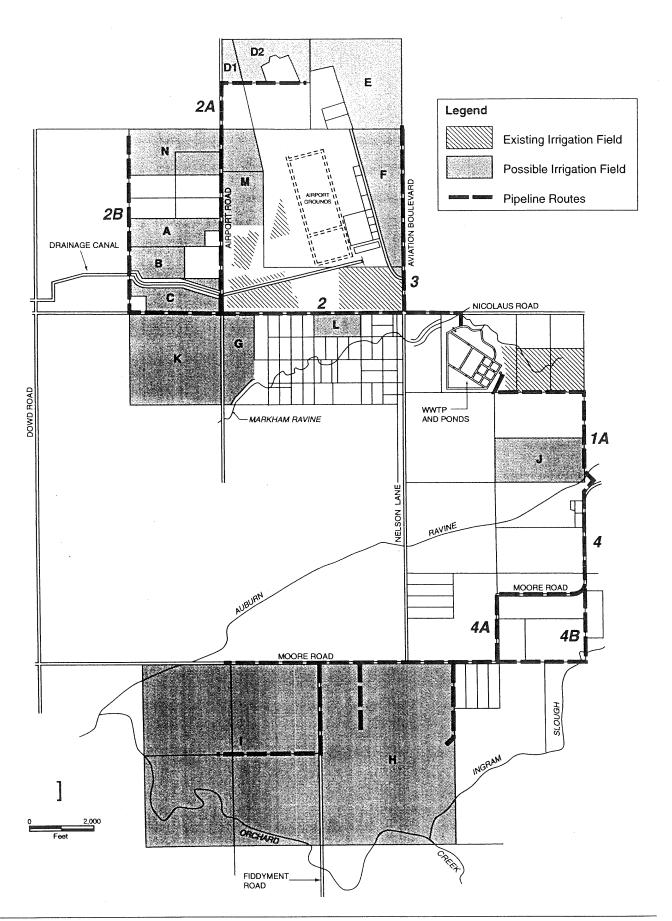
REGULATORY SETTING

This report was prepared in compliance with the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). For public or private projects financed or approved by public agencies, CEQA requires an assessment of the effects of the project on cultural resources. Cultural resources are defined as buildings, sites, structures, or objects, each of which may have historical, architectural, archaeological, cultural, or scientific importance. Under the State CEQA Guidelines, an impact on a cultural resource is considered significant if a project would result in an effect that may change the significance of the resource (Pub. Res. Code Section 21084.1). Demolition, replacement, substantial alteration, and relocation of historic properties are actions that would change the significance of a historic resource. Before the level of significance of impacts can be determined and appropriate mitigation measures developed, the significance of cultural resources must be determined. The following steps normally are taken in a cultural resources investigation to comply with CEQA:

- 1. Identify cultural resources.
- 2. Evaluate the significance of the cultural resources.
- 3. Evaluate the effects of a project on all cultural resources.







4. Develop and implement measures to mitigate the effects of the project on significant cultural resources.

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistory

Sites excavated in the lower elevations of the Sierra Nevada reflect the archaeology of the Central Valley with some influence from the High Sierra. The taxonomic framework of the Sacramento Valley, in particular, has been described in terms of archaeological patterns. A pattern is a general mode of life that is characterized archaeologically by technology, particular artifacts, economic systems, trade, burial practices, and other aspects of culture.

The paucity of archaeological evidence of human use of the area during the late Pleistocene and early Holocene (12,000 to 6000 B.C.) is most likely a reflection of the incompleteness of the archaeological record itself rather than an indication of lack of use of this area. Most Pleistocene and Holocene era sites are deeply buried in accumulated gravels and silts or have eroded away.

The earliest archaeological evidence of human use of the Central Valley region dates from approximately 3000 B.C. The period from 6000 to 2000 B.C. is referred to as the Early Horizon. During this period, a generalized subsistence strategy is thought to have been replaced by a more specialized strategy. This shift can be seen in what Fredrickson (1973) has identified as the Windmiller Pattern. Artifact assemblages and faunal remains at Windmiller sites indicate exploitation of a diverse range of resources, including seeds, a variety of small game, and fish.

The Middle Horizon dates from approximately 2000 B.C. to A.D. 500. Sites from this period also have been found in the Central Valley. The adaptive pattern from this period that is found most frequently is called the Berkeley Pattern (Fredrickson 1973), although sites displaying the Windmiller Pattern assemblages also have been dated to the Middle Horizon. The Berkeley Pattern differs from the Windmiller Pattern primarily in the increased emphasis on the exploitation of the acorn as a staple. This is reflected in the mortars and pestles being more numerous and varied. This pattern also is noted for its especially well-developed bone industry and such technological innovations as ribbon flaking of chipped stone artifacts. During this period, flexed burials replaced extended burials and the use of grave goods generally declined (Moratto 1984).

The period between A.D. 500 and the arrival of the Spanish in central California has been named the Late Horizon. The predominant pattern during this period is called the Augustine Pattern (Fredrickson 1973). This period is characterized by large village sites, increasing evidence of acorn and nut processing, the introduction and use of the bow and arrow, and the use of clam shell disc beads as the primary medium of exchange. During the last part of the period, cremation became a common mortuary practice.

Ethnographic Context

The project area was inhabited by the group known to ethnographers as the Nisenan, or Southern Maidu. Nisenan territory consisted of the drainages of the Yuba, Bear, and American Rivers and the lower drainages of the Feather River. The Nisenan, together with the Maidu and Konkow, their northern neighbors, form the Maiduan language family of the Penutian linguistic stock (Shipley 1978). The family has been divided by some researchers into three dialects (Northern Hill Nisenan, Southern Hill Nisenan, and Valley Nisenan [Kroeber 1925]), although others have made finer distinctions (Shipley 1978).

The smallest social and political unit among the Nisenan was the family. Each extended family was represented by a leader, who was called to a larger council by a headman. The headman served as an advisor to a village. The headman of the dominant village in a cluster of villages (tribelet) had the authority to call on the surrounding villages when necessary to deal with social and political situations. The duties of the headman were to advise his people, call and direct special festivities, arbitrate disputes, act as an official host, and call the family leaders to council. A person's position as headman was usually determined by heredity but could be the result of selection as well. A woman could serve in this position if a suitable male relative was not available. (Wilson and Towne 1978.)

Nisenan settlement locations were chosen primarily on the basis of elevation, exposure, and proximity to water and other resources. Permanent villages usually were located on low rises along major watercourses. Village size ranged from three houses to 40–50 dwellings. Houses were domed structures covered with earth and tule or grass, and measured 10–15 feet in diameter. Brush shelters were used in summer and at temporary camps during food-gathering rounds. Larger villages often had semisubterranean dance houses; these structures were covered in earth and tule or brush and had a central smokehole at the top and an entrance facing east. Another common village structure was a granary, which was used for storing acorns. (Wilson and Towne 1978.)

The Nisenan occupied permanent settlements from which specific task groups set out to harvest the seasonal bounty of flora and fauna that the rich valley environment provided. The Valley Nisenan economy involved riverine resources, whereas the resource base of the Hill Nisenan consisted primarily of acorn and game procurement. The only domestic plant was native tobacco (Nicotiana spp.), but many wild plant species were tended. The acorn crop from the blue oaks (Quercus douglasii) and black oaks (Q. kelloggii) was so carefully managed that it served as the equivalent of an agricultural crop and could be stored against winter shortfalls of resource abundance. Deer, rabbit, and salmon were the chief sources of animal protein in the aboriginal diet, but many other insect and animal species were procured when available.

Religion played an important role in Nisenan life. All natural objects were thought to be endowed with supernatural powers. Two kinds of shamans existed, curing shamans and religious shamans. Curing shamans had limited contact with the spirit world and diagnosed illness by feeling. Then they would suck at the location of pain and "remove" the offending object. Religious shamans gained control over the spirits through dreams and esoteric experiences. (Wilson and Towne 1978.)

Historic Context

Themes of historical importance in the Lincoln area include early settlement and transportation, agriculture, coal mining, and the clay and pottery industry.

Settlement and Transportation

European settlement of the Lincoln area began during the gold rush. Although not one of the more important gold-producing areas, the Lincoln area was agriculturally very productive. Early settlements were located along roads to the gold fields. A branch of the Sacramento-Nevada Wagon Road passed through a portion of the project area. Referred to as the Sacramento-Virginia Road or the Sacramento-Ophir Road, this route ran from Sacramento up the Auburn Ravine to Virginiatown, Gold Hill, and Ophir (Lindstrom 1989). The first establishment along the Sacramento-Virginia Road in the area was Grays' Hotel, which was established in 1853 on Auburn Ravine and operated by William H. Gray and Otis Brown.

Arriving in the late 1850s, the first settlers in the Lincoln area engaged in wheat production and cattle ranching. Charles Lincoln Wilson surveyed and mapped the town of Lincoln in 1859 and later auctioned off 52 lots to eager settlers. Wilson actively promoted the construction of the California Central Railroad, which was completed from Folsom to Lincoln on October 31, 1861. The establishment of the railroad greatly accelerated the shipment of wheat, boosted other local markets, and greatly contributed to the growth of Lincoln's population, which rose from nearly 500 inhabitants in 1863 to more than 1,400 by 1910 (Ogden Environmental and Energy Services Co. et al. 1992, Lardner & Brock 1924).

Lincoln thrived as a staging and freight center until 1866, when the railroad terminus was moved to Wheatland. However, production at the local pottery products company and a prolific agricultural economy helped maintain Lincoln as an important shipping port (Hoover et al. 1990).

Agriculture

The earliest agricultural settlements in the area appear to be those of Joseph Walkup and S. B. Wyman, who both built houses east of the area that would become the town of Lincoln. In 1882, they harvested the first wheat crops in the county. W. F. Fiddyment settled in the area in the 1850s and by 1856 had established a large land dynasty in the greater Roseville area, growing grain and raising livestock. The largest ranch in the area was Whitney's Spring Valley Ranch. Beginning in 1857, it covered a total of approximately 30,000 acres between Lincoln, Roseville, and Rocklin. From 1875 to 1880, Whitney undertook an extensive program of improvements and, using Chinese laborers, installed miles of rock walls, reservoirs and irrigation ditches, graded roads, and a number of ranch building complexes. (Lindstrom 1989.)

Farmers in the Lincoln area soon discovered that their location in a temperate climatic belt allowed for the successful cultivation of a variety of fruit crops, in addition to grain production and cattle ranching. During the 1880s and 1890s, fruit growers produced an assortment of crops, including apples and grapes. Soon, the citrus growers of Placer County established orchards of lemons, limes, oranges, and pomelos. The area northeast of Lincoln rapidly became a favorite place for planting. By the early 1920s, Placer County had developed a reputation as a producer of delicious fruits (Ogden Environmental and Energy Services Co. et al. 1992, Lardner & Brock 1924).

Other Industries

Although agriculture was the primary industry in 19th century Lincoln, two chance discoveries made in the 1870s presented a few economic alternatives. The 1873 discovery of coal near Lincoln surprised and delighted local entrepreneurs. Immediately following this discovery, Charles Lincoln Wilson dug a large shaft and erected hoisting works to excavate samples of the substance that were then sent to the Sacramento Waterworks for testing. The satisfactory results of the testing led to a coal mining endeavor that continued well into the 1880s.

The accidental discovery of clay deposits the following year immediately led to the establishment of a large pottery manufacturing business in Lincoln. Charles Gladding, Peter McBean, and George Chambers erected a kiln in May 1875 for the production of vitrified clay sewer pipe. By 1882, Gladding, McBean & Company began producing ironstone sewer pipe, chimney tops, fire bricks, terra cotta ware, vases, urns, flower pots, and other decorative pottery. By the 1920s, the Gladding, McBean & Company pottery works had grown to employ some 600 employees and produce a variety of clay products for shipment to Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, Seattle, and Portland. Gladding, McBean & Company continues to produce clay products today, including the architectural terra cotta detail work for which the company has gained international renown (Lardner & Brock 1924).

The 20th Century

The Lincoln Airport was constructed during World War II (1942) as an auxiliary base to Mather and Stockton Fields and provided training facilities for pilots. The airport facility also was used as a debarkation point for Japanese-Americans on the way to internment camps. The airfield was declared surplus in November 1944 and was taken over by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Later, the airport was deeded to the City of Lincoln. The airport was operated by the City until 1977 and by the Lincoln Airport Authority until 1986. The airport is currently a division of the City's Department of Public Works and is the largest airport in Placer County.

METHODS AND RESULTS

The effort to identify cultural resources in the project area included a records search, historical research, contacts with Native American representatives, and a pedestrian survey.

Records Search

A records search was conducted at the North Central Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System, located at California State University, Sacramento. Records of previous cultural resource studies and previously recorded cultural resource sites were consulted. Also consulted were historical maps and the following inventories: the National Register of Historic Places (listed properties 1996, determinations of eligibility 1997); the California Inventory of Historic Resources (1976); California Historical Landmarks (1996 and updates); California Points of Historical Interest (1992 and updates); Gold Districts of California (1979); California Gold Camps (1975); California Place Names (1969); Survey of Surveys (1989); Directory of Properties in the Historical Resources Inventory; California Department of Transportation State and Local Bridges Survey (1987, 1989); and Historical, Architectural, and Archaeological Resources of Placer County, California: the Report of the Placer County Cultural Resources Inventory (Ogden Environmental and Energy Services Co. et al.1992). Previous studies, previously recorded cultural resource sites, and sites and features noted in the historical resource inventories and literature were noted on a map of the project area.

The records search indicated that portions of the project area have been included in three previous surveys (Berg and McGuire 1990, Dougherty 1981, Offermann 1990). These previous surveys covered parcels C, J, and K and portions of parcels A, B, F, G, H, and J. Several cultural resources, including a historic ranching complex, a well, a rusty wagon, and two bridges, are located within a 1/4-mile radius of the project area. However, no previously recorded cultural resources are located within the project area.

A review of the historical resource inventories indicates that no properties eligible for listing on these inventories are present in the project area. A review of historical General Land Office plats indicated the presence of one historic resource in the project area: the Sacramento-Virginia Road passed through the northern portion of Parcel I (General Land Office 1855).

Contacts with Native American Representatives

Jones & Stokes Associates contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and requested a list of Native American representatives associated with the Lincoln area and a search of the NAHC sacred lands database. The NAHC supplied a list of six Native American representatives. Letters of contact, briefly describing the project area, noting the project area on a

map, and requesting comments and concerns, were sent to these representatives on August 21, 1998. To date, no responses have been received. The search of the sacred lands database did not indicate the presence of any sacred lands or sites in the project area.

Pedestrian Survey

Jones & Stokes Associates archaeologists conducted a pedestrian survey of parcels for which rights of access were available and areas that had not been previously surveyed. Rights of access were not available at the time of the survey for Parcels E, I, J, K, L, and N. The survey therefore covered all or portions of parcels A, B, D1, D2, F, G, H, and M (Figure 3).

A pedestrian survey of five parcels (A, B, D1, F, and G) and three pipeline alignments near the Lincoln Airport was conducted by two Jones & Stokes Associates archaeologists on August 24 and 25, and September 1, 1998. Another parcel, referred to here as Parcel X, was surveyed but was later dropped from the project area. All areas that had not been surveyed in the past decade were examined. Parcels were surveyed using varying techniques; the techniques used depended on the sensitivity of the area and the ground visibility on the parcel. Parcels that appeared to be sensitive for cultural resources, as determined by indicators such as landform and the proximity of a water source, and parcels with high ground visibility were surveyed using 20- to 25-meter-wide transects. Parcels where visibility was low, primarily because of high grasses, were surveyed using 50-meter-wide transects. For proposed pipeline alignments, corridors of 40 meters were examined where the proposed alignments cross fields. Where proposed alignments follow roads, a corridor of approximately 5-10 meters on each side of the road was examined.

Visibility was low because of the presence of high grasses in Parcels A, B, and F but was good in Parcels D1 and G because discing or animal grazing had removed much of the grass. Visibility was generally low along the roadways. Disturbance in all parcels was primarily a result of animal grazing and agriculture.

Parcels D2 and M were surveyed on November 20 and 23, 1998, by three Jones & Stokes Associates archaeologists walking over the area in systematic 20- to 25-meter transects. Visibility was fair to poor, depending on the density of vegetation. The archaeologists closely examined areas where visibility was good as a result of disturbance.

Parcel H was survey in two phases. The approximately 250-acre area that was to be affected by specific project activities was surveyed on May 6 and 7, 1998. Three Jones & Stokes Associates archaeologists walked over the area in systematic transects that varied between 20 and 30 meters in width, as the specific landscape of the project area dictated. Although the entire area was covered in grass, areas with more visibility were surveyed in 20-meter transects. Areas with grass to a height of 3 feet were surveyed in 30-meter transects. A large area was inundated with approximately 2 inches of water at the time of the survey and therefore was not accessible for pedestrian survey.

Base map: USGS Lincoln and Roseville, California 7.5-minute quadrangles 1981.



The remaining 224.56 acres, which would not be directly affected by project activities, and the inundated area that was not accessible in May were surveyed on December 30 and 31, 1998. Two Jones & Stokes Associates archaeologists surveyed the area using techniques that varied depending on the characteristics of the particular area. The southern portion was completely surveyed in transects no wider than 25 meters. The area that was previously inundated was given cursory survey coverage because of the thickness of ground cover and because visibility was extremely low. The northern area was partially surveyed in 25-meter-wide transects. The presence of livestock in this area made complete surveying impossible. Areas that could be accessed were surveyed. Visibility was low in all areas because of the presence of grasses and other vegetation. Cattle grazing has disturbed the area, and there is evidence of prior use for agriculture.

A survey of the pipeline alignment between the existing WWTP site and Parcel H was conducted by a Jones & Stokes Associates archaeologist on November 4, 1998. Visibility along the alignment was generally poor because of dense vegetation. Scattered areas with good visibility included areas of rodent disturbance and areas that had recently been burned. These areas were given particular attention.

Cultural Resources

The surveys resulted in the recording of three building complexes and three isolated historic artifacts (Appendix A). The isolated historic artifacts were two square nails measuring approximately 3 inches in length, which were found along a pipeline alignment some 300 meters from one another, and a fragment of green glazed pottery located in Parcel G. Two of the building complexes, a ranch complex and a community hall, are located in Parcel H. The other is the remains of a World War II complex located adjacent to the airport in Parcel M.

A cluster of four buildings constructed during World War II is located in the southern area of Parcel M (Figure 4). These buildings are all that remain of a compound of buildings used as a debarkation center for Japanese-Americans on the way to internment camps, and used later as airport administration facilities. The wood-frame buildings have poured concrete slab foundations, gable roofs with asphalt shingles, and vertical wood and asbestos tile siding. They are in various states of disrepair and are currently not in use. These buildings were recorded and photographed.

The community hall complex consists of three buildings (the community hall and two outbuildings). This was originally the site of Central School, established in 1872. The original schoolhouse was replaced in 1920 and the school burned to the ground in 1931. The building was soon replaced with the building that stands now. The school closed in 1946 and was used as a community center thereafter. The buildings are in fair condition. They were photographed and recorded.

The ranch complex is currently owned by a land management company and leased. Research at the county recorder's office did not reveal when this complex was built. Architecturally, the home appears to date to the early 1950s. The outbuildings probably date to the same period. The property

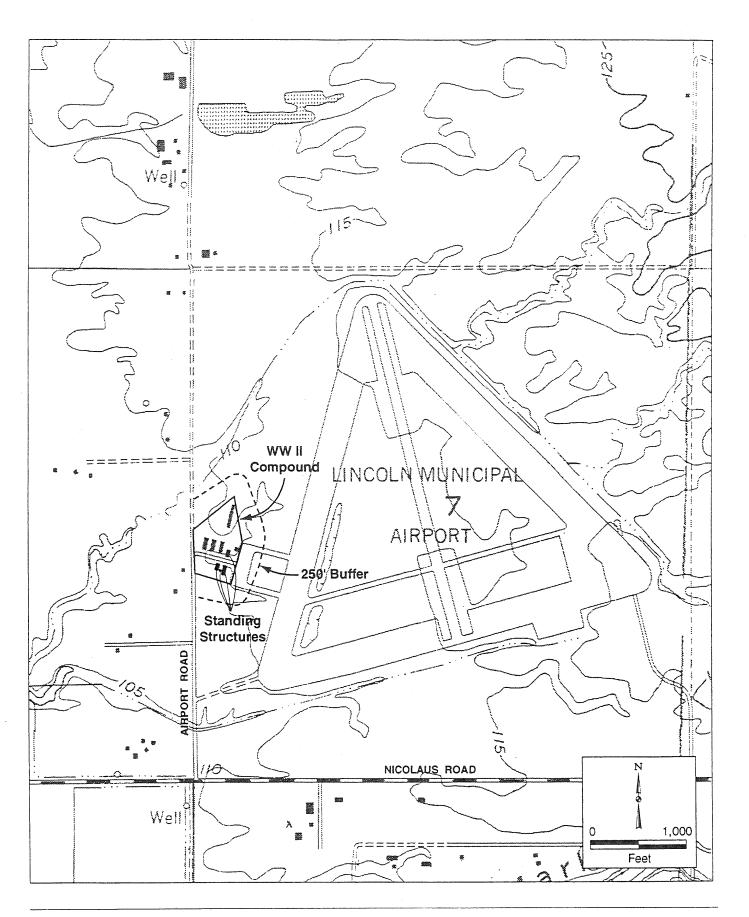




Figure 4
Location of World War II
Structures on the Airport Property

was owned by Louis Franceshi and has been transferred between owners several times. The ranch complex is in good condition and is still in use. It was photographed and recorded.

Criteria for Determining Significance

According to CEQA, an impact is considered significant if it would disrupt or adversely affect a prehistoric or historic archaeological site or a property of historic or cultural significance to a community or ethnic or social group. The State CEQA Guidelines define a significant historical resource as a resource listed in or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (Pub. Res. Code Section 5024.1). A historical resource may be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR if it:

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

Evaluation

Isolated cultural resources generally are not considered for listing in any register because, by definition, they lack context. Potentially eligible cultural resource sites in the area might be associated with Lincoln's early agricultural history, gold mining, the railroad, or the clay or coal industries. Potentially significant properties associated with the early agricultural history of Lincoln might include early farmsteads or irrigation canals. Mining sites might include tailings or old mining equipment. The railroad and associated early buildings and facilities might be significant, as might buildings and facilities associated with the clay and coal industries.

The community hall complex is in good condition and served as a school and a center for community gatherings in this rural area. The complex is similar to rural community halls in other areas of the Central Valley. Although the building complex is more than 50 years old, it is not particularly representative of important themes in history. The building complex is not architecturally significant. It is not associated with important historic figures or events and does not have the potential to yield further information. Therefore, the community hall complex does not appear to be eligible for listing in the CRHR. This complex may be of local interest. The proposed project would not affect this building complex.

The ranch complex is probably less than 50 years old and is like many other farming/ranching complexes in the Central Valley. It does not appear to be associated with any historically significant people or events. The complex is not architecturally significant and does not have the potential to yield further information. Therefore, it is not eligible for listing in the CRHR.

The World War II complex was constructed specifically for World War II and was used in the process of internment of Japanese-Americans. The facility was later used for airport administration. It is in poor condition but has the potential to yield subsurface deposits of historic debris. Because of the association of these buildings with an important historic event—the internment of Japanese-Americans during World War II—they are likely to be eligible for listing in the CRHR. Therefore, this compound was treated as a significant resource for the purposes of impact analysis. The compound and a buffer of 250 feet will be avoided during implementation of the project.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Implementation of the project would not affect any significant cultural resources. No further cultural resources investigation is warranted unless buried archaeological remains are found during construction or other activities, or unless the project design is altered.

Subsurface cultural resources may be present on all parcels. Should any artifacts or an unusual amount of bone, shell, or non-native stone (obsidian, for instance) be uncovered during construction or other ground-disturbing activities, a professionally qualified archaeologist should be consulted immediately for an evaluation. If the bone appears to be human, the Placer County Coroner and the NAHC should be contacted immediately.

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Dana McGowan

Year: 1999

Title: Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the City of Lincoln Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansion Placer County,

California

Affiliation: Jones & Stokes Associates, Inc

Client: City of Lincoln 1390 First Street Lincoln, California 95648

No. Pages: 18

Report Type(s): Archaeological survey

Inventory Size: Approx. 1,100 acres

No.Sites: 3 No. Informal: 0

Collections: Unknown

Disclosure: Not for publication

Associated Resources

Primary No. HRI No.

Trinomial

Name

P-31-001704

CA-PLA-1337H CA-PLA-1338H Lincoln Ariport World War II Compound

P-31-001705

Ranch Complex

P-31-001706

CA-PLA-1339H

Community Hall Complex

Notes

Location Info

County(ies): Placer

USGS 7.5' Quads: LINCOLN

ROSEVILLE

PLSS: Township/range Sections

BL/M

or Land Grant

T 12N R 5E 12, 13

T 12N R 6E 20, 29, 30, 31

MDBM MDBM

T 12 N R 6E 6, 7, 17, 18, 20

MDBM

Address:

Database Record Metadata

Date

User

Entered: 5/7/2003 Renee Carter

Last Modified: 1/22/2014

kate

User

IC Actions: Date

Action taken

11/8/2006

jay

Added records from old Library database

10/7/2009

lan

Report survey plotted in GIS



CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT MARKHAM RAVINE CORRIDOR ENHANCEMENT PROJECT CITY OF LINCOLN, CALIFORNIA

Prepared for: Foothill Associates. 655 Menlo Drive, Suite 100 Rocklin, California 95765-3718

Prepared by:
Monica Steckling
Tremaine & Associates Inc.
240 West E Street
Dixon, CA 95620

January 2006

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

TITLE: Cultural Resource Survey for the Markham Ravine

Enhancement Corridor City of Lincoln, California

AUTHORS: Monica Steckling

Tremaine & Associates, Inc. 240 West E Street, Suite B Dixon, California 95620

DATE: January 2006

SOURCE OF COPIES: North Central Information Center

California State University, Sacramento

6000 J Street, Adams Bldg., #103 Sacramento, California 95819-6100

ABSTRACT:

This study provides the results of a cultural resource literature review, record search, and field survey for the 200-acre Markham Ravine Corridor Enhancement (MRCE) Project. The study, conducted in January, meets requirements of California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines. The literature review identified one structure on the historic maps and aerials, however this structure is located outside of the project boundary and appears to no longer exists. The record search identified one cultural resource within the project and four cultural resources adjacent to the project.

The field survey failed to indicate the presence of any cultural resources, however visibility was extremely poor and approximately 95% of the project area was covered by dense vegetation. The previously recorded site identified within the project area (P-31-1677) was not relocated due to dense vegetation overgrowth. As the project is located within a high sensitivity area for both prehistoric and historic sites and the majority of the project area was covered by dense vegetation, monitoring is recommended for any ground disturbing activities. It also recommended that should any construction activities take place on the property that the project's registered engineer and all construction personnel working directly on the project receive training to identify cultural resources and what to do should resources be encountered.

Should buried archaeological deposits or artifacts be inadvertently exposed during the course of any construction activity, work should cease in the immediate area and a qualified archaeologist be notified to both document the find, assess its significance, and recommend further treatment. In the event that any human remains or any associated funerary objects are encountered during construction, all work will cease within the vicinity of the discovery. In accordance with CEQA (Section 1064.5) and the California Health and Safety Code (Section 7050.5), the Placer County coroner should be contacted immediately. If the human remains are determined to be Native American, the coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, who will notify and appoint a Most Likely Descendent (MLD). The MLD will work with a qualified archaeologist to decide the proper treatment of the human remains and any associated funerary objects. Construction activities in the immediate vicinity should not resume until a notice to proceed is issued.

1.0 Introduction

This report presents the findings of a cultural resources survey conducted by TREMAINE & ASSOCIATES, INC. (TREMAINE) for the Markham Ravine Corridor Enhancement (MRCE) Project, in Lincoln, Placer County, California (Figure 1). This study was conducted in compliance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines. Tasks completed as part of the cultural resources investigation included a records search and literature review and a pedestrian survey of the project area. Included herein is background on the project area's environmental, prehistoric, ethnographic, and historic contexts, results of archival research, survey methods, expectations, a summary of fieldwork findings, and management recommendations.

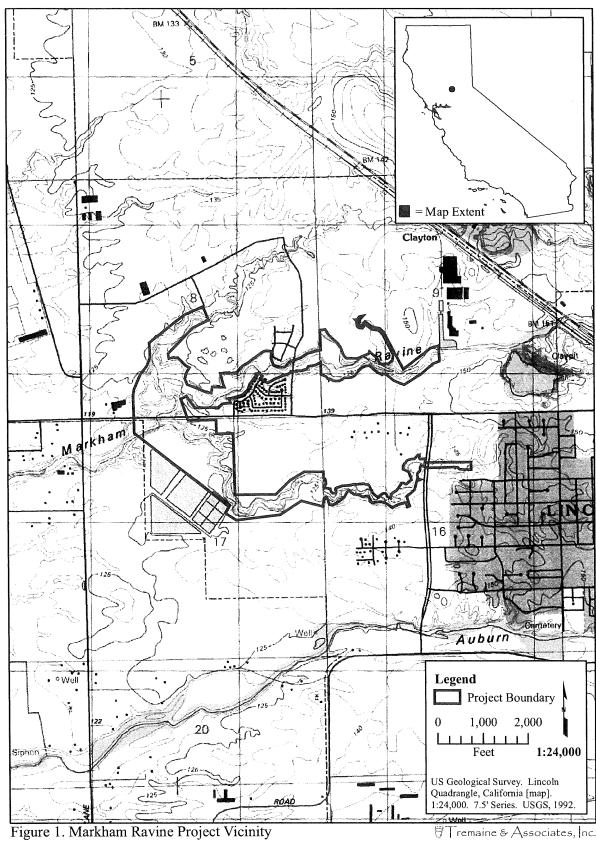
1.1 Project Location and Description

The corridor enhancement project, part of the Lincoln General Plan, includes protection and enhancement of the Markham Ravine open space. Specifically, the project consists of the restoration and installation of native trees, shrubs, vines, grasses and forbs in appropriate locations to enhance wildlife habitat and improve aesthetic appearance for a portion of Markham Ravine. Within the corridor, a full multiple use trail system, including interpretive signage, pedestrian bridge crossings, picnic areas, and a nature interpretive center is planned. The project also includes plans for new overflow channels and wetland basins to increase storm water management options and habitat diversity. The project will provide passive recreation opportunities for the surrounding community and provide an important link in the development of a linear trail corridor that will eventually include Auburn Ravine and Coon Creek. In the future, the Markham Ravine trail may eventually extend westward to the Sacramento County Line. Project components include native plant re-vegetation, protection of vernal pools, storm water detention basin management, stream bank stabilization and erosion control, as well as oak tree and wildlife mitigation.

The MRCE project is located in the city of Lincoln, northeast of Sacramento near the Sierra Foothills and one-half mile east of Lincoln Regional Airport. The project is situated in Placer County, approximately 34 miles northwest of Sacramento and is depicted on portions of Sections 8, 9, 16, and 17 of the Lincoln USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangle (Figures 1 and 2).

There are three portions of Markham Ravine Enhancement Corridor project: Clay Creek, the north branch of Markham Ravine, and the south branch of Markham Ravine. The portions of Clay Creek and the north branch of Markham Ravine are located north of Nicholaus Road and are approximately 2,000 feet and 6,000 feet in length, respectively. The portion of the south branch of Markham Ravine is located south of Nicholaus Road and is roughly 8,000 feet in length (Figures 1, 2, and 3).

North of Nicholaus Road, the Area of Potential Effects (APE) is bounded by the Sierra Pacific Industries Plant to the east, Foskett Ranch Development and Teal Hollow residential neighborhood to the north, Lincoln Regional Airport to the west, and Premier Point and Foskett Ranch residential neighborhoods to the south (Figure 3). South of Nicholaus Road, the APE is bounded by residential development to the east; Joiner Park and Brookview and Glenmoore



Tremaine & Associates, Inc.



Figure 2. Markham Ravine Project Location

Tremaine & Associates, Inc.

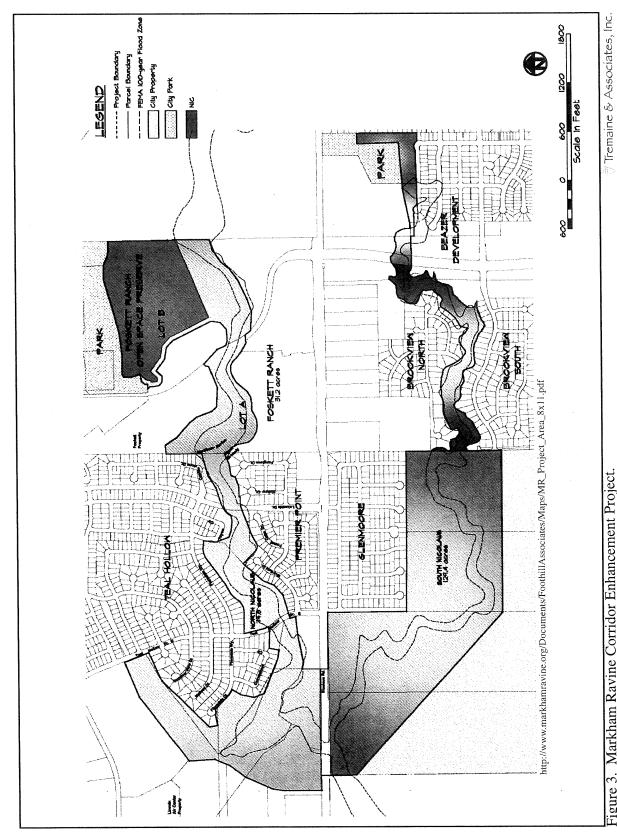


Figure 3. Markham Ravine Corridor Enhancement Project.

residential neighborhoods to the north; the old wastewater treatment plant site to the west and southwest; and, Brookview residential neighborhood and residential subdivisions to the south.

Project impacts will occur from excavation of seasonal wetland, storm water detention basin management, and ground disturbance from stream bank stabilization, erosion control, and native plant re-vegetation.

2.0 Project Setting and Background

2.1 Environmental Context

The project area is located at the interface between the western foothills of the north-central Sierra Nevada and the southern Sacramento Valley, along Nicholaus Road, at an elevation ranging from 125 to 145 feet above mean sea level. The Markham Ravine is the smallest of three major drainages (Doty Ravine and Auburn Ravine) that flow through the City of Lincoln. The ravine originates just east of Highway 65 and flows 13 miles westward through the north portion of the City of Lincoln, bisecting Nicholaus Road, to the East Side Canal. The south and north branches of Markham Ravine, as well as Clay Creek, are within the project. Historically, this drainage was likely intermittent, but now appears to be perennial, likely due to irrigation runoff. Riparian plant communities associated with the channel are generally limited to freshwater marsh with scattered willow scrub and some discontinuous stands of mixed riparian forest. The narrow band of riparian vegetation along the ravine, including trees and areas of marsh and understory vegetation, is typically less than 50 feet in width.

The surrounding habitat supports vegetation from the Valley Oak Woodland and Valley Foothill Riparian communities. The former is comprised of valley oak, interior live oak, blue oak, California sycamore, poison-oak, blackberry, wild oats, brome, barley, and ryegrass (Ritter 1988). The latter is comprised of cottonwood, valley oak, white alder, willows, poison-oak, and blackberry (Grenfell 1988). These biomes host a rich and diverse population of animals, including about 80 mammalian species, upland birds, a small population of chinook salmon, and fish adapted to warm water (e.g., suckers).

The geology of the region has been mapped by Wagner et al. (1981). They identify four geologic units within or immediately adjacent the project: alluvial deposits along the flood plain of recent Holocene age; alluvium from the Riverbank Formation dating to the Pleistocene; metamorphosed mafic pyroclastic rocks dating to the Jurassic; and granitic and granodioritic outcrops dating to the Mesozoic. Gold is noted to be deposited in the gravels near the lower contacts of the Riverbank Formation and the Mesozoic basement rocks (Clark 1969).

Soils within and adjacent to MRCE project consist of sandy loam, stratified loam to clay loam, stratified loamy sand to fine sandy loam, stony loam, and variable soils (USDA NRCS 1998). These soils are part of the Ramona, San Joaquin, and Inks soil series. The Ramona series is a member of the fine-loamy, mixed, thermic family of Typic Haploxeralfs. These soils typically have brown, slightly and medium acid, sandy loam and fine sandy loam. The San Joaquin series consists of moderately deep to a duripan, well and moderately well drained soils that formed in alluvium derived from mixed, but dominantly grantic rock sources. The Inks series consist of

shallow, well-drained soils that formed in material weathered from consolidated or cemented sediments from volcanic rock.

2.2 PREHISTORIC PERIOD CONTEXT

Sacramento Valley prehistory is addressed below within a framework of five temporal periods (Paleo-Indian, Lower Archaic, Middle Archaic, Upper Archaic and Emergent periods).

2.2.1 Paleo-Indian

Little is known about prehistoric occupations in the Central Valley during this early period (12,000-8000 B.P.), as evidence is limited. As is typically noted in cultural resource assessments for Sacramento, "older villages might have existed on extinct land forms, however due to the silting effects of these major rivers [American and Sacramento] through time, these landforms would be so deeply buried that they have not been detected as yet" (Gross 2000:20). Flaked stone tools associated with the early part of this period (i.e., 12,000-10,000 B.P.) have been found elsewhere in northern California. They include Clovis-like large fluted points that were likely hafted and used as darts on spears propelled by an atlatl. The large fluted points in northern California tend to found in isolation; however elsewhere in western North America they have been found in association with the remains of large bison. This association has led archaeologists to suggest that these early populations were focused on the pursuit of large game. Inferring further, that these folks traveled in relatively small groups, were highly mobile and settled around wetlands (e.g., lakes and rivers) where large game was also likely to congregate.

The latter part of this period (10,000-8000 B.P.) saw a general warming trend (i.e., the Anathermal) resulting in the drying of Pleistocene lakes and an overall shift in flora and fauna distributions. Sites dating to this time identified in northern California are recognized by the presence of large (i.e., dart-sized) stemmed points, collectively referred to as Great Basin Stemmed series (McGuire and Nelson 2002:13). Bifaces, scrapers, cores and items termed eccentrics (better known as crescents) are also characteristic of this time period. Obsidian sourcing conducted on tools from northern California sites indicate that toolstone was acquired from a variety of quarries, some at distances up to 200 km (McGuire and Nelson 2002; cf. West and Welch 2001). Most of these sites are found near ancient lakeshores or within marshlands, leading some to associate the settlement/subsistence pattern with Bedwell's (1970) Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition.

2.2.2 Lower Archaic

Like the previous period, the Lower Archaic (8000-5000 B.P.) is poorly understood in the Central Valley. Few sites in the region have been found owing to the fact that evidence from this time period is largely buried, given the depositional environment. Meyer and Rosenthal (1997) discovered a buried component in the Kellogg Creek drainage, at the toe of Mount Diablo, at a depth of about four meters (370-420 cm below surface). It yielded a sparse but diverse assemblage, including traces of freshwater mussel, low to moderate densities of faunal material (primarily artiodactyls and small mammals), handstones, millingslabs, large cobble-core tools, and large projectile points and biface fragments (including large wide-stem variants of Napa

obsidian). This assemblage reflects long-term, periodic use of the western flanks of the Central Valley. Macrofloral remains (acorn and cucumber) indicate only short-term seasonal use, probably associated with a highly mobile adaptation. Another Lower Archaic component was recently discovered in downtown Sacramento by TREMAINE, buried 3.5 to 6.5 meters deep.

2.2.3 Middle Archaic

The Middle Archaic Period (5,000-2,200 B.P.) is identified as one that emphasized hunting, evidenced by the relative proportions of tools representative of hunting, fishing, and gathering activities. Artifacts characteristic of this period include distinctive shell ornaments and charmstones, large projectile points with concave bases and stemmed points, baked clay balls (used for cooking) and milling tools. Net weights, bone fish hooks, and bone spear tips provide evidence for fishing (Bennyhoff 1950; Ragir 1972). Burials of this period tend to be extended, oriented towards the west, and often contain grave goods such as baked clay balls, charmstones, shell beads, and exotic minerals.

2.2.4 Upper Archaic

Sites associated with the Upper Archaic Period (2,200-1,000 B.P.) contain substantial midden deposits with shell, mammal and fish bone, charcoal, milling tools, and other artifacts. The number of mortars and pestles increases during this time, suggesting a greater reliance on acorn and nuts. The increase in obsidian, shell, and bead assemblages observed at sites of this time period is thought to indicate a greater complexity of exchange networks and social stratification. Burials were more often flexed, as opposed to extended, with varied orientations and notably fewer grave offerings, generally involving limited numbers of utilitarian items or ornamental objects (Frederickson 1974). This period is well represented at several large mound sites situated along the Sacramento and American rivers.

2.2.5 Emergent

The Emergent Period dates between 1,000 B.P. and the arrival of the Spanish in central California (i.e., 1800s) and is identified as the Late Horizon under the Central California Taxonomic System (CCTS) (Fredrickson 1973). This period involves a dramatic change in general economy, characterized by large village sites situated on high ground, increased evidence of acorn and nut processing, introduction and use of the bow and arrow (indicated by small projectile points), and use of clamshell disc beads as the primary medium of exchange. During the latter part of the period (i.e., within the last 500 years), cremation became a common mortuary practice; grave goods were often burned as well. Sites from this time period often include items of Euro-American manufacture, such as glass trade beads or worked bottle glass. Like the Upper Archaic Period, several sites along the Sacramento and American rivers have components dating to this time.

2.3 Ethnographic Period Context

The PROJECT falls within land occupied ethnographically by the Nisenan. The Nisenan territory was bounded by the crest of the Sierra to the east, the bank of the Sacramento River to the west,

between the Yuba and Feather rivers to the north, and the Cosumnes River to the south (Matson 1972:39; Wilson and Towne 1978:387).

By the time ethnographers began to collect information about the Nisenan, only a handful of people were left; these recalled very few details about life before 1840. As such, ethnographic knowledge of the Nisenan is limited. The early works of Kroeber (1925, 1929), Beals (1933), Merriam (1966), later studies of Nisenan environment and subsistence by Ritter and Schulz (1972), and the summary treatments by Wilson and Towne (1978, 1982) provide the ethnographic data on the Nisenan from which the following summary is drawn.

The Nisenan, who with the Maidu and Konkow, form a subgroup of the California Penutian linguistic family, are often referred to in the literature as Southern Maidu (Wilson and Towne 1978:387). The basic unit of political organization for the Nisenan was the autonomous tribelet, a territory-holding group of one or more associated villages and smaller temporary encampments. The tribelet fell under the jurisdiction of a headman, whose leadership role was limited to times of major decision-making, group hunts, and ceremonies. The village or community group ranged from small extended families of one to two dozen people to large villages comprised of several families numbering over 500 (Kroeber 1925:831). Village houses were commonly semi-subterrranean, dome-shaped structures covered with earth, tule, or grasses. Most villages had an acorn granary and a sweathouse; dance houses (kum) were located in major villages (Wilson and Towne 1982:6). Cemeteries were often situated adjacent to villages.

The Nisenan exploited the abundant riverine resources, in particular, Chinook salmon, trout, perch, and sturgeon. Acorn, by far the most important resource, was supplemented with seeds, nuts, berries, roots, and game. Tule was an important source of raw material used to construct dwellings, canoes, and other domestic accoutrements. Major villages were located on natural rises, or knolls, ridges, or terraces along the American River and other stream courses, with temporary seasonal occupation sites located near important resources (Kroeber 1925:395; Wilson and Towne 1978). A variety of stone tools were used, including knives, arrow and spear points, club heads, arrow shaft straighteners, scrapers, pestles, mortars, pipes, and charms. Toolstone used for these items included basalt, steatite, cryptocrystalline, and obsidian (Wilson and Towne 1978:391). Many perishable items were made from wood (e.g., bows, digging sticks, and mortars), tule (e.g., mats, canoes), and plant fibers (e.g., cordage, netting, and baskets). Bedrock mortars, as well as portable variants, were important components of acorn processing technology. However, Nisenan informants claim that neither they, nor their ancestors, manufactured the highly valued bowl mortars (Wilson's field notes referenced in Wilson and Towne 1978:391). Bead necklaces of steatite, clamshell, and whole olivella shells, in addition to abalone pendants, were traded from neighboring Maidu and Patwin (Wilson and Towne 1978:391). Other items such as salt, feathers, fish and roots were traded with other Nisenan groups.

2.4 Historic Period Context

Spanish intrusion into the Sacramento Valley occurred in the early 1800s with the initial intent of scouting new mission sites and searching for runaway Native American neophytes, and investigating rumors of Russian encroachment (Beck and Haase 1974). Moraga and his soldiers

from Mission San Jose are credited with being the first to enter the valley (circa 1808) and discover the Sacramento and American rivers, which they named the "Sacramento" and "Jesus Maria." Luis Arguello, another Spaniard, explored the region in 1817. In 1821, another small expedition followed the Sacramento River seeking out Euro-American intruders. Moraga and subsequent Spanish explorers established no settlements; however their exploration created opportunities for others to follow.

Trappers and mountain men explored the Sacramento Valley as early as 1826, leading the way for Euro-American settlement along the Sacramento River. In 1827 Jedediah Smith and his party of fur trappers opened a northern route through California that followed the Sacramento River. The Hudson Bay Company's exploration party, led by John Work, traveled the Sacramento River in 1832-33. This same year, an epidemic of malaria (thought to be spread by members of Work's party) killed approximately 20,000 Central Valley Indians.

Mexico ceded California to the United States under the *Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo* in 1848 (Hoover et. al. 2002). John Marshall discovered gold in the tailrace of his mill at Coloma just days prior. Gold discovery incited a massive influx of settlers from the United States, and the rest of the world. The influx changed the demographics of California overnight, and increased interaction with and destruction of aboriginal populations. Gold mining towns, such as Auburn, Loomis, and Newcastle, developed in eastern Placer County.

2.5 Local History of Lincoln

The City of Lincoln was named after Colonel Charles Lincoln Wilson, a San Franciscan in the business of transportation (Gudde 1969; Bill Plumb, www.placercountyhistoricalsociety.org). Wilson was the president of the Sacramento Valley Railroad and a member of the Board of Directors of the California Central Railroad. The Sacramento Valley Railroad (SVRR) was started in 1856, and became the first commercial rail line in the Western United States, carrying the Pony Express mail between Sacramento and Folsom. Although the SVRR was constructed to be the western segment of the transcontinental railroad, the Central Pacific Railroad ultimately acquired the contract (www.cprr.org/museum). Wilson was responsible for arranging the financing necessary to extend the rail line to the area.

The SVRR rail line extension initially ran from Folsom to Roseville Junction. It was then extended to Lincoln in 1861. The line allowed for substantially greater access to Lincoln, resulting in an economic boom for the residents. The SVRR, however, soon ran out of funds, as the power and economic funding shifted to the Central Pacific Railroad Company. As a result, the SVRR rail line was extended to Marysville, as originally planned by Theodore D. Judah (www.placercountyhistoricalsociety.org). Judah was a civil engineer who designed railroad lines for all of the emerging railroad companies throughout the United States. He was long associated with the big four California businessmen, Huntington, Stanford, Crocker and Hopkins, who became the principal investors in the development and completion of the first transcontinental railroad in 1869.

During this period of economic boom from 1849 to 1900, evolving from the railroad extension to Lincoln and the discoveries of coal and clay, the surrounding area's basic and most stable economy was agricultural farming. It was only natural that the Lincoln townsite would develop and flourish at the same time. It was Theodore Judah himself, the primary civil engineer for the railroads, who first surveyed and laid out the original Lincoln townsite in 1859. The actual incorporation date of the City of Lincoln was 1890 (www.ci.lincoln.us).

During the early 1870s coal was discovered within the Lincoln area. Two primary coal mines were soon operating with numerous shafts spreading from north of town through to present-day 5th Street. Many of the residents hoped that the Lincoln coal deposits would rival those of the Pittsburg, Pennsylvania area. However, within a decade it became apparent that Lincoln's coal deposits were too sparse and not as rich in quality as the Eastern counterpart (www.lincolnnewsmessenger.com). In 1883, some of the mine shafts collapsed due to accumulation of a large amount of water at the northeastern end of the Markham Ravine and a fire.

Clay deposits had previously been discovered within several of the coal mine shafts in 1873, but were not seriously considered for extensive mining at that time. A few years later, Charles Gladding inspected the clay deposits more closely and recognized the Lincoln deposits were much more significant than initially thought, and that their richness could possibly rival those of China which was the primary source of clay in the world at that time. Charles Gladding and Peter McBean opened up a clay pottery manufacturing business in Lincoln in 1875 (gladdingmcbean.paccoast.com). With the coal mine collapses in 1883, the emphasis of mining operations within Lincoln shifted entirely to clay, and Gladding Mc Bean is still operating today. In the recent years, a lumber mill was established by Sierra Pacific, just east and adjacent to the project area. This mill is currently the largest lumber harvesting operation in North America. The lumber mill utilizes the Markham Ravine water flows in their daily operations.

3.0 Prefield investigation

3.1 Records Search and Literature Review

The record search and literature review was completed at the North Central Information Center (NCIC), California State University, Sacramento, California. It encompassed the project area and the surrounding vicinity within a one-mile radius (NCIC File #PLA-05-183). NCIC staff reviewed the National Register of Historic Places (National Park Service 1988, Computer Listings 1966 through 2000), the California Register of Historical Resources (California Department of Parks and Recreation 2004), the Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File for Placer County (California Department of Parks and Recreation 2005), the California Inventory of Historical Resources (California Department of Parks and Recreation 1976), California Points of Historical Interest (California Department of Parks and Recreation 1992), and the California Department of Transportation Bridge Inventory (2005).

Twenty studies (Dougherty 1981; Caltrans 1994, 2002; Childress 1999a; Clark 1983; Cultural Resources Unlimited 1991; Derr 1997; Derr and Medin 1999; ECORP 2004, 2005; Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc. n.d.; JSA, Inc. 1999; Lindstrom 1989; Offerman 1990;

Motz n.d.; Peak & Associates 1982, 1983, 2003, 2004, 2005) have been conducted within a one-mile radius of the project area. Five archaeological sites (P-31-55, P-31-56, P-31-58, P-31-1677, CA-PLA-499) have been recorded within a one-mile radius, and two historic resources (P-31-59-H, P-31-1676-H) have been recorded within a half-mile radius of the project area. Five studies (Caltrans 1994; Clark 1983; JSA, Inc. 1999; Offerman 1990; Peak & Associates 1982) have been conducted within the project area, and five cultural resources (P-31-55, P-31-57, P-31-59-H, P-31-59, P-31-1677) were identified within or adjacent to the project area (Figure 4).

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

P-31-55

This isolate is located adjacent to the current project area. P-31-55 was originally recorded by Russo (1987) as an isolated bowl mortar rim fragment. The artifact was identified on a terrace of the south bank of the north branch of Markham Ravine. No additional artifacts were noted and the isolate was not collected.

P-31-57

This isolate is located adjacent to the current project area. P-31-57 was originally recorded by Russo (1988a) as an isolated cobble mano. The artifact was identified on a terrace of the north bank of the north branch of Markham Ravine. No additional artifacts were noted and the isolate was not collected.

P-31-59-H

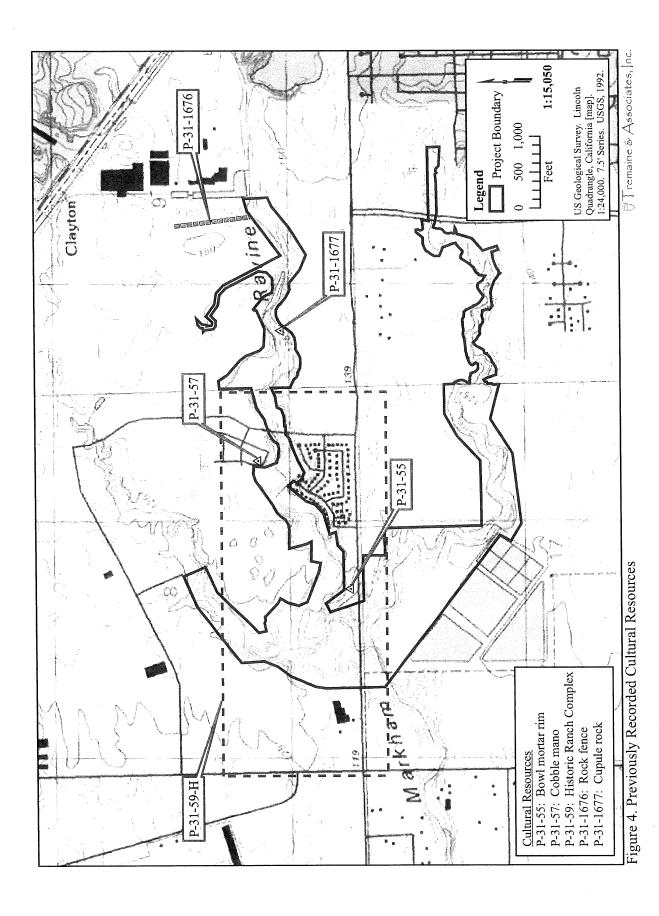
Site P-31-59-H is a historic ranch complex that encompasses the northwest portion of the project area. P-31-59-H was first recorded by Russo (1988b) as a historic ranch complex with quarried granite blocks, a water tower foundation, a barbed wire corral and a lumber loading chute. The ranch complex is bisected by the north branch of Markham Ravine and Clay Creek. Russo (1988b) noted that the historic remains were widely scattered, lacked integrity, and covered approximately one-third of Section 8 on the Lincoln 7.5' USGS map.

P-31-1676

This resource was recorded by Childress (1999b) as a historic rock fence north of the north branch of Markham Ravine. This resource is located outside of the project area. The alignment of the fence is eight degrees of magnetic north, one to three feet in height, three to four feet in width, and 1,460 feet in length. The fence is constructed of Late Miocene-Early Pliocene Mehrten formation. No associated historic features were noted, however similar walls were documented south at the Spring Valley Ranch. Chinese workers constructed the Spring Valley walls circa 1875-1880 (Childress 1999b).

P-31-1677

This resource is located within the current project area. P-31-1677 was recorded by Childress (1999c) as a cupule rock feature located on the south bank of the north branch of Markham Ravine. It was described as a flat boulder, trapezoidal in shape. Near the center of the boulder was a circular depression about 2.6 cm deep with a diameter of 4 cm. Six other minor depressions on the perimeter of the boulder were also noted.



In addition, early historic maps (1855 General Land Office Plat Map, 1892 Sacramento Sheet, 1910 Lincoln 15' USGS map) and an aerial photo (NRCS 1937) were reviewed for historic structures. One historic structure, which appears on the 1910 historic map, was identified adjacent the project alignment in the south border of Section 8.

3.2 Native American Consultation

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted on December 15, 2005 to request information and/or input regarding Native American concerns either directly or indirectly associated with the MRCE Project, as well as names of individuals in the area who should be contacted prior to completion of this study. Those individuals identified by the NAHC were contacted by letter, and information as to cultural resources within the project area was requested. Letters were then sent to all the Native American contacts informing them of the project, as well as eliciting information and/or concerns (Appendix A).

4.0. EXPECTATIONS

Prehistoric encampments and villages are often found at the confluences of drainages and along banks. Given that the project area is at the confluence of three creeks and is already known to have hints of prehistoric occupation (i.e., bowl rim mortar, cobble mano, cupule rock), it is highly likely that additional resources, such as milling sites, village encampments, or temporary campsites, are present. In addition, a historic rock fence and a historic structure were identified adjacent to the project area, and a historic ranch complex encompasses the northwest quarter of the project. Given the railroad, coal mining, clay quarry activities, and agricultural history of the area, it is possible that additional historic resources are present within the property. Historic land use in the area consisted of railroad construction and operations, coal mining, clay quarrying, and agriculture, and it is probable that additional historic resources related to these past activities are present within the project.

5.0 SURVEY METHODS AND RESULTS

In January 2006, archaeologists Raven Carper, Melinda Pacheco, Laura Schaus, and Tobin Rodman performed a pedestrian survey. Digital photographs were taken of the survey area. A handheld Global Positioning System (GPS) receiver was available for the potential location of cultural resources. The archaeologists surveyed along north/south and east/west trending transects with 15-meter intervals between. Additionally, an intensive survey consisting of 5-m intervals was conducted at the confluence of Markham Ravine and Clay Creek. Ground visibility was extremely poor as a majority (95%) of the project adjacent to the ravine was covered by riparian vegetation. Disturbance within the project alignment included residential development, a large water retention basin and levee, and a trash dump near the retention basin. The field survey failed to indicate the presence of any cultural resources.

The portion of the project in the vicinity of isolates (bowl rim mortar, cobble mano) along the north and south banks of the north branch were closely searched for additional isolates. As there was no site record map of the historic ranch complex, the location of the artifacts and associated

structures was unknown. Due to the poor visibility, no structures, foundations, or artifacts associated with historic ranch complex were identified.

The south end of the rock fence at the northern reach of the north branch of Markham Ravine was not relocated due to dense overgrowth vegetation. The cupule rock on the south side of the north branch of Markham Ravine was not relocated due to extremely poor visibility.

The historic structure, which appears on the 1910 historic map, was not relocated. The structure was located just outside of the project area, north of Nicholaus Road, however it appears that this structure no longer exists. The area nearby was closely examined for associated historic deposits however, there was very poor visibility.

6.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The study included a literature review, record search update, and field survey of the 200-acre project area. The literature review identified one structure on the 1910 historic map just outside the project boundary. The record search identified one cultural resource within the project and four cultural resources adjacent to the project. The field survey failed to indicate the presence of any cultural resources, however visibility was extremely poor and approximately 95% of the project area was covered by dense vegetation. The previously recorded site identified within the project area (P-31-1677) was not relocated due to dense vegetation overgrowth. As the project is located within a high sensitivity area for both prehistoric and historic sites and the majority of the project area was covered by dense vegetation, monitoring is recommended for any ground disturbing activities. It also recommended that should any construction activities take place on the property that the project's registered engineer and all construction personnel working directly on the project receive training to identify cultural resources and what to do should resources be encountered.

Should buried archaeological deposits or artifacts be inadvertently exposed during the course of any construction activity, work should cease in the immediate area and a qualified archaeologist be notified to both document the find, assess its significance, and recommend further treatment. In the event that any human remains or any associated funerary objects are encountered during construction, all work will cease within the vicinity of the discovery. In accordance with CEQA (Section 1064.5) and the California Health and Safety Code (Section 7050.5), the Placer County coroner should be contacted immediately. If the human remains are determined to be Native American, the coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, who will notify and appoint a Most Likely Descendent (MLD). The MLD will work with a qualified archaeologist to decide the proper treatment of the human remains and any associated funerary objects. Construction activities in the immediate vicinity should not resume until a notice to proceed is issued.

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DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY AND EFFECT FOR THE JOINER PARKWAY/ FIRST STREET PROJECT, CITY OF LINCOLN, PLACER COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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> March 2006 (Job #06-004)

INTRODUCTION

The project area is located in the City of Lincoln in southern Placer County, California and involves the development of a residential/commercial project. The property is located on the south side of First Street, west of Joiner Parkway. The project area is located in section 16, Township 12 North Range 6 East, mapped on the Lincoln USGS topographic quadrangle (Map 1).

The residential portion of the work will be receiving a CDBG grant, the applicant will participate as a consulting party to assist the federal agency in demonstrating compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA (16 U.S.C. 470f; regulations codified at 36 CFR § 800).

Melinda A. Peak, senior historian with Peak & Associates, Inc. served as principal investigator for the study, with Neal Neuenschwander completing the field survey (resumes, Appendix 1).

REGULATORY CONTEXT

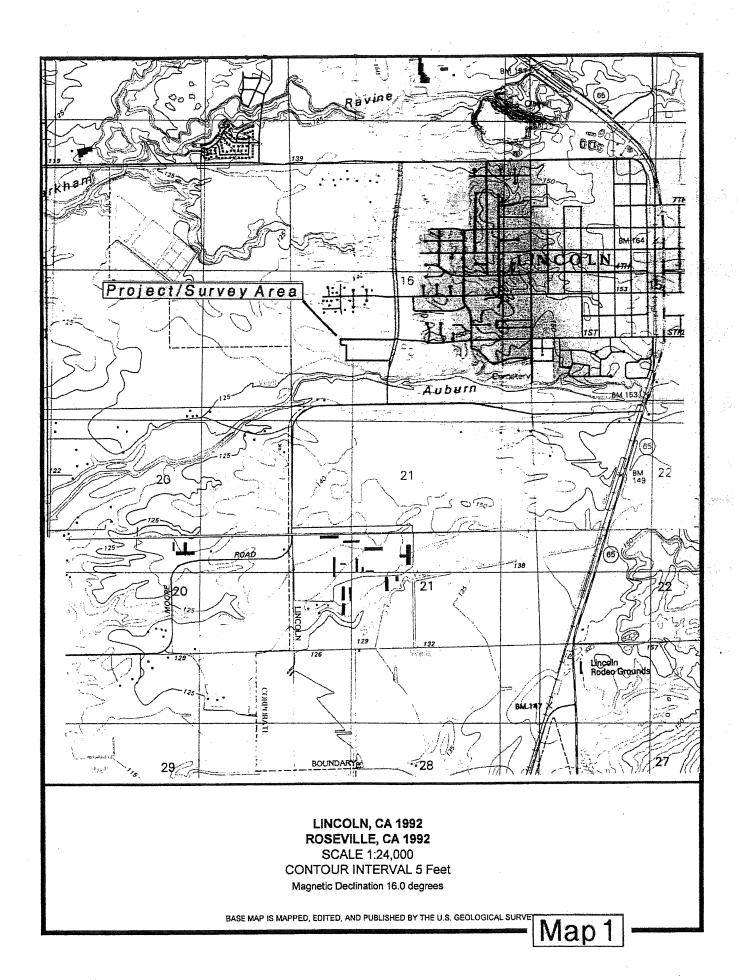
The Section 106 review process is implemented using a five step procedure: 1) identification and evaluation of historic properties; 2) assessment of the effects of the undertaking on properties that are eligible for the National Register; 3) consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and other agencies for the development of a memorandum of agreement (MOA) that addresses the treatment of historic properties; 4) receipt of Advisory Council on Historic Preservation comments on the MOA or results of consultation; and 5) the project implementation according to the conditions of the MOA.

The Section 106 compliance process may not consist of all the steps above, depending on the situation. For example, if identification and evaluation result in the documented conclusion that no properties included in or eligible for inclusion are present, the process ends with the identification and evaluation step.

FRAMEWORK FOR EVALUATION

Decisions regarding management of cultural resources hinge on determinations of their significance (36 CFR 60.2). As part of this decision-making process the National Park Service has identified components which must be considered in the evaluation process, including:

- o criteria for significance;
- historic context; and



The commercial fruit industry expanded rapidly in western Placer County in the late 1870s and early 1880s. Chinese laborers were reportedly used because they seemed to endure the malaria, while the white laborers could not or would not. In 1894, Japanese laborers began to move into the region, eventually providing virtually all of the fruit orchard labor.

J. Parker Whitney initiated the "English Colony" at Loomis in 1889, with 2,000 to 3,000 acres subdivided for colonists from England. They tried to establish an English countryside in the Placer County foothills between Loomis and Newcastle, building fine homes and establishing a country club. Malaria, combined with the financial depression of 1893 to 1897, ruined the colony. After the demise of the colony, the orchards became full bearing and very profitable, worked by Asian labor forces.

Lincoln was the site of very profitable dragline dredging for gold in the 1930s, with about 1,200 acres of land worked (Clark 1970:87).

During the late 1950s and early 1960s, the increased urbanization and expansion of suburban communities from Sacramento to the northeast along the Highway 80 corridor, led to growth of the housing market in western Placer County. Beginning in the 1980s, the lower cost of living and land have drawn high technology firms and other industries to the region, resulting in the subsequent commercial and residential development and expansion of the communities of Roseville, Rocklin and Loomis, and now Lincoln, virtually closing out the era of the large cattle ranches and orchards.

RESEARCH

A records search was conducted for the project area at the North Central Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (Appendix 2). No portion of the project area had been previously surveyed, and there are no prehistoric or historic resources in or near the project area. One historic site--a well--was recorded to the south of the project area, on the south side of Auburn Ravine.

NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

A letter was sent to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) requesting a check of the Sacred Lands files (Appendix 3). The check failed to reveal any properties listed as Sacred Lands. The NAHC did provide a list of individuals and groups to contact regarding the property. Letters were sent to Rose Enos; Jeff Murray and Nicholas Fonseca of the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians; Christopher Suehead of Todd Valley Miwok-Maidu Cultural Foundation; and Jessica Tavares of United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria. No reply has been received to date.

FIELD ASSESSMENT

Neal Neuenschwander completed a survey of the property in February 2006. The entire project area was traversed on foot, using 5 to 10 meter wide transects. Ground visibility was fair to good. Where necessary, small holes were dug by hand to examine the sediments. No prehistoric or historic resources were located within the project area.

EFFECTS OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT

As a result of the identification and evaluation efforts, an agency official may find that there are no historic properties present or there are historic properties present but the undertaking will have no effect upon them as defined in Section 800.16 (i).

If the agency official finds there are historic properties which may be affected by the undertaking, the agency official shall apply the criteria of adverse effect. "An adverse effect is found when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling or association" (Section 800.5 (a)).

There are three possible findings:

- **Finding of no historic properties affected:** There is no effect of any kind on the historic properties.
- **Finding of no adverse effect:** There could be an effect, but the effect would not be harmful to the characteristics that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register; or
- Adverse effect: There could be an effect, and that effect could diminish the integrity of such characteristics.

There were no historic properties recorded within the project area. With regard to Section 106 of the NHPA, it is recommended that agency seek concurrence from the California SHPO with a finding of "no historic properties affected" per § 800.4(d) (1).

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Placer

Peak, Melinda

03-2006

<u>Determination of Eligibility and Effect for the Joiner</u> <u>Parkway/ First Street Project, City of Lincoln, Placer</u>

County, California. Adrienne L. Graham 4724 U Street

Sacramento, CA 95817

Unpublished

Cultural Resources Survey

USGS: Lincoln 7.5', T-12-N, R-6-É, Section 16.

Approx 25-30Acres Area: Cultural Resources: none

Date report processed

07-13-2006

Processed by

Hibma

Date report received

06-29-2006

Record Search number

PLA-06-18

LINCOLN- DEA PLA-0459

Cultural Resources Inventory Moore Road Widening Placer County, California Project 2004-122 # 8228

Prepared by: ECORP Consulting 2260 Douglas Blvd., Suite 160 Roseville, CA 95661 916-782-9100

> Prepared for: John Pedri City of Lincoln 640 5th Street Lincoln, CA 95648

Keywords: Cultural Resource Inventory, Section 106, no historic properties, USGS Lincoln, CA 7.5 minute quadrangle, T12N, R6E, 10-acres

February 2005



Cultural Resources Inventory

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1.0 MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The subject of this report is a cultural resources inventory of the *Moore Road Widening* project. The *Moore Road Widening* project area is located in the southwestern portion of the City of Lincoln, Placer County, California. The subject property is situated west of State Highway 65, north of Athens Avenue and east of Nelson Lane.

ECORP Consulting, Inc. (ECORP) prepared this inventory to fulfill federal regulations within the environmental process. This report was prepared for the City of Lincoln to assist in complying with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

A literature and records search of the *California Historical Resources Information System* (North Central Information Center, California State University-Sacramento) was completed on December 13, 2004. No archaeological sites, cultural resource areas, or historic properties were recorded within the *Moore Road Widening*, nor have any such resources been identified adjacent to the project area.

ECORP employee Julia Green accomplished an archaeological reconnaissance survey of the entire project area on December 21, 2004. No cultural resources were identified within or adjacent to the project area. Given the absence of surface indications of significant cultural remains, the implementation of this project will not affect historic properties considered significant to the National Register of Historic Places.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

The 10-acre *Moore Road Widening* project is located to the southwest of the City of Lincoln, Placer County, California. After doing a search of the existing records and literature regarding prior archaeological work done in and around the proposed road widening, ECORP employee Julia Green, completed an archaeological survey of the project area on December 21, 2004. The work was performed to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), as required by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. This report is a summary of the scope and results of this inventory.

2.1 Project Locations and Description

The *Moore Road Widening* project area is west of State Highway 65, along Moore Road. Undeveloped farmland, pastureland, and a rural residences surround the subject property. The legal description of the project is: Township 12 North, and Range 6 East, portions of sections 20, and 21 on the Roseville and Lincoln, California 7.5-minute USGS quadrangles.

2.2 Regulatory Framework

This project will require the issuance of a federal permit by the Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) under the federal Clean Water Act. As a federal undertaking, the Corps must comply with Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act of 1966*. The Section

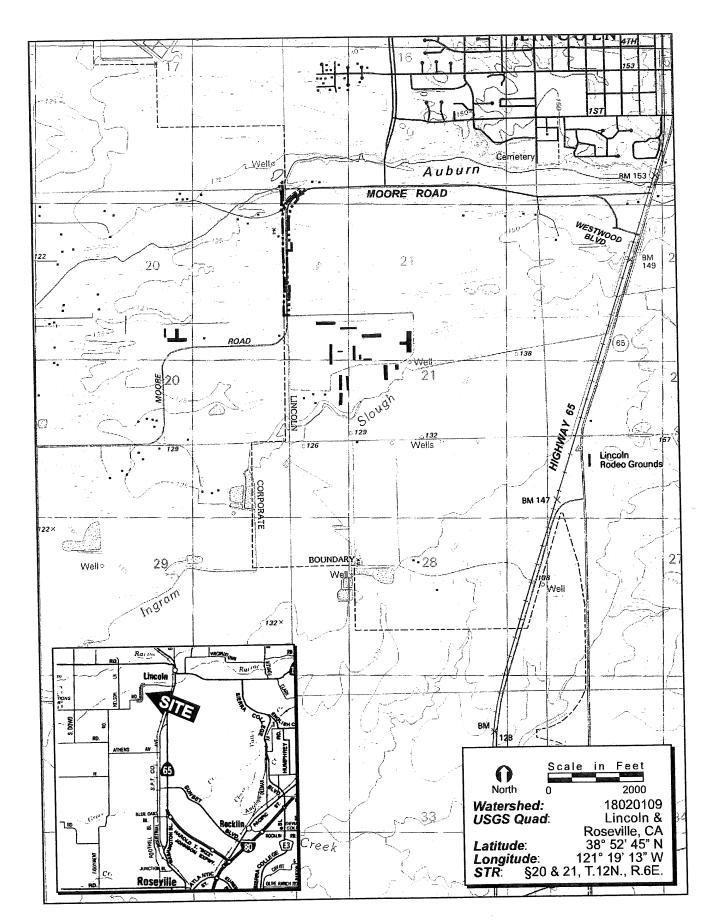


FIGURE 1. Project Site and Vicinity Map



The historic context is a statement that places the subject property within a larger pattern of historic development (Derry et al 1985; Hardesty & Little 2000). The context makes explicit the theme, time period, and geographical limits relevant to the property under consideration. The context statement should also establish the "property type" of the resource under consideration, which is used as a basis for determining whether it embodies the essential elements of a distinctive type.

In addition to meeting one of the significance criteria listed above, a property must also demonstrate a sufficient degree of integrity so that it is capable of conveying such significance (Hardesty & Little 2000). The seven elements of integrity identified by the National Register include: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (National Park Service 1991).

3.0 SETTING

3.1 Natural Setting

The *Moore Road Widening* project is located south of the Auburn Ravine, a part of the drainage system of the Sacramento River, along the eastern edge of the Great Valley of California (Norris and Webb 1976). The foothills of the Sierra Nevada Range begin about 10 miles to the east. Elevation in the project area is between 125 and 135 feet above mean sea level.

Geologically, the project area is composed of Quaternary alluvium overlying Tertiary sedimentary rock (Norris and Webb 1976). Due to the depth of the overlying alluvium, the siltstone bedrock is not exposed in the project area. According to the *Soil Survey of Placer County Western Part, California* (Rogers 1980), four soil units have been mapped for the site. These are: (141) Cometa-Fiddyment complex, 1 to 5 percent slopes, (142) Cometa-Ramona sandy loams, 1-5% slopes, and (162) Kilaga loam, (193) Xerofluvents occasionally flooded, (194) Xerofluvents frequently flooded.

Prior to its conversion to agricultural production by European settlers, the Great Valley supported a diversity of habitats made up of vast grasslands, valley oak savannahs, riparian woodlands, and marshes (Baumhoff 1978). Vegetation in the *Moore Road Widening* project area can be placed within the Valley Oak Woodland (Ritter 1988), the Valley Foothill Riparian (Grenfell 1988), and the Annual Grassland (Kie 1988) habitat zones. Today, the dominant grassland species are introduced, non-native grasses such as wild oats and barley, foxtail fescue, and red brome. Before the arrival of Europeans, native grasses most likely consisted of climax stands of perennial bunchgrasses such as purple needlegrass (*Stipa pulchra*), and others including triple-awned grasses (*Aristida sp.*), blue grasses (*Poa sp.*), and rye grasses (*Elymus sp.*) (Kie 1988; Shoenherr 1992). Trees in the area today are dominated by non-native species such as eucalyptus and a variety of hardwoods and conifers, planted ornamentally or as wind-breaks. Prehistorically, it is likely that away from riparian zones, woodlands in the area consisted almost exclusively of savannah-like stands of valley oak (*Quercus lobata*), with a sprinkling of black walnut (*Juglans nigra*) (Ritter 1988). Along drainages, the riparian

community includes cottonwoods (*Populus deltoides*), California sycamore (*Planatus racemosa*), and valley oak (*Quercus lobata*), with an understory of alder (*Alnus sp.*), box elder (*Acer negundo*), and Oregon ash (*Fraxinus latifolia*). Shrubs include California blackberry (*Rubus vitifolius*), wild grape, wild rose, blue elderberry, and willow. Rushes, sedges and grasses compose the herbaceous layer (Grenfell 1988).

Fauna in the *Moore Road Widening* project area likely includes mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), black-tailed jackrabbit, (*Lepus californicus*), rabbit (*Sylviligus*, sp.), gray squirrel (*Sciurus griseus*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*), and raccoon (*Procyon lotor*). Cattle are also present in the area (*Bos Taurus*). Avifauna includes red-tailed hawks (*Buteo jamaicensis*), prairie falcons (*Falco mexicanus*), burrowing owls (*Speotyto cunicularia*), California quail (*Callipepla californica*), mourning doves (*Zenaidura macroura*), and California (*Aphelocoma coerulescens*) jays. Rattlesnakes (*Crotalus viridus*) and various frogs (*Rana*, sp.), toads (*Bufo*, sp.), and lizards (*Sceloperus*, sp., e.g.) are also present (Shoenherr 1992).

3.2 Cultural Setting

3.2.1 Prehistoric Context

Pre-Archaic Period (10,000-8,500 B.C.) The earliest occupants of California were generally believed to be reliant for their subsistence on the hunting of big game - the Pleistocene megafauna such as mammoths and giant sloths, a strategy that kept them constantly on the move. Although tools for grinding are occasionally found on these early sites, the gathering of plant material appears to have been only a small part of their subsistence strategy. Evidence for this wide-ranging, highly nomadic occupation has been found all over the West, from sites at what are today deserts, but were then inland lakes with resource-rich marshlands, to the vast expanses of the Great Plains, to the high elevations of the Rocky Mountains. Few sites from this period have been found in California, suggesting a small, widely dispersed population. A dearth of sites at higher elevations is probably due to the climate. The final Ice Age of the Pleistocene was just ending, glaciers still existed in the Sierra Nevada, and conditions in general were much cooler and wetter than today, making the mountains an inhospitable habitat for humans. Most of the sites dating to this period have been found in the vicinity of ancient shorelines of the large, pluvial lakes that were common during this time (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984).

Early to Middle Archaic Period (8,500-4,000 B.C.) With the end of the Pleistocene, the climate began a warming and drying trend that lasted for several thousand years. The great inland lakes that had covered large areas of the Great Basin began to dry up, and the megafauna – the mainstay of Pre-Archaic Period subsistence – suffered mass extinction. People adapted to these changes by shifting their foraging emphasis away from hunting and increasing their use of plant resources, as evidenced by a marked increase in the presence of plant processing tools on archaeological sites dated to this time period. More manos and metates suggest that people had begun to rely on food based on the grinding of hard seeds and grains. This, combined with a greater reliance on local tool stone sources, too, suggests that groups also largely abandoned the wide-

ranging nomadism of the Pre-Archaic and began to concentrate their foraging efforts on smaller territories using a seasonal round, scheduled to coincide with the appearance of various resources as they became available. Though the lakes were shrinking, use of their many resources became an integral part of Early to Middle Archaic subsistence strategies. It is during this time period, too, that people began a more intensive use of the coastal regions, with their rich marine resources.

Late Archaic Period (4,000-2,000 B.C.) A major change in subsistence came in the Late Archaic Period with the discovery of a method to remove the tannins from acorns, allowing this nearly ubiquitous nut to become a staple food for the indigenous people of California. In addition to providing a rich and essentially inexhaustible source of nutrition, it allowed people to gather and store large surpluses of food to carry them through lean seasons. Concomitant with this was an increase in group size and population densities. Sedentarism increased, and sophisticated cultures developed comparable to those found in farming areas in other parts of North America. It has been suggested that agriculture never took root in the Pacific west because the richness of the natural environment provided all that the people needed to survive and a good deal more (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984). Trade also increased during this period, bringing in goods – and, presumably, ideas – from afar. One item, or idea, was probably the atlatl, or spear-thrower. Hunting of a diverse range of large and small game, fishing, and gathering of wild plant resources besides acorns remained important elements of overall subsistence strategies.

<u>Early and Middle Pacific Periods (2,000 B.C.-A.D. 500)</u> By 2,000 B.C., acorn meal had become the most important food for California Indians, much as corn was for people elsewhere. An increase in the number of archaeological sites dating to this period suggests an increase in population that was probably the result of this reliable and widely available food resource. People moved into environmental zones that had previously been used only marginally, such as the middle and high Sierras. In addition, societies began to become more complex, socially and politically.

Late Pacific Period (A.D. 500-1400) With the introduction of the bow and arrow, prehistoric weapons technology in California took a quantum leap forward at about this time. Lighter, more accurate, and with a significantly longer range, the bow and arrow changed hunting and warfare forever. Another major shift in technology at this time is the movement away from portable manos and metates and the increased use of bedrock mortars and milling stations (Moratto 1984). The increasing complexity of societies witnessed at the end of the Middle Pacific Period continues to be seen in archaeological sites throughout this period, as does the widening of trade networks, development of food storage and redistribution system, the increasing intricacy of ceremonial and funerary patterns, and more marked territoriality. In addition, elevated levels of fishing equipment and fish and shellfish remains indicate use of riverine resources. This may have been an adaptation to a warm, dry interval that set in about A.D. 1500 and would have affected hydrologic and vegetation patterns (Davy 2001).

<u>Final Pacific Period (A.D. 1400-1769)</u> Sedentarism intensified during this period, with people becoming ever more reliant on staples to support them. Societies, along with economies and political systems continued to become more complex. During this period, visits from Europeans began, culminating with the establishment of permanent settlements in A.D. 1789.

3.2.1.1 Regional Prehistory

The earliest evidence of the prehistoric inhabitants of the region surrounding the Moore Road Widening project area comes from a single, deeply buried site in the bank of Arcade Creek, north of Sacramento, containing grinding tools and large, stemmed projectile points. The points and grinding implements suggest an occupation date of some time between 6000 and 3000 B.C. (Wallace 1978). However, it was not until after about 3500 B.C., in the Late Archaic Period, that people began to move into the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys in any significant numbers (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984). This earliest permanent settlement of the Delta region of the Sacramento River is called the Windmiller Tradition, and is known primarily from burial sites containing relatively elaborate grave goods, in or near the floodplain (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984; Ragir 1972; Wallace 1978). The Windmiller Tradition reflects the amplification of cultural trends begun in the Middle Archaic, as seen in the proliferation of finished artifacts such as projectile points, shell beads and pendants, and highly polished charmstones. Stone mortars and pestles, milling stones, bone tools such as fishhooks, awls, and pins are also present. It is probable that these people subsisted on deer and other game, salmon, and hard seeds. They also were apparently the first Californians to discover the process for leaching the tannins out of acorns, thus making them edible by humans (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984). Based on linguistic evidence, it has been suggested that the Windmiller culture was ancestral to several historic tribes in the Central Valley, including the Penutian speaking Nisenan (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984; Elsasser 1978). The Windmiller Tradition lasted until about 1000 B.C. (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984).

Around 1000 B.C., subsistence strategies in the Delta region became noticeably more "focal," with a clear increase in the reliance on acorns and salmon (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984; Elsasser 1978). Culturally, this has been dubbed the Cosumnes Tradition (1700 B.C. to A.D. 500), and appears to be an outgrowth of the Windmiller Tradition (Ragir 1972). These people continued to occupy knolls or similar high spots above the floodplain of the Sacramento River and the terraces of tributaries such as the Cosumnes and American rivers, flowing out of the foothills of the Sierra Nevada's to the east. Populations increased, and villages became more numerous than before, with more milling tools, and specialized equipment for hunting and fishing. Trade appears to have increased, with burials containing larger amounts of seashell and obsidian. Burial styles, too, became more varied, with the addition of flexed interments along with the extended ones of the Windmiller period. Projectile points found embedded in the bones of excavated skeletons suggest that warfare was on the rise, possibly as a result of increased competition over available resources and trade (Beardsley 1954; Lillard, Heizer, and Fenenga 1939; Ragir 1972).

The next, and final, discrete prehistoric culture is the Hotchkiss Tradition (A.D. 500 to 1769) that persisted until the arrival of European settlers in central California (Beardsley 1954; Ragir 1972). During this period, use of acorns and salmon reached its peak, with hunting of deer. Diet was supplemented with the addition of waterfowl, hard seeds, and other resources. Large sedentary villages along the lower Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, and their tributaries and delta were common. The size and density of these settlements suggests a further increase in population from Cosumnes times. Trade goods were plentiful, and burials exhibit a marked stratification of society with wide differences in the amount and variety of grave goods. Cremation of the dead appears, along with the flexed inhumations of the previous period (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984; Ragir 1972). While ornamental or ritual artifacts, such as large, fragile projectile points and trimmed bird bone increase during this period, milling tools are rare or absent. Shell beads continue in large numbers, and there are numerous utilitarian artifacts of bones such as awls, needles, and barbed harpoon points. Polished charmsotnes are more rare, but ground stone pipes become more abundant. In addition, fired and unfired clay objects begin to appear (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984).

3.2.2 Ethnographic Context

Ethnographically, the project area is in the nuclear territory occupied by the Penutian speaking Nisenan. The territory extended from above the junction of the Feather and Sacramento rivers on the north, to a few miles south of the American River in the south. The Sacramento River bounded the territory on the west, and in the east, it extended to somewhere near Lake Tahoe. As a language, Nisenan (meaning "from among us" or "of our side") has three main dialects — Northern Hill, Southern Hill, and Valley Nisenan, with three or four subdialects (Beals 1933; Kroeber 1976; Placer County 1992; Shipley 1978). The Valley Nisenan lived primarily in large villages with populations of several hundred each, along the Sacramento River. Between there and the foothills, the grassy plains were largely unsettled, used mainly as a foraging ground by both valley and hill groups (Placer County 1992). Individual and extended families "owned" hunting and gathering grounds, and trespassing was discouraged (Kroeber 1976; Wilson and Towne 1978). Residence was generally patrilocal, but couples actually had a choice in the matter (Wilson and Towne 1978).

Politically, the Nisenan were divided into "tribelets," made up a primary village and a series of outlying hamlets, presided over by a more-or-less hereditary chief (Kroeber 1976; Wilson and Towne 1978). Villages typically included family dwellings, acorn granaries, a sweathouse, and a dance house, owned by the chief. The chief had no authority on his or her own (females could become chief, if no competent male relative could be found). Authority came from the support of the shaman and the villagers, but with this the word of the chief become virtually the law. Pushune (also Pusune), a dominant village located at the mouth of the American River, was most likely the major village in the region of the *Moore Road Widening* project area (Wilson and Towne 1978).

Subsistence activities centered around the gathering of acorns (tan bark oak and black oak were preferred), seeds, and other plant resources, the hunting of animals such as deer and rabbits, and fishing. Large predators such as mountain lions and wildcats were

hunted for their skins, as well as their meat, and bears were hunted ceremonially. Although acorns were the staple of the Nisenan diet, they also harvested roots like wild onion and "Indian potato," which was eaten raw, steamed, baked, or dried and processed into flour cakes to be stored for winter use (Wilson and Towne 1978). Wild garlic was used as soap/shampoo, and wild carrots were used medicinally (Littlejohn 1928). Seeds from grasses were parched, steamed dried, or ground and made into a mush. Berries, too, were collected, as were other native fruits and nuts. Game was prepared by roasting, baking, or drying. In addition, salt was obtained from a spring near Rocklin (Wilson and Towne 1978).

Hunting of deer often took the form of communal drives, involving several villages, with killing done by the best marksmen from each village. Snares, deadfalls, and decoys were used, too. Fish were caught by a variety of methods including use of hooks, harpoons, nets, weirs, traps, poisoning, and the hands (Wilson and Towne 1978).

Trade was important with goods traveling from the coast and valleys up into the Sierra Nevada, and vice versa. Items like shell beads, salmon, salt, and digger pine nuts went up, and things such as bows and arrows, deerskins, and sugar pine nuts came down. In addition, obsidian was traded in from the north (Wilson and Towne 1978).

The Spanish moved into the Central Valley around 1769, and by 1776, the Miwok territory bordering the Nisenan on the south had been explored by José Canizares. In 1808, Gabriel Moraga crossed Nisenan territory in 1813; a major battle was fought between the Miwok and the Spaniards near the mouth of the Cosumnes River. Though the Nisenan appear to have escaped being removed to missions by the Spanish, they were not spared the ravages of European-spread disease. In 1833, an epidemic – probably malaria – raged through the Sacramento Valley, killing an estimated 75% of the native population. When John Sutter erected his fort at the future site of Sacramento, he had no problem getting the few Nisenan survivors to settle nearby. The discovery of gold in 1848, near the Nisenan village of Colluma (also Coloma), drew thousands of miners into the area, and led to widespread killing and the virtual destruction of traditional Nisenan culture. By the Great Depression, no Nisenan remained who could remember the days before the arrival of the Whites (Wilson and Towne 1978).

3.2.3 Historic Context

Although the Spanish had made forays into the Central Valley since about 1769, it was not until 1808 that Capitán Gabriel Moraga explored, and named, the Sacramento area (Lawson 2001). Other than fighting with the Indians, as in 1813 when Luis A. Arguello fought a major battle with the Miwok near the mouth of the American River, the Spanish took little interest in the area (Wilson and Towne, 1978). In 1827, American trapper Jedidiah Smith traveled up the Sacramento River and into the San Joaquin Valley to meet other trappers of his company he had left encamped there, but no permanent settlements were established (Peak & Associates 1997).

Then, in August of 1839, a European immigrant, John A. Sutter, arrived at the confluence of the American and Sacramento rivers, armed with expectations of a land grant from the Mexican government, and dreams of an agricultural empire. He and his party erected a fort. Originally called New Helvetia, it later came to be known as Sutter's Fort. In 1841, Sutter received his land grant - some 97 square miles – and proceeded to set up fisheries, a flourmill, and a lumber mill. The fort attracted other businesses, and after gold was discovered in a flume at Sutter's lumber mill near the Nisenan village of Culloma, a store established on the Sacramento River waterfront by Samuel Brannan soon became the heart of the new settlement of Sacramento. Sutter's son John, Jr. laid out the town himself, in 1849. By 1850, the population of Sacramento had grown to about 9000 (History 2001; Lawson 2001).

During the Gold Rush, numerous claims were worked along the American River, east of the project area. The *Moore Road Widening* project area, however, was not directly impacted by the Gold Rush. Mining impacted Auburn Ravine, which is located north of the project area. To the east, near the modern town of Auburn, the Auburn Ravine was mined for its placer gold deposits. The area around what is today Lincoln and Roseville played more of a supporting role for the mining activities taking place in the nearby foothills. Agriculture – ranching and farming – was historically the primary activity in the area.

The town of Lincoln was settled in 1851 and officially incorporated in 1890 (City of Lincoln 2003). The town is named for Charles Lincoln Wilson. Wilson is credited with bringing the California Central Railroad to the community, which served as a primary catalyst for the area's economic growth. The Railroad arrived in Lincoln on October 31, 1861, with service to Sacramento costing \$3.00. Soon businesses established themselves in town, the first being Logan Saloon (Logan 1990).

Coal was mined about eight miles to the north in Lincoln, from 1873 to its abrupt end in 1883. The manufacture of terra cotta ware, ironstone sewer pipe, vases, urns, chimney pots, and other items took place in Lincoln following the discovery of a large deposit of kaolin clay (Logan 1990). Today, the area is fast becoming a true suburb of Sacramento, with all that this implies.

The site of the present study area lies approximately one mile from the town center, and has been used primarily for agricultural production since it was first settled. Located approximately one mile to the west of the *Moore Road Widening* is the former site of Gray's Hotel, built in 1853. As one of western Placer County's first hotels, Gray's was situated on Auburn Ravine, approximately one mile from Lincoln. William H. Gray and Otis Brown originally owned it. William Hardy bought the business in 1855 and it soon became known as Hardy's Hotel. The hotel served as the first polling place in the Lincoln area (Logan 1990).

The population and economic vitality of Lincoln declined somewhat following the closing of the railroad terminus in 1866. The town managed to retain its position as a center for shipping for agricultural goods and other commercial products. Chief among

commercial goods shipped by rail out of the area were terra cotta clay products produced by the Gladding-McBean Company.

Agricultural pursuits in the Lincoln area during its early years focused on grain and livestock production. The first crop of wheat produced in Placer County came from the farms of Joseph Walkup and Samuel B. Wyman who farmed land east of Lincoln. Fruit orchards and vineyards rounded out the local products, with rice production gaining popularity after 1900 (Lardner & Brock 1924).

The 1855 GLO Plat map shows the *Sacramento & Virginia Road* passing east west through the northern-half of section 20 and 21, paralleling Auburn Ravine (running approximately perpendicular to the road widening). Based on information gathered from *Lincoln: According to History* (Logan 1990), the road may have been erroneously labeled on the GLO map, and most likely was the *Sacramento – Ophir Road*. Just over a mile to the east of the site, the actual *Sacramento – Virginia Road* passed through section 22 in route to Lincoln.

The central themes relevant to the study of historic structures post-dating 1900 in western Placer County are *agricultural development* and *transportation*. These two interrelated themes encompass a wide range of activities related to the production and distribution of agricultural products.

4.0 RESEARCH ORIENTATION

Due to the fact that the project area lies within the ethnographic territory of the Valley Nisenan, the possibility exists for encountering prehistoric archaeological remains. Research issues for prehistoric archaeological sites in the Sacramento Valley are primarily concerned with four domains of inquiry: technological organization, subsistence systems, settlement patterns, and cultural chronology. Furthermore, previously documented resources in the local vicinity are representative of four primary historic themes: settlement, railroad development, transportation, and agriculture.

Relevant questions related to prehistoric technological organization include: *Can technological change be correlated with environmental factors or significant cultural developments? Can land use patterns and aspects of social organization be attributed to the organization of technology in the study area?* Data sources for this research domain includes lithic source characterization and functional / technological analysis of stone tools and debitage, and analysis of tool breakage morphology.

Inquiries regarding the subsistence systems used by the native inhabitants of the area should seek to answer the following questions: *Are subsistence strategies narrowly focused on a few resources, or are they broad-based? Do subsistence strategies change through time? Can changes in the natural or cultural environment account for change?* Data categories necessary to address these questions include faunal remains, protein and blood residue analysis, artifact use-wear analysis, and landscape-site associations.

The study of prehistoric settlement patterns in the Sacramento Valley can be addressed through attempting to answer the following question: *Over time, do Central Valley land use patterns indicate an increasing reliance on specific resources, environments, or strategies (i.e. intensification)?* Data categories for this line of inquiry include obsidian hydration measurements, the distribution of diagnostic artifacts across the landscape, and site-landscape associations.

The issue of cultural chronology in the Sacramento Valley can be addressed by locating materials such as artifacts that are amenable to dating and identifying assemblages in the archaeological record that reflect temporal differences. Data categories for this research domain include obsidian hydration measurements, radiocarbon dating, diagnostic artifacts, and time-sensitive technologies.

The early historic settlement of the Sacramento Valley is a valid research domain that may be addressed by posing the following questions: *To what extent, if at all, was the area of potential effects used by 19th century settlers? What types of activities were they engaged in?* Useful data categories to investigate this include artifact scatters, structural remains, and town sites.

The arrival of the railroad in the City of Lincoln and the construction of the Transcontinental Railroad a short distance to the south and east marked pivotal developments in the economy of Placer County. Research into the history of the railroad in the area should focus on economic effects, technological and engineering feats achieved in the construction, as well as the lives of the individuals who constructed it. Data categories for these research directions include buildings; structures and farms associated with the early rail lines, as well as labor camps and associated trash scatters.

Prior to the construction of the Transcontinental Railroad and the short line that ran to Sacramento, people and products moving in and out of the Lincoln area did so on foot, on horseback or by horse-drawn wagon. The main arteries running in and out of Lincoln in the Mid-19th Century included the Sacramento — Ophir and the Sacramento — Virginia town Roads Research on this early infrastructure should focus on the role of early wagon roads in the development of Placer County as well as the utility of them during the boom years of the Gold Rush. Data categories for this research domain include the roads themselves, as well as related structures and way stations.

The early growth of agriculture in the Sacramento Valley is an important research domain for understanding the economic development of the California economy. Research should focus on developments in the methods and technology used in farming and ranching prior to the 20th Century. Data categories useful for addressing this domain include infrastructure such as ditches, canals, machinery, and agriculture-related structures.

5.0 METHODS

5.1 Archival Research

A literature and records search of the *California Historical Resources Information System* (North Central Information Center, California State University-Sacramento) was completed December 13, 2004. No archaeological sites, cultural resource areas, or historic properties are currently recorded within the *Moore Road Widening*, nor have any such resources been identified adjacent to the project area.

5.2 Field Survey

A systematic archaeological survey, designed to identify historic and prehistoric sites and artifacts within the *Moore Road Widening* project area, was carried out by ECORP employee Julia Green on December 21, 2004 (Figure 2. APE and Coverage Map). The survey was designed to identify historic and prehistoric sites, artifacts, and features within the APE (Area of Potential Effects). Survey transects were spaced up to 10 meters apart over the entire project area. The survey was conducted to the standards set by the Secretary of the Interior (Guidelines 1990; National Park Service 1983).

6.0 RESULTS

6.1 Archival Research Results

A records search for the *Moore Road Widening* project area was undertaken at the North Central Information Center at California State University, Sacramento (Appendix A). The records show that three previous archaeological surveys were conducted adjacent to the project area: *An Archaeological survey for the proposed Lincoln Bypass (alternatives C & D) of State Route 65 in Placer County, CA by FAR Western Anthropologiacal Research Group, October 1990; Cultural Resources Study for the Three – D Enterprises Annexation EIR by Cultural Resources Unlimited, October 1991; and Finding of Effect for the Proposed Route 65 Modification Study near Lincoln, Placer County, Ca, Caltrans, November 1994.* Furthermore, the records search did not reveal the presence of any historic or prehistoric sites within or adjacent to the project area.

In addition to the official records and maps for archaeological sites and surveys in Placer County, the following historic references were also reviewed: *The National Register of Historic Places- Listed properties* (National Park Service 2004); *California Historical Landmarks* (Office of Historic Preservation 2004); *California Points of Historical Interest* (1992 and updates); *Gold Districts of California* (1979); *California Gold Camps* (Gustav 1975); *California Place Names* (Gudde 1969); *Survey of Surveys (Historic and Architectural Resources)* (1989); *Directory of Properties in the Historical Resources Inventory* (1999); *Caltrans Local Bridge Survey* (1987); and *Historic Spots in California* (Hoover et al 1990).

6.2 Field Survey Results

On December 21, 2004, ECORP employee Julia Green (Appendix B- Resumes) conducted a systematic archaeological survey with transects spaced 10 meters apart on the entire project area (Figure 2. APE and coverage map). The survey was designed to identify historic and prehistoric resources within the project area. The survey was conducted to the standards set by the Secretary of the Interior (Guidelines 1990; National Parks Service 1983). No cultural resources were encountered during the above referenced archaeological survey.

The vast majority of the project area has been used as grazing ground for cattle. Grass grows on most of the project area. Nevertheless, with bare patches of land, rodent back dirt piles, and periodic surface scrapes distributed over the entire project area, it was possible to gain an appreciation of the potential for the project area to yield potentially significant cultural resources.

6.4 Native American Consultation Results

We have consulted with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) concerning potential areas of Native American concerns regarding the Moore Road Widening project area. We have mailed letters to extend necessary consideration to all Native Americans on the contact list provided by NAHC on the proposed undertaking. We did receive a letter from the United Auburn Indian Community expressing that a survey be conducted. They have also requested that if resources are recorded within or within a mile radius of the project they would like a copy of the cultural resources report. All information sent and received is included in the record of consultation (within Appendix A).

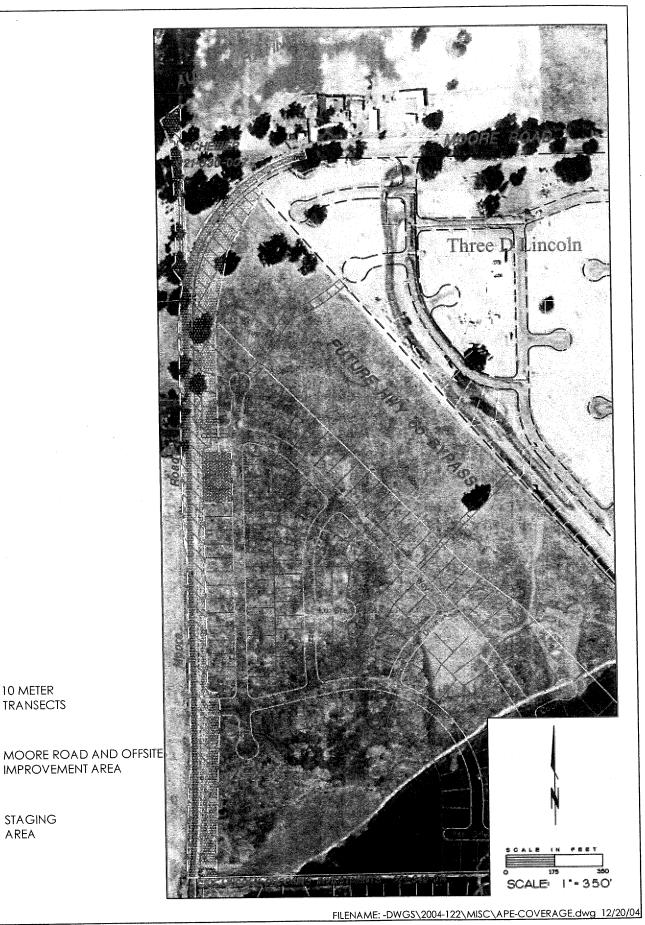
6.5 Evaluation

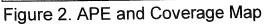
No resources were located during the survey. Therefore, no evaluations of resources were necessary.

7.0 CONSIDERATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Recommendations

While no sites or isolates have been identified within the *Moore Road Widening* project area, this does not preclude the possibility of a buried habitation or special activity site within the project area, particularly the portion of the project area that lies south of the Auburn Ravine. In the Sacramento Valley, prehistoric sites are often located near rivers and creeks. It is known that the Nisenan people used the tributaries of the Sacramento River, such as Auburn Ravine and associated wetlands, to gather various raw materials and food items.





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10 METER TRANSECTS

STAGING AREA

Therefore, it is recommended that should any previously unidentified prehistoric or historic archaeological site be encountered during the course of project activities, all work in that area shall halt, and a qualified professional archaeologist shall be notified immediately so that the resource value may be assessed as soon as possible.

7.2 Human Remains

Section 106 protects Native American burials, skeletal remains and grave goods. If human remains are encountered, work should halt in that vicinity and the County coroner should be notified immediately. At the same time, an archaeologist should be contacted to evaluate the situation. If the remains are of Native American origin, the coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission within 24 hours.

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Negative Archaeological Survey Report for the Nelson Lane Bridge Replacement Project (Bridge No. 19C0082), near Lincoln, Placer County, California

Federal Project No. BRLO 5089(017) E.A. 03-20684L-N

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Approved By:	Office of Local Assistance Caltrans, District 3	Date:
USGS 7.5' Lincoln, 0.77 linear mile	CA quadrangle	
April 2012		

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Negative Archaeological Survey Report

Nelson Lane Bridge Replacement Project

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The City of Lincoln proposes to replace the Nelson Lane Bridge (Local Agency Bridge No. 19C0082), located approximately one mile west of the City of Lincoln, in Placer County, California. The purpose of the archaeological survey was to support the preparation of an Historic Property Survey Report (HPSR) and to identify any archaeological resources that could be affected by the project. The survey area was defined as the archaeological Area of Potential Effects (APE) and included the areas where ground disturbance would occur as a result of bridge replacement and associated roadway improvements.

The field survey of the APE failed to identify archaeological resources. The APE was observed to contain one historic-era bridge (19C0082), which was previously evaluated by Caltrans as not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. ECORP also noted two non-archaeological resources, both roadside features, which are exempt from evaluation under Attachment 4 of the *Programmatic Agreement among the Federal Highway Administration, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the California State Historic Preservation Officer, and the California Department of Transportation regarding compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as it pertains to the administration of the Federal-Aid Highway Program in California (Programmatic Agreement).*

It is Caltrans' policy to avoid cultural resources whenever possible. Further investigations may be needed if the sites(s) cannot be avoided by the project. If buried cultural materials are encountered during construction, it is Caltrans' policy that work in the immediate vicinity of the find halt until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the find. Additional survey will be required if the project changes to include areas not previously surveyed.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

ECORP conducted an archaeological survey for the Nelson Lane Bridge Replacement project on 4 January 2012 in Placer County, California. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) includes a 0.77-mile long corridor along Nelson Lane between the intersection with Nicolaus Road and the State Route 65 Lincoln bypass.

The inventory was led and supervised by Principal Investigator Lisa Westwood, RPA, who has an M.A. and B.A. in Anthropology and nearly 18 years of professional experience. The survey was carried out on 4 January 2012 by Stephen Pappas, who has a B.A. in Anthropology and has over seven years of archaeological and cultural resource management experience in California.

2.0 HIGHWAY PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Nelson Lane Bridge Replacement project is situated within Caltrans District 3, in unincorporated Placer County, California. The Federal Project number for this project is BRLO 5089(017) and the Expenditure Authorization (EA) is 03-20684L-N. The proposed project is a federal undertaking subject to 36 CFR Part 800, implementing regulations for Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and conducted under the guidelines of the Programmatic Agreement among the Federal Highway Administration, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the California State Historic Preservation Officer, and the California Department of Transportation Regarding Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (January 1, 2004) (PA). The PA is the FHWA's procedure for taking into account the effects of the Federal Aid Transportation Program on historic properties in California and meeting compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (36 CFR 800). In addition, the project is subject to state historic preservation laws and regulations set forth in the California Environmental Quality Act (PRC§21000 et seq.).

This report also addresses requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), under authority delegated to Caltrans by FHWA in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Federal Highway Administration and the California Department of Transportation Concerning the State of California's Participation in the Surface Transportation Project Delivery Pilot Program, which became effective on July 1, 2007 and applies to the Project. The project is being carried out by the City of Lincoln in cooperation with Caltrans.

The APE is located approximately one mile west of the City of Lincoln (Figure 1). The City of Lincoln is located in Placer County on the eastern edge of the Sacramento Valley floor at the base of the Sierra Nevada foothills. Primary access to the City is via State Route 65 (SR 65) which runs directly through the City and connects to Interstate 80 (I-80) to the south. The City is generally bounded by Wise Road to the north, Sierra College Boulevard to the east, Athens Avenue to the south, and Airport Road to the west (City of Lincoln, 2008; Cardno ENTRIX 2012).

The APE extends south along Nelson Lane from its intersection with Nicolaus Road to the intersection with the proposed State Route 65 Lincoln bypass (Figure 2). The APE is located in Sections 17 and 18 of Township 12 North, and Range 6 East of the Mount Diablo Base and

Meridian (MDBM) of the "Lincoln, California" 7.5-minute quadrangle (U.S. Department of the Interior, Geological Survey 1992).

The Nelson Lane Bridge (19C0082) is situated 0.25 mile south of Nicolaus Road, and carries Nelson Lane over Markham Ravine. The existing steel girder bridge was built in 1940 and is considered functionally obsolete. It measures 13.1 meters long by 6.9 m wide and sits upon reinforced concrete seat abutments with wings. According to the 2009 Bridge Inspection Report, the bridge exhibits soffit spalls in the right overhang and cracks in the grout pads under the girders. The Caltrans Local Agency Bridge Inventory lists it as a Category 5 bridge, or not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

The City of Lincoln (City) is proposing to replace the functionally obsolete narrow two-lane bridge on Nelson Lane (currently without shoulders) with two (2), two-lane bridges to accommodate projected traffic demands and to meet safety standards (Proposed Project). Upon the opening of the State Route 65 Lincoln Bypass (SR 65 Bypass), Nelson Lane will become a major urban arterial connecting the SR 65 Bypass to the Lincoln Regional Airport and the westerly portion of the City of Lincoln thereby creating a regionally significant route. The dramatically increased traffic demands and circulation patterns necessitate the construction of a four-lane facility with turning lanes to safely accommodate increased traffic (Cardno ENTRIX, 2012). Right-of-way will be acquired as part of this project, and has been incorporated into the APE.

The Project includes the following components: bridge replacement; raising the roadway and bridge profile; construction of new two-lane northbound lanes; reconstruction of the existing roadway to accommodate a new two-lane southbound roadway; bifurcation of the roadway and median construction; construction of turning lanes at Rockwell Lane; and accompanying utility relocation and right-of-way acquisition. Due to the opening of the SR 65 Bypass and the anticipated diversion of 14,000 vehicles per day onto Nelson Lane, the Proposed Project is of critical urgency. Construction of the Proposed Project is desired to commence in April 2013. Typical project duration for a project of this nature is two seasons, which would result in the Proposed Project being completed in Fall 2014. The roadway must remain open to traffic during construction, and given the safety concerns of heavy traffic impacts on the existing narrow roadway and very narrow bridge, the project will be considered for single-season construction by means of accelerated bridge construction (ABC) techniques (Cardno ENTRIX, 2012). A more detailed description of project details is provided in the official project description by Cardno ENTRIX (2012).

Because the proposed project will require surface grading and subsurface excavation work, there is a potential to affect archaeological historic properties.

2.1 Area of Potential Effects

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the project was established in consultation with Gail St. John (PQS/PI Architectural History) and approved by Erin Dwyer (PQS/PI Prehistoric Archaeology) and Harminder Basi (Local Assistance Project Engineer) on 7 March 2012 (see APE Map in Exhibits to the HPSR).

The entire APE is the Area of Direct Impact, which was surveyed for archaeology (see Figure 3 in Section 8). Because there will be no impacts to architectural resources, Caltrans did not require a separate architectural APE.

The horizontal APE measures approximately 4,000 feet long, between Nicolaus Road on the north and the new Highway 65 bypass on the south (see APE Map in Exhibits to the HPSR). The width of the horizontal APE jogs east to west along the alignment in order to avoid unnecessary impacts to habitat and biological resources and measures between 125 feet and 350 feet wide. The vertical APE will not exceed 2.5 feet below surface for road construction activities, and no more than 10 below surface to support bridge footings and utility pole relocation.

3.0 SOURCES CONSULTED

3.1 Summary of Methods and Results

The record search was completed by Stephen Pappas of ECORP at the North Central Information Center (NCIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System at California State University-Sacramento on 3 January 2012 (NCIC Search #PLA-12-01). The purpose of the records search was to determine the extent of previous surveys within a 1.0-mile radius of the proposed project area, and whether previously documented prehistoric or historic archaeological sites, architectural resources, or previously-documented traditional cultural properties exist within this area.

Records and files examined during the records search produced the following results for properties inside or immediately adjacent to the APE:

- Historic Property Data File for Placer County (Office of Historic Preservation 2011a):
- The National Register of Historic Places Listed properties (National Park Service 2011):
- National Register of Historic Places Determined Eligible Properties (2000): None
- Index of National Register Resources (n.d.): None
- California Inventory of Historic Resources (1976): None
- Section 106 Determinations of Eligibility (n.d): None
- OHP Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility (n.d.): None
- Rock Art Sites of California (April 1988): None
- California Historical Landmarks (Office of Historic Preservation 1996, 2011b): None
- California Points of Historical Interest (Office of Historic Preservation 1992): None
- Gold Districts of California (Clark 2005): None
- 1500 California Place Names (Bright 1998): None
- Caltrans Local Bridge Survey Caltrans 2011a): None
- Caltrans State Bridge Survey (Caltrans 2011b): None
- Historic Spots in California (Kyle 2002): None
- Handbook of North American Indians (Riddell 1978): None
- California Historical Resources Commission Agendas: None

No historic landmarks, historic markers, or properties listed in the California Register of

Historical Resources were identified in the APE.

Other references examined include a property search with the historic GLO land patent records (BLM 2011), aerial photographs taken in 1952, 1961, 1984, 1987, 1993, and 2006, and past topographic maps including the GLO 1907 (surveyed 1855) Plat map for Township 12 North, Range 6 East, USGS California, Sacramento Sheet (1892) and the Lincoln, CA quadrangle (1910; 1953; 1953, Photorevised 1973; 1953, photorevised 1981; and 1992) maps.

Historic GLO land patent records on file with the BLM's General Land Office (BLM 2011) revealed that on 4 September 1841, the State of California received a patent (federal deed) for 8,105.71 acres of land. This grant includes the northern half of the APE property located in Sections 17 and 18 of Township 12 North, Range 6 East of the Mount Diablo Base and Meridian. On 1 July 1862, the Central Pacific Railroad Company received a patent (railroad grant) for 45,430.11 acres of land that was granted to railroad to help finance railroad construction. This grant includes the southeastern portion of the APE located in the southwest quarter of Section 17.

The review of historical aerial photographs and historical maps of the APE provide information on the past land uses of the property.

- The 1907 (surveyed in 1855) GLO Plat map for Township 12 North, Range 6 East has a "slough" labeled along the northern edge of Section 17 with an arrow pointing down towards Section 18. Along the northern quarter-section line between Sections 17 and 18, a field is indicated in the location of the current ravine. An east/west line just south of the field is labeled "Dry Run", most likely indicating a dry ravine.
- The 1892 California, Sacramento Sheet (125,000 scale) shows Markham Ravine running east/west through the APE. The map also depicted an east/west road directly north of the ravine, which appears to be the current Nicolaus Road.
- The 1910 California (Placer County) Lincoln Quadrangle (1:31,680 scale) map has Markham Ravine labeled and running through the northern portion of the APE. A dot indicating a structure appears just south of the ravine in the northeastern quarter of Section 18, directly west of the APE.
- Aerial photographs taken on 8 July 1952 show a north/south road running along the APE. Surrounding lands appear to consist of unmodified grass lands. Several small waterways and drainages are surrounding the APE, with trees located around the northern portion of the APE. No structures were visible in the vicinity of the APE.
- The 1953 Lincoln, California (1:62,500 scale) map shows Markham Ravine running east/west through the northern portion of the APE. The map also depicted an east/west road directly north of the ravine, which appears to be the current Nicolaus Road. There is no road in the location of the present-day Nelson Lane.
- The 1953 Lincoln, California (1:24,000 scale) map shows Markham Ravine running east/west through the northern portion of the APE. The map also depicted an east/west

road directly north of the ravine, which appears to be the present-day Nicolaus Road and a north/south road, which appears to be Nelson Lane.

- Aerial photographs taken on 17 July 1961 show the APE the same as previous aerial photographs with the addition of a dirt road running along the southern side of Markham Ravine. The photographs also show the introduction of row crop agriculture in the fields southeast of the APE.
- The 1953 photorevised 1973 Lincoln, California (1:24,000 scale) map shows the same environmental features as previous maps, but has the addition of two east/west roads and four structures located adjacent to, and west of, the APE.
- The 1953 photorevised 1981 Lincoln, California (1:24,000 scale) map shows the same environmental features as previous maps, but shows Nicolaus Road as being a highway (red/white striped) and the addition of a fifth house directly west of the APE.
- Aerial photographs taken in 1984, 1987, 1993, and 2006 all show the APE and surrounding lands in its current state.
- The 1992 Lincoln, California (1:24,000 scale) map shows the same environmental features as previous maps, but no longer indicates Nicolaus Road as a highway or major roadway. In addition, the southern east/west road that appeared on the 1981 and 1973 maps is no longer present.

In summary, Nelson Lane was constructed sometime between 1892 and 1952, while Nicolaus Road was constructed prior to 1892 and appears to have served as a major roadway to lands west of the City of Lincoln. Between 1952 and 1961, row crops were introduced to the areas directly east of Nelson Lane, while rural residences were constructed sometime between 1961 and 1973 northwest of the APE.

Twenty previous cultural resource investigations have been conducted within 1 mile of the APE, covering approximately 70 percent of the total area surrounding the property within the record search radius (Table 1). The previous studies were conducted between 1981 and 2007 and vary in size from less than one acre to 12,000 acres. In August and September 1990, Far Western Anthropological Research Group surveyed the current APE for the Highway 65 Bypass project. In August and September 1998, the eastern side of Nelson Lane was surveyed by Jones and Stokes for the City of Lincoln wastewater treatment plant expansion project. Although the APE has been previously surveyed for cultural resources, the surveys were conducted between 14 and 22 years ago, under obsolete protocols and prior to the implementation of the Caltrans Programmatic Agreement, and are no longer considered current.

Table 1 – Previous Studies Within 1 Mile of the APE

Report Number	Author(s)	Report Title	Year	Area Covered	Includes Current APE?
15	Dougherty, John	Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Lincoln Municipal Airport, Placer County, California	1981	Not stated	Adjacent
90	Clark, Matthew R.	An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Joiner Ranch Project Site in Lincoln, Placer County, California	1983	280 Acres	No
344	Peak & Associates	Cultural Resource Survey for the Lincoln Airpark Project, Placer County, California	1982	636 Acres	Adjacent
1989	Jensen & Associates	Archaeological Inventory Survey for a Proposed New Elementary School, City of Lincoln, Placer County, California	1990	120 Acres	No
2812	Derr, Eleanor H.	Cultural Resources Evaluation: Three-D Enterprises Annexation, Placer County, California	1999	104 Acres	No
4042	Cultural Resources Unlimited	A Cultural Resources Study for the Three- D Enterprises Annexation EIR, Placer County, California	1991	104 Acres	No
4045	Childress, Mitchell R.	Cultural Resources Assessment, Foskett Ranch Tract, Placer County, California	1999	293 Acres	No
4051	California Department of Transportation	Finding of Effect for the Proposed Route 65 Modification Study near Lincoln, Placer County, California	1994	N/A	No
4052	Far Western Anthropological Group, Inc.	Historic Property Survey Report of the Proposed Lincoln Bypass of State Route 65 in Placer County, California	1991	3,440 Acres	Yes
4056	Derr, Eleanor H.	Cultural Resource Studies-City of Lincoln Waste Water Treatment Plant Project	1997	600 Acres	Adjacent
4057	Ashkar, Sharika and Dana McGowan	Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the City of Lincoln Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansion, Placer County, California	1999	1,100 Acres	Yes (eastern side only)
4060	Lindstrom, Susan	A Cultural Resource Evaluation of the Sphere of the City of Lincoln, Placer County, to Include the Ferrari Ranch/Southeast Lincoln Project and the Lincoln Crossing Project	1989	12,000 Acres	No
6587	Peak, Melinda A.	Determination of Eligibility and Effect for the Fullerton Ranch Project, City of Lincoln, Placer County, California	2004	Not stated	No
6589	ECORP Consulting, Inc	Cultural Resources Assessment, Coleman Property, Placer County, California	2004	86 Acres	No

Report Number	Author(s)	Report Title	Year	Area Covered	Includes Current APE?
6590	Peak & Associates, Inc.	Cultural Resource Assessment of the JBL Property, City of Lincoln, Placer County, California	2003	454 Acres	No
6855	Steckling, Monica	Cultural Resources Survey Report, Markham Ravine Corridor Enhancement Project, City of Lincoln, California	2006	200 Acres	No
7840	Fernandez, Trish	Historic Property Survey Report and Archaeological Survey Report and Late Discovery Plan And Finding of Effect for the Markham Ravine Bridge Replacement, City of Lincoln, California	2006	1 Acre?	No
8228	ECORP Consulting, Inc.	Cultural Resources Inventory, Moore Road Widening, Placer County, California	2005	10 Acres	No
8833	ECORP Consulting, Inc.	Cultural Resources Survey Report, Sorrento 113, Placer County, California	2006	113 Acres	No
8962	Vaughan, Trudy	Archaeological Reconnaissance for the Lincoln Regional Airport Updated Airport Master Plan, Lincoln, Placer County, California	2007	775 Acres	Adjacent

As a result of the previous studies within the record search radius, eight resources have been previously recorded (Table 2).

Table 2 - Previously Recorded Resources within 1 mile of the APE										
Site Number CA-PLA-	P-31-	Recorder and Year	Age/ Period	Site Description	Within Current APE?					
N/A	55	Russo 1987	Prehistoric	Bowl mortar rim fragment	No.					
N/A	56	Russo 1988	Prehistoric	Bowl mortar rim fragment	No					
N/A	57	Russo 1988	Prehistoric	Cobble mano	No					
N/A	58	Russo 1988	Prehistoric	Cobble metate	No					
N/A	59	Russo 1988	Historic	Ranch complex	No					
N/A	1701	Derr, McIvers 1997	Historic	Windmill base	No					
1337	1704	Ashkar 1998; Vaughan 2007	Historic	WWII Air Force structures	No					

Site Number CA-PLA-	P-31-	Recorder and Year	Age/ Period	Site Description	Within Current APE?
N/A	N/A	N/A	Historic	Bridge 19C0082, carrying Nelson Lane over Markham Ravine	Yes

Of the previously recorded resources within the records search radius, only one was found to be within the APE: Bridge 19C0082. This bridge, which is proposed for replacement as part of the current project, was inventoried and evaluated by Caltrans (no DPR form is on file with the NCIC). According to the December 2011 Caltrans Local Bridge Inventory, Bridge 19C0082 was built in 1940 and is classified as a Category 5 bridge, "not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places."

3.2 Summary of Others Who Were Consulted

ECORP contacted the Placer County Historical Society on December 27, 2011 to request information on any historical resources located in or near the Project. As of the date of this report, no response has been received.

ECORP contacted the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) by letter on December 27, 2011 to request a search of the Sacred Land File for the APE. On January 4, 2012, the NAHC replied by letter to indicate that a search of the Sacred Lands File failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the project vicinity. The NAHC provided a list of 11 individuals and organizations that may be able to provide additional information.

3.3 Summary of Native American Consultation

ECORP contacted all persons or organizations on the NAHC list by letter on January 9, 2012 to request information on unrecorded cultural resources that may exist within the APE, or to inquire about any concerns regarding sacred sites or traditional cultural properties in the vicinity that might be affected by the proposed action.

On January 23 and 25, 2012, ECORP contacted each of the 11 individuals and organizations by telephone to confirm receipt of the project notification letters and solicit any comments. Responses were received from Rose Enos, April Wallace Moore, Darrel Cruz with the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California THPO, Gregory S. Baker and Marcos Guerrero with the United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria (UAIC), and Roselynn Lweyna with the Buena Vista Rancheria. On January 23, 2012 Rose Enos asked to be notified if any human remains are found during construction and April Wallace Moore requested that if any cultural resources are discovered during ground disturbing activities, that the standard protocol is carried out (archaeologist contacted immediately) and that a Native American monitor be present during ground disturbing activities. On January 24, 2012 ECORP received a letter from Greg S. Baker on behalf of the UAIC requesting copies of all environmental and archaeological reports for the Project, and that the UAIC is notified if any Native American resources are within or found in the Project area. An e-mail was sent to Roselynn Lwenya of the Buena Vista Rancheria (as directed by the receptionist) on January 23, 2012, which included the letter

previously sent to Rhonda Morningstar Pope. A voicemail was left on January 31, 2012 to follow up the E-mail to Roselynn. On February 1, 2012 Roselynn responded with an E-mail stating that the Rancheria did not have any comments on the Project.

Comments were not received from: John Tayaba (receptionist stated he is no longer with the tribe), Nicholas Fonseca (receptionist deferred his requests to Daniel Fonseca), or Daniel Fonseca (left voice message and second attempt, mailbox was full), from the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians. Waldo Walker could not be reached (no longer a chairman with the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California) and the call was directed to Darrel Cruz, who stated that the project is out of their territory and suggested consultation be directed toward the UAIC.

A complete record of Native American coordination efforts is provided in Attachment 3 of the HPSR. If comments or responses are received after the submission of this report, then they will be submitted under separate cover.

4.0 BACKGROUND

4.1 Environment

The environment surrounding the APE consists of a flat rural landscape with fallow pastureland to the east and southwest, agricultural fields to the southeast and low-density rural residences to the west. The Lincoln Regional Airport is located northwest of the APE and commercial buildings, warehouses, and residential neighborhoods are located northeast of the APE.

The environment within the APE consists of rural residences, fallow grazing fields, and row crops along the western side of Nelson Lane, while the portions of the APE east of Nelson Lane consist of fallow grazing fields in the northern half, with plowed row crops in the southern half. A segment of Markham Ravine runs east-west through the northern portion of the APE.

The fallow grazing lands in the northeastern and southwestern portions of the APE are composed of a variety of non-native grasses and forbs including soft brome, bur clover, ryegrass (*Lolium multiflorum*), rose clover (*Trifolium hirtum*), and Italian thistle (*Carduus pycnocephalus*). These fields appear to have been historically used for cattle grazing, but no livestock were present during the survey.

The vegetation community associated with the ravine is riparian woodland. Vegetation within this riparian woodland belt may include: California rose (*Rosa californica*), California blackberry (*Rubus ursinus*), willow (*Salix* spp.), Fremont's cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), box elder (*Acer negundo*), coyote bush (*Baccharis pilularis*), Oregon ash (*Fraxinus latiflolia*), Valley oak (*Quercus lobata*), interior live oak (*Quercus wislizenii*), and blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*), Oregon ash (*Fraxinus latifolia*), California wild grape (*Vitis californica*), sandbar willow (*Salix exigua*), willow (*Salix* sp.), tree of heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*), cattail (*Typha* sp.), Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus discolor*), and southern catalpa (*Catalpa bignonioides*), yellow star-thistle, skeleton weed, and a variety of non-native, annual grasses.

Wildlife that may be found within the APE include: Pacific Tree frog (*Pseudacris regilla*), California quail (*Callipepla californica*), Turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*), Red-shouldered hawk

(Buteo lineatus), Common moorhen (Gallinula chloropus), Rock pigeon (Columba livia), Mourning dove (Zenaida macrooura), Acorn woodpecker (Melanerpes formicivorus), Northern flicker (Colaptes auratus), Black phoebe (Sayornis nigricans), Western scrub-jay (Aphelocoma californica), Bushtit (Psaltriparus minimus), Song sparrow (Melospiza melodia), Red-winged blackbird (Agelaius phoeniceus), Western meadowlark (Sturnella neglecta), Lesser goldfinch (Spinus psaltria), North American beaver (Castor Canadensis), Domestic cat (Felis catus), Broad-footed mole (Scapanus latimanus), Black-tailed jackrabbit, (Lepus californicus), rabbit (Sylviligus sp.), Gray squirrel (Sciurus griseus), coyote (Canis latrans), Striped skunk (Mephitis mephitis), and raccoon (Procyon lotor).

The proximity to water (Markham Ravine), diversity of the natural environment, and presence of alluvial deposits along the ravine suggest a potential for subsurface archaeological deposits. Furthermore, due to ongoing ground disturbance associated with agricultural activities in the area, and the length of time since a pedestrian survey was carried out (14 to 22 years ago), an updated survey to check for previously obscured archaeological sites was necessary.

4.2 Ethnography

Ethnographically, the APE is situated within the territory occupied by the Penutian-speaking Nisenan. The territory extended from the area surrounding the current City of Oroville on the north to a few miles south of the American River in the south. The Sacramento River bounded the territory on the west, and in the east, it extended to a general area located within a few miles of Lake Tahoe. As a language, Nisenan (meaning "from among us" or "of our side") has three main dialects — Northern Hill, Southern Hill, and Valley Nisenan, with three or four subdialects (Kroeber 1976; Placer County 1992; Shipley 1978; Wilson and Towne 1978). The Valley Nisenan lived along the Sacramento River, primarily in large villages with populations of several hundred each. Between there and the foothills, the grassy plains were largely unsettled, used mainly as a foraging ground by both valley and hill groups (Placer County 1992). Individual and extended families "owned" hunting and gathering grounds, and trespassing was discouraged (Kroeber 1976; Wilson and Towne 1978). Residence was generally patrilocal, but couples actually had a choice in the matter (Wilson and Towne 1978).

Politically, the Nisenan were divided into "tribelets," made up of a primary village and a series of outlying hamlets, presided over by a more-or-less hereditary chief (Kroeber 1976; Wilson and Towne 1978). Villages typically included family dwellings, acorn granaries, a sweathouse, and a dance house, owned by the chief. The chief had little authority to act on his or her own, but with the support of the shaman and the elders, the word of the chief became virtually the law (Wilson and Towne 1978).

Subsistence activities centered around the gathering of acorns (tan bark oak and black oak were preferred), seeds, and other plant resources. The hunting of animals such as deer and rabbits, and fishing were also an important part of normal subsistence activities. Large predators, such as mountain lions were hunted for their meat and skins, and bears were hunted ceremonially. Although acorns were the staple of the Nisenan diet, they also harvested roots like wild onion and "Indian potato," which were eaten raw, steamed, baked, or dried and processed into flour cakes to be stored for winter use (Wilson and Towne 1978). Wild garlic was used as soap/shampoo, and wild carrots were used medicinally (Littlejohn 1928). Seeds from

grasses were parched, steam dried, or ground and made into a mush. Berries were collected, as were other native fruits and nuts. Game was prepared by roasting, baking, or drying. In addition, salt was obtained from a spring near modern-day Rocklin (Wilson and Towne 1978).

Hunting of deer often took the form of communal drives, involving several villages, with killing done by the best marksmen from each village. Snares, deadfalls, and decoys were used as well. Fish were caught by a variety of methods including use of hooks, harpoons, nets, weirs, traps, poisoning, and by hand (Wilson and Towne 1978).

Trade was important with goods traveling from the coast and valleys up into the Sierra Nevada mountains and beyond to the east, and vice versa. Coastal items like shell beads, salmon, salt, and Foothill pine nuts were traded for resources from the mountains and farther inland, such as bows and arrows, deer skins, and sugar pine nuts. In addition, obsidian was imported from the north (Wilson and Towne 1978).

The Spanish arrived on the central California coast in 1769 and by 1776 the Miwok territory bordering the Nisenan on the south had been explored by José Canizares. In 1808, Gabriel Moraga crossed Nisenan territory, and in 1813, a major battle was fought between the Miwok and the Spaniards near the mouth of the Cosumnes River. Though the Nisenan appear to have escaped being removed to missions by the Spanish, they were not spared the ravages of European diseases. In 1833, an epidemic – probably malaria – raged through the Sacramento Valley, killing an estimated 75 percent of the native population. When John Sutter erected his fort at the future site of Sacramento in 1839, he had no problem getting the few Nisenan survivors to settle nearby. The discovery of gold in 1848 at Sutter's Mill, near the Nisenan village of *Colluma* (now Coloma) on the South Fork of the American River, drew thousands of miners into the area, and led to widespread killing and the virtual destruction of traditional Nisenan culture. By the Great Depression, no Nisenan remained who could remember the days before the arrival of the Euro-Americans (Wilson and Towne 1978).

4.3 Prehistory

It is generally believed that human occupation of California began at least 10,000 years before present (BP). The archaeological record indicates that between approximately 10,000 and 8,000 years BP, a predominantly hunting economy existed, characterized by archaeological sites containing numerous projectile points and butchered large animal bones. Animals that were hunted probably consisted mostly of large species still alive today. Bones of extinct species have been found, but cannot definitely be associated with human artifacts. Although small animal bones and plant grinding tools are rarely found within archaeological sites of this period, small game and floral foods were probably exploited on a limited basis. A lack of deep cultural deposits from this period suggests that groups included only small numbers of individuals who did not often stay in one place for extended periods (Wallace 1978).

Around 8,000 years BP, there was a shift in focus from hunting towards a greater reliance on plant resources. Archaeological evidence of this trend consists of a much greater number of milling tools (e.g., metates and manos) for processing seeds and other vegetable matter. This period, which extended until around 5,000 years BP, is sometimes referred to as the "Millingstone Horizon" (Wallace 1978). Projectile points are found in archaeological sites from

this period, but they are far fewer in number than from sites dating to before 8,000 years BP. An increase in the size of groups and the stability of settlements is indicated by deep, extensive middens at some sites from this period (Wallace 1978).

In sites dating to after about 5,000 years BP, archaeological evidence indicates that reliance on both plant gathering and hunting continued as in the previous period, with more specialized adaptation to particular environments. Mortars and pestles were added to metates and manos for grinding seeds and other vegetable material. Flaked-stone tools became more refined and specialized, and bone tools were more common. During this period, new peoples from the Great Basin began entering southern California. These immigrants, who spoke a language of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic stock, seem to have displaced or absorbed the earlier population of Hokanspeaking peoples. During this period, known as the "Late Horizon," population densities were higher than before and settlement became concentrated in villages and communities along the coast and interior valleys (Erlandson 1994; McCawley 1996). Regional subcultures also started to develop, each with its own geographical territory and language or dialect (Kroeber 1925; McCawley 1996; Moratto 1984). These were most likely the basis for the groups encountered by the first Europeans during the eighteenth century (Wallace 1978). Despite the regional differences, many material culture traits were shared among groups, indicating a great deal of interaction (Erlandson 1994). The introduction of the bow and arrow into the region sometime around 2,000 years BP is indicated by the presence of small projectile points (Wallace 1978; Moratto 1984).

The earliest evidence of the prehistoric inhabitants of the region surrounding the APE comes from a single, deeply buried site in the bank of Arcade Creek, north of Sacramento, containing grinding tools and large, stemmed projectile points. The points and grinding implements suggest an occupation date of sometime between 8,000 and 5,000 BP (Wallace 1978). However, it was not until after about 5,500 BP, in the Late Archaic Period, when people began to move into the San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys in any significant numbers. This earliest permanent settlement of the Delta region of the Sacramento River is called the Windmiller Tradition and is known primarily from burial sites containing relatively elaborate grave goods (Ragir 1972; Wallace 1978). The Windmiller Tradition reflects the amplification of cultural trends begun in the Middle Archaic, as seen in the proliferation of finished artifacts such as projectile points, shell beads and pendants, and highly polished charmstones. Stone mortars and pestles, milling stones, bone tools such as fishhooks, awls, and pins, are also present. It is probable that people during this time subsisted on deer and other game, salmon, and hard seeds. They also were apparently the first Californians to discover the process for leaching the tannins out of acorns, thus making them edible by humans. Based on linguistic evidence, it has been suggested that the Windmiller culture was ancestral to several historic tribes in the Central Valley, including the Penutian-speaking Nisenan (Elsasser 1978). The Windmiller Tradition lasted until about 3,000 BP.

Around 3,000 BP, subsistence strategies in the Delta region became noticeably more "focal," with a clear increase in the reliance on acorns and salmon (Elsasser 1978). Culturally, this has been dubbed the Cosumnes Tradition (3,700 to 1,000 BP), and appears to be an outgrowth of the Windmiller Tradition (Ragir 1972). People in this time continued to occupy knolls or similar high spots above the floodplain of the Sacramento River and the terraces of tributaries such as the Cosumnes and American Rivers, flowing out of the foothills of the Sierra Nevada mountains

located to the east. Populations increased and villages became more numerous than before, with more milling tools and specialized equipment for hunting and fishing. Trade appears to have increased, with burials containing larger amounts of seashell and obsidian. Burial styles, too, became more varied, with the addition of flexed interments along with the extended ones of the Windmiller period. Projectile points found embedded in the bones of excavated skeletons suggest that warfare was on the rise, possibly as a result of increased competition over available resources and trade (Beardsley 1954; Lillard *et al.* 1939; Ragir 1972).

The next, and final, discrete prehistoric culture is the Hotchkiss Tradition (1,000 to 181 BP [AD 1769]) that persisted until the arrival of European settlers in central California (Beardsley 1954; Ragir 1972). During this period, use of acorns and salmon reached its peak, along with hunting of deer. Diet was supplemented with the addition of waterfowl, hard seeds, and other resources. Large sedentary villages along the lower Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers, and their tributaries and delta were common. The size and density of these settlements suggest a further increase in population from Cosumnes times. Trade goods were plentiful, and burials exhibit a marked stratification of society with wide differences in the amount and variety of funerary objects. Cremation of the dead appears, along with the flexed inhumations of the previous period (Ragir 1972). While ornamental or ritual artifacts, such as large, fragile projectile points and trimmed bird bone increase during this period, milling tools are rare or absent. Shell beads are found in large numbers, and there are numerous utilitarian artifacts of bones such as awls, needles, and barbed harpoon points. Polished charmstones are rare during this time, but ground stone pipes become more abundant. In addition, fired and unfired clay objects begin to appear.

4.4 History

The first European to visit California was Spanish maritime explorer Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo in 1542. Cabrillo was sent north by the Viceroy of New Spain (Mexico) to look for the Northwest Passage. Cabrillo visited San Diego Bay, Catalina Island, San Pedro Bay, and the northern Channel Islands. The English adventurer Francis Drake visited the Miwok Native American group at Drake's Bay or Bodega Bay in 1579. Sebastian Vizcaíno explored the coast as far north as Monterey in 1602. He reported that Monterey was an excellent location for a port (Castillo 1978).

Colonization of California began with the Spanish Portolá land expedition. The expedition, led by Captain Gaspar de Portolá of the Spanish army and Father Junipero Serra, a Franciscan missionary, explored the California coast from San Diego to the Monterrey Bay Area in 1769. As a result of this expedition, Spanish missions to convert the native population, presidios (forts), and pueblos (towns) were established. The Franciscan missionary friars established 21 missions in Alta California (the area north of Baja California) beginning with Mission San Diego in 1769 and ending with the mission in Sonoma established in 1823. The purpose of the missions and presidios was to establish Spanish economic, military, political, and religious control over the Alta California territory. No Missions were established in the Central Valley. The nearest missions were in the vicinity of San Francisco Bay and included Mission San Francisco de Asis (Dolores) established in 1776 on the San Francisco peninsula, Mission Santa Clara de Asis at the south end of San Francisco Bay in 1777, Mission San Jose in 1797, Mission San Rafael, established as an asistencia in 1817 and a full mission in 1823, and Mission San Francisco Solano in Sonoma in

1823 (Castillo 1978). Presidios were established at San Francisco and Monterey. The Spanish took little interest in the area and did not establish any missions or settlements in the Central Valley.

After Mexico became independent from Spain in 1821, what is now California became the Mexican province of Alta California with its capital at Monterey. In 1827, American trapper Jedediah Smith traveled along the Sacramento River and into the San Joaquin Valley to meet other trappers of his company who were camped there, but no permanent settlements were established by the fur trappers (Thompson and West 1880).

The Mexican government closed the missions in the 1830s and former mission lands, as well as previously unoccupied areas, were granted to retired soldiers and other Mexican citizens for use as cattle ranches. Much of the land along the coast and in the interior valleys became part of Mexican land grants or "ranchos" (Robinson 1948). During the Mexican period there were small towns at San Francisco (then known as Yerba Buena) and Monterey. The rancho owners lived in one of the towns or in an adobe house on the rancho. The Mexican Period includes the years 1821 to 1848.

John Sutter, a European immigrant, built a fort at the confluence of the Sacramento and American Rivers in 1839 and petitioned the Mexican governor of Alta California for a land grant, which he received in 1841. Sutter built a flour mill and grew wheat near the fort (Bidwell 1971). Gold was discovered in the flume of Sutter's lumber mill at Coloma on the South Fork of the American River in January 1848 (Marshall 1971). The discovery of gold initiated the 1849 California Gold Rush, which brought thousands of miners and settlers to the Sierra foothills east and southeast of Sacramento.

The American period began when the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed between Mexico and the United States in 1848. As a result of the treaty, Alta California became part of the United States as the territory of California. Rapid population increase occasioned by the Gold Rush of 1849 allowed California to become a state in 1850. Most Mexican land grants were confirmed to the grantees by U.S. courts, but usually with more restricted boundaries, which were surveyed by the U.S. Surveyor General's office. Land outside the land grants became federal public land which was surveyed into sections, quarter-sections, and quarter-quarter sections. The federal public land could be purchased at a low fixed price per acre or could be obtained through homesteading, after 1862 (Robinson 1948).

The APE is in Placer County, which was formed in 1851 from parts of Sutter and Yuba Counties. The principal economic activity in much of the county at that time was placer mining, hence the name. However, gold deposits were absent in the alluvial valley portion of western Placer County, and ranching (cattle and sheep) and agriculture (wheat cultivation) were the principal economic activities.

The lands of this portion of Placer County are primarily dry plains, cut by occasional rivers and drainages such as Bear River, Coon Creek, and Markham and Auburn Ravines, and were found to be suitable for dry farming and raising livestock by early Euro-American residents. The lands along the major drainages were the first to be occupied, followed by settlement in the dry plains and on the lesser drainages in the 1860s. The lands near the Project vicinity were used

for dry farming for crops, such as grain and hay, and for the grazing of livestock. Some of the ranchers seasonally moved their herds to other holdings at higher altitudes in the Sierra Nevada after the annual drying of their ranges following the cessation of the rains in May (Thompson and West 1882).

The town of Lincoln was surveyed and platted in 1864 on the Central California Railroad (CCRR) line from Folsom to Marysville. The town was named after Charles Lincoln Wilson who had built the Central California Railroad. The CCRR reached the town of Lincoln on October 31, 1861. During the next few years, the town prospered, claiming approximately 500 residents with several trains passing through daily. The CCRR was sold to the California & Oregon Railroad Company, which continued construction of the rail line from Lincoln to Wheatland in 1867 and to Chico by 1870 (Robertson 1998). As a result, Lincoln, which had been the primary regional rail shipping point, became a secondary shipping point (Thompson and West 1882; Lardner and Brock 1924).

Although the railroad and freight economy declined, fruit crops, dry land agriculture, and cattle ranching continued to comprise a large part of the early economy in Lincoln. In 1873, several coal beds were discovered, leading to such mines as the Lincoln Coal Mine and the Clipper Coal Mine. Large amounts of clay were found within the Lincoln Coal Mine, and when word spread, Charles Gladding, who was visiting from Chicago, took the clay back home to have it tested by ceramics experts. The quality of the clay was so great that Gladding came back to Lincoln and started the Gladding, McBean and Company, which eventually made and shipped sewer pipe throughout California. By the 1890s the company was also making fire brick, ornamental pottery, chimney pipes, and world-renowned terra cotta facades (Gladding McBean 2010). In recent times, Gladding, McBean has been a major contributor to the economy of Lincoln, along with Sierra Pacific Industries' sawmill, located just north of Lincoln.

5.0 FIELD METHODS

On January 4, 2012, under the direction of Principal Investigator Lisa Westwood, RPA, ECORP Staff Archaeologist and Field Director Stephen Pappas carried out an intensive pedestrian survey of the entire archaeological APE under the guidance of the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Identification of Historic Properties* (National Park Service 1983). The survey was carried out using 15 meter transects through the majority of the APE, while a corridor along the ravine was intensively inspected using transect intervals of 5 meters due to dense vegetation, which limits ground surface visibility, and due to the higher sensitivity for potential prehistoric sites.

The ground surface was examined for indications of surface or subsurface cultural resources. The general morphological characteristics of the ground surface were inspected for indications of subsurface deposits that may be manifested on the surface, such as circular depressions or ditches. Whenever possible, the locations of subsurface exposures caused by factors such as rodent activity, water or soil erosion, or vegetation disturbances were examined for artifacts or for indications of buried deposits. No subsurface investigations or artifact collections were undertaken during the pedestrian survey.

Standard best professional practices for site recording were prescribed for this project. These include the use of Department of Parks and Recreation 523-series forms approved by the California Office of Historic Preservation, photography, mapping using a handheld GPS receiver, and sketching, as necessary to document sites. Any cultural resource that contained at least three artifacts in a ten-square-meter area or consisted of one or more features was considered a site. Any indications of cultural presence in the APE that failed to meet the definition of a site were recorded as isolates or were noted on a location map.

6.0 STUDY FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

Current land uses within the APE affected the visibility of the ground surface. The portion of the APE on the western side of Nelson Lane contains residential landscapes, a modern fruit stand, and recently planted row crops associated with the fruit stand. Surface visibility was relatively good, with 40 percent ground surface visibility. Exposed soil was visible in the recently graded right-of-way along the southern end of the APE and in the row crops in the northern part of the APE.

However, ground surface visibility in the portion of the APE along the eastern side of Nelson Lane and in Markham Ravine was generally poor. The ground cover was thick with grasses and weeds. Overall visibility is estimated to be less than five percent. The only areas of partially exposed soil were limited to rodent mounds and vernal pools, which were closely inspected for indications of subsurface deposits.

The field survey of the APE confirmed the presence of Bridge 19C0082, which was previously evaluated by Caltrans as not eligible for the NRHP. ECORP observed the bridge to be in the same condition as reported on the 2009 Bridge Inspection Report. No new information was revealed during the archival or archaeological components of this current inventory that would reverse the prior evaluation by Caltrans.

ECORP also observed two non-archaeological roadside features: a burned corral along the eastern side of Nelson Lane and an historic-era barbed wire fence along the southern side of Nicolaus Road. Consultation with Gail St. John, Caltrans District 3 PQS/PI Architectural History, confirmed that these features meet the criteria to be considered as *Property Type 1: Minor, ubiquitous, or fragmentary infrastructure elements* as defined in Attachment 4 of the PA, and are therefore exempt from evaluation. These features were not recorded or evaluated, and no additional consideration is warranted.

No prehistoric or historic archaeological sites were identified in the APE as a result of the field survey.

6.1 Unidentified Cultural Materials

If previously unidentified cultural materials are unearthed during construction, it is Caltrans' policy that work be halted in that area until a qualified archaeologist can assess the significance of the find. Additional archaeological survey will be needed if Project limits are extended beyond the present survey limits.

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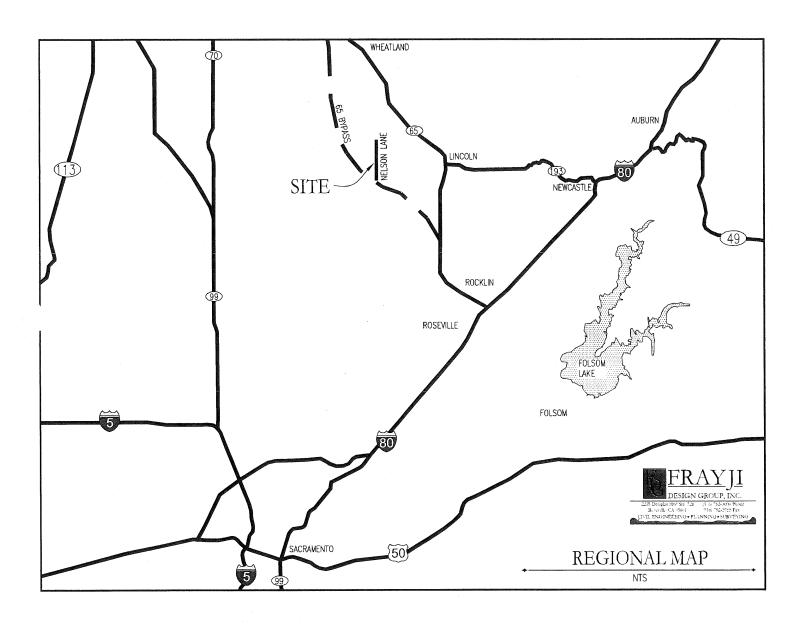
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8.0 MAPS

ATTACHMENT 1

Maps



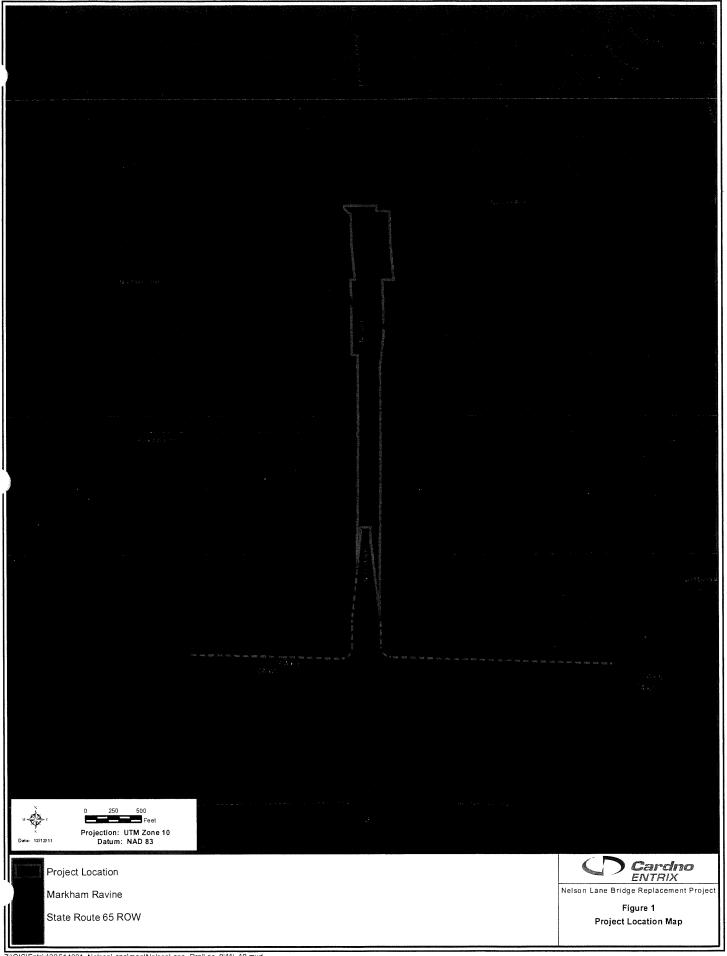




Figure 3. Survey Coverage





ATTACHMENT 2

Records Search Confirmation

ATTACHMENT 3

Native American Coordination and Historical Society Documentation

Native American Contacts Nelson Lane Bridge Replacement 2011-162, Placer County

A.	A 60" 11 - A1		Date Contacted	l	Response	Comments	
Name	Affiliation	1. Letter	2. Phone	3. Phone	Received?		
Native American Heritage Commission 915 Capital Mall, Room 364 Sacramento, CA 95814	N/A	12/27/2011	N/A	N/A	Yes	1/4/2012: Rec'd letter from NAHC. No sacred lands, provided list of NA contacts.	
Rose Enos 15310 Bancroft Road Auburn, CA 95603 (530) 878-2378	Maidu Washoe	1/9/2012	1/23/2012	N/A	Yes	1/23/2012: SP spoke w/ Rose. She would like to be notified if any human remains are found during construction.	
Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians John Tayaba, Vice Chairperson P.O. Box 1340 Shingle, CA 95682 (530) 676-8010 (530) 676-8033 Fax	Miwok Maidu	1/9/2012	1/23/2012	N/A	Yes	1/23/2012: SP spoke w/ receptionist, John Tayaba is no longer with tribe. Letter dated 1/30/2012 received, requesting information (forwarded to lead agency for follow-up, via this report).	
ningle Springs Band of Miwok Indians Nicholas Fonseca, Chairperson P.O. Box 1340 Shingle, CA 95682 Nfonseca @ssband.org (530) 676-8010 (530) 676-8033 Fax	Miwok Maidu	1/9/2012	1/23/2012	1/25/2012	No	1/23/2012: Receptionist routed SP to Daniel Fonseca's Voicemail. SP left detailed voice message. 1/25/2012: Receptionist routed SP to Daniel Fonseca's Voicemail. Daniel's Mailbox was full. Letter dated 1/30/2012 received, requesting information (forwarded to lead agency for follow- up, via this report).	
Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians Daniel Fonseca, Chairperson P.O. Box 1340 Shingle, CA 95682 (530) 676-8010 (530) 676-8033 Fax	Miwok Maidu	1/9/2012	1/23/2012	1/25/2012	No	1/23/2012: SP left detailed voice message. 1/25/2012: Daniel's Mailbox was full. Letter dated 1/30/2012 received, requesting information (forwarded to lead agency for follow-up, via this report).	
United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria David Keyser, Chairperson 10720 Indian Hill Road Auburn, CA 95603 (530) 883-2390 (530) 883-2380 Fax	Maidu Miwok	1/9/2012	1/23/2012	1/25/2012	Yes	1/23/2012: SP left detailed voice message. 1/24/2012: SP rec'd letter from UAIC (see Gregory Baker's comments below).	

United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria Marcos Guerrero, Tribal Preservation Committee 10720 Indian Hill Road Auburn, CA 95603 (530) 883-2364 (530) 883-2320 Fax	Maidu Miwok	1/9/2012	1/23/2012	1/25/2012	Yes	1/23/2012: SP left detailed voice message. 1/25/20: SP rec'd response E-mail from MG, stating he received the voice message from 1/23/2012.
United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria Gregory S. Baker, Tribal Administrator 10720 Indian Hill Road Auburn, CA 95603 gbaker@auburnrancheria.com (530) 883-2390 (530) 883-2380 Fax	Maidu Miwok	1/9/2012	1/23/2012	N/A	Yes 1/24/2012 (letter)	1/23/2012: SP left detailed voice message. 1/24/2012: ECORP received letter from UAIC stating that they would like to receive copies of any archaeological reports that have been or will be completed for the project and any future environmental documents for the project. They also would like to be notified if any Native American cultural resources are discovered within the project area. 1/25/2012: SP sent response E-mail to Baker and cc'd M. Guerrero, stating ECORP had received the letter and will forward their comments to the lead agency. 8/14/2012: received letter requesting copies of reports, which were sent to UAIC on same day. UAIC sent email on 8/24/12, indicating concurrence.
Buena Vista Rancheria Rhonda Morningstar Pope, Chairperson PO Box 162283 Sacramento, CA 95816 Rhonda@buenavistatribe.com (916) 491-0011 (916) 491-0011 - fax	Me-Wuk Miwok	1/9/2012	1/23/2012 (sent E-mail)	1/31/2012	Yes (2/1/2012 E- mail)	1/23/2012: SP spoke w/ receptionist, she advised that Roselynn Lwenya would be the person to talk to. She will be back in the office 1/26/2012. She also gave SP Roselynn's E-mail address: roselynn@buenavistatribe.com. SP sent E-mail to Roselynn. 1/31/2012: SP left voicemail for Roselynn to follow up E-mail. 2/1/2012: SP rec'd E-mail response from R. Lweyna stating the Buena Vista Rancheria does not have any comments on the project.
April Wallace Moore 19630 Placer Hills Road Colfax, CA 95713 (530) 637-4279	Nissenan-So Maidu Konkow Washoe	1/9/2012	1/23/2012	N/A	Yes	1/23/2012: SP spoke w/ AWM. She requested that if any cultural resources are discovered during ground disturbing activities, that the standard protocol is carried out (archaeologist contacted immediately). She also requested that possibly a Native American monitor be present during ground disturbing activities.

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Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California Waldo Walker, Chairperson 919 Highway 395 South Gardnerville, NV 89410 <u>Waldo.walker@washoetribe.com</u> (775) 265-4191 (775) 265-6240 - fax	Washoe .	1/9/2012	1/23/2012	N/A	Yes	12/23/2012: SP spoke w/receptionist. She stated that Waldo is no longer a chairman. She directed the call to Darrel Cruz.
Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California THPO Darrel Cruz, Cultural Resources Coordinator 919 Highway 395 South Gardnerville, NV 89410 Darrel.cruz@washoetribe.com (775) 265-4191 ext. 1212 (775) 546-3421 - cell (775) 265-2254 - fax	Washoe	1/9/2012	1/23/2012	N/A	Yes	12/23/2012: SP spoke with DC. DC would like to defer the consultation to the Maidu (specifically UAIC). He stated that the project is out of their territory.

(775) 203 2231 Tux	Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California THPO Darrel Cruz, Cultural Resources Coordinator 919 Highway 395 South Gardnerville, NV 89410 Darrel.cruz@washoetribe.com (775) 265-4191 ext. 1212 (775) 546-3421 - cell (775) 265-2254 - fax	Washoe	1/9/2012	1/23/2012	N/A	Yes	12/23/2012: SP spoke with DC. DC would like to defer the consultation to the Maidu (specifically UAIC). He stated that the project is out of their territory.
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Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

915 Capitol Mall, RM 364 Sacramento, CA 95814 (916) 653-4082 (916) 657-5390 – Fax nahc@pacbell.net

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

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Contact I	Person:	Lisa Wes	stwood				
Street Ad	dress:	2525 Wa	ırren Dri	ve			
City: F	Rocklin					Zip:	95677
Phone: 9	16-782-	9100					
Fax: 9	16-782-	9134					
Email: Ü	Westwo	od@econ	oconsult	ing.com			
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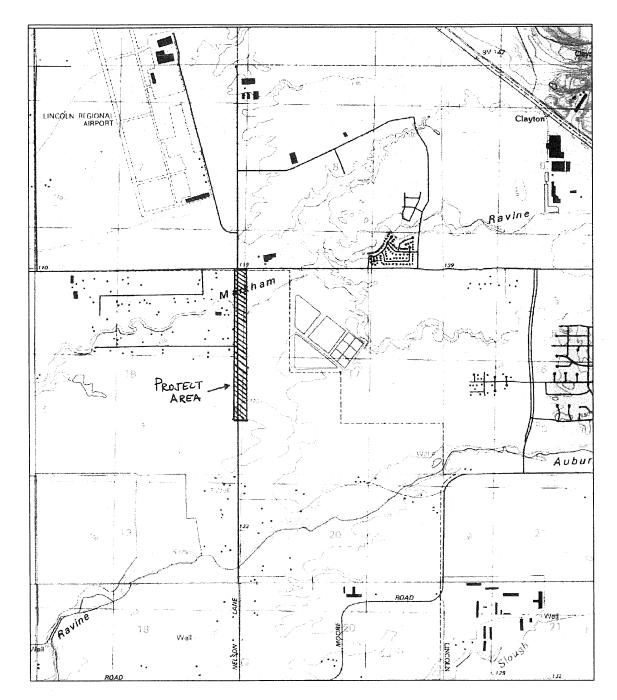
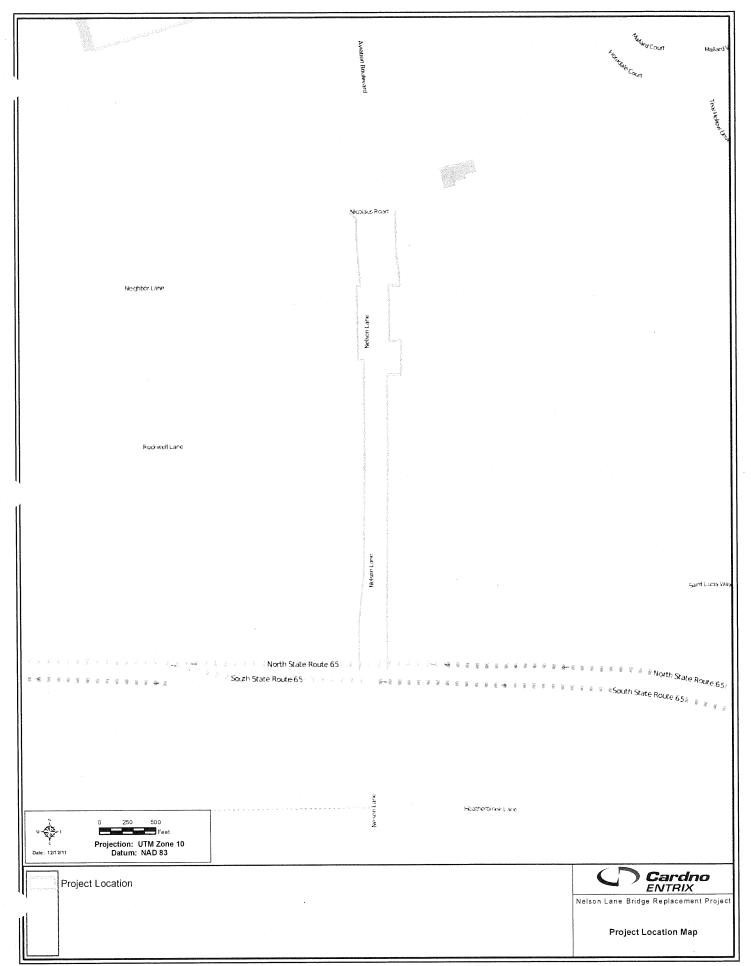


Figure 1. Project Site MapUSGS Quad: 1992 Lincoln, CA (7.5-minute scale)
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2011-162 Nelson Lane Bridge Replacement



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	31-004397	34845 ALTA BONNYNOOK RD		ALTA	Д	1930	HIST.SURV.	5701-0007-0000		7R	
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	31-004413	APPLEGATE		APPLEGATE	щ	1930	HIST.SURV.	9570-0003-0000		٦ <u>ا</u>	
	31-004414	APPLEGATE		APPLEGATE	Д	1905	HIST.SURV.	9570-0004-0000		/K	
	31-004415	APPLEGATE		APPLEGATE	Д	1900	HIST.SURV.	9570-0005-0000		7R	
	31-004416	APPLEGATE		APPLEGATE	Д	1925	HIST.SURV.	9570-0006-0000	7.6	7R -	
	31-004417	APPLEGATE		APPLEGATE	Д	1920	HIST.SURV.	9570-0007-0000		7R -	
108937 31	31-004418	APPLEGATE	APPLEGATE MOTEL	APPLEGATE	Д	1930	HIST.SURV.	9570-0008-9999	97	7R	
108938 31	31-004419	17983 APPLEGATE RD		APPLEGATE	д	1935	HIST.SURV.	9570-0009-0000	06/16/97	7R	
108939 31	31-004420	18012 APPLEGATE RD		APPLEGATE	ф	1930	HIST.SURV.	9570-0010-0000	06/16/97	7R	
	31-004422	APPLEGATE		APPLEGATE	Ъ	1915	HIST.SURV.	9570-0012-0000		7R	
108986 31	31-004423	18320 APPLEGATE RD		APPLEGATE	Д	1930	HIST.SURV.	9570-0013-0000	97	7R	
108988 31	31-004425	18710 APPLEGATE RD		APPLEGATE	д	1930	HIST.SURV.	9570-0015-0000	06/16/97	7R	
108989 31	31-004426	18925 APPLEGATE RD	THE HEATHER GLEN HOUSE	APPLEGATE	Д	1919	HIST.SURV.	9570-0016-0000		7R	
185346 31	31-002448	BON VUE RD	BOARDMAN CANAL FEEDER SEGMENT	APPLEGATE	Д	1890	PROJ.REVW.	EPA110602A	09/26/11	Х9	
	31-004429	651 BOOLE RD		APPLEGATE	Д	1910	HIST.SURV.	9570-0019-0000	06/16/97	7R	
109019 31	31-004430	655 BOOLE RD		APPLEGATE	Д	1936	HIST.SURV.	9570-0020-0000	06/16/97	7R	
	31-004431	BOOLE		APPLEGATE	Д	1925	HIST.SURV.	9570-0021-0000	06/16/97	7R	
109022 31	31-004432	1001 BOOLE RD		APPLEGATE	Д	1885	HIST.SURV.	9570-0022-9999	06/16/97	7R	
	31-004434			APPLEGATE	Д	1925	HIST.SURV.	9570-0024-0000	06/16/97	7R	
	31-004435	201 CROTHER RD		APPLEGATE	Д	1920	HIST.SURV.	9570-0025-0000	06/16/97	7R	
	31-004436			APPLEGATE	Д	1915	HIST.SURV.	9570-0026-0000	06/16/97	7R	
109086 31	31-004437	251 CROTHER RD		APPLEGATE	д	1900	HIST.SURV.	9570-0027-0000	06/16/97	7R	
	31-004438	CROTHER		APPLEGATE	д	1910	HIST.SURV.	9570-0028-0000	06/16/97	7R	
109591 31	31-004446	625 RIGBY LANE		APPLEGATE	д	1940	HIST.SURV.	9570-0037-0000	06/16/97	7R	
					2	1	1 1 1 1	,	/ /0/ 00	5	
185343			BOARDMAN CANAL SEGMENT		Ξί	1870	PROJ.REVW.	EFALLUBUZA	11/92/60	10	
			SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD BRIDGE (ייד	1909	PROJ.REVW.	EPALLU6UZA	09/26/1T	J C	
31	L-004421	APPLEGATE			ביו נ	0767	HIST. SURV.	9570-0011-0000	06/16/9/	X 1.	
	6	18325 APPLEGATE RD		(VIC) APPLEGATE	די ל	1930	HIST.SURV.	95/0-0014-9999	06/16/9/	۲ E	
	31-00442/	AFFLEGALE			די ב	1770	HIST SURV.	0000 1000 000	76/31/30	4 7	
109023	667700-16	BOOLE KU		(VIC) APPLEGATE	י ב	1655	HISI.SURV.	95/0-0001-0000	76/91/90	۸ / ۱	
	31-004452				ц Д	1896	HIST SIRV	9570-0043-0000	76/31/90	7.R	
	31-004453	CLIPPER GAP	CLIPPER GAP SCHOOLHOITSE		4 C	1897	HIST SURV	9570-0044-0000	16/91, 3	7.R	

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PRG-REFERENCE-NUMBER			9570-0030-9999	9570-0031-0000	9570-0033-9999	9570-0034-0000	9570-0035-0000	9570-0036-0000	9570-0038-0000	9570-0039-0000	9570-0040-0000	9570-0041-0000	9570-0042-0000	DOE-31-01-0010-0000	USDA010622A	BUR061020A	BUR091102B	31-0051
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CITY NAME OWN YR-C	(VIC) APPLEGALE	(VIC) APPLEGATE	(VIC) APPLEGATE	(VIC) APPLEGATE	(VIC) APPLEGATE	(VIC) APPLEGATE	(VIC) APPLEGATE	(VIC) APPLEGATE	(VIC) APPLEGATE	(VIC) APPLEGATE	(VIC) APPLEGATE	(VIC) APPLEGATE	(VIC) APPLEGATE	AUBURN		AUBURN	AUBURN	ATTRITEN
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38	R RD	IER RD	17025 LAKE ARTHUR RD	105 MEADOW GATE RD	790 PINE KNOLL RD	795 PINE KNOLL RD	550 RIGBY LANE	624 RIGBY LANE	710 SIERRA PINES WY	720 SIERRA PINES WY	16767 SPRING CREEK RD	100 STONEHOUSE RD	585 WEAVER HILL LANE					
STREET.ADDRES	CROTHER RD	400 CROTHER RD	17025 LAKE	105 MEA	790 PI	795 PI	550 R	624]	710	720	16767	100	585					
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31-003987 31-003988 31-003989 31-003990 31-003991 31-003992 31-003993 31-003994 31-003995 31-003996 31-003997 31-003998 31-005314 31-005315 31-005316 31-005317 31-003948 31-003999 31-003907 31-004002 31-004000 31-004001 31-004003 31-004004 31-004005 31-004006

045516 045518

179762 045517 045519 045520 045521 045522 045523 045524 045525 045527 045421 045422 045424 045425 045528 045531 045529 045532 045534 045535

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VAN NORDEN HOME, J. GREGORY/T.L.

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JASON SMITH HOUSE

BIRDSALL OLIVE PROCESSING PLANT

111 AGARD ST 117 AGARD ST 121 AGARD ST 129 AGARD ST

5603-0026-0000 5603-0027-0000 5603-0028-0000 5603-0015-0001 5603-0015-0002 5603-0015-0003 5603-0015-0004 5603-0015-0005 5603-0015-0006 5603-0029-0000 5603-0010-0048 5603-0032-0000 5603-0031-0000 5603-0033-0000 5603-0034-0000 5603-0035-0000

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	STAT-DAT
Page 3 04-05-12	3 PRG-REFERENCE-NUMBER STAT-DAT NRS
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s in the Historic Property Data File for PLACER County.	CITY.NAME
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Directory of	STREET. ADDRESS NAMES
*	ADDRESS.
SERVATION	7-# STREET.ADDRES
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OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION	PROPERTY-NUMBER PRIMARY-#

E OF HISTO	OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION	* * * Directory	of Properties in the Historic Property Names	Data File for PLACER County CTTY NAME	R Count	nty. Page 3 YR-C OHP-PROG	04-05-12 PRG-REFERENCE-NUMBER	STAT-DAT N	NRS CRIT	E
	31-004010	198 ALMOND ST			Р 18	1895 HIST.SURV.	5603-0040-0000		582	
045260	31-003797	277 AUBURN FOLSOM RD	TRAVELER'S REST & WINERY, BERNHARD	AUBURN					7:	
						FED. FND. PR		/ 5//10/10	٦/ د	
							8500-T000-E095			
108998	31-005134	AUBURN FOLSOM					5603-0388-0000		X (
108999	31-005135	3995 AUBURN FOLSOM RD	AUBURN-FOLSOM ROAD LOG STORE				5603-0389-0000	/ /6/9T/90	۲ <u>ا</u>	
045541	31-004207	RAVINE	MARGUERITE MINE SITE				5603-0042-0000		X 0	
045540	31-004206	591 AUBURN RAVINE RD	HOLSCLAW HOME				5603-0041-0000		255	
096112		11499 B AVE	OES BUILDING #7			1943 HIST.RES.	DSA-31-SPS-3073		90	
109742		BELL RD	STEPS, WALKWAY				FHWA970430A		Α9	
173442		2835 BELL RD		AUBURN		2002 PROJ.REVW.	FDIC080320E		К9	
109744			DITCH	AUBURN	۵	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA970430A	07/22/97 6	К9	
045542	31-004208	123 BIRDSALL AVE	BIRDSALL HOME	AUBURN		1910 HIST.SURV.	5603-0043-0000		582	
045543	31-004209	BLATR ST				1915 HIST.SURV.	5603-0044-0000		N/	
045544	31-004210				P 19		5603-0045-0000	u,	582	
118873		BLOCKE	DAWSON OIL COMPANY (CHEVRON)				DOE-31-98-0006-0000	01/21/98	K9	
)							FHWA971218A	01/21/98	К9	
045545	31-004211	198 BOARDMAN ST	OGI.E HOUSE	AUBURN		1927 HIST.SURV.	5603-0046-0000	Δ,	582	
01550	21200 10	NAMUGAOB			Р 19		5603-0047-0000		582	
0 4 4 0	71-004212	MANGUAGO	awon Sa tatha				5603-0048-0000		582	
045547	31-004213	BOAKDIMAIN	SPIELDS HOME				0000-0100-0009		100	
045548	31-004214	BOAKDMAN						, .	1 0	
045549	31-004215	BOARDMAN					5603-0050-0000		720	
045550	31-004216		PURINGTON HOUSE			1900 HIST.SURV.	5603-0051-0000		252	
178025		169 BORLAND AVE		AUBURN	Д	PROJ.REVW.	FCC100203C	02/10/10	Х9	
045551	31-004217	175 BORLAND AVE	WALSH FAMILY HOME	AUBURN		1920 HIST.SURV.	5603-0052-0000		N/	
045552	31-004218	177 BORLAND AVE		AUBURN	P 18	1890 HIST.SURV.	5603-0053-0000		38	
045553	31-004219	205 BROOK RD	CARRIAGE HOUSE AND STABLES	AUBURN		1890 HIST.SURV.	5603-0054-0000	.,	582	
045554	31-004220	211 BROOK RD	EL TOYON, COSBY HOUSE	AUBURN	Р 188	o O	NPS-10000118-0000		1S C	
						NAT.REG.	31-0039	11/12/09		
						HIST.SURV.	5603-0055-0000	,	38	
045555	31-004221	160 CALIFORNIA ST	MARTIN HOME	AUBURN	P 15	925 HIST.SURV.	5603-0056-0000	Δ,	552	
04555	31-004222	CALTEORNIA	THE HAMTITON HOME	ATTRITRI	1.0	7	5603-0057-0000		582	
045550	31-004223	CALTEORNIA	FOR HOILSE FORD HOME		П.		5603-0058-0000		582	
777770	31-004223	CALIFORNIA					5603-0059-0000	υ,	582	
040008	3T-00477	CALIFORNIA	Control Control Control Control						222	
045559	31-004225	CALLFORNIA	LUKENS HOME, LUKENS HOME					, .	1 0	
045560	31-004011	296 CALIFORNIA ST	MISLEY HOUSE				2603 -0061-0000		200	
108822	31-001109	CANAL RD	WISE CANAL				5603-0362-0000	/6/9T/90	X :	
045372	31-003925	156 CENTER ST					5603-0011-0024	•	N.	
045373	31-003926	170 CENTER ST	ELDER HOME	AUBURN		1920 HIST.SURV.	5603-0011-0025	•	7N	
045374	31-003927	173 CENTER ST		AUBURN	P 15	1920 HIST.SURV.	5603-0011-0026		7N	
045375	31-003928	204 CENTER ST		AUBURN	P 15	1915 HIST.SURV.	5603-0011-0027		N/	
045376	31-003929	223 CENTER ST		AUBURN	P 15	1910 HIST.SURV.	5603-0011-0028		N/	
045377	31-003930	CENTER		AUBURN	P 15	1915 HIST.SURV.	5603-0011-0029	•	7N	
045561	31-004012	CENTER	HUCKABY HOUSE			1903 HIST.SURV.	5603-0062-0000		582	
045562	31-004013			AUBURN		1920 HIST.SURV.	5603-0063-0000		582	
109049	31-005141	CHANNEL HILI			P 15	1930 HIST.SURV.	5603-0396-0000	. /6/91/90	7R	
045563	31-004014	CHERRY AVE				1895 HIST.SURV.	5603-0064-0000		582	
045564	31-004015	CHERRY	BAMBROCK STUDIO, DENIAL OFFICE - D				5603-0065-0000		582	
045565	31-004016	CHERRY					5603-0066-0000		N/	
045303	31-003891	CHERRY	TIP TOP SHOR REPAIR	AUBURN	Ъ	1940 HIST.SURV.	5603-0010-0012		5D2	
045566	31-004017	CHERRY		AUBURN			5603-0067-0000		582	
045567	31-004018	CHERRY		AUBURN			5603-0068-0000		582	
045568	31-004019	CHERRY	MITITEDRE HOME RARI. CRARBE HOME	AIIBIIRN			5603-0069-0000		7N	
045569	31-004020	CHERRY	Civent	AUBURN	i ii		5603-0070-0000		582	
04550	31-004021	CHERRY	GORDON DAVIS HOTISE	ATTRITEN			5603-0071-0000		582	
045571	31-004022	CHERRY		AUBURN		1895 HIST.SURV.	5603-0072-0000		582	
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Page 4 04	OHP-PROG
OFFICE OF HIS. AC PRESERVATION * * * Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File for PLACER County.	PROPERTY-NUMBER PRIMARY-# STREET.ADDRESS NAMES NAMES CITY.NAME OWN YR-C OHP-PROG

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	FKIMAKY-#	SIREEL ADDRESS	NAMES								
045572 33	31-004023	164 CLEVELAND ST	POWERS MANSION/MACKAY HOUSE, POWER	AUBURN	Д	1900 HI	HIST.SURV.	5603-0073-0000	NL		
	31-003932	COLLEGE WY	COLLEGE WAY, COLLEGE WAY DISTRICT	AUBURN	Д	1880 HI	HIST.SURV.	5603-0012-9999	30		
045379		100 COLLEGE WY		AUBURN	Д	1960 HI	HIST.SURV.	5603-0012-0001	7R		
045380		COLLEGE		AUBURN	д	1960 HI	HIST.SURV.	5603-0012-0002	7R		
045381		COLLEGE		AUBURN	Д	1960 HI	HIST.SURV.	5603-0012-0003	7R		
	31-005296	COLLEGE		AUBURN		1920 HI	HIST.SURV.	5603-0012-0004	3D		
	31-003933	COLLEGE		AUBURN	Д	1927 HI.	HIST.SURV.	5603-0012-0006	3D		
	31-005297	COLLEGE		AUBURN		1920 HI	HIST.SURV.	5603-0012-0005	3D		
	31-003934	101.T.T.D.D		AUBURN			HIST.SURV.	5603-0012-0007	3D		
	בניניטט דנ	1011100	ASTION OUTEN	ATTRITEN			HIST.SURV.	5603-0012-0008	3D		
	T-005959		WALLOU TOOGE	Natiativ	, Д		HTST SURV.	5603-0012-0009	3D		
	31-005298	E COLLEGE		HOBOKEN	٠, ٦		HIGH CIDY	0100-6100-6095	U.E.		
	31-005299	COLLEGE		AUBURIN	λ, į		HIST SORV.	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	T. C.		
		COLLEGE		AUBURN	י גב		ST.SUKV.	5603-0012-0011	3 6		
045391 3	31-003936	151 COLLEGE WY	JUDGE LANDIS HOME	AUBURN	Д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0012-0013			
045392 3	31-003937	155 COLLEGE WY	AUBURN SCHOOL PARK COOPER AMPHITHE	AUBURN	Σ	1935 PR	PROJ.REVW.	COE050106A	05/03/05 6Y		
						HI	HIST.SURV.	5603-0012-0014	3D		
045390 3.	31_005300	156 COLLEGE WY		AUBURN	Δ,	1910 HI	HIST.SURV.	5603-0012-0012	3D		
	0000001		EMOII WOTTOR	Noticity	Д		HIST SIRV	5603-0012-0015	3D		
	31-003338	1511100	CASSIDI nOME		4 F		THE CITE!	3100-6100-6033	תג		
	31-005301	COLLEGE		AUBURIN	ъ.		OT SORV.	3003-0016			
045396 3	31-003939	COLLEGE		AUBURN	ц		HIST. SURV.	5603-001Z-001B	תנ. תנ		
045397 3	31-003940	168 COLLEGE WY	HOWELL RESIDENCE	AUBURN	Д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0012-0019	U.S.		
045398 3	31-003941	173 COLLEGE WY		AUBURN	Д	1910 HI	HIST.SURV.	5603-0012-0020	5B		
	31-003942	174 COLLEGE WY		AUBURN	Д	1925 HI	HIST.SURV.	5603-0012-0021	30		
	31-005302	TOT.T.TOD		AITBITRN	Д	1920 HI	HIST.SURV.	5603-0012-0017	30		
	31-003943	TOTT TOO	RETINDAGE RESTDENCE	AITBITRIN	Д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0012-0030	3B		
	7 1 7 7 7 7 1			ATTRITON	, д		HIST SIRV	5603-0012-0022	7.8		
045400		COLLEGE		PODOICE.	٠,		HIGH CIRV	5005-0015-0055	77		
045401		HORTON		AUBUKN	L, f		SI.SUNV.		ת כ		
		COLLEGE		AUBUKN	٦,		HIST.SUKV.	5603-001Z-00Z4	מי ני		
045403 3	31-005303	192 COLLEGE WY		AUBURN	Д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0012-0025	J.S.		
045404 3	31-005304	193 COLLEGE WY		AUBURN	д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0012-0026	30		
045405 3	31-005305	196 COLLEGE WY		AUBURN	д	1920 HI	HIST.SURV.	5603-0012-0027	30		
	31-005306	COLLEGE		AUBURN	д	1920 HI	HIST.SURV.	5603-0012-0028	30		
	31-003764	COMMERCI	LAWYERS ROW	AITBITRN	Д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0001-0008	12/29/70 1D		
	31-003778		NITTIE SONS TITTED	AITBITEN	Д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0001-0009	12/29/70 1D		
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045212		321 COMMERCIAL ST	LAWYERS ROW / COT ABOVE	AUBURIN	74		A. (INFO)	0.000 1000 1000			
							HIST. SURV.	0700-7000-8098			
045213		COMMERCIAL	BARGAIN HILL CO-OP	AUBURN	Д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0001-0011			
045214		347 COMMERCIAL ST	PLACER COUNTY BANK	AUBURN	д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0001-0012	12/29/70 ID		
045215		351 COMMERCIAL ST		AUBURN	д	1857 HI	HIST.SURV.	5603-0001-0013			
045216 3	31-003779	135 COURT ST	LAW SHOPPE	AUBURN	д	1920 TA	TAX. (NPS)	CA780007			
						HI	HIST.SURV.	5603-0001-0014			
045217 3	31-003780	165 COURT ST		AUBURN	Д	1890 HI	HIST.SURV.	5603-0001-0015	12/29/70 1D		
	31-003944	CRUTCHER CT	CRUTCHER COURT. CRUTCHER COURT DIS	AUBURN	д	1925 HI	HIST.SURV.	5603-0013-9999	502	Ö	
	71-005307	100 CRITTCHER CT		AUBURN	Д	1930 HI	HIST.SURV.	5603-0013-0001	502	2	
	31-005308	GRITTCHER		ATIBITEN	Д		HIST. SURV.	5603-0013-0002	5D2	2	
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	31-005310	CRUTCHER		AUBUKN	ן, וּב		HISI SUKV.	5603-0013-0004	i e	Ŋ	
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	31-005312	CRUTCHER		AUBURN	٦,		HIST.SUKV.	56U3-UUL3-UUU6	מה נ	y (
	31-003945	CRUTCHER		AUBURN	Д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0013-0008	505	<u>y</u> (
	31-005313	190 CRUTCHER CT		AUBURN	Д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0013-0007		Ŋ	
109273 3	31-005145	11222 DRY CREEK RD		AUBURN	д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0400-0000			
109274 3	31-005146	11860 DRY CREEK RD		AUBURN	Д	1920 HI	HIST.SURV.	5603-0401-0000			
109275 3	31-005147	12045 DRY CREEK RD		AUBURN	Д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0402-0000			
109276 3	31-005148	13600 DRY CREEK RD		AUBURN	д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0403-0000	06/16/97 7R		
045584 3:	31-004034	186 E ELECTRIC ST		AUBURN	д	1930 HI	HIST.SURV.	5603-0085-0000	582	2	

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Y-NUMBER	PRIMARY-#	STREET.ADDRESS	NAMES	C.T.T.Y. INAIME	WN KK-		FRG - REFERENCE - NOTEEN	TWO TWO	
045645	31-004095	275 E LINCOLN WY			1920	D HIST.SURV.	5603-0146-0000	582	
	31-004096	ы		AUBURN	1900	O HIST.SURV.	5603-0147-0000	552	
	31-004098	297 E LINCOLN WY					5603-0149-0000	5.5.2	
045736	31-004184	130 E PLACER ST	CHISHOLM HOME	AUBURN		5 HIST.SURV.	5603-0237-0000	NL	
045737	31-004185	146 E PLACER ST				0 HIST.SURV.	5603-0238-0000	582	
045738	31-004186						5603-0239-0000	38	
045739	31-004187	E PLACER		AUBURN			5603-0240-0000	582	
045573	31-004024	凶	AUBURN VETERANS MEMORIAL HALL AND	AUBURN			5603-0074-0000	38	
045574	31-004025	126 E ST		AUBURN			5603-0075-0000	38	
045575	31-004026	134 E ST			1920		5603-0076-0000	7R	
045576	31-004027	EL DORADO ST	AUBURN FIRE HOUSE 1 / OLD AUBURN F	AUBURN			NPS-11000936-0000		
						NAT.REG.	31-0050		
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045577	31-000796	EL DORADO	BOARDMAN CANAL				5603-00/8-0000	NI/	
045578	31-004028	ELECTRIC					5603-0079-0000	280	
045579	31-004029	ELECTRIC		AUBURN			5603-0080-0000	200	
045580	31-004030	ELECTRIC					5603-0081-0000	אמה ו מני	
045581	31-004031						5603-0082-0000	780	
045582	31-004032	ELECTRIC					5603-0083-0000	2.5.c	
045583	31-004033	ELECTRIC					5603-0084-0000	582	
045585	31-004035	ELECTRIC		AUBURN			5603-0086-0000	582	
045586	31-004036	224 ELECTRIC ST		AUBURN	1930		5603-0087-0000	582	
045587	31-004037	257 ELM AVE		AUBURN	1920	0 HIST.SURV.	5603-0088-0000	7R	
045588	31-004038	303 ELM AVE		AUBURN 5	1900	0 HIST.SURV.	5603-0089-0000	582	
045589	31-004039		AUBURN HOUSE ANTIQUES	AUBURN	1900	0 HIST.SURV.	2603-0090-0000	582	
045476	31-003947		HALE TRACT & COLLEGE TRACT, HALE,				5603-0015-9999	5D2	
045426	31-003949	124 FINLEY ST		AUBURN	1915	5 HIST.SURV.	5603-0015-0007	5B	
045427		FINLEY		AUBURN	1920	0 HIST.SURV.	5603-0015-0008	7R	
045429	31-003950	FINLEY		AUBURN	1910	0 HIST.SURV.	5603-0015-0010	5B	
045470	31-003972	FINLEY		AUBURN	1910	0 HIST.SURV.	5603-0015-0052	5B	
045428		150 FINLEY ST		AUBURN	1965		5603-0015-0009	7R	
045430	31-003951	151 FINLEY ST		AUBURN	P 1910	0 HIST.SURV.	5603-0015-0011	5D2	
045431		165 FINLEY ST		AUBURN	P 1920	0 HIST.SURV.	5603-0015-0012	7R	
045432		FINLEY				0 HIST.SURV.	5603-0015-0013	7R	
045433		FINLEY					5603-0015-0014	7R	
045434	31-003952	FINIEY	AUBURN FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIE				5603-0015-0015	5B	
045590	31-004040	FINIEY					5603-0091-0000	582	
045591	31-004041	FTNIEY			D 1890		5603-0092-0000	582	
045592	31-004042	FTNIEV					5603-0003	582	
200000	21-004042	TIME					5603-0094-0000	5.82	
045594	31-004043	FINIEY					5603-0095-0000	582	
045595	31-004045	FINIEY					5603-0096-0000	582	
045477	31-003979	FORESTH					5603-0016-0001	NL	
045478	31-005325	FORESTHILL					5603-0016-0002	5D2	
045596	31-004046	FORESTHILL					5603-0097-0000	5B	
045479	31-005326	FORESTHILL					5603-0016-0003	502	
045480	31-005327	FORESTHILL		_			5603-0016-0004	5D2	
045481	31-005328	FORESTHILL					5603-0016-0005	5D2	
045482		FORESTHILL					5603-0016-0006	7R	
045483	31-005329	FORESTHILL					5603-0016-0007	5D2	
045484	31-003980	FORESTHILL	DOCTOR SNYPP HOUSE				5603-0016-0008	3.5	
045597	31-004047	FORESTHILL					5603-0098-0000	582	
045598	31-004048	FORESTHILL					5603-0099-0000	5.8.2	
045599	31-004049	FORESTHILL					5603-0100-0000	582	
045600	31-004050	FORESTHILL			P 1890		5603-0101-0000	582	
045601	31-004051	FORESTHILL					5603-0102-0000	582	

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ATION * * * Directory STREET.ADDRESS		480 FORESTHILL AVE				135 FULWEILER ST		190 GARFIELD ST	245 GARFIELD ST	261 GARFIELD ST		d Tala	GARFIELD	002205	100 GRACE ST	105 GRACE ST	135 GRACE ST	GRACE	שטעמט		SKACE FILE	GRACE	295 GRACE ST		150 GREENFIELD AVE	150 HALE ST	155 HALE ST	HALE	1 1 1	11411	HALLE	HTCH	HIGH	HIGH	478 HIGH ST	510 HIGH ST	786 HIGH ST	790 HIGH ST	858 HIGH ST	HIGH	HTGH	HULH	15 H	E 5 F	HEGH	HTCH	IIO3 HIGH ST			HIGH	HIGH	1120 HIGH ST	HIGH	1125 HIGH ST	1130 HIGH ST	1133 HIGH ST	1134 HIGH ST	1139 HIGH ST	1140 HIGH ST	1141 HIGH ST	1144 HIGH ST	1146 HIGH ST
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Y-NUMBER	FKIMAKI-#	SIKEEL.ADDKESS	NAMES					
045474	31-003976	HIGH		AUBURN	P 1905	HIST.SURV.	5603-0015-0056	5B
	31-003977	HIGH			P 1915		5603-0015-0057	
	31-005321	1161 HIGH ST	WALL	AUBURN	P 1910	-	537.9-31-0001	09/08/97 7J
							5603-0015-0032	5B
045451		HIGH			-		5603-0015-0033	7R
045613	31-004063	HIGH	FLEMING HOME				5603-0114-0000	
045614	31-004064	HIGH					5603-0115-0000	א מ א מ נ
045615	31-004065	HIGH				HIST.	5603-0116-0000	2 S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S
045616	31-004066	HIGH					5603-0117-0000	582
045617	31-004067	HIGH				HIST.	5603-0118-0000	582
045618	31-004068	HIGH			P 1925		5603-0119-0000	582
045619	31-004069	HIGH					5603-0120-0000	582
045620	31-004070	HIGH				HIST.	5603-0121-0000	582
045621	31-004071	HIGH	PLACER COUNTY MUSEUM				5603-0122-0000	SE I
045622	31-004072					HIST.	5603-0123-0000	582
045623	31-004073	1285 HIGH ST		AUBURN			5603-0124-0000	582
045624	31-004074	1287 HIGH ST				HIST.	5603-0125-0000	582
045625	31-004075	1293 HIGH ST		AUBURN			5603-0126-0000	5.5.2
045627	31-004077	125 HILLMONT	DUNLAP HOUSE	AUBURN	P 1880) HIST.SURV.	5603-0128-0000	3.5
045626	31-004076	102 HILLMONT AVE	LUDWIG HOME	AUBURN	P 1916	5 HIST.SURV.	5603-0127-0000	7N
045628	31-004078	143 HILLMONT AVE	HALL HOME	AUBURN	P 1926	5 HIST.SURV.	5603-0129-0000	5.52
045629	31-004079	124 HOFFMAN AVE		AUBURN	P 1890	O HIST.SURV.	5603-0130-0000	582
045630	31-004080	HOFFMAN					5603-0131-0000	5.52
045631	31-004081	193 HOFFMAN AVE		AUBURN	P 1915	5 HIST.SURV.	5603-0132-0000	582
045632	31-004082	HOFFMAN				HIST.	5603-0133-0000	582
045633	31-004083	HOFFMAN					5603-0134-0000	582
045515	31-003978	HINTLEY	ATRIC VETTURE NOTSTOTUBLE VETTURE				5603-0016-9999	5D2
045634	31-004084				1900		5603-0135-0000	55.2
045493	31-005334	HUNTLEY					5603-0016-0017	502
045494	# 0 0 0 0	HINTI.EY					5603-0016-0018	7R
045495		HINTI-EV		AITBIIBN	1965		5603-0016-0019	78
045497	11-003984	YELLENIH					5603-0016-0021	NZ
045496	1	HITNTI.EY					5603-0016-0020	7R
045498	31-005335	HINTI,EY					5603-0016-0022	502
001210	1	HINTLEY			0101		5603-0016-0003	82.2
040400		HONITEE					1000 - 0010 - 0000	מ מ
045500	31-005336	HONTEEY		AUBURN			5603-0016-0024	200 200
045502	31-003985	HONTLEY	HONTLEY HOOSE	AUBUKN			2803-0018-0028	ນ ເ
045503	31-003986	HONTER		AUBURN			5603-0016-002/	ש נ ש נ
045501		HONTLEY		AUBURN			5603-0016-0025	/R
045504	31-005337	HONTLEY		AUBURN	Р 1900		5603-0016-0028	502
045505	31-005338	HONTLEY		AUBURN			5603-0016-0029	5D2
045506		HUNTLEY		AUBURN			5603-0016-0030	7.R
045635	31-004085	HUNTLEY		AUBURN			5603-0136-0000	582
045636	31-004086	140 KENMASS AVE		AUBURN			5603-0137-0000	582
045637	31-004087		KRIEGAL HOME	AUBURN			5603-0138-0000	582
045638	31-004088	153 KENMASS AVE	HUNTLEY HOUSE, HOUSE OF NORED	AUBURN			5603-0139-0000	38
045407		103 KNOLL ST		AUBURN	P 1920	0 HIST.SURV.	5603-0012-0029	3D
187350		402 LANDIS CIR		AUBURN	Дı	PROJ.REVW.	HUD120221D	02/21/12 6Y
045639	31-004089	339 LANDIS CR		AUBURN	P 1910		5603-0140-0000	582
045640	31-004090	347 LANDIS CR	SANDERS HOME	AUBURN	P 1900	0 HIST.SURV.	5603-0141-0000	582
045641	31-004091	377 LANDIS CR	WITHERSPOON MATERNITY HOME	AUBURN	P 1890		5603-0142-0000	38
045642	31-004092	148 LEWIS ST	ST LUKE'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH	AUBURN	P 1890	0 HIST.SURV.	5603-0143-0000	38
045643	31-004093		OLD CHURCH RECTORY, SAINT LUKE THR	AUBURN			5603-0144-0000	
109478	31-005178	LILAC		AUBURN	P 1920		5603-0432-0000	
109479	31-005179	LILAC		AUBURN	P 1915		5603-0433-0000	24
109480	31-005180	1695 LILAC LANE		AUBURN	P 1920	0 HIST.SURV.	5603-0434-0000	06/16/97 7R

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Page 8 OHP-PROG		HIST. SURV.	HIST.RES.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HISI.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.RES.	HISI.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HISI.SURV.	HISI SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST. SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.RES.	NAT.REG.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.RES.	NAT. KEG. HTST PFS	ST PT INT	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.
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Directory of Properties in the Historic Property NAMES		n.	FIRST TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILROAD -	FREEMAN HOTEL SITE	HANCOCK HARDWARE STORE SITE					CONROY HOME		ALLEN & SANDHORFER BLACKSMITH, AUB		N LUMBER COMP		SAM PULLEN RESIDENCE, PULLEN HOUSE		PETI SHOP	AUBURN GENERAL STORE		CHRIS HART INSURANCE		HINK ADDITION, HINK BLOCK		ALEXANDRIA CHRISTIAN CLOTHIERS	FOOT PATH	SPORTSMAN'S	TRAVEL OUTFITTER			PLACER COUNTY BANK / BANK OF CALIF			NANCIE'S RECORDS		PARTY NOOK	NELSON BUILDING		TAHOE CLUB	TAURANT		J.C. PENNEY COMPANY			ARTHUR BUILDING, FOWLER'S T.V.		BURNS PHARMACY, BROWNIES DO-NUT SH		BANK OF AMERICA	MASONIC TEMPLE / MASONIC HALL / AU				PLACER SAVINGS	AUBURN JOURNAL SITE	SATHERS BAR & GRILL, SIERRA CLUB/H
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of Properties in the Historic Property NAMES	ELDER HOME	MCCANN HOME	RATIONAL THEORYTHAN MARKET	San Nation	SIMIE INDALEA / ACCOUNTIFE		HSHOIL MOODWAIL	HANCOCK HOOSE				PACIFIC BELL	KINDOPP RESIDENCE	REEVES MOTOR COMPANY	ST TERESA'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, ST JO	HOOL / AUBURN C					AUBURN 100F HALL / ODD FELLOWS BUI					SUTHERLAND'S	VOGLER HOUSE	KEENA RESIDENCE, SANDS HOME		CHADEL OF THE HILLS	ATTRIBO METHODIST CHIRCH DIONEED II	PAROCIPATER					FRED BRYTE HOME, BULTERWORTH'S	מבוגד דד גם ממוכוי מכוול	CHOP HOUSE, TAILINGS	SALOON	WISE CIGAR STORE & FACTORY, THE CA	OLD U.S. POST OFFICE, THE ISLAND	HAPPY HOUK	STOKE, MAKI BELLE Diting n	CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD DEPOT, SO		UACUBS HOUSE	CONIRACIORS SHOP,	BIGELOW HOME, GROVE HOUSE	DERMETT HOUSE	TENETI HOUSE	FRENT HOME ARNOT.D HOMSE			REFUES HOUSE		BURNS HOME, HOWELL HOME	
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Page 10 04-05-12	OWN YR-C OHP-PROG PRG-REFERENCE-NUMBER STAT-DAT NRS
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ON * * * Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File for PLACER County.	EET.ADDRESS NAMES NAMES OWN YR-C OI
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						HIST.RES.	SPHI-PLA-015	07/02/85 7L	-	
045685	31-004136	436 LINDEN AVE		AUBURN		1900 HIST.SURV.	5603-0186-0000	NL	_	
045686	31-004137	453 LINDEN AVE	BELLIS HOUSE, MAGNOLIA APARTMENTS				5603-0187-0000	582	2 5	
045687	31-004138						5603-0188-0000	582	2 2	
045688	31-004139		ANDERSON HOME			1890 HIST.SURV.	5603-0189-0000	252	7 0	
045689	31-004140	155 LUBECK KD	TOKASK HOME THRECK HOME HIGHLAND HOSPITAL	AUBURN			5603-0191-0000	582	. 2	
045692	31-004143				i ii		5603-0193-0000	7N	_	
045693	31-004144		DURYEA RESIDENCE				5603-0194-0000	582	2	
045694	31-004145	MAGNOLIA					5603-0195-0000	582	2	
045691	31-004142	MAIDU DR	MAIDU BURIAL GROUNDS				5603-0192-0000	NL	_	
045261	31-003738	MAPLE ST	NORTH FORK/WOODS DRY DIGGINGS, OLD		PCM 1	1849 HIST.SURV.	5603-0001-9999			
						HIST.RES.	NPS-70000138-9999		, AC	
045207	31-003763	101 MAPLE ST	PLACER COUNTY COURTHOUSE	AUBURN	C 1	1898 ST.FND.PRG	619.0-HP-88-31-002	12/20/88 3		
						ST. FND. PRG	619.0-84-HP-31-001			
						FED. FND. PR	629.0-79-HPF-31-01		_	
						FED. FND. PR	629.0-78-HPF-31-01		-	
						HIST. SURV.	5603-0001-0005	12/29/70 ID	_	
1		1					619.0-84-AF-31-005	0 0		
045203	1	MAPLE				19/0 HIST.SUKV.	5603-0001-0001	70		
045204	31-005265	MAPLE				1890 HISI.SURV.	3803-0001-0002	A7 07/10/10		
045205	31-005266	MAPLE					3603-0001-0003			
045206	1	MAPLE					5803-0001-0004	תו 17/90/כו		
045208	31-003784	MAPLE				1890 HIST.SURV.	5603-0001-0006			
045209							3803-0001-0007		. 2	
045695	31-004146	MORGAIN	FERDINAND MORGAN RENIAL				3603+0196-0000	200 200	1 0	
045696	31-004147	MORGAIN	MORGAN KENTAL			1926 HISI.SURV.	5603-0197-0000	25C	<u> </u>	
12005	31-004148	154 MORGAN CT	MABLE FOWERS LOKENS RENIAL		4 6		NDS-04000014-0000	2CC 20/11/00		
1322/8		N FORK AMERICAN KIVER	MOUNIAIN QUARKIES BKIDGE	AUBUKIN			31 - 0031		ט כ	
0.045.698	21_000149	TS AGAYAN ST	DEDENDENED HOTISE	ATTRITA		1900 HIST SHEV.	5603-0199-0000		01	
045598	31-004149		# C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C		4 6		DOR 21 08:0008-0000	75 ap/10/10	! .	
045699	31-001806	197 NEVADA ST	SOUTHERN PACIFIC DEPOT, BELLI AUTO	AUBUKN			DOE-31-98-0009-0000			
						HIST SHRV	5603-0200-0000		2	
045700	31-001804	201 NEVADA ST	DIRAN RESTDENCE. SPRR SECTION HOUS	AUBURN	Ъ	1911 HIST.RES.	DOE-31-98-0007-0000	01/21/98 252		
	1						FHWA971218A		D 2	
						HIST.SURV.	5603-0201-0000		2	
045701	31-001805	209 NEVADA ST	SOUTHERN PACIFIC FRUIT PACKING SHE	AUBURN	Ъ	1911 HIST.RES.	DOE-31-98-0008-0000			
						PROJ.REVW.	FHWA971218A	01/21/98 GY		
						HIST.SURV.	5603-0202-0000	NL	_	
118872		249 NEVADA ST	NEVADA STATION	AUBURN	P 1	1994 HIST.RES.	DOE-31-98-0005-0000			
						PROJ.REVW.	FHWA971218A			
045702	31-004150	311 NEVADA ST	AUBURN HARDWOODS, PACIFIC FRUIT EX	AUBURN	Б 1	1978 HIST.RES.	DOE-31-98-0004-0000			
						PROJ.REVW.	FHWA971218A	01/21/98 GY		
						HIST.SURV.	5603-0203-0000		2	
118869		313 NEVADA ST	KOCH'S FARM AND HOME SUPPLY	AUBURN	Д	HIST.RES.	DOE-31-98-0003-0000			
						PROJ.REVW.	FHWA971218A			
118867		319 NEVADA ST	BUSINESS / COMMERCIAL STRIP MALL	AUBURN	Дι	HIST.RES.	DOE-31-98-0002-0000			
							FHWA971218A			
128249		500 NEVADA ST		AUBURN	ъ Т	1949 HIST.RES.	DOE-31-01-0001-0000	07/20/01 6Y		
				25 To 10 To			USDAUIU622A	10/07//0		
045507	31-005339	OAK					5603-0016-0031	7R		
045508	31-005340	OAK					5603-0016-0032	502	7 (
045509	31-005341	OAK					5603-0016-0033	502	27	
045703	31-004151	OAK	ALTA VISTA SCHOOL SITE		S 1.		5603-0204-0000	7R		
045510	31-005342	182 OAK ST		AUBURN		1910 HIST.SURV.	5603-0016-0034	5D2	2	

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L .		5		NGTIGHT	Д	H 056	HIST SHRV	5603-0016-0035	7	7R	
045512	31-005343	210 OAK ST		AUBURN	. п		HIST.SURV.	5603-0016-0036	L)	5D2	
045513		OAK		AUBURN	Ъ	1965 H.	HIST.SURV.	5603-0016-0037	7	7R	
045514		OAK		AUBURN	Ъ	1965 H.	HIST.SURV.	5603-0016-0038		7R	
045704	31-004152	146 OAKWOOD DR	ROCK HOUSE	AUBURN			HIST.SURV.	5603-0205-0000		38	
109531	31-005238	OLD AIRPORT		AUBURN			HIST.SURV.	5603-0461-0000	06/16/97	7R	
109533	31-005240			AUBURN	٦ F	1935 H.	HIST.SURV.	5603-0463-0000		77.	
045705	31-004153	100 OLLVE ST	awon dakwakwy aono amon ao a i i an	AUBURIN			HIST SHRV	5603-0211-0000	,	582	
045/10	31-004158	OLIVE	Š	AUBURN	, Д		HIST. SURV.	5603-0212-0000	,	38	
045712	31-004160	OLIVE		AUBURN			HIST.SURV.	5603-0213-0000		582	
045713	31-004161	OLIVE	THRELKELL HOME, LARDNER HOME	AUBURN	Д.		HIST.SURV.	5603-0214-0000	(*)	35	
045714	31-004162	OLIVE		AUBURN	Ъ	1914 H.	HIST.SURV.	5603-0215-0000		582	
045715	31-004163	OLIVE		AUBURN			HIST.SURV.	5603-0216-0000		582	
045716	31-004164	OLIVE		AUBURN			HIST.SURV.	5603-0217-0000	u, .	582	
045717	31-004165	OLIVE		AUBURN	<u>.</u>		HIST.SURV.	5603-0218-0000	37 0	222	
045706	31-004154	OLIVE		AUBURN		H /161	HIST.SURV.	5603-0208-0000	., .	700	
045707	31-004155	131 OLIVE WY	MELLINGER HOME	AUBURN			HIST.SURV. HIST STRV	5603-0208-0000	, u	5.5.2	
045708	31-004156	OLIVE		ATHETIPN			HIST SURV	5603-0210-0000	, .,	582	
045719	31-004157	ORANGE	THE REPORT OF THE	ATIBLIEN			HIST. SURV.	5603-0220-0000		7R	
045718	31-004166			AUBURN			HIST.SURV.	5603-0219-0000		582	
045452	31-003958		Ì	AUBURN			HIST.SURV.	5603-0015-0034	.,	5B	
045453	31-005322	ORANGE		AUBURN	д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0015-0035		5D2	
045455	31-003959	135 ORANGE ST		AUBURN		1891 H	HIST.SURV.	5603-0015-0037		5B	
045456	31-003960	136 ORANGE ST	GIESENDORFER HOME	AUBURN			HIST.SURV.	5603-0015-0038		5B	
045454	31-005323	ORANGE		AUBURN			HIST.SURV.	5603-0015-0036		5D2	
045457	31-003961	ORANGE		AUBURN	о.		HIST.SURV.	5603-0015-0039		2B	
045458	31-003962	ORANGE		AUBURN	 Д 1		HIST.SURV.	5603-0015-0040		2B	
045459	31-003963	ORANGE		AUBURN	ם, נ		HIST.SURV.	5603-0015-0041	_	N 1	
045460	31-003964	162 ORANGE ST	KOBINSON HOUSE	AUBUKN	ът E	1890 1	HIST.SUKV.	5603-0015-0042 5603-0015-0043		0 P	
04546I	31-003965	ORANGE		AUBURN	ч р		HIST SURV	5603-0015-0044	, 2,	2 G 2 B	
045463	31-003967	ORANGE	BARIEAU RESIDENCE	AUBURN	. Д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0015-0045	Ξ,	5B	
045464	31-003968	ORANGE		AUBURN	Д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0015-0046	.,	38	
045465	31-003969	ORANGE	EYER HOM	AUBURN	ы		HIST.SURV.	5603-0015-0047		3B	
045466	31-003970	ORANGE		AUBURN	Д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0015-0048		5B	
045467	31-005324			AUBURN	Д.		HIST.SURV.	5603-0015-0049		5D2	
045469	31-003971			AUBURN	Д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0015-0051	,	5B	
045468		ORANGE		AUBURN	Д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0015-0050		7R	
045268		ORANGE	THEATER BUILDING	AUBURN	ДΙ		HIST.SURV.	5603-0008-000I		S C	
045269		275 ORANGE ST	WEST BULLDING	AUBURN	ם ב	1927 H	HISI SURV.	3603-0008-0002		5 C	
045270		OFFINGE	SHOP BOILDING	AUBURN			HIST SHRV	5603-0008-0004		7R	
045272		OPANGE	FART, CRABBE GYMNASTIIM	AURURN			HIST. SURV.	5603-0008-0005		3B	
045273		ORANGE		AUBURN			HIST.SURV.	5603-0008-0006		38	
045274		ORANGE		AUBURN			HIST.SURV.	5603-0008-0007		38	
045275			NORTH HALL	AUBURN			HIST.SURV.	5603-0008-0008		3.5	
045276		275 ORANGE ST	MUSIC BUILDING	AUBURN			HIST.SURV.	5603-0008-0009		7R	
045277		ORANGE		AUBURN			HIST.SURV.	5603-0008-0010		7R -120	
045278	31-003803	275 ORANGE ST	PLACER J.C./SIERRA NORMAL COLLEGE,	AUBURN	w t	1927 H	HIST.SURV.	5603-0008-9999 FUMA970420A	79/66/70	5U2 6V	
109/43	7	OKK CKEEK LANE	рттен	AUBURN		, ;	FROU.REVW.	FAWAS / 043 UA		י ני	
045/20	31-004168	192 OKK SI 501 OSAGE LANE	HOME HOME	AUBURN			HIST.SURV.	5603-0349-0000	03/22/94	332 7R	
045419	31-003946		FLINT STATION/CAMP FLINT SITE	AUBURN	SM		HIST.SURV.	5603-0014-0000		7R	
045291	31-003804	PARKSIDE TERRACE	PARKSIDE TERRACE; PARKSIDE TERRACE	AUBURN			HIST.SURV.	5603-0009-9999		5D2	
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045279 31-005267	67 100 PARKSIDE TERRACE		AUBURN	Д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0009-0001	5D2	
	118 PARKSIDE		AUBURN	Д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0009-0002	5D2	
	119 PARKSIDE		AUBURN	д	1925 HIS	HIST.SURV.	5603-0009-0003	5D2	
045282 31-005270	70 126 PARKSIDE TERRACE		AUBURN	д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0009-0004	5D2	
	129 PARKSIDE		AUBURN	Д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0009-0005	502	
	140 PARKSIDE		AUBURN	Д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0009-0006	SDS	
	145 PARKSIDE		AUBURN	Д , (HIST.SURV.	5603-0009-0007	202 כתת	
	155 PARKSIDE		AUBURN	ביו נ		HIST.SURV.	5603-0009-0008	אט ה מינה	
	177 PARKSIDE		AUBURN	די ב	1926 HIS	HIST.SURV.	5603-0009-0009	2 2 2 2	
045288 31-005276	76 188 PARKSIDE TERRACE		AUBURN	ц Д		HIST. SURV.	5603-0009-0011	502	
	198 PARKSIDE		AUBURN	ц		HIST.SURV.	5603-0009-0012	7R	
045721 31-004169	124 PINE ST		AUBURN	Д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0222-0000	582	
	135 PINE		AUBURN	д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0223-0000	532	
	139 PINE		AUBURN	Д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0224-0000	582	
	140 PINE		AUBURN	Ъ		HIST.SURV.	5603-0225-0000	552	
045725 31-004173			AUBURN	Д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0226-0000	582	
045726 31-004174			AUBURN	Д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0227-0000	582	
045727 31-004175	.75 162 PINE ST		AUBURN	д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0228-0000	582	
045728 31-004176	167	ROBINSON HOUSE	AUBURN	Д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0229-0000	5 S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	
045729 31-004177	168		AUBURN	д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0230-0000	582	
	174 PINE		AUBURN	Д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0231-0000		
	179 PINE		AUBURN	Д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0232-0000	582	
	180 PINE		AUBURN	Д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0233-0000	2.82.7	
	186 PINE		AUBURN	O4		HIST.SURV.	5603-0234-0000	א מיני	
	191 PINE	D. M. LINNINGER HOME	AUBURN	<u>п</u> , (HIST.SURV.	5603-0235-0000	7 C	
	198 PINE ST		AUBURN	זי נ		HIST SURV.	5603-0236-0000	א מ	
	149	BED AND BREAKFAST	AUBURN	די ל		HIST.SURV.	5603-0241-0000	7 Y Y	
	167		AUBURN	ъ, D	1920 HIS	HIST.SURV. HIST SHRV	5603-0242-0000	រ ហ រ ហ រ ល	
045/42 31-004190	191 FLEASANT		AUBURN	цД		HIST SURV	5603-0011-0001	7R	
045349 31-005288	144 PFAMER	NOT SNAM SETTEFTE	AUBURN	μ Δ		HIST SURV.	5603-0011-0003	N.C	
	145 REAMER		AUBURN	ь		HIST.SURV.	5603-0011-0002	N.C	
	159 REAMER		AUBURN	ιД		HIST.SURV.	5603-0011-0004	7N	
	164 REAMER		AUBURN	Д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0011-0005	NL NL	
	165 REAMER	KLEMM HOME	AUBURN	Д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0011-0006	NL	
	170 REAMER		AUBURN	Д	1970 HIS	HIST.SURV.	5603-0011-0007	7.R	
045357 31-003914	14 183 REAMER ST		AUBURN	Д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0011-0009	7N	
045356 31-005292	:92 190 REAMER ST		AUBURN	Д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0011-0008	N4	
045358 31-005293	93 191 REAMER ST		AUBURN	Д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0011-0010	NL	
	203 REAMER		AUBURN	Д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0011-0011	N/.	
	209 REAMER		AUBURN	Д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0011-0012	N 20	
	215 REAMER		AUBURN	Δ, ι		HIST. SURV.	5603-0011-0013	N/	
	218 REAMER		AUBURN	Δ,		HIST.SURV.	5603-0011-0014	N	
	221 REAMER	!!	AUBURN	Di (HIST.SURV.	5603-0011-0015	N Z	
	224 REAMER	CLEGG HOME	AUBURN	,		HIST SURV.	3603-0011-0016	N.	
045365 31-003920	227 REAMER ST		AUBURN	בי נ	1910 HIS	HIST.SURV.	5603-0011-0017	N C	
		CHINESE AMERICAN COMMONITY	AUBUKN	י ב	DIN OVO	HIST.SURV.	0000-0000 0000-0000-0000	. n	
04523U 31-003766	103 SACKAMENIO		AUDUKIN	4		HIST SHEV	5603-0007-0000	7.8	
277500_15 CCC310	TO CHNOWAGOAS TO L	dons danomia alo	ATTRITION	Δ	STH U881	HIST SURV	5603-0001-0030	12/29/70 1D	
	111 SACRAMENTO	COLD BUILD BLAZA	ATTRIBUT	, д		HIST SURV.	5603-0001-0029		
045233 31-003776	135 SACRAMENTO	COORD FIRST ACTION	AUBURN	Д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0001-0031	12/29/70 1D	
	147 SACRAMENTO	1	AUBURN	Д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0001-0032	12/29/70 1D	
	150 SACRAMENTO		AUBURN	Д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0001-0033	12/29/70 1D	
	151 SACRAMENTO		AUBURN	Д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0001-0057	7R	

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045236	31-003785	157 SACRAMENTO ST	AUBURN STEAM LAUNDRY, GADBERRY'S A	AUBURN	Ъ 1	875 HIST.SURV.	5603-0001-0034		0	
045237		157 SACRAMENTO ST	AUBURN STEAM LAUNDRY, MOTHER LODE	AUBURN	Р 1	1875 HIST.SURV.	5603-0001-0035		1D	
045238	31-003786	180 SACRAMENTO ST	MERCANTILE BUILDING	AUBURN	Ъ	.870 HIST.SURV.	5603-0001-0036		1D	
045239	31-003787	197 SACRAMENTO ST		AUBURN	P 1	1850 HIST.SURV.	5603-0001-0037		1D	
045240	31-003788	198 SACRAMENTO ST	CLARK & CLARK ANTIQUES	AUBURN		1870 HIST.SURV.	5603-0001-0038		10	
045241	31-003789	200 SACRAMENTO ST	CHINESE JOSS HOUSE	AUBURN		HIST.			1D	
045242	31-003790	SACRAMENTO		AUBURN			5603-0001-0040		10	
045243	31-003791	SACRAMENTO		AUBURN		HIST.	5603-0001-0041		1D	
045244	31-003792	215 SACRAMENTO ST	JONES HOUSE	AUBURN			5603-0001-0042	12/29/70 1	1D	
045245		SACRAMENTO	DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS	AUBURN		HIST.	5603-0001-0043		7R	
045246	31-003793	SACRAMENTO		AUBURN			5603-0001-0044	12/29/70 1	10	
045247		SACRAMENTO		AUBURN			5603-0001-0045	7	7R	
045248		SACRAMENTO		AUBURN			5603-0001-0046	7	7R	
045249		228 SACRAMENTO ST		AUBURN				7	7R	
045250		229 SACRAMENTO ST		AUBURN	Ъ 1			7	7R	
045252		233 SACRAMENTO ST		AUBURN			5603-0001-0050	7	7R	
045251		234 SACRAMENTO ST		AUBURN		1935 HIST.SURV.	5603-0001-0049	7	7R	
045253		SACRAMENTO		AUBURN		1965 HIST.SURV.	5603-0001-0051	<i>L</i>	7R	
045254		SACRAMENTO		AUBURN		1935 HIST.SURV.	5603-0001-0052	7	7R	
045255	31-003794	250 SACRAMENTO ST	CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE / AUBURN MO	AUBURN			5603-0001-0053	2	5.52	
109601	31-005250	1710 SHIRLAND TRACT RD		AUBURN	Ъ 1	1930 HIST.SURV.	5603-0473-0000		7R	
109603	31-005251	1820 SHIRLAND TRACT RD		AUBURN		1880 HIST.SURV.	5603-0475-0000	06/16/97 7	7R	
045743	31-004191	SHIRLEY		AUBURN		HIST.	5603-0244-0000	S	582	
045266	31-003802	SR 49	CHINESE AMERICAN CEMETERY	AUBURN			5603-0006-0000	7	7R	
045264	31-003800	SR 80	BRIDGE #19-45	AUBURN		HIST.	5603-0004-0000	7	7N	
090256		SR 80	OLD CITY OF AUBURN	AUBURN			SHL-0404-0000	04/14/48 7	7L	
045744	31-004192	154 TENNIS WY		AUBURN		1926 HIST.SURV.	5603-0245-0000	LS.	582	
045745	31-004193	5 TENNIS	MABEL POWERS LUKENS RESIDENCE	AUBURN	Р		5603-0246-0000	S	582	
045746	31-004194	4		AUBURN			5603-0247-0000		552	
045747	31-004195	TENNIS		AUBURN	Ъ 1		5603-0248-0000	m	35	
045748	31-004196	171 TENNIS WY	HENRY ADAMS RESIDENCE	AUBURN		1929 HIST.SURV.	5603-0249-0000	3	S	
045749	31-004197	178 TENNIS WY		AUBURN		1926 HIST.SURV.	5603-0250-0000	D.	S2	
045750	31-004198	181 TENNIS WY	CHARLIE MCCLOUD RESIDENCE	AUBURN		1925 HIST.SURV.	5603-0251-0000	S	582	
045751	31-004199	186 TENNIS WY		AUBURN		1930 HIST.SURV.	5603-0252-0000	r.	582	
045752	31-004200	187 TENNIS WY	CHARLIE MCCLOUD RENTAL	AUBURN		1927 HIST.SURV.	5603-0253-0000	ľ	582	
045753	31-004201	6 TERRACE CT	HOWARD DAVIS HOME	AUBURN			5603-0254-0000	r.	582	
045378	31-003931	TUTTLE ST	TUTTLE TRACT, TUTTLE TRACT DISTRIC	AUBURN	Р 1	1890 HIST.SURV.	5603-0011-9999	7	7N	
045366		101 TUTTLE ST		AUBURN		1890 HIST.SURV.	5603-0011-0018	7	N/	
045368	31-003921	125 TUTTLE ST		AUBURN	Ъ	1920 HIST.SURV.	5603-0011-0020	7	7N	
045369	31-003922	152 TUTTLE ST		AUBURN		1925 HIST.SURV.	5603-0011-0021	7	NL	
045367		159 TUTTLE ST		AUBURN	Ъ	1935 HIST.SURV.	5603-0011-0019	7	7R	
045370	31-003923	174 TUTTLE ST		AUBURN		1930 HIST.SURV.	5603-0011-0022	7	7N	
045371	31-003924	190 TUTTLE ST		AUBURN		1910 HIST.SURV.	5603-0011-0023	7	NZ.	
045754	31-004202	140 WALKER DR		AUBURN		1925 HIST.SURV.	5603-0255-0000	Ln)	582	
045755	31-004203	WALSH		AUBURN	Ъ 1		5603-0256-0000	u)	5S2	
045756	31-004204	240 WALSH ST		AUBURN	Ъ 1		5603-0257-0000	u)	582	
045757	31-004205	242 WALSH ST	MERZ HOME	AUBURN	<u>п</u>	1900 HIST.SURV.	5603-0258-0000	u)	582	
045229	31-003772	WASHINGTON ST	FIRE HOUSE #2 / OLD FIREHOUSE / AU	AUBURN	ъ	891 HIST.RES.	NPS-11000937-0000		1S AC	
						NAT.REG.	31-0049	01/13/12 7	7.7	
1	1				,		5603-0001-002/		3 6	
045256	31-003795	WASHINGTON		AUBURN	D	1969 HIST.SURV.	5603-0001-0054		/K	
045257		WASHINGTON		AUBURN			5500-1000-5095		4 1	
045258	31-003796	289 WASHINGTON ST	SHANGHAI RESTAURANT	AUBURN	Д	1906 HIST.SURV.	5603-0001-0056	12/29/70	a a	
. 109068	31-005142	310 COVEY RD		(VIC) AUBURN	P 1				7R	
088638	31-004988	LAKE ARTHUR RD	LAKE ARTHUR	(VIC) AUBURN		1909 HIST.SURV.	5603-0327-0000	03/22/94 7	ez.	

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LONESTAR CEMETERY
DEWITT CENTER
LONE STAR CANAL
ROCK CREEK CANAL
DITCH-WESLEY LANE
FIDDLER'S GREEN CANAL SEGMENT
BEAR RIVER DITCH/SOUTH YUBA CANAL
GOLD HILL CANAL
FIDDLER'S GREEN CANAL SEGMENT C
WOLF MOUNTAIN FIRE LOOKOUT STATION
MOUNTAIN QUARRIES RALLROAD GRADE
LOWER BOARDMAN CANAL
MUSCAVITCH HOUSE
BOWMAN STORE
NELLIE ARMBRUSTER
BOWMAN RANCH / MACHADO RANCH
STONE WALL-ATWOOD
PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY AQU
CDITALLY BEAR
LIBERTY HOUSE
TODD'S VALLEY
U.S. RANCH
SPRING GARDEN SCHOOL
WHITTINGTON HOME /
CHINA WELL
BAXTER WINTER HEADQUARTERS
GOLDEN EAGLE MINE
BOSSE RANCH / SPRING CREEK
BELL ROAD BRIDGE #19-C0144
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088502	31-004940		٠. ٠		ז, גב	0	HIST.SURV.	5603-02/3-0000	н स	4 7	
088503	31-004941	BOWMAN KD	SHEKWOOD BOWMAN KANCH / MOSSO KANC	(VIC) AUBURN	цД	1920	HIST SURV.	5603-0275-0000		7R	
088304	31-004943		\ E		ц	1935	HIST.SURV.	-0276-	94	7R	
088506	31-004944	BOWMAN	CLYDE HAMMOND HOME / DALE NORTON H		Д	1926	HIST.SURV.	5603-0277-0000	03/22/94	7R	
088508	31-004945	13777 BOWMAN RD	ACKERMAN SCHOOL / BOWMAN SCHOOL		U	1927	HIST.SURV.	5603-0278-0000	03/22/94	7R	
109029	31-005140	287 BRIDGEVIEW DR			Д	1900	HIST.SURV.	5603-0395-9999	06/16/97	7R 	
108880	31-005119		TRIC COMPANY		Дι	1940	HIST.SURV.	5603-0372-9999	06/16/97	7. F	
088210	31-004946		CHANNEL HILL GROCERY / KING'S PLAC		בי נ	1945	HIST.SURV.	5603-0279-0000	03/22/94	7 / K	
088511	31-004947				⊈ بد	1940	HIST.SURV.	5603-0280-0000	03/22/94	χ / Τ Γ	
088512	31-004948	CHRISTIAN VALLEY	м ; ч		Ξſ	LYLS	HIST SURV.	3803-0281-0000	03/22/34	۸ / D	
088513	31-004949	CHRISTIAN VALLEY	BANCKOFT HOME / HAKKIS HOME		די לכ	1880	HISI.SURV.	5803-0282-0000	03/22/24	37	
088515	31-004950	781 CHRISTIAN VALLEY RU	ORMSBY DAIRY / SHINABARGER'S	(VIC) AUBURN	νр	1910	HIST SURV.	5603-0283-0000	03/22/94	7.R	
088516	31-004951	COLF PANCH RD			ĻΩ	1930	HIST.SURV.	5603-0285-0000	03/22/94	7R	
088519	31-004952	9405 CRATER HILL RD			Д	1923	HIST.SURV.	5603-0286-0000	03/22/94	7R	
088521	31-004953				Д	1865	HIST.SURV.	5603-0287-0000	03/22/94	7R	
109069	31-005143				Д	1920	HIST.SURV.	5603-0398-0000	06/16/97	7.R	
109070	31-005144	1803 CROCKETT RD		(VIC) AUBURN	Д	1920	HIST.SURV.	5603-0399-0000	06/16/97	7R	
088522	31-004954	DRY CREEK RD	CHRISTIAN VALLEY SCHOOL / TUTOR TO	(VIC) AUBURN	Д	1852	HIST.SURV.	5603-0288-0000	03/22/94	7R	
088523	31-004955	DRY CREEK RD	HALSEY POWERHOUSE	(VIC) AUBURN	Σ	1913	HIST.SURV.	5603-0289-0000	03/22/94	7R	
088524	31-004956	DRY CREEK RD	WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION BRID	(VIC) AUBURN	บ	1940	HIST.SURV.	5603-0290-0000	03/22/94	7R	
088525	31-004957	DRY CREEK RD	WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION BRID		บ	1940	HIST.SURV.	5603-0291-0000	03/22/94	7R	
109277	31-005149	DRY CREEK			Д	1940	HIST.SURV.	5603-0404-0000	06/16/97	7R	
109278	31-005150	DRY CREEK			Д	1940	HIST.SURV.	5603-0405-0000	06/16/97	7.K	
109279	31-005151	DRY CREEK		•	다	1940	HIST.SURV.	5603-0406-0000	06/16/97	7.K	
088526	31-004958	DRY CREEK	₩.		Δ,	1938	HIST.SURV.	5603-0292-0000	03/22/94	7.K	
088527	31-004959	DRY CREEK	GEORGE SILVA HOME / SANDERSON HOME		Д, (1943	HIST.SURV.	5603-0293-0000	03/22/94	۲ ا ا	
109280	31-005152	DRY CREEK			ביי נ	1925	HIST.SURV.	5603-0407-0000	06/16/9/	7 K	
088528	31-004960	14291 DRY CREEK RD	ARMBRUSTER RANCH / HAROLD FULGHUM		זיד	Laba	HIST SURV.	5603-0294-0000	03/22/94	ر ر د د	
088529	31-004961	EDGEWOOD	SOUTHERN PACIFIC UNDERPASS		בי לב	11911	HIST.SUKV.	5603-0295-0000	03/22/94	7.7 7.7	
088530	31-004962	EDGEWOOD	MAKK BEECHER HOME	(VIC) AUBURN	λ F	1001	HIST.SURV.	5803-0238-0000	03/22/34	77.	
U8853I	31-004963	LIBSO EDGEWOOD KD	LESIEK MILAM HOUSE PETIENGED EADM / STEET VITOV DESIDE	(VIC) AUBURN	ч п	1920	HIST SURV.	5603-0277-0000	03/22/94	7.R	
000001	31-004364	ELGEWOOD TO	SIEVE VICE		ч Д	2000	HIST SHRV	5603-0408-0000	06/16/97	7R	
109382	31-003133				, д.	1940	HIST. SURV.	5603-0409-0000	06/16/97	7R	
183204	1	FOLSON	OREGON HILL ABANDONED MINES		ഗ		PROJ.REVW.	BUR110106A	01/27/11	К9	
108844	31-005114	FORESTHILL AVE			O	1940	HIST.SURV.	5603-0366-0000	06/16/97	7R	
088533	31-004965	GOLD HILL RD	GOLD HILL SITE	(VIC) AUBURN	υ	1850	HIST.SURV.	5603-0299-0000	03/22/94	7R	
088535	31-005263	GOLD HILL RD	GOLD HILL CEMETERY	(VIC) AUBURN	д	1850	HIST.SURV.	5603-0301-0000	03/22/94	7R	
609880	31-004966	GRASS VALLEY SR	EMERSON HOME	(VIC) AUBURN	ц		HIST.SURV.	5603-0302-0000	03/22/94	7R	
088611	31-004968	VALLEY	THOMAS RANCH / LUX MONTE GUEST HOM		щ	1900	HIST.SURV.	5603-0304-0000	03/22/94	7R	
088612	31-005264	GRASS VALLEY	CHINESE CEMETERY		д	1865	HIST.SURV.	5603-0305-0000	03/22/94	7R	
088613	31-004969	GRASS VALLEY	IINE / CHEV		Δι		HIST.SURV.	5603-0306-0000	03/22/94	X :	
088614	31-004970	GRASS VALLEY			Дι	1946	HIST.SURV.	5603-0307-0000	03/22/94	¥ ;	
088615	31-004971	GRASS VALLEY			ביו נ	LYLU	HIST.SURV.	5603-0308-0000	46/27/50 70/cc/co	۸ ر د	
088616	31-004972	1940 GRASS VALLEY SK	WENDELL HOMES DESIDENCE	(VIC) AUBURN	л Б	1945	HIST SURV.	5803-0309-0309	03/22/94	78	
088618	31-004974	GRASS VALLEY	GOLDSBERRY/ROCK CREEK SCHOOL SITE		, Д,		HIST.SURV.	5603-0311-0000	03/22/94	7R	
109387	31-005155	GRASS VALLEY	UNION ICE COMPANY		ц	1935	HIST.SURV.	5603-0410-0000	06/16/97	7R	
109388	31-005227	GRASS VALLEY			Д	1930	HIST.SURV.	5603-0411-0000	06/16/97	7R	
088619	31-004975	GRASS	BISSETT RANCH / GRIFFIN RANCH	(VIC) AUBURN	д	1947	HIST.SURV.	5603-0312-0000	03/22/94	7R	
109389	31-005159	GRASS VALLEY		(VIC) AUBURN	Д	1935	HIST.SURV.	5603-0412-0000	06/16/97	7R	
088620	31-004976	GRASS VALLEY	RY / J.V.		щ		HIST.SURV.	5603-0313-0000	03/22/94	7R 	
088621	31~004977	GRASS VALLEY	CHASTAIN RANCH / CLAVIN OEST RANCH		ር4 ር	0	HIST.SURV.	5603-0314-0000	03/22/94	7R 7P	
088622	31-004978	5545 GRASS VALLEI SK	HANSON KANCH / L.E. JOHNSTON KANCH	(VIC) AUBURN	Ji	1830	HIDI.BORV.	0000-0100-0000	10/14/00	4	

Page 16 04-05-12	PROG PRG-REFERENCE-NUMBER STAT-DAT NRS CRIT
* * Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File for PLACER County.	ADDRESS NAMES OHP-PROG P
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16 04-05-12 . PRG-REFERENCE-NUMBER	5603-0316-0000	5603-0317-0000		. 5603-0318-0000						. 5603-0323-0000 5603-0010-0008	5603-0415-0000	5603-0324-0000	5603-0325-0000	5603-0326-0000	. 5603-0416-0000	. 5603-0417-0000		. 5603-0419-0000	. 5603-0420-0000	. 5603-04ZI-0000		. 3603-0423-0000	5603-0363-0000	5603-0425-0000	. 5603-0426-0000			. EPA110602A	5603-0429-0000		. 5603-0328-0000						5603-0331-0000	SHL-0463-0000		. 5603-0441-0000 E603-0442-0000	5603-0442-0000	5603-0444-0000			5603-0447-9999			5603-0449-0000	. 5603-0450-0000 5603-0451-0000	5603-0452-0000	5603-0333-0000
Page 1 OHP-PROG	HIST SIRV	HIST SURV	HIST.SURV.	HIST. SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SUKV.	HIST SURV	HIST. SURV	HIST. SURV	HIST. SURV	HIST. SURV	HIST.SURV	HIST. SURV	HIST. SURV	HIST. SURV	HIST. SURV	HISI.SUKV.	HIST SURV	HIST. SURV	HIST.SURV	HIST.SURV	HIST.SURV	HIST.SURV.	PROJ. REVW	HIST.SURV	HIST. SURV	HIST.SURV	HIST SHRV	HIST SURV	HIST. SURV.	HIST.SURV	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV	HIST.RES.	HIST.SURV	HIST.SURV.	HIST SIRV	HIST. SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SUKV.	HIST. SURV.	HIST.SURV.
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Data File for PLACITY.NAME	NGHGHA (DIX)			(VIC) AUBURN	(VIC) AUBURN	(VIC) AUBURN				(VIC) AUBUKN	NATIBITE (DIA)				(VIC) AUBURN	(VIC) AUBURN	(VIC) AUBURN					(VIC) AUBURN										(VIC) AUBURN					(VIC) AUBURN			(VIC) AUBURN					(VIC) AUBURN	(VIC), AUBURN	(VIC) AUBURN		(VIC) AUBURN		(VIC) AUBURN
of Properties in the Historic Profesty		000		P.G.&E. BRIDGE	WPA BRIDGE		R RANCH /	GEORGE HAINES RANCH / NICKEN HOME		PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC CO.'S DRUM		NECTRE SETTION / HOME / RESTORNCE	NOTE OF	` _														GAFFETT HOUSE			#3 / DENNIS	HAMMOND HOME #4 / DESTER HAMMOND,	HERMAN RANCH	HERMAN OEST RANCH / DARYL OEST RAN		LONE STAR DAIRY												SIERRA PRESCHOOL			THE ERNIE MEYER HOME
.IC PRESERVATION * * * Directory o PRIMARY-# STREET.ADDRESS	SETTERIT CORRECT COLD	31-0049/9 6180 GRASS VALLEI SK	6715 GRASS VALLEY		31-004982 HAINES RD	HAINES	31-004984 404 HAINES RD	635 HAINES RD		31-003888 1050 HIGH ST	WW ATTEN WITH TOOL COLL COLLON	12045	12050 HOLLY VISTA	1825	12473	9623	31-005165 10730 JOEGER RD	10880	10950	10980 JOEGER	11210	31-005170 11826 JOEGER RD	440	216	285	31-005174 294 KILHAM RD	LAKE ARTHUR	LAKE ARTHUR	LAKE ARTHUR	13400 LAKE V	725	31-004990 775 LESTER LANE	12118	11715	11885 LONE STAR	13085 LONE STAR	LOZAN		12232 LUTHER	12723 LUTHER	31-005188 12/3/ LOIMER RU 31-006189 12060 IITHUBB DD	12857 LITHER	12880 LUTHER	13145 LUTHER	13167 LUTHER	31-005236 13191 LUTHER RD	13296 LUTHER	13315 LUTHER	31-005226 13335 LUTHER RD 31-006338 13480 LITHER BD	11220 MALEZA	31-004994 4140 MEYER LANE
CE OF HIS		088623			088626		088630			045299	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,						109447						108834			109463		185341				10946									109489					109496			109498		088673

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Y-NUMBER	PRIMARY-#	STREET ADDRESS	NAMES		OME						
109512	31-005230	310 MILL POND RD		(VIC) AUBURN		1935 H	HIST.SURV.	5603-0454-0000	06/16/97	7R	
	31-005231			(VIC) AUBURN	Ъ 1	1940 H	HIST.SURV.	5603-0455-0000		7R	
	31-005232			(VIC) AUBURN		1920 H	HIST.SURV.	5603-0456-0000	06/16/97	7R	
	31-005120			(VIC) AUBURN	Д	1930 H	HIST.SURV.	5603-0373-0000	06/16/97	7R	
	31-004995	MT VERNON RD	MOUNT VERNON COMMUNITY HALL SITE	(VIC) AUBURN			HIST.SURV.	5603-0334-0000	03/22/94	7R	
	31-004996	8221 MT VERNON RD		(VIC) AUBURN			HIST.SURV.	5603-0335-0000	03/22/94	7R	
088682	31-004997	8600 MT VERNON RD	HERKOMER HOME		Ъ		HIST.SURV.	5603-0336-0000	03/22/94	7R	
088685	31-005093	9305 MT VERNON RD	MOODY RANCH / SCHENCK RANCH	(VIC) AUBURN			HIST.SURV.	5603-0337-0000	03/22/94	7R	
088687	31-005094	9460 MT VERNON RD	TEAGARDEN FARM SITE				HIST.SURV.	5603-0338-0000	03/22/94	7R	
109520	31-005233						HIST.SURV.	5603-0457-9999	06/16/97	7. K	
109521	31-005234	10940 MT VERNON RD	0				HIST.SURV.	5603-0458-0000	06/16/97	7.R	
109522	31-005235					890	HIST.SURV.	5603-0459-0000	06/16/97	7.K	
088688	31-005095		GLENOAKS AUTO COURT/SKELLENGER-SIM		Д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0339-0000	03/22/94	7R	
109524	31-005237	14625 MUSSO RD				006	HIST.SURV.	5603-0460-0000	06/16/97	7.K	
088690	31-005096	855 NEVADA ST	AUBURN AUTO WRECKERS	•			HIST.SURV.	5603-0340-0000	03/22/94	/K	
088691	31-005097	NEW AIRPORT RD	SOUTHERN PACIFIC CULVERT	(VIC) AUBURN			HIST.SURV.	5603-0341-0000	03/22/94	7R	
088692	31-005098	100 OLD AIRPORT RD		(VIC) AUBURN	Д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0342-0000	03/22/94	7.7	
088693	31-005099	460 OLD AIRPORT RD					HIST.SURV.	5603-0343-0000	03/22/94	7R	
088694	31-005100	520 OLD AIRPORT RD	HAMMOND HOME #2 / RUTH BUTTERWORTH	(VIC) AUBURN			HIST.SURV.	5603-0344-0000	03/22/94	7R	
109532	31-005239	545 OLD AIRPORT RD		(VIC) AUBURN	Д	1936 F	HIST.SURV.	5603-0462-0000	06/16/97	7R	
109534	31-005241	1775 OLD AIRPORT RD		(VIC) AUBURN	Д	1930 F	HIST.SURV.	5603-0464-9999	06/16/97	7R	
088695	31-005101	1532 OLD CYPRESS LANE	MINING CLAIM 'SEVEN-THIRTY-FOUR'	(VIC) AUBURN			HIST.SURV.	5603-0345-0000	03/22/94	7R	
109535	31-005242	11145 OLD DUDE RD		(VIC) AUBURN		1930 F	HIST.SURV.	5603-0465-0000	06/16/97	7R	
108859	31-005118	OPHIR RD		(VIC) AUBURN	д	1900 F	HIST.SURV.	5603-0370-0000	06/16/97	7R	
969880	31-004358	10681 OPHIR RD	PETE HALLBOM RANCH / ROBINSON HOME	(VIC) AUBURN	Д	1905 F	HIST.SURV.	5603-0346-0000	03/22/94	7R	
088697	31-005102	10780 OPHIR RD	REPORTEDLY THE LUNDQUIST MINE PROP	(VIC) AUBURN	Д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0347-0000	03/22/94	7R	
088698	31-005103	11126 OPHIR RD	HOARTH STATION / JAMES AUTO BODY	(VIC) AUBURN			HIST.SURV.	5603-0348-0000	03/22/94	7R	
182872		860 PACIFIC AVE	BOARDMAN CANAL ADSOP SEGMENT	(VIC) AUBURN			PROJ.REVW.	BUR110415C	05/26/11	Х9	
109541	31-005243	235 PINEHILL RD		(VIC) AUBURN	Д	1935 F	HIST.SURV.	5603-0466-0000	06/16/97	7R	
134399		QUAIL SPRINGS LANE	QUAIL SPRING RANCH	(VIC) AUBURN	Д		HIST.RES.	DOE-31-02-0005-0000	09/04/02	Х9	
						I	PROJ.REVW.	COE020805A	09/04/02	λ9	
109576	31-005244	2125 RATTLESNAKE BAR RD		(VIC) AUBURN	Д,	1905 F	HIST.SURV.	5603-0467-0000	06/16/97	7R	
109580	31-005245			(VIC) AUBURN		1930 F	HIST.SURV.	5603-0468-0000	06/16/97	7R	
109581	31-005246			(VIC) AUBURN	Д	1930 F	HIST.SURV.	5603-0469-0000	06/16/97	7R	
109582	31-005247				Д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0470-0000	16/91/90	7R	
088700	31-005105		CLARENCE MISSO HOUSE				HIST.SURV.	5603-0350-0000	03/22/94	7R	
108852	31-005116						HIST.SURV.	5603-0368-0000	06/16/97	7R	
10881	31-005117	SHANT, EY RD					HIST.SURV.	5603-0369-0000	06/16/97	7R	
00001	31-005248						HIST.SURV.	5603-0471-0000	06/16/97	7.R	
00001	21-005249						HIST SHRV	5603-0472-0000	06/16/97	7R	
70000	31-00-12-0 01-00-15-0	CUIDIAND TDACT					HIST SHEV	5603-0476-9999	06/16/97	7R	
109601	31-005253	SHIRLAND TRACT					HIST.SURV.	5603-0477-9999	06/16/97	7R	
909601	31-005254	SHIRLAND TRACT					HIST.SURV.	5603-0478-0000	06/16/97	7R	
109607	31-005255	SHIRLAND TRACT	ясион оптандов				HIST.SURV.	5603-0479-0000	06/16/97	7R	
109601	31-005256	SHIRLAND TRACT					HIST.SURV.	5603-0480-0000	06/16/97	7R	
909601	31-005257	SHIRLAND TRACT					HIST.SURV.	5603-0481-9999	06/16/97	7R	
109610	31-005258	SHIRLAND TRACT					HIST.SURV.	5603-0482-0000	06/16/97	7R	
109611	31-005259	SHOCKLEY RD				ь	HIST.SURV.	5603-0483-0000	06/16/97	7R	
088701	31-005106		LONE STAR SCHOOL SITE	(VIC) AUBURN		1885	HIST.SURV.	5603-0351-0000	03/22/94	7R	
045262	31-003798	SR 49	近 #19-20			0	HIST.SURV.	5603-0002-0000		7R	
045263	31-003799	SR 49	BRIDGE #19-21	(VIC) AUBURN	ß	1920	HIST.SURV.	5603-0003-0000		7R	
180036	31-005110	SR 49	PACIFIC PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY RA		ß		HIST.SURV.	5603-0361-0000	06/16/97	7.R	
090913		SR 80	CLIPPER GAP	(VIC) AUBURN	D		HIST.RES.	SPHI-PLA-008	11/19/74	7.F	
109634	31-005260	13270 TEMPLE DR		(VIC) AUBURN			HIST.SURV.	5603-0484-0000	06/16/97	7R	
109635	31-005261	126 TIERRA WY			Д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0485-0000	06/16/97	7R	
109644	31-005262	1187 WESLEY LANE		(VIC) AUBURN	Д	1935 1	HIST.SURV.	5603-0486-0000	06/16/97	7.R	
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Page 18 OHP-PROG	PROJ.REVW. HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV. HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	NAT.REG. PROJ.REVW.	HIST.RES. PROJ.REVW.	HIST.RES. PROJ.REVW.	PROJ.REVW.	PROJ.REVW.	PROJ. REVW.	PROJ.REVW.	PROJ.REVW.	PROJ. REVW.	PROJ.REVW.	HIST RES.	PROJ.REVW.	PROJ.REVW.	PROJ.REVW.	PROJ. REVW.	PROJ.REVW.	PROJ.REVW. PROJ.REVW.	HIST.RES. NAT.REG.	ST.AG.5024	HIST.RES.	HIST.RES. NAT.REG.	PROJ.REVW. HIST.RES. NAT.REG.	TOGG TOGG	PROJ. REVW.	PROJ.REVW.	ST.PT.INT.	HIST.SURV.		ST.AG.5024 HIST.RES.
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109402	31-004500	1260 HILLCREST BLVD IOWA HILL RD	BRIDGE #19C-7 / IOWA HILL BRIDGE	(VIC) COLFAX (VIC) COLFAX	Сυ	1928 1928	PROJ.REVW. HIST.SURV. HIST.RES. PROJ.REVW.	FHWA860919Z 5713-0005-0000 DOE-31-86-0002-0000 FHWA860919Z	10/19/86 3 06/16/97 1 10/19/86 1	2S2 (27R (2S2 (2S2 (2S2 (2S2 (2S2 (2S2 (2S2 (2S	טט
090253	31-004501	IOWA HILL RD 20465 PLACER HILLS RD	TOWN OF IOWA HILL	(VIC) COLFAX (VIC) COLFAX	дд	1853 1910	HIST.SURV.	SHL-0401-0000 5713-0006-9999		7L 7R	
047497	31-004243	SR 174	BRIDGE #19-65		ΩD	1924	HIST.SURV.	5713-0001-0000 SHL-0405-0000	04/14/48	3S 7L	
109649	31-004503	20271 W PAOLI LANE	GOLD RON	-	ч Сч	1925	HIST.SURV.	5713-0008-0000		7R	
108849	31-004691			DUTCH FLAT	Д		HIST.SURV.	5714-0084-0000		7R	
108850	31-004692		CEDAR CREEK DITCH CO. VAULT		Д	1860	HIST.SURV.	5714-0085-0000	7 0 0	7. 1.	
108856	31-004693		VOURTHUM MY STINGS KM GEGGII	DUTCH FLAT	<u>-</u> 4 ⊨		HIST.SURV.	5/14-0086-0000		/R 7R	
108866	31-004695		HYDRAULIC MINING DITCH		ם	1880	HIST.SURV.	5714-0088-0000		7R	
108867	31-004696		NICHOFTS DIGGINGS		Д	1890	HIST.SURV.	5714-0089-0000		7R	
108869	31-004698				Д.	1880	HIST.SURV.	5714-0091-0000	06/16/97	7.R dr	
108870	31-004699		OLD CEMETERY / TOWN CEMETERY MINING ADTH	DUTCH FLAI	э Д		HIST SURV.	5714-0093-0000		7K	
129310	000		MONTE VISTA OVERCROSSING/ BRIDGE #			1961	HIST.RES.	DOE-31-01-0004-0000		Х9	
129311			CRYSTAL SPRINGS ROAD OVERCROSSING/	DUTCH FLAT		1964	HIST.RES.	DOE-31-01-0005-0000	12/03/01	6Y 6Y	
129312			BAXTER OVERCROSSING/ BRIDGE #19 01	DUTCH FLAT			HIST.RES.	DOE-31-01-0006-0000		¥9	
							PROJ.REVW.	FHWA010920A		Т9	
129313			DRUM FOREBAY OVERCROSSING/ BRIDGE	DUTCH FLAT		1960	HIST.RES.	DOE-31-01-0007-0000 FHWA010920A	12/03/01 12/03/01	6У	
129315			BLUE CANYON ROAD UNDERCROSSING/ BR	DUTCH FLAT		1959	HIST.RES.	DOE-31-01-0009-0000		Э	
							PROJ.REVW.	FHWA010920A		λ9	
129314			BLUE CANYON ROAD UNDERCROSSING/ BR	DUTCH FLAT		1959	HIST.RES.	DOE-31-01-0008-0000		Х9	
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108536	31-004508	32932 STH AVE		DUTCH FLAT	Д	1870	HIST.SURV.	5714-0003-0000	06/16/97	7R	
108539	31-004510	CLARK			Дı	1940	HIST.SURV.	5714-0005-0000	06/16/97	7R	
108540	31-004520	CLARK			<u>Д</u> 1	1870	HIST.SURV.	5714-0006-0000	06/16/97	7.R	
108541	31-004521	CLARK		DUTCH FLAT	בי ב	1930	HIST.SURV.	5714-0007-0000	06/16/9/ 06/16/97	۲ / ۲ ت	
108542	31-004522	32665 CLAKK SI 32685 CLAPK ST			цρ	1936	HIST SURV.	5714-0009-9999	06/16/97	7.R	
047506	31-004252	DUTCH	CHINESE STORE, ADOBE BUILDING		D	0	HIST.SURV.	5714-0001-0007	01/01/73	10	
108868	31-004697		DUTCH FLAT COMMUNITY CLUB		Д	1940	HIST.SURV.	5714-0090-0000	06/16/97	7R	
108895	31-004701	LINCOLN RD			D :	,	HIST.SURV.	5714-0094-0000	06/16/97	7R	
047507	31-003705	MAIN ST	DUTCH FLAT HISTORIC DISTRICT	DUTCH FLAT	بد	TRRT	HIST.RES.	NFS-73000419-9999 5714-0001-9999	03/28/73	. F	
090250		MAIN ST	TOWN OF DUTCH FLAT	DUTCH FLAT	Д	1851	HIST.RES.	SHL-0397-0000	04/14/48	7.F	
047502	31-004248		CLAY LODGE #101, MASONIC TEMPLE	DUTCH FLAT	Δı	1856	HIST.SURV.	5714-0022-0000	06/16/97	7.K	
	31-004536				,	0	HIST.SURV.	5714-0001-0003	01/01/73	9 8	
108549	31-004528	MAHN		DUTCH FLAT	בי ס	1880	HIST.SURV.	5/14-0014-0000	06/16/9/	7 / R	
108557	31-004534	32//U MAIN ST	/ EDGO: MILTO /		א כ	1000	HIST SURV.	5/14-0020-2222	76/31/90	7 Y Z	
04/503	31-004249 31-004535	MALN	HUDEFORD STOKE / OLIVE LODGE / DOI	DOICH FLAI	71	0 0 0 1	HIST.SURV.	5714-0001-0004	01/01/73	10	
108848	31-004690	32785 MAIN ST		DUTCH FLAT	Д	1850	HIST.SURV.	5714-0083-0000	06/16/97	7R	
108567	31-004537	MAIN			Δι	1880	HIST.SURV.	5714-0023-0000	06/16/97	7R 45	
108568	31-004538	32791 MAIN ST.	T COL		ביי ל	T R D C	HIST.SURV.	5/14-0024-0000	76/36/30	۲ / L	
04/50T	31-004539	MATIN	DOICH FLAI IRADING POSI, GENERAL S	DOICH FLAN	74	# 0 0 1	HIST.SURV.	5714-0001-0002	01/01/73	10	
047500	31-004246	32798 MAIN ST	DUTCH FLAT HOTEL	DUTCH FLAT	Д	1852	HIST.SURV.	5714-0026-0000	06/16/97	7R	
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E OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION Y-NUMBER PRIMARY-# STREE	* * * T.ADDRESS	Directory of Properties in the Historic Property NAMES	Data File for CITY.NAME	PLACER County.	Page 21 COHP-PROG	04-05-12 PRG-REFERENCE-NUMBER	STAT-DAT NRS CR	CRIT
108593 31-004656 108594 31-004657 108596 31-004666 109597 31-0046663 108602 31-004664 108602 31-004664 108602 31-004664 108603 31-004667 108613 31-004677 108613 31-004677 108614 31-004677 108615 31-004677 108616 31-004677 108624 31-004677 108626 31-004677 108626 31-004677 108626 31-004677 108626 31-004677 108626 31-004677 108626 31-004677 108626 31-004677 108626 31-004677 108628 31-004677	1656 32645 PARK AVE 1657 32650 PARK AVE 1660 32670 PARK AVE 1662 32675 PARK AVE 1663 32675 PARK AVE 1664 928 SACRAMENTO ST 1664 928 SACRAMENTO ST 1665 938 SACRAMENTO ST 1666 938 SACRAMENTO ST 1667 928 SACRAMENTO ST 1667 928 SACRAMENTO ST 1668 958 SACRAMENTO ST 1679 940 STOCKTON ST 1676 915 STOCKTON ST 1676 915 STOCKTON ST 1677 916 STOCKTON ST 1678 917 STOCKTON ST 1679 918 STOCKTON ST 1679 918 STOCKTON ST 1679 919 STOCKTON ST 1679 910 STOCKTON ST 1679 910 STOCKTON ST 1679 911 STOCKTON ST 1679 912 STOCKTON ST 1681 912 STOCKTON ST 1681 913 STOCKTON ST 1681 914 STOCKTON ST 1686 915 STOCKTON ST 1686 916 STOCKTON ST 1686 917 STOCKTON ST 1686 918	BAXTER DUTCH FLAT GRAMMAR SCHOOL, DUTCH F DUTCH FLAT METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHU	(VIC) DUTCH FLAT (VIC) EUTCH FLAT	P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P	HIST. SURV.	5714-0048-9999 5714-0069-0000 5714-0052-9999 5714-0052-9999 5714-0056-0000 5714-0056-0000 5714-0056-0000 5714-0058-9999 5714-0058-9999 5714-0062-0000 5714-0062-0000 5714-0069-0000 5714-0069-0000 5714-0069-0000 5714-0069-0000 5714-0070-0000 5714-0071-0000 5714-0071-0000 5714-0071-0000 5714-0071-0000	06/16/97 7R 06/16/97 7R	
115924 115912 115908 115910 115911 115914 115915 115918 115918		RESIDENCES (2) / DRUM-SPAULDING HISTORI MAIN DAM / DRUM-SPAULDING HISTORIC SPILLWAY DAM / DRUM-SPAULDING HIST AUXILIARY DAM / DRUM-SPAULDING HIST AUXILIARY DAM / DRUM-SPAULDING HIST SPAULDING POWERHOUSE #1 / DRUM-SPA TUNNEL / DRUM-SPAULDING HISTORIC H 300 FT WOODEN FLUME / DRUM-SPAULDI SETTLEMENT & CAMP SITES / DRUM-SPA (2) PENSTOCKS / DRUM-SPAULDING HIST DRUM FUNICULAR REMAINS / DRUM-SPAU CLUBHOUSE / DRUM-SPAULDING HISTORI	EMIGRANT GAP	U 1913 U 1913 U 1913 U 1913 U 1913 U 1913 U 1913 U 1913	HIST.RES. PROJ.REVW.	DOE-31-91-0011-0018 FHWA901213C DOE-31-91-0011-0006 FHWA901213C DOE-31-91-0011-0002 FHWA901213C DOE-31-91-0011-0003 FHWA901213C DOE-31-91-0011-0004 FHWA901213C DOE-31-91-0011-0006 FHWA901213C DOE-31-91-0011-0008 FHWA901213C DOE-31-91-0011-0008 FHWA901213C DOE-31-91-0011-0011 FHWA901213C DOE-31-91-0011-0012 FHWA901213C DOE-31-91-0011-0013 FHWA901213C DOE-31-91-0011-0013 FHWA901213C DOE-31-91-0011-0013 FHWA901213C	01/02/91 6Y 01/02/91 6Y 01/02/91 2D2 C 01/02/91 2D2 C	

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04-05-12 PRG-REFERENCE-NUMBER	DOE-31-91-0011-0016 FHWs 901213C	FAMAS 01213C DOE-31-91-0011-0017		DOE-31-91-0011-0010	DOE-31-91-0011-0014		1-9999	DOE-31-91-0011-0001	FHWA901213C DOE-31-91-0012-0000	FAWASO1213C DOE-31-91-0013-0000 EUWASO1213C	DOE-31-19-0014-0000	00	0	0	0	0	c	5	0		0	0 0	.	o c	. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	o 1	0 0	5	0	. 0		USFS891005B DOE-31-02-0008-0000	
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Page 2 OHP-PROG	HIST.RES.	HIST.RES.	PROJ.REVW PROJ.REVW	HIST.RES.	HIST.RES.	FROD.REVW HIST.RES.	HIST.RES.	HIST. RES	PROJ.REVW HIST.RES.	HIST.RES.	HIST.RES.	HIST.RES.	HIST.SURV	HIST.SURV	HIST.SURV	HIST.SURV	HIST.RES.	HIST. SURV	HIST.SURV	PROJ.REVW	HIST.SURV	HIST.SURV	HIST.SURV	HIST.SURV	HIST. SURV	HIST.SURV	HIST.SURV	HIST.SURV	HIST.SURV	HIST.SURV	HIST.SURV	HIST.SURV	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV	PEO.T PEVA	HIST SURV	HIST. SURV	HIST.RES	PROJ.REVW. HIST.RES.	
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		DRUM-SPAU	STATION/AIRPOR	FOREBAY / DRUM-SPAULDING HIST	SPAULDING HISTOR		DRUM-SPAULDING HISTORIC HYDROELECT		ITE		ELECTRIC COMPANY		MARK HOPKINS RET															CENTER							MOTERATIO GEOM	TALLO			FIRE LOOKOUT	
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E OF HIST	OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION NUMBER PRIMARY-# STREE	VATION * * * Directory of STREET.ADDRESS	Properties in the Historic Property NAMES	Data File for PLACER CITY.NAME 0	PLACER County.	Page 23 OHP-PROG	04-05-12 PRG-REFERENCE-NUMBER	STAT-DAT	NRS CRIT	FH
						PROJ.REVW.	USFS021018D		K9	
108636	31-004703	5865 CHURCH ST		(VIC) FORESTHILL P		HIST.SURV.	5631-0002-0000		7R	
108637	31-004726	CHURCH		(VIC) FORESTHILL P	1930	HIST.SURV.	5631-0003-0000	06/16/97	7R	
108638	31-004727	CHURCH		(VIC) FORESTHILL P	1901	HIST.SURV.	5631-0004-0000	24	7R	
108639	31-004728	CHURCH		(VIC) FORESTHILL P	1930	HIST.SURV.	5631-0005-0000	06/16/97	7R	
108641	31-004729	CHURCH		(VIC) FORESTHILL P	1937	HIST.SURV.	5631-0006-0000	06/16/97	7R	
108643	31-004730	CHURCH		(VIC) FORESTHILL P	1900	HIST.SURV.	5631-0007-0000	06/16/97	7R	
108647	31-004731	23801 FORESTHILL RD		(VIC) FORESTHILL P	1900	HIST.SURV.	5631-0008-9999	06/16/97	7R	
108650	31-004732	24225 FORESTHILL RD		(VIC) FORESTHILL P	1880	HIST.SURV.	5631-0009-0000	06/16/97	7R	
108651	31-004733	FORESTHILL		FORESTHILL		HIST.SURV.	5631-0010-0000	06/16/97	7R	
108652	31-004736	FORESTHILL		FORESTHILL	1870	HIST.SURV.	5631-0011-0000	06/16/97	7R	
108659	31-004737	FORESTHILL		FORESTHILL		HIST.SURV.	5631-0012-0000	06/16/97	7.R	
108660	31-004738	24345 FORESTHILL RD		(VIC) FORESTHILL P	1930	HIST.SURV.	5631-0013-0000	06/16/97	7R	
108667	31-004739	FORESTHILL				HIST.SURV.	5631-0022-0000	06/16/97	7R	
108661	31-004741	FORESTHILL		FORESTHILL		HIST.SURV.	5631-0016-0000	06/16/97	7R	
108662	31-004742	FORESTHILL		FORESTHILL		HIST.SURV.	5631-0017-0000	06/16/97	7R	
108663	31-004743	FORESTHILL.		FORESTHILL		HIST, SURV.	5631-0018-0000	06/16/97	7R	
108664	31-004744	FORESTHILL.		FORESTHILL,		HIST.SURV.	5631-0019-0000	06/16/97	7R	
10865	31-004745	FORESTHILL.		FORESTHILL.		HIST. SURV.	5631-0020-0000		7R	
108666	31-004746	FORESTHILL.		FORESTHILL			5631-0021-0000	06/16/97	7R	
108668	31-004748	FORESTHILL.		FORESTHILL			5631-0023-0000	06/16/97	7R	
108669	31-004749	FORESTHILL.		FORESTHILL		HIST.SURV.	5631-0024-0000	06/16/97	7R	
108670	31-004750	FORESTHILL.		FORESTHILL.			5631-0025-0000	06/16/97	7R	
108672	31-004752	TS CIOS		FORESTHILL.			5631-0027-0000	06/16/97	7.R	
108673	31-004753	T,OWE		FORESTHILL		HIST. SURV.	5631-0028-9999	06/16/97	7R	
108675	31-004755	T.O.T		FORESTHILL.			5631-0030-0000	06/16/97	7R	
270001	21-00-15			FODESTHILL.			5631-0031-0000	06/16/97	7.R	
0.000	000		Ganta Negrock	FODESTHILL.			SHI-0402-0000	04/14/48	71.	
12751		MOCOLITICO DIDGE	MICHIGAN BLOFF				DOE-31-03-0008-0000	01/27/10	282 AC	
13/5/4			CIRCLE BRIDGE	FORESTHILL			TISESO31310A	01/23/03		
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108692	31-004771	24370 RACE TRACK ST					3631-0046-9999	/6/DT/00	۲ <u>۱</u>	
108842	31-003744	YANKEE JIMS	SUSPENSION BRIDGE YANKEE JIMS KOAD	FORESTHILL			1000 E 00 1 E 00 E 00 E 00 E 00 E 00 E	06/T6/9/	X E	
108693	31-004772	YANKEE JIMS		FORESTHILL			5631-004/-0000	76/9T/90	자 [
108695	31-004773	YANKEE JIMS		FORESTHILL			5631-0048-0000	06/16/97 06/16/97	7. F	
108696	31-004774	YANKEE JIMS	FORD HOUSE				5631-0049-0000	76/16/97 16/97/90	/.K	
108697	31-004775	5850 YANKEE JIMS RD		(VIC) FORESTHILL F	1860	HIST.SURV.	5631-0050-0000	06/16/97	7R	
109384	31-004917	GOINTIN GOILE		H MIN GOOD (NIV)	1910	HIST. SURV.	5717-0003-0000	06/16/97	7R	
108801	1		GOLD RITH CEMETERY	GOLD	- 1		5717-0001-0000	06/16/97	7R	
10001	310000-15	DIN SCHOOL	DOUBLE INTO NOTHING	COLD PIN			5717-0002-0000	16/91/90	7R	
1092F	31-004018	PIN SCHOOL	COLD BIN SCHOOL	MILE CLOS			5717-0004-0000	06/16/97	7R	
109482	31-004919	LINCOLN RD		GOLD			5717-0005-0000	06/16/97	7R	
180331		9420 AUBURN FOLSOM RD	AUBURN-FOLSOM ROAD WIDENING PROJEC	GRANITE BAY C	1894	PROJ.REVW.	BUR030428A	10/11/10	Д	
135454		9935 AUBURN FOLSOM RD	SAN JUAN WATER DISTRICT MAINTENCE	GRANITE BAY F			DOE-31-02-0007-0000	06/12/02	K9	
						PROJ.REVW.	FHWA020425D	06/12/02	К9	
167417		DOUGLAS BLVD	DOUGLAS/MELWOOD PROJECT		5	PROJ.REVW.	COE070727S	20/60/80		
176471		7000 LAIRD RD	QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE AND TANK HOUS	GRANITE BAY	P 1880	PROJ.REVW.	COE090727B	60/60/80	2S2 C	
07076			ווסשדת משגוספד	O VAG GRINAGO (DIW)		MYAG T.Odd	PITPOBOSOS	05/21/08	۸	
174270			PIONEER EXPRESS TRAIT,	GRANITE BAY	מ מ	PROJ. REVW.	BUR080506S	05/21/08	2S2 A	
109001	31-004921	9022 BARTON RD		GRANITE BAY	P 1910		5746-0002-0000	06/16/97		
108887	31-004920			GRANITE BAY			5746-0001-9999	06/16/97	7R	
109536	31-004922	5322 OLIVE RANCH RD		GRANITE BAY	P 1910		5746-0003-0000	06/16/97	7R	
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T08833	31-003/45	10WA HILL KD	LOWA HILL KOAD BKIDGE	TOWA HILL	0 T 3 0	HISI.SUKV.	0000-5000-1/56	/ C / OT / OO	4	

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108871	31-004926	IOWA HILL RD		IOWA HILL	Δ,		HIST.SURV.	9571-0006-0000	06/16/97 7R		
108828		IOWA HILL RD	IOWA HILL CEMETERY AND ST DOMINC'S	IOWA	ĹΉ		HIST. SURV.	9571-0001-0000		.	
108829	31-004923	IOWA HILL RD		IOWA			HIST.SURV.	9571-0002-0000			
108830	31-004924	HILL	SCHWAB HOUSE	(VIC) TOWA HILL		1875	HIST.SURV. HIST SHRV	9571-0003-0000	06/16/97 7R		
108831 109444	31-004925 31-004927	10WA HILL RD		IOWA	цД		HIST.SURV.	9571-0007-0000			
0		t 1	הפספסם פדע מסגד	HJG3G BEACH	Д	1955	PROJ. REVW.	FHWA061207E	02/14/07 6Y		
172040		200 BEAK SI	CIAD IEE IODGE		, д	1947	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA061207E	02/14/07 6Y	κ.	
172007					, Δ,		PROJ.REVW.	FHWA061207E	02/14/07 6Y		
173006		BROCKWAY VISTA					PROJ.REVW.	FHWA061207E	02/14/07 6Y	١.	
173012		BROCKWAY VISTA				1920	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA061207E		.	
173013		BROCKWAY VISTA			Д	1942	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA061207E		. .	
173015		BROCKWAY VISTA		KINGS BEACH		1938	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA061207E		.	
173016		8685 BROCKWAY VISTA AVE		KINGS BEACH		1938	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA061207E			
173017		BROCKWAY VISTA			Д	1954	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA061207E	02/14/07 6Y		
173026			BROCKWAY PINES COTTAGES	KINGS BEACH		1926 1955	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA06120/E			
172957		BROOK				0001	PROG. REVM.	EHWAD61207E			
172952		8515 BROOK AVE	LA MEXICANA MEAT MARKET	KINGS BEACH		1948	PROJ. REVW.	FHWA061207E			
173001			BINE WATERS LODGE		, Д	1945	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA061207E	02/14/07 6Y	λ.	
172987		COON ST				1951	PROJ. REVW.	FHWA061207E	02/14/07 6Y	٠.	
172940						1950	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA061207E	02/14/07 6Y	١.	
172941		DEER				1955	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA061207E		١.	
161799		HARB			Д	1926	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA040217C		٠.	
172999				KINGS BEACH		1945	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA061207E		٠.	
173000		8827 MINNOW AVE		KINGS BEACH		1947	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA061207E			
161792		7460 N LAKE BLVD				1932	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA040217C			
161793		7750 N LAKE BLVD				1950	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA040217C			
156993		N LAKE	BROCKWAY GOLF COURSE			1924	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA051128D			
172907		N LAKE			Д (1950	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA061207E	02/14/07 68		
173003		N LAKE				1924 2001	PROJ.REVW.	FHWAUGIZU/E			
172916		N LAKE	LITTLE BEAR COTTAGES			1936	PROJ.REVW.	FHWAUGIZU/E			
172922		N LAKE				1952	PROJ.REVW.	FHWAUGIZU/E			
172924		N LAKE	CAESAR'S COTTAGES			1946	PROJ.REVW.	FHWAUGIZU/E			
172928		N LAKE				1940	PROJ.REVW.	FHWAUSIZO/E			
173007		N LAKE	GOLDCREST LODGE	KINGS BEACH	א ב	7661	PROG. REVW.	FHWACG120/E		282	
172931		N LAKE	BLAIR COTTAGES	KINGS BEACH		1055	PROG. REVW.	FHWA061201E			
173008		8200 N LAKE BLVD	CROWN MOIEL			1952	PROJ. REVW	FHWA 061207E			
172948		N LAKE	BLITE LAGOON CAFE			1900	PROJ. REVW.	FHWA061207E		282	
172956		N LAKE	KING BILDING			1948	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA061207E	02/14/07 6Y	2	
172958		N LAKE	ALPINE LODGE/TRADEWINDS		Д	1946	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA061207E		2	
173010		N LAKE	MR. VIDEO			1950	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA061207E	02/14/07 6Y	2	
173011		N LAKE	LAKESIDE GALLERY AND GIFTS			1930	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA061207E		~	
172991		N LAKE		KINGS BEACH		1940	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA061207E		~	
173014				KINGS BEACH		1934	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA061207E			
172993		8681 N LAKE BLVD	KINGS BEACH MINIATURE GOLF	KINGS BEACH		1958	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA061207E		2	
173018		8702 N LAKE BLVD				1940	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA061207E		<u>.</u>	
173019		8716 N LAKE BLVD	EVERGREEN LODGE			1950	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA061207E		.	
173020		8716 N LAKE BLVD	DEW-MAR COTTAGES		Д	1946	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA061207E		٠,	
172998		N LAKE			д	1940	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA061207E	02/14/07 6Y		
173021		N LAKE	STEVENSON'S HOLIDAY INN		Дι	1946	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA061207E	02/14/0/ 61		
173022		N LAKE	omposition and the contract	KINGS BEACH	др	1941	PROJ.REVW.	FHWAO61207E FHWAO61207E			
1/3023		8/62 N LAKE BLVD	SIEKKA IV AND LAONDEKEIIE		4) 					

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OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION	PROPERTY-NUMBER PRIMARY-# STREET.ADDRESS

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-NUMBER PRIMARY-# {	STREET.ADDRESS	NAMES	:			rkd-kerekende-Norden			1
172996	8771 N LAKE BLVD		KINGS BEACH P	1940	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA061207E	02/14/07	Х9	
173024	N LAKE		BEACH			FHWA061207E	02/14/07	79	
173025	8790 N LAKE BLVD	SIERRA PACIFIC COFFEE COMPANY				FHWA061207E	02/14/07	Х9	
161794	8796 N LAKE BLVD					FHWA040217C	02/27/04	К9	
173002	8817 N LAKE BLVD	BROCKWAY HILLS APARTMENTS	KINGS BEACH P	1951	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA061207E	02/14/07	282	
161795	9806 N LAKE BLVD		BEACH			FHWA040217C	02/27/04	Х9	
161798	9866 N LAKE BLVD		BEACH			FHWA040217C	02/27/04	Х9	
172912	8094 RAINBOW AVE		KINGS BEACH P			FHWA061207E	02/14/07	Λ9	
172939	8230 RAINBOW AVE					FHWA061207E	02/14/07	Т9	
172943	8333 RAINBOW AVE		KINGS BEACH P			FHWA061207E	02/14/07	4	
172944	8363 RAINBOW AVE					FHWA061207E	02/14/07	Х9	
172945	8368 RAINBOW AVE		BEACH			FHWA061207E	02/14/07	6Y	
172988	8673 SALMON AVE		BEACH			FHWA061207E	02/14/07		
172990	8679 SALMON AVE		BEACH			FHWA061207E	02/14/07		
172994	8684 SALMON AVE		BEACH			FHWA061207E	02/14/07	К9	
172909	301 SECLINE ST	KINGS BEACH LIBRARY GARAGE	BEACH			FHWA061207E	02/14/07	Д9	
172906	147 SPEEDBOAT AVE		BEACH			TRPA071206A	03/03/08	Д9	
172942	8315 TROUT AVE	BENNING RESORT	KINGS BEACH P			FHWA061207E	02/14/07	Ζ9	
172947	8358 TROUT AVE		KINGS BEACH P			FHWA061207E	02/14/07	Х9	
172951	8448 TROUT AVE		KINGS BEACH P		PROJ.REVW.	FHWA061207E	02/14/07	К9	
172950	8489 TROUT AVE	NORTHWOOD PINES MOTEL	BEACH			FHWA061207E	02/14/07	К9	
172953	8534 TROUT AVE		KINGS BEACH P			FHWA061207E	02/14/07	К 9	
172954	8550 TROUT AVE		KINGS BEACH P	1947		FHWA061207E	02/14/07	Д 9	
161797	9805 YACHT ST		KINGS BEACH P		PROJ.REVW.	FHWA040217C	02/27/04	K9	
161800	YACHT		BEACH			FHWA040217C	02/27/04	К9	
161801	YACHT		KINGS BEACH P	1946	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA040217C	02/27/04	Х9	
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133144	SK 267	SK 20/ KOAD SEGMENI	ALINGS BEACH		PROJ. REVW.	FHWA020201A	03/15/02	Т9	
073124		GRANITE CURB SYSTEM	TINCOLN			FHWA910820B	09/23/91	Х9	
173364		LINCOLN AIRPORT WIND-T	LINCOLN	1 1942	PROJ.REVW.	FAA071022A	12/14/07		
178175	511 5TH ST	DOWNTOWN CIVIC CENTER	LINCOLN	1 1921		HUD091221G	03/26/10	2S2 C	
046384 31-003709	590 STH ST	LINCOLN PUBLIC LIBRARY / LINCOLN C	LINCOLN	1 1908	HIST.SURV.	5648-0002-0000	12/10/90	38	
					HIST.RES.	NPS-90001814-0000	12/10/90	1S AC	
					NAT.REG.	31-0002	12/10/90		
					ST.FND.PRG	619.0-HP-88-31-005	12/20/88	38	
144648	878 A ST		LINCOLN		HIST.RES.	DOE-31-03-0017-0000	11/03/03	Х9	
						HUD030812B	11/03/03	λ9	
137750	941 AIRPORT RD		LINCOLN	1952		DOE-31-02-0012-0000	11/19/02		
						FHWA910903A	11/19/02	Т9	
073444 31-003640	3500 CHAMBERLAIN RD	NADER RANCH	LINCOLN	1880		5648-0004-0000	03/22/94	7.K	
					HIST. KES.	DOE-31-91-000/-0000	10/22/91	10	
		Į.				FAWASIUSUSA	10/00/01	C	
TORRIT	Z/80 DOWD KD	HAI BAKN - FICKEWIKIH KANCH/GEOKGE	FINCOLIN	TOCT		FHWA910903A	10/22/01		
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708611	Z/80 DOWD RD	FICKEWIKIR				FHWA910903A	10/22/91		
115904	2780 DOWD RD	CHICKEN HOUSE LONG SHED - FICKEWIR	LINCOLN	1901		DOE-31-91-0009-0004	10/22/91	2D2 C	
						FHWA910903A	10/22/91		
115906	2780 DOWD RD	WINDMILL - FICKEWIRTH RANCH/GEORGE	LINCOLN	1901		DOE-31-91-0009-0006	10/22/91		
		1	NICONFI	1001	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA910903A DOF-31-91-0009-0005	10/22/91	202 202 203 203	
115905	Z/80 DOWD RD	IANAHOUSE - FICKEWIRIH KANCH/GEORG	LINCOLLIN			FHWA910903A	10/22/91	2D2 C	
115903	2780 DOWD RD	BLACK SHOP - FICKEWIRTH RANCH/GEOR	LINCOLN	1901		DOE-31-91-0009-0003	10/22/91		
					PROJ.REVW.	FHWA910903A	10/22/91	2D2 C	
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Francisco Fran	125	Œ	WOMAN'S CLUB OF LINCOLN	LINCOLN				1-0017 PS-01000331-0000		
Freedom Description Description Freedom Description Freedom Description Descri	123		RANCH BUILDING	LINCOLN				OE-31-97-0002-0003		
Part	526		FERRARI RANCH BUILDING #6	LINCOLN				OE970818B OE-31-97-0002-0006 OE970818B	7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	
Friendly and Frieddly and Friendly and Frie	527		RANCH BUILDING	LINCOLN				OE-31-97-0002-0007	5 Y	
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PRINCIPAL SANCH IN PRESENT NAMES DILIZING #4 LINCOLM 7 1956 FROM 1979 0 1757 0 0 1757 0 0 0 1757 0 0 0 1757 0 0 0 1757 0 0 0 1757 0 0 0 0 1757 0 0 0 1757 0 0 0 1757 0 0 0 1757 0 0 0 1757 0 0 0 1757 0 0 0 1757 0 0 0 1757 0 0 0 1757 0 0 0 1757 0 0 0 1757 0 0 0 1757 0 0 0 1757 0 0 0 1757 0 0 0 1757 0 0 0 1757 0 0 0 1757 0 0 0 1757 0 0 0 0 1757 0 0 0 0 0 0 1757 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	528	RANCH	RANCH BUILDING	LINCOLN				OE970818B	. X	
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Particular Person Particular Particula	519		RANCH BUILDING	LINCOLN				OE-31-97-0002-9999	75 27	
FERRARI PANCH ROW PERRARI DANCH SULLING # 1 190 19	521	RANCH	RANCH BUILDING	LINCOLN				OE-31-97-0002-0001	7. A	
FERENATE RANCH RD FERENATE RANCH RUIDING #5 LINCOLA P 1947 REPORT CORPTRING 09/11/97 of Y P 1947 REPORT REPORT CORPTRING 09/11/97 of Y P 1947 REPORT REPORT CORPTRING 09/11/97 of Y P 1947 REPORT REPORT 09/11/97 of Y P 1947 REPORT REPORT 09/11/97 of Y P 1947 REPORT REPORT 09/11/97 of Y P 1947 REPORT CORPTRING 09/11/97 of Y P 1947 REPORT REPORT 09/11/97 of Y P 1947 REPORT REPORT 09/11/97 of Y P 1947 REPORT 09/11/97 of Y P 1944 REPORT 09/11/97	522	RANCH	RANCH BUILDING	LINCOLN				OE-31-97-0002-0002	. X	
THE PROPER I PANCH ROLLDING #9 LINCOLA PROJ. REPR. RES. DEC. 11 - 97 - 002 - 00 97 14 79 5	525	RANCH	RANCH BUILDING	LINCOLN				OE970818B OE-31-97-0002-0005	7.5 2.7	
11-0421	55.29	FERRARI RANCH RD	RANCH BUILDING	LINCOLN				OE970818B OE-31-97-0002-0009	7 X	
THE PREMERIE NAMES PERRARIE RANCH RD LINCOLN P 1966 HISTINGS OP/15/97 67								OE970818B	5.Y	
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11/16/16/16 11/16/16 11/16/1		654 H ST	EDWARD HILL HOUSE	LINCOLN				648-0001-0000	282	
11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1	039	MCCOURTNEY	HUTCHINSON RANCH	LINCOLN	D	HIST.F PROJ.F		OE-31-94-0002-0000 HWA940912A	7. Z	
1600 MOORE RD 1500 MOORE R	040	MCCOURTNEY	હ્ય	LINCOLN	Þ	HIST.F		OE-31-94-0003-0000	7.5 2.4	
1700 MOORE RD SCHEIBER RANCH LINCOLM P 180 HIST RES. DB-311-0003-999 10/24/91 GY	441	1600 MOORE RD		LINCOLN				нидучиутда ОЕ-31-91-0004-0000	7. 2.	
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1960 N DOWD RD 1970 N DOWD RD 1719/02	140		SCHEIBER RANCH	LINCOLN				OE-31-91-0003-9999 HWA910903A	χ χ ο ς	
11/19/02 17/19/02	753	3980 N DOWD RD		LINCOLN				OE-31-02-0015-0000	. X	
11 12 12 13 14 15 15 15 15 15 15 15								HWA910903A	ΣS	
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Column C	746			LINCOLN				OE-31-02-0010-0000	У.	
STATE LANE FERRARI GRANTTE BUILDING LINCOLN P 1945 HIST.RES. DOE-31-97-0001-000 09/15/97 252 2								HWA910903A	_	,
STOR RIOSA RD P 1945 HIST.RES. DOE-31-02-0019-0000 1/19/02	518			LINCOLN				OE970818B		.
11/19/02 11/19/02	757			LINCOLN				OE-31-02-0019-0000	Z 5 7	
230 SR 65 GATES RANCH LINCOLN P 1955 HIST.RES. DOB-31-01-0011-0000 12/06/01 PROJ.REVW. FHWA910903A 11/19/02 12/06/01 PROJ.REVW. FHWA910903A 10/24/91 EINCOLN P 1955 HIST.RES. DOB-31-01-0011-0000 10/24/91 ENGJ.REVW. FHWA910903A 10/24/91 10/24/91 PROJ.REVW. FHWA910903A 11/19/02 11/19/02 11/19/02 10/24/91 PROJ.REVW. FHWA910903A 11/19/02 11/19/02 11/19/02 11/19/02	, ,	(NECONE				HWA910903A	۲ × ۲ و	
4401 SR 193 LINCOLN P 1955 HIST.RES. DOE-31-01-0011-0000 12/06/01 2330 SR 65 GATES RANCH LINCOLN P 1890 HIST.RES. DOE-31-91-0005-0000 10/24/91 PROJ.REVW PHWA011109A 10/24/91 SR 65 BROJ.REVW PHWA01109A 10/24/91 LINCOLN P 1955 HIST.RES. DOE-31-01-00011/19/02 PROJ.REVW PHWA010903A 11/19/02 11/19/02 11/19/02 11/19/02	96/	KIOSA		LINCOLIN				HWA910903A	ΣĀ	
2330 SR 65 GATES RANCH LINCOLN P 1890 HIST.RES. DOE-31-91-0005-0000 10/24/91 PROJ.REVW. FHWA910903A LINCOLN P 1955 HIST.RES. DOE-31-02-0020-0000 11/19/02 PROJ.REVW. FHWA910903A 11/19/02 LINCOLN P 1944 HIST.RES. DOE-31-02-0013-0000 11/19/02	162	SR		LINCOLN				OE-31-01-0011-0000	≯ >	
5801 SR 65 10/24/91 5801 S	442	SR 6	GATES RANCH	LINCOLN				OE-31-91-0005-0000	. J	
3027 W WISE RD 11/19/02 LINCOLN P 1944 HIST-RES, DOE-31-0000 11/19/02	758	SR		LINCOLN				HWA910903A OE-31-02-0020-0000	, K	
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073443		4005 WISE RD	AHART RANCH	LINCOLN	D	1890	HIST.RES. PROJ.REVW.	DOE-31-91-0006-0000 FHWA910903A	10/24/91 6Y 10/24/91 6Y		
088706	31-005157		BIG BEN MINE		Д	1863	HIST.SURV.	5648-0003-0000			
088707	31-005158	2024 CROSBY HEROLD RD	FRANK G. ANDRE HOME		Д	1900	HIST.SURV.	5648-0005-0000		~ .	
088708	31-005194	DOWD RD	COON CREEK BRIDGE		Д	1930	HIST.SURV.	5648-0006-0000		~	
088709	31-005195	DOWD RD	KENTUCKY HOUSE SITE	(VIC) LINCOLN	Þ	1850	HIST.SURV.	5648-0007-0000		~	
073439	31-003641	2780 DOWD RD	FICKEWIRTH RANCH/GEORGE P AHART RA	(VIC) LINCOLN	Ъ	1901	HIST.SURV.	5648-0009-0000		282	
							HIST.RES.	DOE-31-91-0009-9999	10/24/91 25	2S2 C	
							PROJ.REVW.	FHWA910903A	10/24/91 28	2S2 C	
088712	31-005198	3000 FRUITVALE RD	FRUITVALE HALL	(VIC) LINCOLN	Д	1890	HIST.SURV.	5648-0011-0000	03/22/94 7R	~	
088713	31-005199	FRUITVALE			Д		HIST.SURV.	5648-0012-0000	03/22/94 7R	~	
088714	31-005200	4065 FRUITVALE RD	PETERSON RANCH/WILSON RANCH	(VIC) LINCOLN	Д		HIST.SURV.	5648-0013-0000	03/22/94 7R	~	
108910	31-005222				Þ	1935	HIST.SURV.	5648-0039-0000	06/16/97 7R	~	
970901	31-005221	HINGRY HOLLOW RD			D		HIST.SURV.	5648-0038-0000		~	
088716	31-001736		GRANITE OUARRY/REMNANTS OF CHINESE		д	1878	HIST.SURV.	5648-0015-0000	03/22/94 7R	~	
088717	31-005201				D	1856	HIST.SURV.	5648-0016-0000		~	
088718	31-005202	CEMETERY	MANZANITA GROVE / MANZANITA CEMETE	(VIC) LINCOLN	Д	1855	HIST.SURV.	5648-0017-0000	03/22/94 7R	~	
108899			/ MANZANITA		д		HIST.SURV.	5648-0033-0000	06/16/97 7R	~	
109503	31-005223		K FARM / CON CREEK		Д	1890	HIST.SURV.	5648-0040-0000	06/16/97 7R	~	
108906	31-005218	MCCOURTNEY			D	1930	HIST.SURV.	5648-0035-0000	06/16/97 7R	~	
108907	31-005219				D		HIST.SURV.	5648-0036-0000	06/16/97 7R	~	
088719	31-005203	MCCOURTNEY RD	DANEVILLE SCHOOL		Д	1874	HIST.SURV.	5648-0018-0000	03/22/94 7R	~	
108908	31-005220				Þ		HIST.SURV.	5648-0037-0000	06/16/97 7R	~	
088720	31-005204		CLARK RANCH / VINEYARD RANCH		Д	1880	HIST.SURV.	5648-0041-0000	06/16/97 7R	~	
	31-005224						HIST.SURV.	5648-0019-0000	03/22/94 7R	~	
088723	31-005206	MT PLEASANT RD	MOUNT PLEASANT COMMUNITY HALL	(VIC) LINCOLN	Ω	1886	HIST.SURV.	5648-0021-0000		~	
088722	31-005205	MT PLEASANT RD	HUNGRY HOLLOW / MOUNT PLEASANT / N	(VIC) LINCOLN	Д	1852	HIST.SURV.	5648-0020-0000	03/22/94 7R	~	
088724	31-005207	3750 MT PLEASANT RD	MOUNT PLEASANT SCHOOL	(VIC) LINCOLN	Д		HIST.SURV.	5648-0022-0000	03/22/94 7R	~	
088710	31-005196		OLIVE TREES	(VIC) LINCOLN	Д	1916	HIST.SURV.	5648-0008-0000		~	
088711	31-005197	4710 N DOWD RD	SUSOEFF RANCH	(VIC) LINCOLN	д	1934	HIST.RES.	DOE-31-02-0016-0000		5 4	
							PROJ.REVW.	FHWA910903A	11/19/02 6Y	54	
							HIST.SURV.	5648-0010-0000		α.	
108904	31-005217	RANCH HOUSE RD		(VIC) LINCOLN	Ω	1915	HIST.SURV.	5648-0034-0000	06/16/97 7R	~	
088715	31-001710	SR 65	BACCARAT GRAVEL AND DRIFT MINE	(VIC) LINCOLN	Д		HIST.SURV.	5648-0014-0000	03/22/94 7R	κ.	
088725	31-005208	VIRGINIATOWN RD	VIRGINIATOWN ADOBE	(VIC) LINCOLN	Д	1851	HIST.SURV.	5648-0023-0000	03/22/94 7R	nł.	
088726	31-005209	1935 VIRGINIATOWN RD	HAROLD BAKER HOME & RANCH	(VIC) LINCOLN	Д		HIST.SURV.	5648-0024-0000		ĸ.	
088727	31-005210	2790 VIRGINIATOWN RD	CONLEY DAIRY AND RANCH	(VIC) LINCOLN	Д	1870	HIST.SURV.	5648-0025-0000		œ.	
088728	31-005211	2905 VIRGINIATOWN RD	DANIEL'S RANCH / HANKE HOME	(VIC) LINCOLN	Д	1910	HIST.SURV.	5648-0026-0000		«	
088729	31-005212	4005 VIRGINIATOWN RD	COSTA DAIRY / IVAN HUNT HOME AND R	(VIC) LINCOLN	Д	1900	HIST.SURV.	5648-0027-0000		nł.	
088730	31-005213	4445 VIRGINIATOWN RD		(VIC) LINCOLN	Д	1920	HIST.SURV.	5648-0028-0000		n:	
088731	31-005214	W WISE RD			Д		HIST.SURV.	5648-0029-0000		cz.	
088732	31-005215	4701 W WISE RD	SCHWARTZ RANCH	(VIC) LINCOLN	Д	1927	HIST.RES.	DOE-31-02-0014-0000	19/02	> ₁	
							PROJ.REVW.	FHWA910903A		>4	
							HIST.SURV.	5648-0030-0000		ď	
088733	31-003166	5211 W WISE RD	AHART RANCH / MARINER RANCH	(VIC) LINCOLN	Д	1880	HIST.SURV.	5648-0031-0000		~	
088734	31-005216		\	(VIC) LINCOLN	Д		HIST.SURV.	5648-0032-0000	03/22/94 7R	~	
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109046	31-005045	CAVITT-		LOOMIS	٦, h	1915	HIST.SURV.	5650-0008-0000	06/16/9/ /K	צנ	
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Page 28 PROG	RES.	PROJ.REVW. HIST.RES.	PROJ.REVW.	PROJ.REVW.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.RES.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST SHRV	HIST. SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HISI SURV. HTCT CIPV	HIST SURV	SURV.	HIST. SURV.	SURV.	HIST.SURV.	SURV.	HISI.SURV. HTST STRV	HIST SURV.	HIST SURV.	SURV.	SURV.	SURV.	SURV.	SURV.	SURV.	HIST.SURV.	SURV.	SURV.	SURV.	SURV.	SURV.	SURV.	SURV.	SURV.	STIDI.	SURV.	SURV.	SURV.	SURV.	SURV.	SURV.
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Directory of Properties in the Historic	RD BLUE ANCHOR FRUIT PACKING	RD			BAR	PHREY RD	K LANE	PLACER ELEMENTARY		VERDE RD		MOINTAINEED HOUSE CITE /		LMAN RD		LAPP PL	K COOK RD	K COOK RD		L LANE	SESHOE BAR RD			BAR RD	BAR KD	BAR	RAR	i A				G RD	G RD	G RD	RD RD	RD RD	LAINE	K LANE	MOTH DR		KIN KU GG MYG	KIN KD NN DI.	מת אמפטוו מת אמפטוו	USSEN KU	רו אָמִינּ	א אשל האייה היס			TZER RD
* * * Directory of Properties in the Historic T.ADDRESS NAMES	RD BLUE ANCHOR FRUIT PACKING	RD		HORSESHOE BAR	HORSESHOE BAR	33 HUMPHREY RD	51 LEAK LANE	LEAK LANE PLACER ELEMENTARY	TAYLOR RD	00 VAL VERDE RD	tr Moor to the section of the sectio	AUBUKN FOLSOM KD NIKON HOUSE AIRBIDA-ROI SOM DD MOINTAINRED HOIISE SITE /	BRENNANS RD	CAVITT-STALLMAN RD	COLWELL RD		DICK COOK	DICK COOK	HANSEN KD	HOLLY HILL LANE		HORSESHOE BAR	HORSESHOE BAR	HORSESHOE BAR RD	HORSESHOE BAR RD	HORSESHOE BAR	HORSESHOE BAR	HUMPHREY RD	HUMPHREY	HUMPHREY	HUMPHREY	18 KING RD	KING						MAMMOTH DE	NEWCASTLE	PENKIN	OTTAN 1				ON KIPPEY KD	SUDOK LANE SITRETTE LANE	SUZUKI LANE	
<pre>tVATION * * * Directory of Properties in the Historic STREET.ADDRESSNAMES</pre>	BLUE ANCHOR FRUIT PACKING			6201 HORSESHOE BAR	6990 HORSESHOE BAR	2633	3851	3943 LEAK LANE PLACER ELEMENTARY		3800	de Montante of the	4150 AUBUKN FOLSOM KD NIAON HOUSE 2475 AIBIDN-EOI SOM DD MOINTAINEDD HOIISE SITE /	2360 BRENNANS RD	6950 CAVITT-STALLMAN RD	6299 COLWELL RD	3705	7590 DICK COOK	7778 DICK COOK	4524 HANSEN KD 4927 HANSEN DD	3625 HOLLY HILL LANE	6731	6961 HORSESHOE BAR	7575 HORSESHOE BAR	7873 HORSESHOE BAR RD	8280 HOKSESHOE BAK KD 9250 HOBSESHOR BAR KD	8350 HORSESHOE BAR	9261 HORSESHOE BAR	3070 HUMPHREY RD	3104 HUMPHREY	3120 HUMPHREY	3136 HUMPHREY	8718	8991 KING	9044	6922	6987	7745	3805	3703 MAMMOTH DE	Z/UI NEWCASTLE	PENKIN KD	OTTAN 1		8025 KAMUSSEN KU 2246 HIDBW DD		3050 KIPPEY KD	SUDOK LANE SITRETTE LANE	SUZUKI LANE	2764 SWETZER RD
<pre>tVATION * * * Directory of Properties in the Historic STREET.ADDRESSNAMES</pre>	RD BLUE ANCHOR FRUIT PACKING	RD		6201 HORSESHOE BAR	6990 HORSESHOE BAR	2633	3851	3943 LEAK LANE PLACER ELEMENTARY	TAYLOR RD	3800	de Montante of the	4150 AUBUKN FOLSOM KD NIAON HOUSE 2475 AIBIDN-EOI SOM DD MOINTAINEDD HOIISE SITE /	2360 BRENNANS RD	6950 CAVITT-STALLMAN RD	6299 COLWELL RD	3705	7590 DICK COOK	7778 DICK COOK	4524 HANSEN KD 4927 HANSEN DD	3625 HOLLY HILL LANE	6731	6961 HORSESHOE BAR	7575 HORSESHOE BAR	7873 HORSESHOE BAR RD	8280 HOKSESHOE BAK KD 9250 HOBSESHOR BAR KD	8350 HORSESHOE BAR	9261 HORSESHOE BAR	3070 HUMPHREY RD	3104 HUMPHREY	3120 HUMPHREY	3136 HUMPHREY	8718	8991 KING	9044	6922	6987	7745	3805	3703 MAMMOTH DE	Z/UI NEWCASTLE	PENKIN	7580 OHINN I	000/	8025	04/7	3050	7257 SUBETTE LANE	7541 SUZUKI LANE	2764
IC PRESERVATION * * * Directory of Properties in the Historic PRIMARY-# STREET.ADDRESS	5750 HORSESHOE BAR RD BLUE ANCHOR FRUIT PACKING	5775 HORSESHOE BAR RD		6201 HORSESHOE BAR	31-005058 6990 HORSESHOE BAR	31-005065 2633	31-005077 3851	31-005078 3943 LEAK LANE PLACER ELEMENTARY	3636 TAYLOR RD	31-005092 3800	31-005042	31-005043 4150 AUBUKN FOLSOM KD NIKON HOUSE 21-005039 2475 AIBIIDN-FOLSOM PD MOINTRAINERD HOIISE SITE /	31-005044 2340 BRENNANS RD	31-005039 6950 CAVITT-STALLMAN RD	31-005048 6299 COLWELL RD	31-005049 3705	31-005050 7590 DICK COOK	31-005051 7778 DICK COOK	31-005053 4524 HANSEN KD 31-005054 4927 HANSEN RD	31-005055 3625 HOLLY HILL LANE	31-005056 6731	31-005057 6961 HORSESHOE BAR	31-005059 7575 HORSESHOE BAR	31-005060 7873 HORSESHOE BAR RD	31-005061 8280 HOKSESHOE BAR KD	31-005062 8350 HORSESHOE BAR	31-005064 9261 HORSESHOE BAR	31-005066 3070 HUMPHREY RD	31-005067 3104 HUMPHREY	31-005068 3120 HUMPHREY	31-005069 3136 HUMPHREY	31-005070 8718	31-005071 8991 KING	31-005072 9044	31-005073 6922	31-005074 6987	31-005075 7745	31-005076 3805	31-005079 3703 MAMMOTH DE	31-005080 Z/UL NEWCASTLE	31-005041 PENKIN	31-005081 SISS FENKIN	31 005082 /380	31-005083 8025	31-005084 2/43	31-005040 3050	31-005086 7257 SHRETTE LANE	31-005087 7541 SUZUKI LANE	31-005088 2764
IC PRESERVATION * * * Directory of Properties in the Historic PRIMARY-# STREET.ADDRESS	RD BLUE ANCHOR FRUIT PACKING	RD		6201 HORSESHOE BAR	6990 HORSESHOE BAR	2633	3851	31-005078 3943 LEAK LANE PLACER ELEMENTARY	TAYLOR RD	3800	31-005042	4150 AUBUKN FOLSOM KD NIAON HOUSE 2475 AIBIDN-EOI SOM DD MOINTAINEDD HOIISE SITE /	31-005044 2340 BRENNANS RD	31-005039 6950 CAVITT-STALLMAN RD	31-005048 6299 COLWELL RD	31-005049 3705	31-005050 7590 DICK COOK	31-005051 7778 DICK COOK	4524 HANSEN KD 4927 HANSEN DD	31-005055 3625 HOLLY HILL LANE	31-005056 6731	31-005057 6961 HORSESHOE BAR	31-005059 7575 HORSESHOE BAR	31-005060 7873 HORSESHOE BAR RD	8280 HOKSESHOE BAK KD 9250 HOBSESHOR BAR KD	31-005062 8350 HORSESHOE BAR	31-005064 9261 HORSESHOE BAR	31-005066 3070 HUMPHREY RD	31-005067 3104 HUMPHREY	3120 HUMPHREY	3136 HUMPHREY	8718	31-005071 8991 KING	31-005072 9044	31-005073 6922	31-005074 6987	31-005075 7745	31-005076 3805	31-005079 3703 MAMMOTH DE	31-005080 Z/UL NEWCASTLE	PENKIN	31-005081 SISS FENKIN	31 005082 /380	8025	31-005084 2/43	3050	31-005086 7257 SHRETTE LANE	31-005087 7541 SUZUKI LANE	2764
<pre>tVATION * * * Directory of Properties in the Historic STREET.ADDRESSNAMES</pre>	5750 HORSESHOE BAR RD BLUE ANCHOR FRUIT PACKING	5775 HORSESHOE BAR RD		6201 HORSESHOE BAR	31-005058 6990 HORSESHOE BAR	31-005065 2633	31-005077 3851	31-005078 3943 LEAK LANE PLACER ELEMENTARY	3636 TAYLOR RD	31-005092 3800	31-005042	31-005043 4150 AUBUKN FOLSOM KD NIKON HOUSE 21-005039 2475 AIBIDN-FOLSOM PD MOINTRAINERD HOUSE STAR /	31-005044 2340 BRENNANS RD	31-005039 6950 CAVITT-STALLMAN RD	31-005048 6299 COLWELL RD	31-005049 3705	31-005050 7590 DICK COOK	31-005051 7778 DICK COOK	31-005053 4524 HANSEN KD 31-005054 4927 HANSEN RD	31-005055 3625 HOLLY HILL LANE	31-005056 6731	31-005057 6961 HORSESHOE BAR	31-005059 7575 HORSESHOE BAR	31-005060 7873 HORSESHOE BAR RD	31-005061 8280 HOKSESHOE BAR KD	31-005062 8350 HORSESHOE BAR	31-005064 9261 HORSESHOE BAR	31-005066 3070 HUMPHREY RD	31-005067 3104 HUMPHREY	31-005068 3120 HUMPHREY	31-005069 3136 HUMPHREY	31-005070 8718	31-005071 8991 KING	31-005072 9044	31-005073 6922	31-005074 6987	31-005075 7745	31-005076 3805	31-005079 3703 MAMMOTH DE	31-005080 Z/UL NEWCASTLE	31-005041 PENKIN	31-005081 SISS FENKIN	31 005082 /380	31-005083 8025	31-005084 2/43	31-005040 3050	31-005086 7257 SHRETTE LANE	31-005087 7541 SUZUKI LANE	31-005088 2764

OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROPERTY-NUMBER PRIMARY-# STREE	ORIC PRESERV PRIMARY-#	VATION * * * Directory of STREET.ADDRESS	Properties in the Historic Property NAWES.	Data File for CITY.NAME	PLACER County.	Page 29	9 04-05-12 PRG-REFERENCE-NUMBER	STAT-DAT NRS (CRIT
109628 109633 109636	31-005089 31-005090 31-005091	3011 SWETZER RD 3025 TAYLOR RD 3900 TWIN PALMS LANE		(VIC) LOOMIS (VIC) LOOMIS	P 1895 P 1915 P 1880	HIST.SURV. HIST.SURV.	5650-0055-0000 5650-0057-0000 5650-0058-0000	06/16/97 7R 06/16/97 7R 06/16/97 7R	
163625 161772			WILLIAM KENT RESIDENTIAL COMPLEX	LTBMU STATE	F P 1950	PROJ.REVW.	USFS050930E USFS051017A	10/31/05 6Y 11/04/05 6Y	
155341			STATELINE POINT FIRE LOOKOUT	(VIC) LTBMU	F 1983	PROJ.REVW.	USFS891005B	12/01/03 6Y	
109056	31-004610 31-005015	COLE RI COMBIE		VISTA VISTA			9572-0002-0000 9572-0003-0000		
109062 109065 109071	31-005016 31-005017 31-005018	1610 COMBIE RD 1860 COMBIE RD 17990 CROTHER HILLS RD		MEADOW VISTA MEADOW VISTA MEADOW VISTA	P 1925 P 1935 P 1939	HIST.SURV. HIST.SURV.	9572-0004-0000 9572-0005-0000 9572-0006-0000	06/16/97 7R 06/16/97 7R 06/16/97 7R	
109506 109506 109511 108891	31-005022 31-005027 31-001772 31-005032	MEADOW GATE RI MEADOW LANE PLACER HILLS F		VISTA VISTA VISTA VISTA	ъ 1925 Р	HIST. HIST. HIST.	9572-0011-9999 9572-0016-0000 9572-0001-0000 9572-0022-0000	06/16/97 7R 06/16/97 7R 06/16/97 7R 06/16/97 7R	
109089	31-005019 31-005020 31-005021	950 CROTHER RD 981 CROTHER RD 665 MFADDW GATE RD		(VIC) MEADOW VIST (VIC) MEADOW VIST (VIC)	Р 1900 Р 1900	HIST.SURV. HIST.SURV.	9572-0007-0000 9572-0008-0000 9572-0010-0000	06/16/97 7R 06/16/97 7R 06/16/97 7R	
109505 109507 109508 109509 109510	31-005021 31-005023 31-005024 31-005025	MEADOW GAIE MEADOW GATE MEADOW GATE MEADOW GATE		MEADOW MEADOW MEADOW MEADOW			9572-0012-0000 9572-0013-0000 9572-0014-0000 9572-0015-0000		
109514 109515 109517 109519 109554 109559 109559	31-005028 31-005029 31-005030 31-005031 31-005033 31-005035 31-005035	MILL RD MILL RD MOCKINGBIRD MOONBEAM TEE PLACER HILLS PLACER HILLS PLACER HILLS VOLLEY RD		MEADOW MEADOW MEADOW MEADOW MEADOW MEADOW MEADOW MEADOW MEADOW			9572-0018-9999 9572-0019-0000 9572-0020-0000 9572-0021-0000 9572-0023-9999 9572-0025-0000 9572-0026-0000	7R 7R 7R 7R 7R 7R	
072768		0		MICHIGAN BLUFF	Д		NPS-92000854-0000 31-0003	38 8	AC AC
108851 108858 108872 108703 108703 108704 108704 108708	31-004897 31-004898 31-004899 31-004805 31-004805 31-004813	402 2ND ST 407 2ND ST 455 2ND ST 520 2ND ST 308 3RD ST	BRICK BUILDING PAGE ADDITION LONG VALLEY HOUSE	NEWCASTLE NEWCASTLE NEWCASTLE NEWCASTLE NEWCASTLE NEWCASTLE NEWCASTLE NEWCASTLE	РР 1887 РР 1905 РР 1903 РР 1910 РР 1920 РР 1930 РР 1930 РР 1930	1 HIST. SURV. 2 HIST. SURV. 3 HIST. SURV. 4 HIST. SURV. 6 HIST. SURV. 7 HIST. SURV. 8 HIST. SURV. 9 HIST. SURV. 9 HIST. SURV.	5658-0124-0000 5658-0125-9999 5658-0127-0000 5658-0126-0000 5658-0033-0000 5658-0034-0000 5658-0038-0000 5658-0040-0000	06/16/97 7R 06/16/97 7R 06/16/97 7R 06/16/97 7R 06/16/97 7R 06/16/97 7R 06/16/97 7R	
108997 108725 108731 108735 108736	31-004902 31-004820 31-004826 31-004831 31-004831		ARMLY RANCH NEWCASTLE FIRE STATION #1	NEWCASTLE NEWCASTLE NEWCASTLE NEWCASTLE NEWCASTLE NEWCASTLE	P 1890 P 1923 C 1926 C 1930 P 1920			06/16/97 7R 06/16/97 7R 06/16/97 7R 06/16/97 7R 06/16/97 7R	
108741	31-004836	9064 HOWELL LANE	K	NEWCASTLE	ъ 1930	0 HIST.SURV.	5658-0063-0000	06/16/97 7R	

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Page 30 04-05-12	XX-# STREET.ADDRESS NAMES CITY.NAME OWN YR-C OHP-PROG. PRG-REFERENCE-NUMBER STAT-DA
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108742	31-004837	550 KELLOGG ST		NEWCASTLE	Д	1920	HIST.SURV.	5658-0064-0000		7R	
108743	31-004838	561 KELLOGG ST		NEWCASTLE	Д	1900	HIST.SURV.	5658-0065-0000		7R	
108744	31-004839	KEL, LOGG		NEWCASTLE	Д	1915	HIST.SURV.	5658-0066-0000	06/16/97 7	7R	
108751	31-004845	L'ANGS HI		NEWCASTLE	Д	1910	HIST.SURV.	5658-0072-0000	06/16/97 7	7R	
089409		MATN ST	FIRST TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILROAD -	NEWCASTLE	D	1864	HIST.RES.	SHL-0780-3-0000	11/20/62 1	1CL	
108758	31-004851	TS NICH OSA		NEWCASTLE	Д	1890	HIST.SURV.	5658-0078-0000	06/16/97 7	7R	
108760	31-004852	MATN	NEWCASTLE FRUIT SHEDS	NEWCASTLE	Д	1903	HIST.RES.	SPHI-PLA-021	03/15/00 1	1CL	
	1						ST. PT. INT.	31-0012		7.T	
							HIST.SURV.	5658-0079-0000		7R	
108762	21-004853	TS NTAM 874	PLACER COUNTY BANK / PLACER SAVING	NEWCASTLE	Д	1895	HIST.SURV.	5658-0080-0000		7R	
108765	31-004854	MATM	` "	NEWCASTLE	Д	1932	HIST.SURV.	5658-0081-0000	7 /6/91/90	7R	
108772	31-004856	MATN		NEWCASTLE	Д	1875	HIST.SURV.	5658-0083-0000		7R	
108773	31-004857	MATM	HANK OF AMERICA / GUS PEARSON'S KE	NEWCASTLE	Д	1915	HIST.SURV.	5658-0084-0000	7 /6/91/90	7R	
100775	31-004859	MIAM		NEWCASTI.E	Д	1940	HIST. SURV.	5658-0086-0000		7R	
108776	31-004860	MATN		NEWCASTI.E	, д	1890	HIST.SURV.	5658-0087-0000		7R	
108847	31-004896	NEWCZ		NEWCASTI,E	Д	1890	HIST.SURV.	5658-0123-0000	7 /6/91/90	7R	
10821	31-004861	OID STATE		NEWCASTLE	Д	1935	HIST.SURV.	5658-0088-0000	06/16/97 7	7R	
100700	31-004862	TTATE CIO		NEWCASTI.E	Д	1920	HIST.SURV.	5658-0089-0000		7R	
100702	700700-18	OLD STATE		NEWCASTLE	ιД	1920	HTST SURV	5658-0091-0000		7R	
T00/00	1 1 0 0 4 0 0 F C	THE CHO		NEWCASTLE	, D	1920	HIST SHRV	0000-6600-8595		7R	
1007	31.00400 1.0	airtis dio	Segils milian nimo action	NEWCASTE	, D	0201	HIST SHEV	5658-0101-0000		7R	
100194	31-004874	OLD SIAIE		MEMORGITE	, p		HIST.SON.	5658 -0103 -0000		7.R	
108/36	31-004876	PAGE ST		NEW (AS LEE	Y E	000	HEST SONY.			2.0	
109578	31-004908	RATTLESNAKE BAR	WINTON HOUSE	NEWCASTLE	ייר	1880 1881	HIST.SURV.	3638-U133-UUUU		4 6	
109579	31-004909			NEWCASTLE	Dų i	1887	HIST.SURV.	5658-U136-UUUU		۲, [
109595	31-004910	9580 ROCK SPRINGS RD		NEWCASTLE	പ	1920	HIST.SURV.	0000-1.510-8696	/ /6/9T/90	۲ ر ۲ ر	
046403	31-002962	SR 193	NEWCASTLE TUNNEL, BRIDGE #19-15	NEWCASTLE	ഗ	1932	HIST.SURV.	5658-0001-0000		35	
108807	31-004888	420 TAYLOR RD		NEWCASTLE	വ	1890	HIST.SURV.	5658-0115-0000		٦ <u>۱</u>	
109638	31-004914	10030 VAN RIPER LANE		NEWCASTLE	Д	1925	HIST.SURV.	5658-0141-0000	/ /6/9T/90	X.	
108890			OLD NEWCASTLE CHINATOWN / JAPANESE	(VIC) NEWCASTLE	Ø		HIST.SURV.	5658-0128-0000	7 /6/91/90	7R	
108705	31-004808	TS ONC 202			Д	1930	HIST.SURV.	5658-0035-0000	7 16/91/90	7R	
108706	31-004809				Д	1930	HIST.SURV.	5658-0036-0000		7R	
108707	31-004810				Д	1931	HIST SURV.	5658-0037-0000		7R	
108717	31-004812	300			ιД	1930	HIST. SURV.	5658-0039-0000		7R	
0.000	710100 10				, Δ	1905	HIST SIRV	5658-0041-0000		7R	
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088/38	31-004/80		SPRING SILE &		4 F	1001	HISI.SONV.	7000 C000 C000 Reference C000 C000 C000 C000 C000 C000 C000 C0		7 L	
088/43	31-004/81	LUSS BALD HILL RD	NECENT		ъ (0 0 0	HISI.SURV.			: E	
088746	31-004782		OPHIR COMMUNITY CEMETERY		ו ני	Labo	HIST.SURV.	5658-0005-0000		Υ F	
109027	31-004903				_ 1	1905	HIST. SURV.	5658-UI3U-UUU		۲ i	
108720	31-004815	BUENA VISTA			പ	1907	HIST.SURV.	5658-0042-0000		۲ ا	
108721	31-004816				പ	1908	HIST.SURV.	5658-0043-0000		ૠ [
108722	31-004817	BUENA VISTA	W.J. WILSON HOUSE		പ	1910	HIST.SURV.	5658-0044-0000		/R	
108723	31-004818				പ	1920	HIST.SURV.	5658-0045-0000		7.R	
108724	31-004819	BUENA VISTA			Д	1923	HIST.SURV.	5658-0046-0000		7R	
108726	31-004821	390 BUENA VISTA AVE			Д	1888	HIST.SURV.	5658-0048-0000		7R	
108727	31-004822	400 BUENA VISTA AVE		(VIC) NEWCASTLE	Д	1887	HIST.SURV.	5658-0049-0000		7R	
108728	31-004823	411 BUENA VISTA AVE		(VIC) NEWCASTLE	Д	1890	HIST.SURV.	5658-0050-0000	97	7R	
108729	31-004824	421 BUENA VISTA AVE		(VIC) NEWCASTLE	Д	1890	HIST.SURV.	5658-0051-0000		7R	
108730	31-004825	440 BUENA VISTA AVE		(VIC) NEWCASTLE	Д	1920	HIST.SURV.	5658-0052-0000	97	7R	
108732	31-004827	460 BUENA VISTA AVE			Д	1910	HIST.SURV.	5658-0054-0000		7R	
108733	31-004828				Д	1920	HIST.SURV.	5658-0055-0000	97	7R	
108734	31-004829	9570 CHANTRY HILL RD		(VIC) NEWCASTLE	Д	1910	HIST.SURV.	5658-0056-0000		7R	
088749	31-004783		AN		Д		HIST.SURV.	5658-0006-0000	94	7R	
088750	31-004784		H		Д		HIST.SURV.	5658-0007-0000		7R	
088752	31-004785	2079 COUNTRY HILL RUN	OLD SCHINDLER RANCH - DUMPING AREA		Д (6	HIST.SURV.	5658-0008-0000		7.R	
108825	31-004895	FAIRVIEW LANE		(VIC) NEWCASTLE	ゴ	1900	HIST.SURV.	5658-0122-0000	/ /6/9T/90	복	

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109295	31-004904	2043 FAIRVIEW LANE		(VIC) NEWCASTLE	Д	1920	HIST.SURV.	5658-0131-0000	06/16/97	7R	
088753	31-004786		OLD PETERSON RANCH/CLOVERTOP RANCH		Ъ		HIST.SURV.	5658-0009-0000	03/22/94	7R	
088754	31-004787		GERALDSON HOUSE	(VIC) NEWCASTLE	Ъ	1874	HIST.SURV.	5658-0010-0000	03/22/94	7R	
088755	31-004788	645 GERALDSON RD	VARGAS HOME / MARK & SHARON MANSFI		Ъ	1894	HIST.SURV.	5658-0011-0000	03/22/94	7R 	
109386	31-004905				Д	1860	HIST.SURV.	5658-0132-0000	06/16/97	7.K	
108738	31-004833	HOWELL		(VIC) NEWCASTLE	ש' נ	1920	HIST.SURV.	5658-0060-0000	16/16/90	77 77	
108739	31-004834			(VIC) NEWCASTLE	די כ	0261	HISI SURV.	3638-0081-0000 5658-0062-0000	76/91/90	7.R	
108740	31-004835	SOO KELLOGG ST			цД	1878	HIST.SURV.	5658-0067-0000	06/16/97	7R	
108746	31-004841	KELLOGG			, Д,	1920	HIST.SURV.	5658-0068-0000	06/16/97	7R	
108747	31-004842	KELLOGG			Ъ	1890	HIST.SURV.	5658-0069-0000	06/16/97	7R	
108749	31-004843	LANGS HI			Д	1890	HIST.SURV.	5658-0070-0000	06/16/97	7R	
108750	31-004844			(VIC) NEWCASTLE	д	1890	HIST.SURV.	5658-0071-0000		7R	
088757	31-004789	LINCOLN NEWCASTLE	HOUSE OF YESTERYEAR		Д	1890	HIST.SURV.	5658-0012-0000	03/22/94	7R 7B	
108752	31-004846				д	1935	HIST.SURV.	5658-0073-0000	06/16/97	X	
108753	31-004847		,	(VIC) NEWCASTLE	ביי ב	TAGE	HIST.SURV.	5658-00/4-0000	08/16/9/ 03/22/94	Α/ GC	
19/880	31-004790	641 LOZANOS KD	HATHAWAY MINE / LAFF FROFERIY	(VIC) NEWCASILE	ı, D	0 8 8 1	HIST SURV.	3658-0013-0000 5658-0075-0000	76/31/50	7.R	
100756	31-004848 31-004848	420 MAIN SI			ц Д	1890	HIST SURV	5658-0076-0000	06/16/97	7.R	
108757	31-004850 31-004850	MATN			, Д	1909	HIST.SURV.	5658-0077-0000	06/16/97	7R	
108768	31-004855	MAIN			ц	1925	HIST.SURV.	5658-0082-0000	06/16/97	7R	
108774	31-004858	MAIN			Д	1900	HIST.SURV.	5658-0085-0000	06/16/97	7R	
088763	31-004791	NEWC?	GREEN HILL RANCH		д	1920	HIST.SURV.	5658-0014-0000	03/22/94	7R	
088764	31-004792		OLD SHERMAN HOUSE / BRIGGS' HOME	(VIC) NEWCASTLE	Ъ	1910	HIST.SURV.	5658-0015-0000	03/22/94	7R	
108781	31-004863	OLD STATE SR		(VIC) NEWCASTLE	д	1910	HIST.SURV.	5658-0090-0000	06/16/97	7R	
088765	31-004793	OLD STATE	OLD STATE HIGHWAY TUNNEL		Ü	1911	HIST.SURV.	5658-0016-0000	03/22/94	7R	
108784	31-004865	OLD STATE			Д 1	1890	HIST.SURV.	5658-0092-0000	06/16/97	7R 11	
108785	31-004866	OLD STATE			D ₄ (1890	HIST.SURV.	5658-0093-0000	06/16/97	7. F	
108787	31-004867	OLD STATE		(VIC) NEWCASTLE	ביי נ	1191 0101	HIST.SURV.	5558-0094-0000	76/9T/90	7 / K	
100788	31~004868	9150 OLD STATE SK		(VIC) NEWCASILE	ц	1920	HIST SURV.	1618 - 0000 - 0000 1618 - 0096 - 0000	06/16/97	7.R	
108790	31-004870	OLD STATE			ч Д.	1890	HIST. SURV.	5658-0097-0000	06/16/97	7R	
108791	31-004871	OLD STATE			Ъ	1901	HIST.SURV.	5658-0098-0000	06/16/97	7R	
108793	31-004873	OLD STATE			Д	1890	HIST.SURV.	5658-0100-0000	06/16/97	7R	
088767	31-003162	10240 OPHIR RD	ADAMS RANCH / GREER HOUSE	(VIC) NEWCASTLE	凸	1894	HIST.SURV.	5658-0017-0000	03/22/94	7R	
108795	31-004875	545 ORANGE ST		(VIC) NEWCASTLE	Ъ	1898	HIST.SURV.	5658-0102-0000	06/16/97	7R	
108797	31-004877	PAGE			Ъ	1900	HIST.SURV.	5658-0104-0000	06/16/97	7R	
108798	31-004878	PAGE			д	1890	HIST.SURV.	5658-0105-0000	06/16/97	7R	
108799	31-004879	PARK			Д	1890	HIST.SURV.	5658-0106-0000	06/16/97	/. H	
108800	31-004880	PARK			Дι	1914	HIST.SURV.	5658-0107-0000	06/16/97	7 F	
108801	31-004881	9436 PARK AVE		(VIC) NEWCASTLE	די כ	0761	HIST.SUKV.	5658-0108-0000	76/91/90	7. A. C.	
108802	31-004882	9438 PAKK AVE			цД	1920	HIST SHRV	5658-0110-0000	06/16/97	7.R	
109538	31-004906	PERS]			Д	1910	HIST.SURV.	5658-0133-0000	06/16/97	7R	
108804	31-004884	PLUM LANE			ሷ	1920	HIST.SURV.	5658-0111-0000	06/16/97	7R	
108805	31-004885	9161 PLUM LANE		(VIC) NEWCASTLE	Ъ	1910	HIST.SURV.	5658-0112-0000	06/16/97	7.R	
088768	31-004794	RATTLESNAKE BAR	LONG VALLEY SCHOOL / LONG VALLEY G		Ъ	1888	HIST.SURV.	5658-0018-0000	03/22/94	7R 	
088772	31-004795	RATTLESNAKE BAR	SCOTT'S CORNER STORE		дι	1880	HIST.SURV.	5658-0019-0000	03/22/94	x	
109577	31-004907	RATTLESNAKE BAR			בין ני	1900	HIST.SURV.	5658-U134-UUUU	/6/T/00	Α t	
088774	31-004796	3230 KATTLESNAKE BAR RD	MASUDA HOME	(VIC) NEWCASTLE	די כ	1866	HISI.SUKV.	5658-0020-0000	03/22/94	7.R	
088776	31-004798		U		цД	000	HIST.SURV.	5658-0022-0000	03/22/94	7R	
109598	31-004911	SCOTT RD			Д	1920	HIST.SURV.	5658-0138-0000	06/16/97	7R	
088777	31-004799	TAYLOR RD	NEW CASTLE, ROCKLIN AND GOLD HILL C	(VIC) NEWCASTLE	D	1859	HIST.SURV.	5658-0023-0000	03/22/94	7R	
088794			OLD US ROUTE 40 TUNNEL / TAYLOR RO		טו	1931	HIST.SURV.	5658-0024-0000	03/22/94	7R	
088795	31-004800	300 TAYLOR RD	PERRY HOME	(VIC) NEWCASTLE	д	1920	HIST.SURV.	5658-0113-0000	06/16/97	۲ ۲	
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108806 088796 046404	31-004886 31-004887 31-004801	320 TAYLOR RD 565 TAYLOR RD 690 TAYLOR RD	CHEVRON-TEXACO STATION / R&R REPAI NEWCASTLE PORTUGUESE HALL, PORTUGU	(VIC) NEWCASTLE (VIC) NEWCASTLE (VIC) NEWCASTLE	ሷ ሷ ሷ	1925 1932 1917	HIST. SURV. HIST. SURV. HIST. SURV. HIST. SURV. HIST. RES.	5658-0025-0000 5658-0114-0000 5658-0026-0000 5658-0027-0000 NPS-82002225-0000 SPHI-PLA-012		7R 7R 7R 1S	
088797 088798 109629 109630 088799	31-004803 31-004803 31-004912 31-004913 31-004804	950 TAYLOR RD 1133 TAYLOR RD 1144 TRYLOR RD 1185 TAYLOR RD 1250 TAYLOR RD 410 THEFF. RF.	VEGA RANCH OLD GASOLINE SERVICE STATION TAYLOR REAL ESTATE & CONSTRUCTION	(VIC) NEWCASTLE (VIC) NEWCASTLE (VIC) NEWCASTLE (VIC) NEWCASTLE (VIC) NEWCASTLE (VIC) NEWCASTLE		1920 1930 1935 1930 1930	HIST. SURV. HIST. SURV. HIST. SURV. HIST. SURV. HIST. SURV.	\$658-0028-0000 \$658-0029-0000 \$658-0139-0000 \$658-0140-0000 \$658-0130-0000	03/22/94 03/22/94 06/16/97 06/16/97 03/22/94	78 78 78 78 78	
108808 108809 108810 108811 108812 108813 088800	31-004889 31-004890 31-004891 31-004893 31-004894 31-004894	THRELKEL THRELKEL THRELKEL THRELKEL THRELKEL THRELKEL VIRGINIAI	VIRGINIA; VIRGINIATOWN SITE	(VIC) NEWCASTLE	r Or Or Or Or Or	1900 1890 1890 1851	HIST. SURV. HIST. SURV. HIST. SURV. HIST. SURV. HIST. SURV. HIST. SURV.	5658-0117-0000 5658-0117-0000 5658-0119-0000 5658-0120-0000 5658-0121-0000 5658-0031-0000 541L-0400-0000		778 778 778 778 77	
090668		SQUAW VALLEY RD	PIONEER SKI AREA OF AMERICA, SQUAW	OLYMPIC VALLEY			HIST.RES.	SHL-0724-0000		7L	
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	PKIMAKY-#	SIREELADDRESS		:							
109043	31-004611	7397 CALLSION RD		(VIC) PENRYN	Ъ	1920 H	HIST.SURV.	5663-0023-0000	06/16/97	7R	
109045	31-004612	925 CARDOSA LANE					HIST.SURV.	5663-0024-0000	06/16/97	7R	
088805	31-004561	7200 CHURCH ST	FISHER'S STORE	(VIC) PENRYN	-		HIST.SURV.	5663-0003-0004	03/22/94	7R	
088807	31-004562	7217 CHURCH ST	HALL HOME	(VIC) PENRYN		1890 H	HIST.SURV.	5663-0026-0000		7.R	
	31-004614						HIST.SURV.	5663-0003-0005		χ F	
109053	31-004615	CLARK TUNNEL				1930 H	HIST. SURV.	5663-002/-0000	06/16/97 06/16/97	۲ . د د	
109055	31-004616						HIST. SURV.	5663-0028-0000	06/16/97 06/17/00	κ t	
109058	31-004617	6268 COLWELL RD					HIST.SURV.	5663-0029-9999	/6/9T/90	저 [
109067	31-004618	6870 COUEY LANE					HIST.SURV.	5663-0030-0000	06/16/97	7.K	
109092	31-004619	2380 DEL MAR AVE	CITRUS COLONY CLUB HOUSE	(VIC) PENRYN		1865 H	HIST.SURV.	5663-0031-0000	06/16/97	7R	
109268	31-004620	2850 DEL MAR AVE	FRANCISCO SILVA HOUSE	(VIC) PENRYN		1910 H	HIST.SURV.	5663-0032-0000	06/16/97	7R	
109269	31-004621			(VIC) PENRYN	Ω,	1910 H	HIST.SURV.	5663-0033-0000	06/16/97	7R	
088803	31-004559	ENGLISH	PENRYN MASONIC TEMPLE	(VIC) PENRYN		1878 H	HIST.SURV.	5663-0003-0002	03/22/94	7.R	
088801	31-004591	COLONY	DENRYN				HIST.SURV.	5663-0003-9999	03/22/94	7R	
109097	31-004622	COLONY				1920 E	HIST.SURV.	5663-0034-0000	06/16/97	7R	
202000	21 004022	FNGLISH COLONY	MOH VELITE / HOGITHO TETTORE NVGNED					5663-0003-0006	03/22/94	7R	
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608860	31-004564	ENGLISH COLONY	LSI CHUKCH				THE CITE .		76/22/20	7.0	
088870	31-004565	ENGLISH COLONY	BLAU HOUSE			יי די	TOTO CITED		10/31/30	4 5	
109288	31-004627	ENGLISH COLONY					HISI SURV.	טטטט רענטט רעטטר	10/01/00	4 F	
109292	31-004631	ENGLISH COLONY					HIST. SURV.	5663-0043-0000	/6/07/00	۲ , (
046406	31-003706	7325 ENGLISH COLONY WY	GRIFFITH HOUSE/RESIDENCE	(VIC) PENRYN		1867 F	HIST.SURV.	5663-0003-0009	03/22/94	۲, '	
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						بالو	HIST.SURV.	5663-0001-0000	01/01/18	TS	
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088811	31-004566	7330 ENGLISH COLONY WY	PENRYN SCHOOL / THIRD SCHOOL SITE	(VIC) PENRYN	д	1905 F	HIST.SURV.	5663-0003-0010	03/22/94	7R	
088812	31-004567	7365 ENGLISH COLONY WY	PARKER-HEALEY HOUSE	(VIC) PENRYN	Д	1895 F	HIST.SURV.	5663-0003-0011	03/22/94	7R	
088813	31-004568	FLINT W	OLD PENRYN SCHOOL	(VIC) PENRYN		1875 F	HIST.SURV.	5663-0003-0012	03/22/94	7R	
088814	31-004569	7135 FLINT WY	ELMER CROFTS HOME	(VIC) PENRYN	Д,	1915 F	HIST.SURV.	5663-0003-0013	03/22/94		
088815	31-004570	FI,TNT	OLD PENRYN POST OFFICE	(VIC) PENRYN		1915 F	HIST.SURV.	5663-0003-0014	03/22/94	7R	
108877	31-004596						HIST.SURV.	5663-0008-0000	06/16/97	7R	
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088816	31-004571		ELLISON HOME				ILST. SURV.	5663-0003-0013	16/27/50	4 6	
109457	31-004635	KAYO					HIST.SURV.	5663-0047-0000	16/17/90	/ K	
109459	31-004637	7134 KAYO DR			д		HIST.SURV.	5663-0049-0000	06/16/97	7R	
088819	31-004573	KAYO ST	BLOXHAM HOME	(VIC) PENRYN		1890 F	HIST.SURV.	5663-0003-0017	03/22/94	7R	
088818	31-004572	KAYO ST	KAYO HOUSE / LA FRANO HOUSE	(VIC) PENRYN	д	ш.	HIST.SURV.	5663-0003-0016	03/21/94	7R	
088820	31-004574	PENRYN RD	CHINA TOWN	(VIC) PENRYN	Д	1905 F	HIST.SURV.	5663-0003-0018	03/22/94	7R	
088821	31-004575	2225 PENRYN RD	JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE	(VIC) PENRYN		1920 F	HIST.SURV.	5663-0003-0019	03/22/94	7R	
088822	31-004576	2231 PENRYN RD	PENRYN FISH MARKET / GOTO'S MARKET	(VIC) PENRYN		1920 F	HIST.SURV.	5663-0003-0020	03/22/94	7R	
088823	31-004577	PENRYN		(VIC) PENRYN	д	1920 F	HIST.SURV.	5663-0003-0021	03/22/94	7R	
088824	31-004578	PENRYN	PASTIME CLUB / K AND M GARAGE				HIST.SURV.	5663-0003-0022	03/22/94	7R	
088825	31-004579		ROCERY /	(VIC) PENRYN		1920 F	HIST.SURV.	5663-0003-0023	03/22/94	7R	
000000	31-004580	PENRYN	C				HIST.SURV.	5663-0003-0024	03/22/94	7R	
088807	31-004581	DENBYN	FISH MARKET				HIST.SURV.	5663-0003-0025	03/22/94	7R	
088808	31-004582	PENRYN					HIST.SURV.	5663-0003-0026	03/22/94	7R	
00000	31-004583	OTTABBY	FISHER S HOME				HIST.SURV.	5663-0003-0027	03/22/94	7R	
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1,000	31-004585	OTTABLY					HIST.SURV.	5663-0003-0029	03/22/94	7R	
109572	31-004639	OHARRY					HIST.SURV.	5663-0051-0000	06/16/97	7R	
25.88.80	31-004586	RIPPEY	THE PINES - BUTTLER MANSION / STAN				HIST.SURV.	5663-0003-0030	03/22/94	7R	
088837	31-004592						HIST.SURV.	5663-0004-0000	03/22/94	7R	
088833	31-004587		PENRYN GRANITE WORKS / GRIFFITH QU				HIST.SURV.	5663-0003-0031	03/22/94	7R	
088838	31-004593	ROCK SPRINGS					HIST.SURV.	5663-0005-0000	03/22/94	7R	
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			PROJ.REVW.							
		DOE-31-02-0017-0000			P	ROSEVILLE				142815
	01/2	HUD941222A		1900	ש	ROSEVILLE				094308
	03/2	5678-0007-0000		1905	Ū	ROSEVILLE	O'HARA HOME		31-004512	088842
	08/1	HUD060808D			ď	ROSEVILLE				162823
	11/1.	HUD061113C		1980	Ā	ROSEVILLE		406 CAMERON WY		163747
		HUD040621J								1
		DOE-31-04-0006-0000		1933	P	ROSEVILLE		C		150905
	07/29/96	HUD960626K	PROJ.REVW.	1935	Ā	ROSEVILLE				102805
	01/02/96	HUD951109i	PROJ.REVW.	1910	Ā	ROSEVILLE		104 BRITTAIN ST		099151
	01/02/96	HUD951109h	PROJ.REVW.	1927		ROSEVILLE		1675 BOOTH RD		099150
	08/10/06	HUD060808B	PROJ.REVW.		Ā	ROSEVILLE		301 BITNER ST		162821
	07/14/04	HUD040621I	PROJ.REVW.							
		DOE-31-04-0005-0000		1936	Ъ	ROSEVILLE		222 BIRCH ST		150896
		HUD040525B								
		DOE-31-04-0001-0000	HIST.RES.	1920	Ъ	ROSEVILLE		320 BERKELEY AVE		147528
		HUD070425G		1957	₽	ROSEVILLE		201 BERKELEY AVE		165973
	05/22/57	SHL-0585-0000			ß	ROSEVILLE	R PIONEER EXPRESS TRAIL	BEALS POINT RIDING TR		090443
	04/01/96	HUD960301K		1928	Ą	ROSEVILLE		519 B ST		101451
	08/10/06	HUD060808E			Þ	ROSEVILLE		105 B ST		162826
	05/09/11	HUD110505D	PROJ.REVW.	1996	Ā	ROSEVILLE		1612 ATWELL ST		182814
1/02 6Y	07/01/02	FHWA020424A	PROJ.REVW.							
		DOE-31-02-0021-0000	HIST.RES.	1908	ъ	ROSEVILLE	JACOB PFOSI HOUSE	9450 ATKINSON ST		140771
		FHWA010928A								
		DOE-31-01-0017-0000	HIST.RES.	1928	Þ	ROSEVILLE	MAIN HOUSE	9360 ATKINSON ST		140764
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DOE-31-04-0003-0000		1923	ש	ROSEVILLE			150676
HUD040621K HUD060808G	PROJ.REVW. HUDO		ש	ROSEVILLE		1349 GREENBOROUGH DR	160808
DOE-31-04-0007-0000	HIST.RES. DOE-	1941	ď	ROSEVILLE		114 FRANKLIN ST	150914
DOE-31-00-0002-0000			Z	ROSEVILLE	BRIDGE #19C-0087	FOLSOM RD	126756
HUD951228A		1927	טי	ROSEVILLE		203 FOLSOM DR	100794
HUD101228A	•	1985	ď	ROSEVILLE		209 FIRESTONE DR	184375
HUD120206E	•						1
HUD120206E	•	1921	Ъ	ROSEVILLE		FIG ST	187261
COE040621A		1949	ש	ROSEVILLE	PUMPHOUSE/P-31-001229	FIDDYMENT	162123
COE040621A		1930	שי	ROSEVILLE	TURKEY BROODING SHED/P-31-001227	FIDDYMENT	162121
COE040621A		1941	שי	ROSEVILLE	TURKEY FARM COMPLEX		162122
FHWA060914E		1940	ש	ROSEVILLE		108 FERN ST	165282
HUD030113P							1
DOE-31-03-0001-0000		1960	ש	ROSEVILLE			136793
HUD930713L	•	1922	שי	ROSEVILLE			084024
HUD050519D	•		ש	ROSEVILLE		ELM ST	154348
HUD960301M	•	1926	ש	ROSEVILLE		330 EL DORADO ST	101445
FHWA000908C							
DOE-31-00-0001-0000		1957	שי	ROSEVILLE	TAYLOR HOME RESIDENCE	EAST	126755
HUD930713M	•	1910	ש	ROSEVILLE		414 EARL ST	084025
HUD9511091	•					!	
HUD951109m		1920	טי	ROSEVILLE		EARL	099154
HUD960626H	•	1926	ש	ROSEVILLE		222 EARL AVE	102808
HUD0301130			,			t	FU 0 7 V #
DOE-31-03-0002-0000	•	1943	ט	ROSEVITIE		111 E CT	136701
HIIDO30113N	DEOT DEVIM UIDO	TOU	η.	X O S E V F L L L E		139 DURANTA ST	136/97
HOD940314B		1050	יי כ	ROSEVILLE			060680
HODOSOTTSM	•	7	j				
30113M		TADO	η.	X COR V F L L L		SON DODLER ST	136/98
DOE-31-03-0005-0000	•	1056	ם כ	BOSEVILLE			136730
HUD9307131 HUD910627A	•	2000	3	DOCUTTE			
HUD030915I			,				144/17
DOE-31-03-0018-0000			י ס	BOSEVILLE			144710
HUD951228D		1910	ש	ROSEVILLE			13660 1000,0
HUD070425I		1962	שי	ROSEVILLE			165975
HUD111128C		1936	ש	ROSEVILLE		224 CORONADO AVE	186810
HUD030113L	•						
DOE-31-03-0004-0000		1958	ש	ROSEVILLE			136796
HUD951109o		1935	ש	ROSEVILLE		CLINTON	099157
HUD951109n		1920	ש	ROSEVILLE			099156
HUD080825M	•		ש	ROSEVILLE			172773
HUD070425H	•	1926	ש	ROSEVILLE			165974
HUD940303C	PROJ.REVW. HUD9	1915	ש	ROSEVILLE		CIRCUIT	088995
HUD951228B		1925	ש	ROSEVILLE		CIRCUIT	099959
НUD951109j	•	1940	ש	ROSEVILLE		CIRCUIT	099152
HUD090707A		1920	ש	ROSEVILLE		206 CIRCUIT DR	176365
HUD030317M							1
DOE-31-03-0009-0000		1915	Ā	ROSEVILLE			138166
SIROSEVILLE 3	MAINST. PRG SIRO		Þ	ROSEVILLE	LILY WHITE LAUNDRY	121 CHURCH ST	069135

3	180491	162119	100110 T80808	18048L	100401 100401)	TOUTOT	100404 100492	180483			162118 31-001223	168454		140761		140760	101447	178513	102806		046509 31-003708	120707	1367E7		138700	153199	162825	096319	090576	180137 31-004519	046511	186960	176370			084854 31-004242		175890	172776	176367		142814		136795	176368	154447	163364	099960	182825	172775	176366	136360	
	4440 PHILLIP RD	PHILLIP	PHILLIP	ATTTTTA	לווודי יון	7	4440 FRILLIAF RU	יייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייי	מדודם				4300 PFE RD		1720 PFE RD			PARK DR		515 OAK ST		424 OAK ST	Chr. Cr	CIS NEVADA AVE		2219 N CIRBY WY				308 MAIN ST	101 MAIN ST			608 LYNDHURST AVE			987 FINCOLN ST		222 LAFAYETTE DR				123 KING RD		201 KEEHNER AVE	129 KASEBERG DR		HILLCRE			HANCOCK	54 HANCOCK DR	SZI GROVE SI	
,	FIDDYMENT RANCH / BRICK SMOKEHOUSE	THERE SHEAKING BAKIN	FIDERMENT RANCH / MODERN WELLS	` _	RANCH /	OTO TOGING &	FIDUITENI MANCH / BAICA COOPER	BANCH /	ETDOWENT DANCH / GARAGE		-	FIDDYMENT RANCH COMPLEX/CA-PLA-970	WC2 #1									HAMAN HOUSE	はいませいひ ボモング いっそう	BAIDER #190-0010								OLD TOWN ROSEVILLE DISTRICT					ROSEVILLE FUBLIC HIBRARI; ROSEVILL	FIRST TRANSCONTINENTAL RALLROAD -									COLLECTER'S PRIDE ANTIQUE MALL							
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·	NPS-10000503-0004	MBG-100003-0006	COEU/UES1A	MEG-100000000-0001	MBS-10000503-0001	NDS-10000503-0002		NBS-10000503-0003	NPS-10000503-0005	COE040621A	31-0036	NPS-10000503-0000	COE070802A	FHWA010928A	DOE-31-01-0014-0000	FHWA010928A	DOE-31-01-0013-0000	HUD960301H	COE100401B	HUD960626J	5678-0001-0000	NPS-76000507-0000	FHWA000908C	DOE-31-00-0003-0000	HUDOSOGOEV	DOE-31-03-001Z-0000	HUD050329C	HUD060808C	HUD950503F	HUD940707S	5678-0016-0000	5678-0003-9999	HUD111222C	HUD090707F	619.0-84-HP-31-003	5678-0004-0000	31-0035	0000 - F-0000	HUDU90430E	HODO808230	HUDU90707C	HUD030811J	DOE-31-03-0016-0000	HUD030113K	DOE-31-03-0003-0000	HUD090707D	FHWA010222A	HUD060905E	HUD951228C	HUD110509E	HUD080825N	HUD090707B	HUD090707E	HIID050727C
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ROSEVILLE P	FURNITURE CO, J & G		SIMMIL		ROSEVILLE TROPHY		STATE FARM TUSINANCE	MOSEA FIRE CITE INTER SERVEY	EAGLE	S MEXICAN RESTAIRANT FAGIR	243 245 ROADWAY TEWELERS.	TAVA CABDEN	ROSEVIILE ANTIOHE MALL	ED AND WHITE	ACTION ONLINE OF THE ACTION OF	VELVET DIES	HOME DAGGAGEGI	THE TIN SCHULER	١.	CARROLL'S TYPEWRITER,	NICE TWICE, WILD BILL	[Ŧ]	ALLWOOD FURNITURE				SAFETY EQUIP, LISA'S						- J. R.	`	_											THAT O BOLO CHALLEY	MACY'S AUTO CENTER			DIVITOR F PRINT HAVE	WINDMILL	ARN	
1942 PROJ.REW. COE040621A 09/20/04 54 1941 PROJ.REW. NPS-10000503-0008 07/26/10 1D 1941 PROJ.REW. HUD090430D 05/26/09 67 1940 PROJ.REW. HUD090430D 09/27/07 67 1950 PROJ.REW. FHWA060914E 09/27/07 67 1950 PROJ.REW. FHWA060914E 09/27/07 67 1951 PROJ.REW. FHWA060914E 09/27/07 67 1952 PROJ.REW. FHWA060914E 09/27/07 67 1953 PROJ.REW. FHWA060914E 09/27/07 67 1954 HIST.RES. DOE-31-00-0004-0000 10/10/00 67 1955 PROJ.REW. HUD030617D 07/02/03 67 1957 PROJ.REW. HUD051109k 01/02/96 67 1958 HIST.RES. DOE-31-00-0002-0000 03/11/04 67 1959 PROJ.REW. HUD060301G 01/02/96 67 1950 PROJ.REW. HUD060301G 01/02/96 67 1951 PROJ.REW. HUD060301G 01/02/96 67 1952 PROJ.REW. HUD060301G 01/02/96 67 1953 PROJ.REW. HUD060301G 01/02/96 67 1954 HIST.RES. DOE-31-03-001-0000 03/11/04 67 1957 PROJ.REW. HUD060301G 01/02/96 67 1957 PROJ.REW. HUD060301G 01/02/96 67 1958 PROJ.REW. HUD060301G 01/02/96 67 1959 PROJ.REW. HUD060301G 01/02/96 67 1950 PROJ.REW. FHWA010222A 04/02/01 67 1951 PROJ.REW. FHWA010222A 04/02/01 67 1952 PROJ.REW. FHWA010222A 04/02/01 67 1953 PROJ.REW. FHWA010222A 04/02/01 67 1954 PROJ.REW. FHWA010222A 04/02/01 67 1955 PROJ.REW. FHWA010222A 04/02/01 67 1956 PROJ.REW. FHWA010222A 04/02/01 67 1957 PROJ.REW. FHWA010222A 04/02/01 67 1958 PROJ.REW. FHWA010222A 04/02/0	ROSEVILL	ROSEVILLE	ROSEVILLE	ROSEVILLE	ROSEVILLE	ROSEVILLE	ROSEVILLE	ROSEVILLE	ROSEVILL	ROSEVILL	ROSEVILL	ROSEVILLE	ROSEVILLE	ROSEVILL	ROSEVILL	ROSEVILLE	DOSEVILLE	ROSEVILLE	ROSEVILL	ROSEVILL	ROSEVILL	ROSEVILLE	ROSEVILLE	ROSEVILLE	ROSEVILLE	ROSEVILLE		ROSEVILLE		ROSEVILLE		ROSEVILLE	ROSEVILLE		ROSEVIIJE	ROSEVILLE	ROSEVILLE	ROSEVILLE	ROSEVILLE	ROSEVILLE		ROSEVILLE		ROSEVILLE	ROSEVILLE	ROSEVILLE	ROSEVILLE	ROSEVILLE	ROSEVILLE			ROSEVILLE	
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154449 164692 180284 181869	725 VERNON ST 1415 VERNON ST 1823 VISTA CREEK DR 342 W DURANTA ST	VERNON STREET SCHOOL	ROSEVILLE ROSEVILLE ROSEVILLE ROSEVILLE	טיטיטי	1925 1968 1977 1990	PROJ.REVW. PROJ.REVW. PROJ.REVW.	FHWA010222A HUD070108D HUD101108K HUD110228I	04/02/01 01/09/07 11/17/10 03/07/11	2S2 6Y 6Y
181869 084023 088903			ROSEVILLE		1907	PROJ.REVW. PROJ.REVW.	HUD930713K HUD940225A HUD061108B	08/31/93 04/04/94 11/09/06	7 4 4 6 4 6 4 6 4 6 4 6 4 6 4 6 4 6 4 6
163734 184119 165976 172772	611 WINDSOR DR 4858 WINTER HAVEN WY 64 YEFIM WY 303 YOSEMITE ST		ROSEVILLE ROSEVILLE ROSEVILLE	י טיטי	1978	PROJ.REVW. PROJ.REVW. PROJ.REVW. PROJ.REVW.	HUD110726C HUD070425J HUD080825L	08/03/11 04/27/07 08/29/08	7.9 7.9 7.9
178485 178512 178511 178486 088844 31-004514	BASELINE RD	P-57-000576 PA-04-122 PA-04-121 P-57-000412 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL HO ALPHA SCHOOL / REIGO SCHOOL	(VIC) ROSEVILLE (VIC) ROSEVILLE (VIC) ROSEVILLE (VIC) ROSEVILLE (VIC) ROSEVILLE	ש מ מ	1930 1900 1900 1935 1880	PROJ.REVW. PROJ.REVW. PROJ.REVW. PROJ.REVW.	COE080730K COE100401B COE100401B COE080730K 5678-0009-0000	04/05/10 04/06/10 04/06/10 04/05/10 03/22/94	6Y 6Y 6Y 7R
	6365 CAVITT STALLMAN RD 7055 CAVITT STALLMAN RD COUNTRY ACRES RD 6627 EUREKA RD 6832 EUREKA RD INDUSTRIAL AVE	ж č		פיט מטיט מ	1912 1908 1890 1910	HIST.SURV. HIST.SURV. PROJ.REVW. HIST.SURV. HIST.SURV. HIST.RES.	5678-0006-0000 5678-0008-0000 COE080730K 5678-0011-0000 5678-0012-0000 DOE-31-03-0013-0000	03/22/94 03/22/94 04/05/10 06/16/97 06/16/97 06/02/03	7R 7R 6Y 7R 7R
109454 31-004517 109456 31-004518 088845 31-002861 046510	8042 JOE RODGERS RD 8137 JOE RODGERS RD 7000 LAIRD RD SR 65	ANDORA UNDERPASS, BRIDGE #19-02	(VIC) ROSEVILLE (VIC) ROSEVILLE (VIC) ROSEVILLE (VIC) ROSEVILLE	טי טי טי ט	1900 1909 1905 1916	HIST.SURV. HIST.SURV. HIST.SURV. HIST.SURV.	COE030430A 5678-0013-0000 5678-0014-0000 5678-0010-0000 5678-0002-0000	06/02/03 06/16/97 06/16/97 03/22/94	6 Y 7R 7R 7R 7R
108855 31-004504 182623 073438 31-003638	5929 10TH ST 5740 13TH ST	SHERIDAN CEMETERY SHERIDAN CASH STORE	SHERIDAN SHERIDAN SHERIDAN	טי טי טי	1896 1948 1879	HIST.SURV. PROJ.REVW. HIST.SURV. HIST.RES. PROJ.REVW. HIST.RES.	5681-0002-0000 HUD110324A 5681-0001-0000 DOE-31-91-0010-0000 FHWA910903A SPHI-PLA-018	06/16/97 04/04/11 03/22/94 10/24/91 10/24/91 08/17/90	7R 6Y 7K 2S2 2S2
	4871 4894 5024	OLD JAIL		טיטיטי ט	1875 1910 1900	ST.PT.INT. HIST.SURV. HIST.RES. HIST.RES. PROJ.REVW.	31-0001 5681-0004-0000 5681-0005-0000 DOE-31-91-0008-0000 FHWA910903A	08/03/90 06/16/97 06/16/97 10/24/91 10/24/91	
109574 31-004507 109398 31-003506	5415 RANCH HOUSE RD 50080 HAMPSHIRE ROCKS RD	RAINBOW LODGE	id S		1875	HIST.SURV.	5681-0006-0000 9572-0009-0000	06/16/97	
184256 162116 172935 172934 174144 174146 172908 166574 172921 172926 172920		SAILOR MINE/FS# 05-17-54-0446 SILVER CREEK TRACT LOT NO 20 SILVER CREEK TRACT LOT NO 19 BIG BEND RECREATION TRACT LOT 4 BIG BEND RECREATION TRACT LOT 6 SILVER CREEK RECREATIONAL RESIDENC TNF LAKE TAHOE RAILWAY & TRANS CO. SILVER CREEK TRACT LOT NO 10 SILVER CREEK TRACT LOT NO 13 SILVER CREEK TRACT LOT NO 9	(VIC) SODA SPRING TAH NF	יי אי שי טיטיטיטיטיטיטיטיטיטיטיטיטיטיטיטיטיט	1850 1880 1959 1959 1960 1960 1982	PROJ.REVW.	FERC110429A USFS050913A USFS080609W USFS070307A USFS070307A USFS080609W USFS080609W USFS080609W USFS080609W USFS080609W USFS080609W	07/29/11 05/12/06 07/15/08 07/15/08 04/17/07 04/17/07 07/15/08 02/17/04 07/15/08 07/15/08	X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X

090905 179883 ALPINE CR RD	092542	185162 19320 DONNER PASS RD	152707	072927 0		172915	172932	174147	174143	172910	174141	172929	068173	172917	172930	172927	172933	174148	174149	172918	174145	174140	174150			100945				100935			100939	172911	172923		099990	172936	172938	174142	172914	174151	172937	PROPERTY-NUMBER PRIMARY-# STREET.ADDRESS	OFFICE OF HIS AIC PRESERVATION * * * Direct
HISTORIC GATEKEEPER'S LOG HOUSE CN1925B	LAKE TAHOE RAILWAY & TRANSPORTATIO	POLISH SKI CLUB CABIN (P-31-5379,	ROBINSON'S FLAT GUARD STATION	WHISKEY CREEK CAMP		LOT NO	REEK TRACT LOT NO 17	BIG BEND RECREATION TRACT LOT 7		LOT NO 1	BIG BEND RESIDENCE TRACT LOT 1	SILVER CREEK TRACT LOT NO 15	WESTERN STATES TRAIL CORRI	CREEK TRACT LOT NO	STIVER CREEK TRACT LOT NO 16	CREEK TRACT LOT NO	CREEK TRACT LOT NO	TRACT	TOT	SILVER CREEK TRACT LOT NO 7	BIG BEND RECREATION TRACT LOT 5	BEND RECREATION TRACT	BIG BEND RECREATION TRACT LOT 10			WHISKEY CREEK CAMP STONE OVEN				WHISKEY CREEK CAMP CABIN A			WHISKEY CREEK CAMP CABIN B		TRACT LOT NO		BRADLEY HUT CABIN	CREEK	SILVER CREEK TRACT LOT NO 23		4		SILVER CREEK TRACT LOT NO 22	NAMES	Directory of Properties in the Historic Pygarty
TAHOE CITY	TAHOE CITY	(VIC) TAH NF	(VIC) TAH NF	TAH NF				TAH NF			TAH NF					TAH NE			TAH NF	TAH NF	TAH NF		TAH NF			TAH NF				TAH NF			TAH NF				TAH NF	TAH NF	TAH NF	TAH NF			TAH NF	CITY.NAME	
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HIST.RES. PROJ.REVW.	HIST.RES.	PROJ.REVW.	HIST.RES. PROJ.REVW.	HIST.RES. HIST.RES. PROJ.REVW.	PROJ.REVW.	PROJ.REVW.	PROJ.REVW.	PROJ.REVW.	PROJ.REVW.	PROJ.REVW.	PROJ.REVW.	PROJ.REVW.	PROJ.REVW.	PROJ.REVW.	PROJ.REVW.	PROJ. REVW.	PROJ. REVW.	PROJ.REVW.	PROJ.REVW.	PROJ.REVW.	PROJ.REVW.	PROJ.REVW.	PROJ.REVW.	PROJ.REVW.	HIST.RES.	TROO. REVW.	PROJ.REVW.	HIST.RES.	HIST.RES.	PROJ.REVW.	PROJ.REVW.	HIST DES	TROOT REVE.	PROJ.REVW.	PROJ.REVW.	PROJ.REVW.	HIST.RES.	PROJ.REVW.	PROJ.REVW.	PROJ.REVW.	PROJ.REVW.	PROJ.REVW.	PROJ.REVW.	OHP-PROG	Page 40
SPHI-PLA-001 FCC100727B	DOE-31-94-0001-0000	USFS110707A	DOE-31-03-0019-0000 USFS030306A	DOE-31-91-0002-9999 DOE-31-91-0001-9999 USFS910725A	USFS080609W	USFS080609W	USFS080609W	USFS070307A	USFS070307A	USFS080609W	USFS070307A	USFS080609W	USFS880513A	USFS080609W	USFS080609W	USFSOBOBOSW		USFS070307A	USFS070307A	USFS080609W	USFS070307A	USFS070307A	USFS070307A	USFS910725A	DOE-31-91-0002-0003	USFS910725A	USFS910725A	DOE-31-91-0001-0001	DOE-31-91-0002-0001	USFS910725A	USFS910725A	DOE-31-91-000Z-000Z	USFS910/25A		USFS080609W	USFS951214A	DOE-31-96-0001-0000	USFS080609W	USFS080609W	USFS070307A	USFS080609W	USFS070307A	USFS080609W	FRG-REFERENCE-NOMBER	
10/05/71	10/31/94	09/09/11	03/26/03 03/26/03	10/25/91 09/05/91 09/05/91	07/15/08	07/15/08	07/15/08	04/17/07	04/17/07	07/15/08	04/17/07	07/15/08	08/04/88	07/15/08	07/15/08	07/15/08	07/15/08	04/17/07	04/17/07	07/15/08	04/17/07	04/17/07	04/17/07	09/05/91	09/05/91	16/25/91	09/05/91	09/05/91	10/25/91	10/25/91	09/05/91	16/50/01	10/25/91	30/25/01	80/51/0	01/09/96	01/09/96	07/15/08	07/15/08	04/17/07	07/15/08	04/17/07	07/15/08	STAT-DAT	!
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i.C	09/17/08 252	TRPA080801B 09,	PROJ.REVW.	1933	ש	(VIC) TAHOE CITY		4815 W LAKE BLVD		174317
		000	HIST.SURV.	1929	ß	(VIC) TAHOE CITY	BRIDGE #19-32	SR 89		047514
	7N	5730-0003-0000	HIST.SURV.	1928	ß	TAHOE	BRIDGE #19-33	SR 89		047515
	7R	5730-0004-0000	HIST.SURV.	1934	ഗ	TAHOE				047516
	1 1 1	5730-000I-0000	HIST.SURV.	1926	Č.	HOHAT.			31-004255	047513
	7	0 / 0 0 - 0 0 0 / - 0 0 0 0	HLSI.SURV.	1267	ı ü	HOHAT		SR 89		047519
	TO 00/06/60		TROC.REVM.	194/	טי נ	HOHAT				173446
			HISI.SURV.	1010	ל ל	TAHOE		PLONEER WK	31-004470	109554
			HIST SURV.	200	י ל	TAHOE		PIONEER	31-004469	109553
			HEGE GUNY.	1	ן ק	TAHOE		FLONERK	31-004468	75550T
			HIGH SHRV	020	٠ ا	TAHOE		FIONEER	00440	100001
			HIST SURV	1910	ਰ '	TAHOR		REGIONER	31-004467	100551
			HIST.SURV.	1930	P	TAHOE		PIONEER	31-004466	109550
	06/16/97 7R	5730-0023-0000 06,	HIST.SURV.	1935	'n	(VIC) TAHOE CITY		303 PIONEER WY	31-004465	109549
		5730-0022-0000 06,	HIST.SURV.	1925	Ъ	(VIC) TAHOE CITY		300 PIONEER WY	31-004464	109548
			HIST.SURV.	1930	שי	TAHOE		270 PIONEER WY	31-004463	109547
			HEUL. BORV.	T930	ı Pţ	TAHOE			31-004462	109546
			HIGH CHEV	1000	J +			PHONE BA	31-004461	10011
			HIST SURV	1935	ਰ	TAHOE		DIONERD	31-004461	10001
	06/16/97 7R		HIST.SURV.	1940	ש	(VIC) TAHOE CITY		231 PIONEER WY	31-004460	109544
	03/25/81 1S	5730-0005-0000 03/	HIST.SURV.							
		000	HIST.RES.	1909	μij	(VIC) TAHOE CITY	LAKE TAHOE DAM	LITTLE TRUCKEE RIVER		047517
			PROJ.REVW.	1929	שי	TAHOE		6900 LAKE BLVD		172979
		000	HIST.SURV.	1930	טיי ו	HOHAT		4190 HAZEL AVE	31-004474	109657
			HEST. SURV.	1000	זי נ	LANCE		GROVE	31-004455	76560T
			TET CIDY	100	đ		F-31-2004-II HOGGING ND DC-2			#700.T
			PROJ REVW			TAHOR				170001
	01/19/05 6Y	USFS040709C 01,	PROJ.REVW.	1954	ש	(VIC) TAHOE CITY	TWIN CRAGS RECREATION RESIDENCE TR			1 56 98 2
	TT/00/00	FHWAUSIUZ6A	でなこの・ なぜくが・	9T6T	'n	TAHOE CITY		5490 W LAKE BLVD		156977
			THUI. DOKY.	1 1 0	רי ל	, (WLAKE	31-0044/3	T09648
			HICH CURV	1 2 9 0	י ס			W LAKE	01 004474	1000 to
		000	HIST SURV	1935	ਚ '	. ز	CONDENSATE LONGE & OLD TAHOE CAFE	W 1575	00445	100010
			PROJ.REVW.	1950	ָּד ט	ا		H LAKE		15000
			PROJ.REVW.	1910	ש			W LAKE		156979
			PROJ.REVW.	1925	ש	C		W LAKE		156980
	11/08/05 6Y	026A	PROJ.REVW.	1940	Ъ	TAHOE CITY		4890 W LAKE BLVD		156981
C	07/30/10 3S	31-0037 07/	NAT.REG.							
C	08/18/11 1S	NPS-11000534-0000 08/	HIST.RES.	1909	ש	TAHOE CITY	CHAPEL OF THE TRANSFIGURATION / ST	855 W LAKE BLVD		176385
•	09/16/64 1CL	SHL-0797-0000 09/	HIST.RES.							
		5730-0008-0000 12/	HIST.SURV.							
		000	HIST.RES.	1870	'n	TAHOE CITY	OUTLET GATES AND GATEKEEPER'S CABI	130 W LAKE BLVD	31-001976	047520
			FROJ. KEVW.	1956	טי ו		INN/ SAC-405B	645 N LAKE TAHOE BLVD		172605
		Þ	PROC. REVW.	1000	ן ל			N LAKE BLVD		180349
			PROF. REVEN.	1 F	j h		C I BELSS / C W MERKILLE ACCOR	N LAKE		T8/.T9T
Ω	02/27/04 252		DECT DEVIM	1010	ם ָ נ		\ C	N LANE	31-004454	179740
			HIST SHRV	1894	י מ	3 5	TODGE BUILDING	IN LAND	31 004459	87560T
			HIST.SURV.	1935	U	TAHOE CITY		₹	004450	100530
			• •							
		000							() () () () () () () () () ()	C H
	06/16/97 7K	000	HIST.SURV.	1908	Z	TAHOE CITY	WATSON LOG CABIN	S60 N LAKE BLVD	31-003714	047518
	11/21/95 6Y	FHWA950818Z 11/	PROJ.REVW.							
	11/21/95 6Y	DOE-31-95-0001-0000 11/	HIST.RES.							
	06/16/97 7R	5730-0014-0000 06/	HIST.SURV.	1934	ש	TAHOE CITY	TAHOE INN/MI CASA TOO	425 N LAKE BLVD	31-004458	098493
AC	08/07/00 35	31-0026 08/	CAL.REG.							i t
	11/03/00 1CS	CR 11/		1938	U		NORTH TAHOE ART CENTER	N LAK		126460
	06/16/97 7R			1930	ש				31-004457	109394
	06/16/97 7R	5730-0012-0000 06/		1935	Ъ		LD HOUSE	GROVE ST	31-004456	109393
		5730-0010-0000 06/	HIST.SURV.		Ф	TAHOE CITY	TRAILS END CEMETERY	500 FAIRWAY DR		109296
		31-0027 11/	CAL.REG.	1909		TAHOE CITY	TAHOE COMMONS HISTORIC DISTRICT	COMMONS BEACH ST		128886
										ENGE DIVIT I INCLIDENT
CRIT	STAT-DAT NRS	NCE-NUMBER		YR-C	NMO	CITY.NAME	DITECTORY OF FRODERITES IN THE DESCRIPTION OF FRODERRY	r ADDRESS .	ORIMARY:	MARKES #-AAMMING AKKMIN-ALGAGOGG NOTIVAXASSAXA DIXOISIH AO BOLAAO
		04-05-12	Page 41	v+mile	DI.ACER County	e for	יי ד'ר עימדריין שרייים אין	+		

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CALIFORNIA OHP * ARCHEOLOGICAL DETERMINATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY * PLACER COUNTY * 10:10:08 04-05-12 PAGE 158
1S 01/08/73 73000420
                                                     KPNP JOHNSON
PT-A-000037/H
                                                           STRAP RAVINE NISENAN MAIDU INDIAN SITE
                                                          TEMPORARY SITE 50
                                                           1975 SURVEY
PLA-000038/H
                     1S 01/08/73 73000420
                                                     KPNP STRAP RAVINE NISENAN MAIDU INDIAN SITE
                                                          TEMP.SITE 16 & 17, 1975 SURVEY
                                                    WEPR CA-PLA-1954/H LANDA SHEEP CAMP, CA-PLA-40/H P-31-2806/H
PLA-000040/H
                      2S2 03/18/10 COE090817A
                                                     WEPR LITHIC SCATTER, CA-PLA-76
PLA-000076
                      6Y 04/06/10 COE100401B
                       6Y 07/20/88 FHWA880623A
6Y 04/06/10 COE100401B
                                                         31-157
PLA-000079
                                                    WEPR REPORTED LOCATION OF ISOLATED MANO, CA-PLA-81
PLA-000081
                       6Y 05/03/99 ADOE-31-99-013-000 SGPR 31-101
PLA-000101H
                       6Y 05/03/99 COE990415A SGPR
                       6Y 10/15/96 COE960911B
                                                     GRPR RVA-A-1
PLA-000139
                       6Y 10/10/00 ADOE-31-00-002-000 CCPR
PLA-000142
                       6Y 10/10/00 FHWA000908C CCPR
                       6Y 10/10/00 ADOE-31-00-001-00 CCPR 5121
PLA-000205
                       6Y 10/10/00 FHWA000908C
                                                     CCPR
                       7J 04/05/10 COE080730K
                                                     WEPR PREHISTORIC OCCUPATION SITE WITH HISTORIC WELL, 000566 - CA-YOL-218H
PLA-000218/H
                       6Y 08/24/00 ADOE-31-00-004-000 JWPR
PLA-000222H
                       6Y 08/24/00 USFS000731E
                       6Y 01/10/94 RTC931230A
                                                     HKPR
                       6Y 01/10/94 RTC931230A
PLA-000223H
                                                    HKPR
                       6Y2 08/06/10 FERC100719A
                                                     ABPR MORTAR CUPS, FLAKES, POSSIBLE PIT HOUSE DEPRESSIONS HALSEY, CA-PLA-3
PLA-000331
                                                         3.1
                       2S2 04/07/92 USFS920306A
                                                     GRPR FS# 05-17-54-0188
PLA-000359H
                        2S2 04/17/92 USFS920117Z
                                                     HKPR
PLA-000394
                        6Y 10/06/97 ADOE-31-97-032-00 SGPR FS# 05-17-57-0153
                        6Y 10/06/97 USFS970915A
                                                     SGPR
                        2S2 10/06/97 ADOE-31-97-033-00 SGPR FS# 05-17-57-0154
PLA-000395
                        2S2 10/06/97 USFS970915A
                                                     SGPR
                       6Y 01/20/87 ADOE-31-87-0001-0 NDPR FS# 05-17-57-0147,05-17-57-0148
PLA-000414
                      6Y 01/20/87 FHWA860520A
PLA-000469H
                     6Y 05/23/08 COE070827A
                                                     WEPR CA-PLA-469/H
                    6Y 05/23/08 COE070827A
6Y 05/23/08 COE070827A
6Y 05/23/08 COE070827A
6Y2 07/29/11 FERC110429A
                                                  WEPR CA-PLA-470/H-A
PLA-000470/H
                                                   WEPR CA-PLA-473/H
PLA-000473/H
                                                    ABPR ROCK CREEK LAKE BRM'S, 31-624
PT - 100498
                      6Y 10/25/96 COE961004A SGPR
6Y 05/03/99 ADOE-31-99-010-000 SGPR
    00509
Pin. 000510H
                      6Y 05/03/99 COE990415A
                                                  SGPR
                      6Y 10/25/96 COE961004A
                                                     SGPR
PLA-000515
                       2S2 04/26/95 COE940721C
                                                     GRPR
PLA-000592
                       6Y 04/26/95 COE940721C
                                                     GRPR
PLA-000593
PLA-000594/H
                       2S2 08/27/97 ADOE-31-97-004-00 JWPR 31-000720
                        2S2 08/27/97 COE960718Z
                                                      JWPR
PLA-000596
                       6Y 08/27/97 ADOE-31-97-009-00 JWPR
                       6Y 08/27/97 COE960718Z
                                                      JWPR
                       6Y 04/26/95 COE940721C
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PLA-000598
                        6Y 08/27/97 ADOE-31-97-010-00 JWPR
PLA-000599
                       6Y 08/27/97 COE960718Z
PLA-000600
                        6Y 08/27/97 ADOE-31-97-011-00 JWPR
                        6Y 08/27/97 COE960718Z
                                                      JWPR
                        6Y 08/27/97 ADOE-31-97-012-00 JWPR
PLA-000604H
                                                      JWPR
                        6Y 08/27/97 COE960718Z
                        2S2 08/27/97 ADOE-31-97-005-00 JWPR
PLA-000605/H
                        2S2 08/27/97 COE960718Z
                                                      JWPR
                        2S2 08/27/97 ADOE-31-97-006-00 JWPR 31-000732
PLA-000606/H
                        2S2 08/27/97 COE960718Z
                                                      JWPR
                        2S2 04/26/95 COE940721C
PLA-000613
PLA-000614/H
                        6Y 08/27/97 ADOE-31-97-013-00 JWPR
                        6Y 08/27/97 COE960718Z
                        6Y 08/27/97 ADOE-31-97-014-00 JWPR
PLA-000615
                        6Y 08/27/97 COE960718Z
                        6Y 08/27/97 ADOE-31-97-015-00 JWPR
PLA-000617
                        6Y 08/27/97 COE960718Z
                                                      JWPR
 PT-A-000618
                        2S2 04/26/95 COE940721C
                                                      GRPR
 PLA-000619
                       2S2 04/26/95 COE940721C
                                                      GRPR
 PLA-000620
                        2S2 04/26/95 COE940721C
                                                      GRPR
                        2S2 04/26/95 COE940721C
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                                                      GRPR
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                        2S2 04/26/95 COE940721C
                                                      GRPR
                        6Y 04/26/95 COE940721C
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 300625 - تصبية
                        6Y 08/27/97 ADOE-31-97-016-00 JWPR
                        6Y 08/27/97 COE960718Z
                        6Y 08/15/95 COE950728B
                                                      SGPR
                        6Y 08/27/97 ADOE-31-97-007-00 JWPR 31-000753
 PLA-000627/H
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6Y 08/27/97 COE960718Z

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SITE-NUMBER. PRIMARY-NUM NRS EVL-DATE PROGRAM REF..... EVAL OTHER NAMES AND NUMBERS.....
                     6Y 08/27/97 ADOE-31-97-017-00 JWPR
                        6Y 08/27/97 COE960718Z
                                                       JWPR
                        6Y 10/16/96 COE960930A
     0630
                                                      SGPR
PL. J00632
                       6Y 10/16/96 COE960930A
                        2S2 12/16/96 COE960930A
                                                       SGPR
PLA-000633
                       6Y 12/16/96 COE960930A
                                                       SGPR
PLA-000634
                       6Y 12/16/96 COE960930A
                                                       SGPR
PLA-000635
                       2S2 04/15/99 ADOE-31-99-001-00 SGPR
PLA-000636
                        2S2 04/15/99 COE960930A
                                                       SGPR
                        6Y 04/15/99 ADOE-31-99-002-00
PLA - 000637
                        6Y 04/15/99 COE960930A
                                                       SGPR
                        6Y 04/15/99 ADOE-31-99-004-00 SGPR
PLA-000638H
                        6Y 04/15/99 COE960930A
                                                       SGPR
                       6Y 04/15/99 ADOE-31-99-005-00 SGPR
PLA-000639H
                       6Y 04/15/99 COE960930A SGPR
                                                       SGPR
                       6Y 12/16/96 COE960930A
PLA-000640
                      6Y 12/16/96 COE960930A
PLA-000641
                                                      SGPR
                      6Y 12/16/96 COE960930A
PLA-000644
                       6Y 12/16/96 COE960930A
                                                       SGPR
PLA-000645
                      6Y 12/16/96 COE960930A
PLA-000646/H
                       6Y 04/15/99 ADOE-31-99-006-00 SGPR
PLA-000647H
                        6Y 04/15/99 COE960930A
                                                       SGPR
                        6Y 08/27/97 ADOE-31-97-018-00 JWPR
                        6Y 08/27/97 COE960718Z
                        6Y 10/16/96 COE960930A
PLA-000648H
                                                       SGPR
                        6Y 04/26/95 COE940721C
                                                       GRPR
                        6Y 04/20/92 ADOE-31-92-002-00 NDPR
PT-A~000650
                        6Y 04/20/92 FHWA860520A NDPR
                                                           CA - PT-A - 655
                        6Y 07/20/88 FHWA880623A
PLA-000655H
                                                            H WIDEN D
                        6Y 09/06/05 USFS050808A
                                                       AMPR FS# 05-19-59-0214, BLACKWOOD DUMP
PLA-000661H
                                                          05-19-214
                        6Y 09/15/97 ADOE-31-97-022-00 JWPR
PT.A-000666
                        6Y 09/15/97 COE970804C
                                                       JWPR
                        6Y 09/15/97 ADOE-31-97-023-00 JWPR
    0667
                        6Y 09/15/97 COE970804C
                                                       TWPR
PLA-000668
                        2S2 09/15/97 ADOE-31-97-020-00 JWPR GL-7
                      252 09/15/97 COE970804C JWPR
6Y 10/25/96 COE961004A SGPR SEGMEN
2S2 09/15/97 ADOE-31-97-021-00 JWPR GL-10
2S2 09/15/97 COE90804C JWPR
                                                       SGPR SEGMENT BOARDNAN CANAL, 31-000796
 PLA-000670H
 PLA-000671
PLA-000682
                        6Y 06/05/90 COE900510A
                                                       TVPR
                      6Y 06/05/90 COE900510A
2S2 12/10/91 USFS911125A
                                                       DCPR SUMMIT HOTEL
 PLA-000689
                       2S2 10/12/95 ADOE-31-95-001-00 HKPR MV-1
 PLA-000695H
                                                       HKPR
                        2S2 10/12/95 FHWA940111A
                        2S2 06/16/94 ADOE-31-94-003-00 NDPR
                        2S2 06/16/94 FHWA860520A NDPR
2D2 11/16/94 USFS940727G SGPR
                                                       SGPR BIG BEN SEGMENT OF TRUCKEE ROUTE AT THE OVERLAND EMIGRANT TR
 PLA-000699
                       6Y 04/20/92 ADOE-31-92-005-00 NDPR
 PT-A-000720
                        6Y 04/20/92 FHWA860520A
                                                       NDPR
                         6Y 04/20/92 ADOE-31-92-003-00 NDPR
 PLA-000721
                        6Y 04/20/92 FHWA860520A
                                                       NDPR
                        6Y 04/20/92 ADOE-31-92-004-00 NDPR
 PLA-000722
                         6Y 04/20/92 FHWA860520A
                                                       NDPR
                       2S2 12/17/96 ADOE-31-96-0001-00 GRPR
 PLA-000728/H
                                     0.0
                       2S2 12/17/96 FHWA860520A
                       6Y 02/28/94 COE940126A
                                                       NDPR
 PLA-000729
                                                       NDPR
 PLA-000730
                        6Y 02/28/94 COE940126A
                        6Y 01/08/96 COE950414A
                                                      NDPR
 PLA-000735
                       6Y 01/22/92 USFS911220A GRPR
6Y 03/11/09 USFS090224A FCPR FS# 05-17-57-0450
6Y 08/31/94 USFS940809A NDPR 31-000910
 PLA-000736
 PLA-000783H
 PT.A-000784
                        6Y 12/06/94 ADOE-31-94-004-00 CCPR BRIDGE ABUTMENTS
 PLA-000785H
                         6Y 12/06/94 FHWA940912B
                                                       CCPR CC-1
                         6Y 03/13/96 ADOE-31-96-003-00 CCPR
 PLA-000787H
                         6Y 03/13/96 FHWA940912A
                                                       CCPR
                         6Y 03/13/96 ADOE-31-96-004-00 CCPR
      10788H
                         6Y 03/13/96 FHWA940912A
                                                       CCPR
                                                       GRPR
   008000-A
                         2S2 04/26/95 COE940721C
                       6Y 02/13/96 COE960129A
 PLA-000807H
                                                       SGPR
 PT-A-000808H
                        6Y 02/13/96 COE960129A
                                                        SGPR
                        6Y 02/13/96 COE960129A
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SGPR

PLA-000809

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SITE-NUMBER. PRIMARY-NUM NRS EVL-DATE PROGRAM REF..... EVAL OTHER NAMES AND NUMBERS.....
                                                                 SGPR
  -000810/H
                            6Y 02/13/96 COE960129A
                            6Y 12/16/96 COE960930A
                                                                 SGPR
    000813
                            2S2 12/16/96 COE960930A
                                                                 SGPR
     0816
                            6Y 01/26/00 ADOE-31-00-006-000 SGPR TENPIPE SITE
Pt. J00818
                            6Y 01/26/00 COE000118A SGPR
                    6Y 04/15/99 ADOE-31-99-003-00 SGPR
                            6Y 04/15/99 COE960930A SGPR
2S2 07/26/11 USFS110513A J2PR FS# 05-17-55-0481, RHOADES HOLLER, 31-000951
PLA-000828
                            2S2 07/26/11 USFS110513A
PLA-000840
PLA-000841
PLA-000847
PLA-000848
PLA-000850
PLA-000853
PLA-000861
PLA-000874H
PLA-000879
PLA-000881
PLA-000882
HE88000-ALI
PLA-000884H
PLA-000930
 PLA-000982
 PLA-001041
 PT-A-001042
PLA-001078H
 PLA-001189H
PLA-001256H
PLA-001258
 PLA-001337H
PLA-001405H
PLA-001420H
 PLA-001438/H
 חוד 101711 מיזר
     )1760H
  .... J01901H
 PLA-001923/H
 PLA-001978H
 PI-A-001981H
 PLA-002002/H
 PLA-002059
 PLA-002133H
PLA-002134H
 PLA-002423H
 PLA-0089-1H
 PLA-01337HH
 PLA-016068
 PLA-02133HH
 PLA-02134HH
                           6Y 02/19/08 FHWA080207A
6Y 11/10/05 FHWA051026A
 PLA-074/84/H
 PLA-089-1HH
                                                                 CEPR
                                                                     FS# 05-17-57-0209, USFS ARR 05-17-209
                            2S 07/31/81
 PLA-Z00001
                            2S 07/31/81 65006824
2S 11/16/81
                                                                   FS# 05-17-57-0069
 PLA-Z00002
                           6Y 05/14/93 USFS930421A
                                                                 NDPR FS# 05-17-54-0273
 PLA-Z00003
                             6Y 05/14/93 USFS930421A
                                                                  NDPR FS# 05-17-54-0271
 PI-A-Z00004
                            2S2 11/29/93 ADOE-31-93-001-00 NDPR FS# 05-03-53-0065
 PLA-Z00005
                             2S2 11/29/93 USFS931021A
                                                                  NDPR
                           O7/27/92 USFS920124A GRPR FS# 05-17-57-0450
GY 07/27/92 USFS920124A GRPR FS# 05-17-57-0453
GY 07/27/92 USFS920124A GRPR FS# 05-17-57-0453
GY 07/27/92 USFS920124A GRPR FS# 05-17-57-0454
GY 07/27/92 USFS920124A GRPR FS# 05-17-57-0454
GY 07/27/92 USFS920124A GRPR FS# 05-17-57-0456
GY 07/27/92 USFS920124A GRPR FS# 05-17-57-0458
GY 07/27/92 USFS920124A GRPR FS# 05-17-57-0458
GY 07/27/92 USFS920124A GRPR FS# 05-17-57-0459
25 07/27/92 USFS920124A GRPR FS# 05-17-57-0459
GY 11/13/92 USFS920929A CCPR ARR 05-19-254
GY 08/06/92 AD0E-31-92-007-00 CCPP FC# 05 ---
                                                                  NDPR 05-19-253
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                             6Y 03/15/94 USFS940218A
                                                                       GRIFF CREEK RESERVOIR
 PLA-Z00007
 PI,A-Z00008
 PT-A - Z00009
  PLA-Z00010
  PLA-Z00011
 PT-A - Z00012
  PLA-200013
  PT 700014
      )0015
                              6Y 08/06/92 ADOE-31-92-007-00 CCPR FS# 05-19--0253, BROCKWAY RESERVOIR
    . ∠00016H
                              6Y 08/06/92 USFS920929A
                                                                  CCPR
  PLA-Z00017
                             6Y 08/08/94 ADOE-31-94-001-00 NDPR AF-31-10-H
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NDPR

6Y 08/08/94 FHWA910903A

PLA-Z00018

6Y 08/08/94 ADOE-31-94-002-00 NDPR AF-31-11-H

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SITE-NUMBER. PRIMARY-NUM NRS EVL-DATE PROGRAM REF..... EVAL OTHER NAMES AND NUMBERS.....
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6Y 03/15/96 USFS960205B NDPR
6Y 05/28/96 USFS960416A GRPR FS 05-17-54-234
6Y 05/28/96 USFS960416A GRPR FS 05-17-54-379
6Y 05/28/96 USFS960416A GRPR FS 05-17-54-380
6Y 05/28/96 USFS960416A GRPR FS 05-17-54-392
6Y 05/28/96 USFS960416A GRPR FS 05-17-54-393
2S2 05/28/96 USFS960416A GRPR FS 05-17-54-393
6Y 10/25/96 COE961004A SGPR HIGHLANDS #1
6Y 10/25/96 COE961004A SGPR AF-31-6611
6Y 08/18/97 ADOE-31-97-001-00 JWPR PA-97-52
P. 3 700019
                          6Y 03/15/96 ADOE-31-96-0001-0 NDPR FS-05-19-301
Pi. (00020
PLA-Z00021
PLA-Z00022
PLA-Z00023
PLA-Z00024
PLA-Z00025
PLA-Z00026
PLA-Z00027
                         6Y 08/18/97 ADOE-31-97-001-00 JWPR PA-97-52
6Y 08/18/97 BLM970612A JWPR
PLA-Z00029H
                         6Y 08/18/97 ADOE-31-97-002-00 JWPR PA-97-53
PLA-Z00030H
                         6Y 08/18/97 BLM970612A JWPR
                          6Y 08/18/97 ADOE-31-97-003-00 JWPR PA-97-54
PLA-Z00031H
                          6Y 08/18/97 BLM970612A JWPR
PLA-Z00032H
                          6Y 08/18/97 ADOE-31-97-0004-0 JWPR PA-97-55
                          6Y 08/18/97 BLM970612A
                                                            JWPR
                          6Y 08/27/97 ADOE-31-97-008-00 JWPR PL1-10
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                          6Y 08/27/97 COE960718Z JWPR
                          6Y 10/20/97 ADOE-31-97-019-00 SGPR FS# 05-17-54-0399
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                         6Y 09/15/97 ADOE-31-97-024-00 SGPR FERRARI-1
PLA-Z00035H
                         6Y 09/15/97 COE970818B SGPR
                          6Y 09/15/97 ADOE-31-97-025-00 SGPR HEMPHILL DITCH
6Y 09/15/97 COE970818B SGPR FERRARI-2
PLA-Z00036H
                         6Y 09/15/97 ADOE-31-97-026-00 SGPR FERRARI-3
PLA - Z00037H
                          6Y 09/15/97 COE970818B SGPR
                         6Y 09/15/97 ADOE-31-97-027-00 SGPR FERRARI-4
PLA-Z00038H
                         6Y 09/15/97 COE970818B SGPR
PLA-Z00039H
                          6Y 09/15/97 ADOE-31-97-028-00 SGPR LS-12 FERRARI-5
                      6Y 09/15/97 COE970818B SGPR
6Y 09/15/97 ADOE-31-97-029-00 SGPR BEERMANN'S SLAUGHTER HOUSE
PLA-Z00040H
                         6Y 09/15/97 COE970818B SGPR FERRARI-6
PL. 200041H 6Y 09/15/97 ADOE-31-97-030-00 SGPR HUGHES RANCH SITE
                          6Y 09/15/97 COE970818B SGPR FERRARI-7
                          2S2 09/15/97 ADOE-31-97-031-00 SGPR BA MU MA
PLA-Z00042
                          2S2 09/15/97 COE970818B SGPR SALT SPRING
                           2D2 10/29/97 ADOE-31-97-034-00 JWPR 05-19-703 (SOUTH HALF)
PLA-200043
                          2D2 10/29/97 USFS971022A JWPR
                          2D2 10/29/97 ADOE-31-97-035-00 JWPR 05-19-706
PLA-Z00044
                          2D2 10/29/97 USFS971022A JWPR
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PLA-Z00045
                          2D2 10/29/97 USFS971022A
                                                            JWPR
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PLA-Z00047
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                                                             JWPR
PLA-Z00049
                           2D2 10/29/97 ADOE-31-97-040-00 JWPR 05-19-713
                           2D2 10/29/97 USFS971022A JWPR
 PLA-Z00050
                           2D2 10/29/97 ADOE-31-97-040-00 JWPR 05-19-714
                           2D2 10/29/97 USFS971022A JWPR
                           2D2 10/29/97 ADOE-31-97-41-00 JWPR 05-19-715
 PLA-Z00051
                           2D2 10/29/97 USFS971022A
                                                             JWPR
                           2D2 10/29/97 ADOE-31-97-42-00 JWPR 05-19-717
 PLA-Z00052
                           2D2 10/29/97 USFS971022A JWPR
                           6Y 10/29/97 ADOE-31-97-043-00 JWPR 05-19-703 (NORTH HALF)
 PLA-Z00053
                           6Y 10/29/97 USFS971022A JWPR
                          6Y 10/29/97 ADOE-31-97-044-00 JWPR 05-19-704
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                           6Y 10/29/97 ADOE-31-97-045-00 JWPR 05-19-705
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                           6Y 10/29/97 USFS971022A
                                                             JWPR
                          6Y 10/29/97 ADOE-31-97-046-00 JWPR 05-19-708
 PT~ 70056
                           6Y 10/29/97 USFS971022A
                                                             JWPR
                           6Y 10/29/97 ADOE-31-97-047-00 JWPR 05-19-716
 200057 منا
                           6Y 10/29/97 USFS971022A JWPR
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                           6Y 10/29/97 ADOE-31-97-048-00 JWPR 05-19-718
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6Y 10/29/97 USFS971022A JWPR

PLA-Z00059

6Y 10/29/97 ADOE-31-97-049-00 JWPR 05-19-727

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SITE-NUMBER. PRIMARY-NUM NRS EVL-DATE PROGRAM REF..... EVAL OTHER NAMES AND NUMBERS.....
                      6Y 10/29/97 USFS971022A
                                                   JWPR
                      6Y 10/29/97 ADOE-31-97-050-00 JWPR 05-19-728
P.T. 7 - 7.00060
                      6Y 10/29/97 USFS971022A
                                                   JWPR
                          11/13/92 ADOE-31-92-006-00 CCPR FS# 05-19--0256, TWIN CRAGS HAUL ROAD
PL _00061H
                      6Y 11/13/92 USFS920929A CCPR
                      6U 11/18/98 ADOE-31-98-001-00 GRPR GN-2
PLA-Z00063
                      6U 11/18/98 COE960911A GRPR
                      6U 10/08/98 ADOE-31-98-002-00 GRPR FS# 05-17-57-0249, LAKE VIEW
PLA-Z00064/H
                      6U 10/08/98 USFS980505C GRPR TAHOE NATIONAL FOREST
                      6U 10/08/98 ADOE-31-98-003-00 GRPR FS# 05-17-57-0255, ESTUARY
PLA-Z00065
                      6U 10/08/98 USFS980505C GRPR TAHOE NATIONAL FOREST
                      6Y 04/14/99 ADOE-31-99-008-00 DDPR TB-7
PLA-Z00066H
                      6Y 04/14/99 COE990316A DDPR APN# 021-270-025
                      6Y 04/14/99 ADOE-31-99-009-00 DDPR TB-8
PLA-Z00067/H
                      6Y 04/14/99 COE990316A DDPR APN# 021-270-025
                      6Y 05/03/99 ADOE-31-99-011-000 SGPR FRS-1
PLA-Z00068
                      6Y 05/03/99 COE990415A
                                                   SGPR
                      6Y 05/03/99 ADOE-31-99-012-000 SGPR THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RESERVOIR
PLA-Z00069H
                      6Y 05/03/99 COE990415A SGPR ERP SITE #5
                      6Y 08/30/99 ADOE-31-99-014-000 SGPR CRU-91-PLA-9
PLA-Z00070H
                      6Y 08/30/99 COE990802B SGPR
                      6Y 06/16/99 ADOE-31-99-015-000 JWPR CRU-19-PLA-5H
PLA-Z00071H
                      6Y 06/16/99 COE990524B JWPR
                      6Y 06/16/99 ADOE-31-99-016-000 JWPR CRU-91-PLA-6H
PLA-Z00072H
                      6Y 06/16/99 COE990524B JWPR
                      6Y 06/16/99 ADOE-31-99-017-000 JWPR CRU-91-PLA-3H
PLA-Z00073H
                      6Y 06/16/99 COE990524B JWPR
PLA-Z00074H
                      6Y 06/16/99 ADOE-31-99-018-000 JWPR CRU-91-PLA-4H
                      6Y 06/16/99 COE990524B JWPR
                      6Y 06/16/99 ADOE-31-99-019-000 JWPR CRU-91-PLA-8H
PLA-Z00075H
                      6Y 06/16/99 COE990524B JWPR
                      6Y 06/16/99 ADOE-31-99-020-000 JWPR CRU-91-PLA-7
PLA-Z00076
                      6Y 06/16/99 COE990524B JWPR
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PLA-Z00077
                      6Y 01/03/01 FCC001115A
                                               NTPR
                     6Y 12/03/01 ADOE-31-01-002-000 CCPR STEWART MINE HYDRAULIC CUT
   )0078
                       6Y 12/03/01 FHWA010920A CCPR
                       6Y 10/09/01 ADOE-31-01-003-000 AMPR FS# 05-19--0125, LOST LAKE
PLA-Z00079
                       6Y 10/09/01 USFS010920B AMPR
                       6Y 01/08/02 ADOE-31-00-003-000 AMPR FS# 05-19--0993, THE BUICK SITE
PT-A-Z00080
                       6Y 01/08/02 USFS011203A AMPR
                       6Y 01/08/02 ADOE-31-02-003-000 AMPR FS# 05-19--0992, LONELY GULCH CAN DUMP
PLA-Z00081
                       6Y 01/08/02 USFS011203B AMPR
                       6Y 01/08/02 ADOE-31-02-004-000 AMPR FS# 05-19--610H
PLA-Z00082
                       6Y 01/08/02 USFS011204A AMPR
                      6Y 03/30/01 ADOE-31-01-004-000 JWPR FS# 05-19--0948, ROAD 15N37/ BLACKWOOD CANYON AREA ROADS DECOMMISSIO
PLA-Z00083
                      6Y 03/30/01 USFS010301A JWPR
PT-A-Z00084
                       6Y 03/30/01 ADOE-31-01-005-000 JWPR FS# 05-19--0948, ROAD 15N37.1/ BLACKWOOD CANYON AREA ROAD DECOMMISSI
                                                        ON
                       6Y 03/30/01 USFS010301A
                                                    JWPR
                       6Y 03/30/01 ADOE-31-01-006-000 JWPR FS# 05-19--0214, ROAD 15N37.2/ BLACKWOOD CANYON ROAD DECOMMISSION
PLA-200085
                       6Y 03/30/01 USFS010301A JWPR
                       6Y 11/06/01 ADOE-31-01-007-000 AMPR FS# 05-19--0298
PLA-Z00086
                       6Y 11/06/01 USFS011017B AMPR
PLA-Z00087
                       6Y 04/16/02 ADOE-31-02-005-000 DSPR FS# 05-19--0611, STANFORD ROCK RD
                       6Y 04/16/02 USFS020213A DSPR
                       6Y 04/16/02 ADOE-31-02-006-000 DSPR FS# 05-19--0612, WARD CREEK RD
PLA-Z00088
                       6Y 04/16/02 USFS020213A DSPR
                       6Y 01/26/00 ADOE-31-00-005-000 SGPR PL-1
PLA-Z00089
                       6Y
                           01/26/02 COE000118A SGPR
                       6Y 07/08/02 ADOE-31-02-007-000 MMPR
PLA-Z00090
                       6Y 07/08/02 FHWA971020A
                                               MMPR
                       6Y 07/08/02 ADOE-31-02-008-000 MMPR
PLA-Z00091
                       6Y 07/08/02 FHWA971020A MMPR
                       6Y 07/08/02 ADOE-31-02-009-000 MMPR
PT-A-Z00092
                       6Y 07/08/02 FHWA971020A MMPR
                       6Y 07/08/02 ADOE-31-02-010-000 MMPR ROCKLIN PASSENGER DEPOT, RM-3
PLA-Z00093
                       6Y 07/08/02 FHWA971020A MMPR
                       6Y 09/04/02 ADOE-31-02-011-000 JDPR QUAIL SPRING DITCH
   10094
                       6Y 09/04/02 COE020805A
                                                   JDPR
                       6Y 09/04/02 ADOE-31-02-012-000 JDPR QUAIL SPRINGS RANCH TRASH DUMP AND PRIVY PIT
 PLA-Z00095
                       6Y 09/04/02 COE020805A
                                                   JDPR
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6Y 06/12/02 ADOE-31-02-013-000 CCPR MAIN CANAL, FOLSOM-AUBURN RD SEGMENT

PLA-Z00096

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SITE-NUMBER. PRIMARY-NUM NRS EVL-DATE PROGRAM REF..... EVAL OTHER NAMES AND NUMBERS......
                       6Y 06/12/02 FHWA020425D
                                                     CCPR
                       6Y 04/29/04 ADOE-31-04-001-000 AMPR FS# 05-17-54-0447, ELDORADO MINE
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2D2 10/03/02 ADOE-31-02-014-032 JDPR CVL-7

JDPR

2D2 10/03/02 COE020726C

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CALIFORNIA OHP * ARCHEOLOGICAL DETERMINATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY * PLACER COUNTY * 10:10:08 04-05-12 PAGE 164
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6Y 09/20/04 COE040621A JHPR EC-04-08
6Y 09/20/04 COE040621A JHPR EC-04-09
6Y 09/20/04 COE040621A JHPR WELL, EC-04-10
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6Y 02/27/04 FHWA040217C MMPR FS 05-19-656 (MD5)
6Y 02/27/04 FHWA040217C MMPR FS 05-19-652 (MD1)
6Y 02/27/04 FHWA040217C MMPR FS 05-19-654
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PLA-Z00192

WEPR LINCOLN HIGHWAY/TAYLOR ROAD/CALLISON ROAD

STATE POINT OF HISTORIC INTEREST:

PLACER COUNTY:

SPHI#	Name	City
PLA-001	Historic Gatekeeper's Log House (Lake Tahoe)	Tahoe City
PLA-002	Griffith Quarry (Taylor Road)	Penryn
PLA-003	Buckner's Bar (Auburn-Foresthill Road)	(vic) Auburn
PLA-004	Grizzly Bear House (Auburn-Foresthill Road)	(vic) Auburn
PLA-005	Liberty House (Auburn-Foresthill Road)	(vic) Auburn
PLA-006	Butcher Ranch (Auburn-Foresthill Road)	(vic) Auburn
PLA-007	Todd's Valley (Auburn-Foresthill Road)	(vic) Auburn
PLA-008	Clipper Gap (Interstate 80)	(vic) Auburn
PLA-009	United States Ranch/ U.S. Ranch (Mile Hill Toll House, North Star Toll House) (Auburn-Foresthill Road)	(vic) Auburn
PLA-010	Spring Garden School (Auburn-Foresthill Road)	(vic) Auburn Colfax
PLA-011	Griffith Griffith Residence (7325 English Colony Way)	Penryn

SPHI#	Name	City
PLA-012	Newcastle Portuguese Hall (690 Taylor Road)	(vic) Newcastle
PLA-013	Baxter (Baxter's Camp) (Highway 40)	(vic) Dutch Flat
PLA-014	Auburn Iron Works (578 Lincoln Way)	Auburn
PLA-015	Irene Burns Home (405 Lincoln Way)	Auburn
PLA-016	Finnish Temperance Hall (4090 Rocklin Road)	Rocklin
PLA-017	Auburn Grammar School (1225 Lincoln Way)	Auburn
PLA-018	Sheridan Cash Store (5740 13 th .Street)	Sheridan
PLA-019	Odd Fellow Hall, Auburn Lodge #7 (1256 Lincoln Way)	Auburn
PLA-020	Auburn Masonic Hall (9671/2 Lincoln Way)	Auburn
PLA-021	Newcastle Fruit Sheds (455 Main Street)	Newcastle
PLA-022	Auburn Public Library (175 Almond Street)	Auburn



SM&I November 2014

Dlassu C	Andrew Area	District 03		_	
Placer C Bridge	Bridge Name	Location	Historical Significance	Year	Year
Number	bridge Name	Location	Thistorical digrillication		Wid/E
19C0001	NORTH FORK AMERICAN RIVER	0.3 MI NE OF SR 49	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1955	
19C0002	NORTH FORK AMERICAN RIVER	1.5 MI W SHIRT TAIL CYN R	2. Bridge is eligible for NRHP	1930	
19C0004	AUBURN RAVINE	0.6 MI N/O S.H. 193	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1990	
9C0006	SECRET RAVINE	6.2 MI N OF SACTO CO.LINE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1964	
19C0010	DRY CREEK	BTWN OAK ST & PARK DR	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1987	
19C0020	ANTELOPE CREEK	JUST WEST OF SH 80	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1989	
I9C0021	SOUTH YUBA RIVER	NEAR HAMPSHIRE ROCKS RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1963	
9C0025	SOUTH YUBA RIVER	NORTH OF YUBA DRIVE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1929	
19C0026	SQUAW CREEK	0.6 MI E/O HWY 89	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1958	2006
19C0027	MAGRA ROAD OH	ADJACENT TO I-80	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1928	
19C0032	SOUTH YUBA RIVER	JUST NORTH OF I-80	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1925	
19C0033	DRY CREEK	NEAR CLINTON AVE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1964	
19C0036	AUBURN RAVINE	JUNCT WITH OPHIR RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1940	1970
19C0037	CROTHER ROAD OH	NEAR BURGAN RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1973	
19C0039	SOUTH FORK DRY CREEK	2.0 MI E OF RTE 49	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1966	
19C0040	BEAR RIVER CANAL	1.2 MI N OF I-80	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1935	1965
19C0041	SOUTH YUBA RIVER	1.7 MI E OF CISCO	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1928	
19C0042	SOUTH YUBA RIVER	2.3 MI E OF CISCO	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1929	
19C0046	PLEASANT GROVE CREEK	0.7 MI S PLACER BLVD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1950	
19C0047	WEST SUNSET BLVD OH	INDUSTRIAL BLVD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1966	
19C0048	ROCK CREEK (ORCHARD CREEK)	0.5 MI N ATHENS AVE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1950	
19C0049	DRY CREEK	0.35 MI E OF VERNON ST	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1972	
19C0051	MINERS RAVINE	1.1 MI N DOUGLAS BLVD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1930	
19C0052	MINERS RAVINE	2.1 MI N DOUGLAS BLVD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1950	1981
19C0053	PG&E OH FLUME	10.6 MI SACTO CO LINE	4. Historical Significance not determined	1931	47.37
19C0054	MINERS RAVINE	2.7 MI N OF CO LINE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1964	
19C0055	SECRET RAVINE	0.9 MI E TAYLOR BLVD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1970	
19C0056	ANTELOPE CREEK	0.15 MI E SIERRA COLL RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1970	
19C0058	SUNSET BLVD OH	NEAR PACIFIC ST.	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1961	
19C0059	EAST NICOLAUS DISTRIBUTION CANAL (SUTTER CANAL)	1,5 MI WEST OF DOWD RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1963	
19C0060	NORTH FORK AMERICAN RIVER	EAST OF I-80	Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1972	
19C0061	BOWMAN ROAD OH	0.1 MI SOUTH OF 19C-62	Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1949	
19C0062	BOWMAN ROAD OH	0.1 MI NORTH OF 19C-61	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1949	
19C0063	PLEASANT GROVE CREEK	3.5 MI N/O BASE LN RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1976	
19C0066	WISE CANAL	0.4 MI E OF S,H, 49	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1975	2004
19C0067	SIERRA BOULEVARD OH	ROSEVILLE ST & LINCOLN ST	2. Bridge is eligible for NRHP	1929	
19C0069	ROCK CREEK (ORCHARD CREEK)	0.5 MI N OF E CATLETT	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1977	
19C0071	NORTH FORK AMERICAN RIVER	9 MI S OF SODA SPRINGS	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1900	
19C0072	SECRET RAVINE	0.3 MI E OF I-80	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1983	
19C0073	WOOLEY CREEK	4.0 MI NORTH OF I-80	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1935	1950
19C0074	WISE CANAL	NE HWY 49	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1930	
19C0075	AUBURN RAVINE	NEAR AUBURN RAVINE RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1980	1987
19C0076	WISE CANAL	JUST EAST HWY 49	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1973	1983



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District 03					
Placer C	Total Control			Value of	
Bridge Number	Bridge Name	Location	Historical Significance	Year Built	Year Wid/Ex
19C0077	CLOSED ROADWAY	NEAR SACRAMENTO ST.	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1970	
19C0078	SOUTH SUTTER CANAL	1.4 MI E SUTTER CO LINE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1960	
19C0079	NORTH RAVINE	2.0 MI W OF AUBURN	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1935	
19C0082	MARKHAM RAVINE	0.25 MI S OF NICOLAUS RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1940	
19C0083	AUBURN RAVINE	9.8 MI N OF SECOND BASELI	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1940	
19C0084	DRY CREEK	0.4 MI N OF P.F.E. RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1940	
19C0086	DRY CREEK	0.3 MI N CIRBY WY	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1973	
19C0087	DRY CREEK	0.1 MI SE VERNON ST	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1970	
19C0090	DOTY RAVINE	0.5 MI E GARDEN BAR	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1923	
19C0093	MARKHAM RAVINE	0.9 MIS OF NICOLAUS RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1930	1991
19C0095	COON CREEK	0.4 MI N WISE RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1930	
19C0096	COON CREEK	1.5 MIN OF NICOLAUS RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1938	
I9C0100	SHIRT TAIL CREEK	0.5 MI N YANKEE JIM RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1940	
19C0101	MCKINNEY CREEK	0.1 MI NW MCKNY RUBCN SP	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1950	
19C0102	MCKINNEY CREEK	0.2 MI NW MCKNY RUBCN SP	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1950	
19C0104	BRANCH OF CURRY CREEK	2.2 MI N/O BASE LN RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1920	
19C0105	CURRY CREEK	0.5MI NTH OF JACKSON RD.	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1992	
19C0106	COON CREEK	3 MI N PLEASANT RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1945	
19C0107	SHIRLAND CANAL	0.5 MI S AUBURN-FOLSOM RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1939	1979
19C0108	SECRET RAVINE	JUST EAST OF I-80	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1930	1976
19C0110	AUBURN RAVINE	0.25 MI W FIDDYMENT RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1930	
19C0111	DOTY RAVINE	0.9 MI N OF WISE RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1945	
19C0115	DOTY RAVINE	0.3 MI SOUTH OF WISE RD	4. Historical Significance not determined	1993	
19C0116	MCBRIDE CREEK	1.8 MI N FORRESTHILL RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1973	
19C0118	MARKHAM RAVINE	0.5 MI S NICOLAUS RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1940	
19C0121	YANKEE SLOUGH	1.0 MI N OF S.H. 65	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1935	
19C0122	COON CREEK	SOUTH OF RIOSA RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1928	
19C0124	CURRY CREEK	1.0 MILE N OF BASELINE RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1940	
19C0126	DOTY RAVINE	0.9 MI N OF WISE RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1940	
19C0128	COON CREEK	1.0 MI E BREWER RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1955	
19C0129	YANKEE SLOUGH	JUST SOUTH OF DALBY RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1920	
19C0130	YANKEE SLOUGH	JUST WEST OF DOWD RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1925	
19C0132	DOTY RAVINE	0.9 MI N OF WISE RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1935	
19C0134	SOUTH CANAL	0.45 MI W AUBURN-FOLSOM R	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1940	
19C0135	PLEASANT GROVE CREEK	4.2 MI N/O BASE LINE RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1940	
19C0136	SECRET RAVINE	JUST EAST OF I-80	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1939	
19C0137	AUBURN RAVINE	7.6 MI N BASE LINE RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1941	
19C0140	AUBURN RAVINE	0.65 MIN SR 193	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1930	
19C0141	BEAR RIVER CANAL	0.4 MI N PLACER HILLS RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1975	
19C0142	ROCK CREEK	0.35 MI W SH 49	Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1977	
19C0143	WISE CANAL	0.2 MI W SH 49	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1930	
19C0145	WISE CANAL	0.45 MI N BELL RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1930	
19C0146	SOUTH FORK DRY CREEK	JUST S DRY CREEK RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1930	





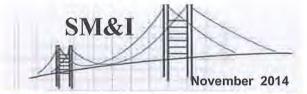
***		District 03		_	_
Placer Co					
Bridge Number	Bridge Name	Location	Historical Significance	Year Built	Year Wid/Ex
19C0147	WOOLEY CREEK	AT PLACER HILLS RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1930	
I9C0148	BEAR RIVER CANAL	0.5 MI E PLACER HILLS RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1930	1945
9C0150	SQUAW CREEK	2 MI W OF SH 89	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1959	
I9C0151	TRUCKEE RIVER	0.1 MI W OF SH 89	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1970	
19C0152	BEAR CREEK	0.9 MI W OF SH 89	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1970	1985
19C0153	BEAR CREEK	0.1 MI S ALPINE MEADOW RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1950	
19C0154	DRY CREEK	NEAR DRY CREEK RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1970	
19C0155	DRY CREEK	6.0 MI E RTE 49	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1930	
19C0156	BEAR RIVER CANAL	0.85 MI E PLACER HILLS RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1976	
19C0157	BEAR RIVER CANAL DRAIN	0.1 MI W PLACER HILL RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1989	
19C0158	WOOLEY CREEK	0.4 M W PLACER HILLS RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1930	1970
19C0159	DRY CREEK	1.1 MI S BASE LINE RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1973	
19C0160	MINERS RAVINE	0.4 MI N OLIVE RANCH RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1979	
19C0162	SECRET RAVINE	0.3 MI SOUTH EAST I-80	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1929	1935
19C0163	ROCK CREEK	0.35 MI W PLACER HILLS RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1970	
19C0164	SOUTH SUTTER CANAL	2.0 MI W DOWD RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1972	
19C0165	SOUTH SUTTER CANAL	1.9 MI E BREWER RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1972	
19C0167	BLUE OAKS BLVD OH	AT INDUSTRIAL AVE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1980	
19C0169	NEWCASTLE TUNNEL	UNDER SH 193	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1932	
19C0170	OLD STATE HIGHWAY UP	BTWN SH 193 & I-80	4. Historical Significance not determined	1910	
19C0173	LINDA CREEK	NEAR S CIRBY RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1987	
19C0174	LINDA CREEK	S CIRBY RD MAP NO 7J13	4. Historical Significance not determined	1995	
19C0175	SUGAR PINE DAM SPILLWAY	4 MI E OF IOWA HILL	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1981	
19C0176	NORTH FORK AMERICAN RIVER	3.1 MI E I-80	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1984	
19C0178	ONION CREEK	6.6 MI S SODA SPRINGS	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1975	
19C0180	LINDA CREEK	0.2 MI N CIRBY WAY	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1964	
19C0181	CIRBY CREEK	0.1 MI E SUNRISE AVE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1968	
19C0184	ANTELOPE CREEK	AT ATLANTIC STREET	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1985	1993
19C0185	MINERS RAVINE	0.2 MI S ATLANTIC ST	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1985	
19C0187	DRY CREEK	0.6 MI N CIRBY AVE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1928	1979
19C0188	VERNON STREET	AT WASHINGTON BLVD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1950	
19C0189	ATLANTIC STREET	AT WASHINGTON BLVD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1950	
19C0190	ROSEVILLE UP	N/W OF ATLANTIC ST	4. Historical Significance not determined	1950	
19C0191	PACIFIC STREET OC	WASHINGTON BLVD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1960	
19C0192	ANDORA UNDERPASS	S DIAMOND OAKS RD	4. Historical Significance not determined	1916	
19C0193	FOOTHILLS BLVD OH	FOOTHILL BL & ATKINSON ST	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1988	
19C0194	FOOTHILLS BLVD OH	0.8 MI N COUNTY LINE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1988	
19C0196	BEAR CREEK	W END ALPINE MEADOWS RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1965	
19C0197	SQUAW CREEK	0.1 1 W SQUAW VALLEY	Historical Significance not determined	1993	
19C0198L	AUBURN RAVINE	0.1 MI N/O MOORE ROAD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1988	
19C0199L	MARKHAM RAVINE	0.25 MI E/O NELSON LANE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1987	
19C0199R	MARKHAM RAVINE	0.25 MI E/O NELSON ROAD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2009	
19C0200	AUBURN OH	0.2 MI N PACIFIC AVE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1976	



SM&I November 2014

		District 03			
Placer Co	Contract of the Contract of th				10.0.
Bridge Number	Bridge Name	Location	Historical Significance	Year Built	Year Wid/Ex
19C0201	AUBURN PARK UC	0.1 MI N SACRAMENTO ST	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1976	
9C0202	HARDING BLVD VIADUCT	0.1M EAST OF WILLS RD.	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1993	
9C0203	MINERS RAVINE	0.4 KM N JOE ROGERS RD	4. Historical Significance not determined	1980	
9C0204	NORTH BRANCH ORCHARD CREEK	W OF STATE ROUTE 65	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2000	
9C0205	AUBURN RAVINE	0.25 KM E JCT WISE RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1925	1931
9C0206L	SOUTH BRANCH PLEASANT GROVE CREEK	3.5 MI WEST OF RT 65	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2006	
19C0206R	SOUTH BRANCH PLEASANT GROVE CREEK	3.5 MILES WEST OF RT 65	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1998	
9C0207	PLEASANT GROVE CREEK	0.5 MI N. OF BLUE OAKS BL	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1999	
9C0208	SOUTH BRANCH PLEASANTS GROVE CREEK	0.7 MI S OF BLUE OAKS BL	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1999	
19C0209	PLEASANT GROVE CREEK	0.9 MI N OF BLUE OAKS BL	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1999	
19C0210	ANTELOPE CREEK	0.4 MI SE OF GALLERIA BL	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2000	
19C0211	FALSE RAVINE	0.4 MI S SECRET RAVINE PK	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2002	
19C0212	FALSE RAVINE	1 MI E OF E ROSEVILLE PW	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2001	
19C0213	MINERS RAVINE	0.4 MI S SECRET RAVINE PW	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2001	
19C0214	SOUTH BRANCH PLEASANT GROVE CREEK	.8 MI E WOODCREEK OAKS BL	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1991	
19C0215	PLEASANT GROVE CREEK	0.5 MI N OF BLUE OAKS BL	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2003	
19C0216	SOUTH FORK DRY CREEK	2.0 MI S OF LOAN STAR RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2005	
19C0217	ORR CREEK	1.0 MI N HUBBARD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2005	
19C0218	DOTY RAVINE	0.7 MIN OF WISE RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1998	
19C0219	COON CREEK	0.8 MI S. OF RIOSA ROAD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1998	
19C0221	COON CREEK	0.8 MI S OF RIOSA RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2007	
19C0222	LINDA CREEK	0.3 MI NORTH OF CIRBY WAY	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2000	
19C0223	BIG YANKEE SLOUGH	WEST OF RTE 65 PM 22.3	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2012	
19C0224R	AUBURN RAVINE	0.1 MI NORTH OF MOORE RD.	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2005	
19C0225	INGRAM SLOUGH	NEAR CALEDON CIRCLE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2005	
19C0226	INGRAM SLOUGH	NEAR ALBERTON CIRCLE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2005	
19C0228	AIRPORT SLOUGH	4.8 MI WEST OF DOWD RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2006	
19C0230	DRY CREEK	0.4 MIN OF PFE RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2007	
19C0231	SECRET RAVINE	EAST OF TAYLOR RD.	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1998	
19C0232	MINERS RAVINE	0.1 M S OF E ROSEVILL PKY	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1998	
19C0233	MINERS RAVINE	0.1 MI NW OF N. SUNRISE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1990	2013
19C0235	AUBURN RAVINE	NEAR CHILI HILL RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2007	
19C0236	INGRAM SLOUGH	AT GROVELAND & JOINER PKY	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2005	
19C0237	INGRAM SLOUGH	0.1 NORTH OF JOINER PKWY	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2005	
19C0238	MINERS RAVINE	0,5 MI S CAVIT STALMAN RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2009	
19C0239	AUBURN RAVINE	BTWN MILLERTON & STONE RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2010	
19C0240L	KASEBERG CREEK	0.2 MI EAST OF FIDDYMENT	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1990	
19C0240R	KASEBERG CREEK	0.2 M EAST OF FIDDYMENT	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2006	
19C0241	PLEASANT GROVE CREEK	JUST NTH OF BLUE OAKS	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2007	
19C0242	KASEBERG CREEK	FIDDYMENT @ HAYDEN	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2007	
19C0245	KASEBERG CREEK	100' W OF ROSE CREEK RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1990	2006
19C0249	MINERS RAVINE	NEAR AUBURN FOLSOM RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2010	
19C0254	AUBURN RAVINE	400 FEET E OF EAST AVE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1923	1963





		District 03			
Placer C	ounty				
Bridge Number	Bridge Name	Location	Historical Significance	Year Built	Year Wid/Ex
19C0256	SOUTH SUTTER AQUEDUCT	AT NORTH DOWD RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2012	
19C0257	CHERRY AVENUE OH	100 FT WEST OF BORLAND	4. Historical Significance not determined	1950	
19C0259L	JOINER PARKWAY BOH	03-PLA-065S-12.50-LNCN	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2004	
19C0259R	JOINER PARKWAY BOH	03-PLA-065S-12.49	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2004	
19C0260	INGRAM SLOUGH	03-PLA-065S-12.67-LNCN	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2001	
19C0261	AUBURN RAVINE	03-PLA-065S-13.17-LNCN	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1926	1971
19C0262	MARKHAM RAVINE	03-PLA-065S-14.80-LNCN	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1975	
19C0263	COON CREEK OVERFLOW	03-PLA-065S-18.28	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1975	
19C0264	COON CREEK	03-PLA-065S-18.33	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1975	
19C0265	YANKEE SLOUGH	03-PLA-065S-19.68	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1950	1975
19C0266	BIG YANKEE SLOUGH	03-PLA-065S-20.79	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1950	1975

APPENDIX

В

PROJECT CORRESPONDENCE

Michella Rossi

From: Michella Rossi

Sent: Thursday, December 04, 2014 3:00 PM

To: Native American Heritage Commission (nahc@pacbell.net)

Subject: Peery Project(Placer County)

To Whom It May Concern,

Please see the request below and respond at your earliest convenience.

Thank You!

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

915 Capitol Mall, RM 364 Sacramento, CA 95814 (916) 653-4082 (916) 657-5390 – Fax nahc@pacbell.net

Project: Peery Project

Project Description: Development Project

County: Placer

USGS Quadrangle

Name:, Lincoln Calif. Quadrangle

Township 12N Range 6E Section(s) Section 17

Company/Firm/Agency: Cardno ENTRIX

Contact Person: Michella Rossi

Street Address: 701 University Ave. Suite 200

City: Sacramento, CA Zip: 95825

Phone: 916-386-3864

Email: Michella.Rossi@cardno.com

Michella Rossi STAFF SCIENTIST CARDNO ENTRIX



Phone (+1) 916-923-1097 Fax (+1) 916-923-6251 Direct (+1) 916-386-3864 Address 701 University Avenue Suite 200, Sacramento, CA 95825 USA Email michella.rossi@cardno.com Web www.cardno.com - www.cardnoentrix.com

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STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Edmund G. Brown, Jr., Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Blvd., ROOM 100 West SACRAMENTO, CA 95691 (916) 373-3710 Fax (916) 373-5471



December 11, 2014

Michella Rossi CARDNO Entrix 701 University Avenue, Suite 200 Sacramento, CA 95825

Sent by Fax: (916) 923-6251

Number of Pages: 3

Re: Peery Project, Placer County.

Dear Ms. Rossi,

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

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

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 373-3712.

Sincerely,

Katy Sanchez

Associate Government Program Analyst

Katy Sanchez

Native American Contacts Placer County December 10, 2014

Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians Hermo Olanio, Vice Chairperson P.O. Box 1340 Miwok Shingle Springs, CA 95682 Maidu holanio@ssband.org

(530) 676-8010 Office (530) 676-8033 Fax

Rose Enos 15310 Bancroft Road Maidu Auburn , CA 95603 Washoe (530) 878-2378

United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria Gene Whitehouse, Chairperson 10720 Indian Hill Road Maidu Auburn , CA 95603 Miwok (530) 883-2390 Office (530) 883-2380 Fax

T' si-Akim Maidu Eileen Moon, Vice Chairperson P.O. Box 1246 Maidu Grass Valley, CA 95945 (530) 274-7497 Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians Nicholas Fonseca, Chairperson P.O. Box 1340 Miwok Shingle Springs, CA 95682 Maidu nfonseca@ssband.org (530) 676-8010 Office (530) 676-8033 Fax

T' si-Akim Maidu Grayson Coney, Cultural Director P.O. Box 1316 Maidu Colfax CA 95713 akimmaidu@att.net (530) 383-7234

(530) 883-2320 Fax

United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria Marcos Guerrero, Tribal Preservation Committee 10720 Indian Hill Road Maidu Auburn, CA 95603 Miwok mguerrero@auburnrancheria.com (530) 883-2364 Office

April Wallace Moore
19630 Placer Hills Road Nisenan - So Maidu
Colfax , CA 95713 Konkow
(530) 637-4279 Washoe

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting locative Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Project: Peery Project, Placer County.

Native American Contacts Placer County December 10, 2014

Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians Daniel Fonseca, Cultural Resource Director

P.O. Box 1340

Miwok

Shingle

. CA 95682

Maidu

(530) 676-8010 Office

(530) 676-8033 Fax

T' si-Akim Maidu Don Ryberg, Chairperson P.O. Box 1246

Grass Valley, CA 95945

Maidu

(530) 274-7497

Colfax-Todds Valley Consolidated Tribe Judith Marks 1068 Silverton Circle

Lincoln

. Ca 95648

Miwok

Maidu

(916) 580-4078

Colfax-Todds Valley Consolidated Tribe Pamela Cubbler

P.O. Box 734

Miwok

Foresthill

Ca 95631

Maidu

(530) 320-3943

(530) 367-2093 home

United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria Jason Camp, THPO

10720 Indian Hill Road Auburn , CA 95603

Maidu Miwok

jcamp@auburnrancheria.com

(916) 316-3772 Cell

(530) 883-2390

(530) 888-5476 - Fax

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

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of the statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7060.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting locative Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Project: Peery Project, Placer County.



Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians Hermo Olanio, Vice Chairperson P.O. Box 1340 Shingle Springs, CA 95682

RE: Peery Project, City of Lincoln, Placer County, California

Dear Hermo Olanio:

I am writing in regard to a cultural resources investigation that I am conducting on behalf of Peery-Arrillaga. Peery-Arrillaga is proposing the development of land located north of Highway 65 in Lincoln, Placer County, California (please see attached map for reference).

As part of our scoping process we requested a sacred lands search and list of individuals who may have knowledge of the cultural resources within the project area from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The sacred lands search did not indicate the presence of any areas of concern. Your name appears on the NAHC list of individuals who may know more about the cultural resources of the project area. Any information you have in this regard would greatly help our effort to identify all properties of concern for this project.

If you have information about cultural resources within the project area or any questions please write to:

Joshua Peabody Cardno 701 University Avenue, Suite 200 Sacramento, CA 95825

Or email me at Joshua.peabody@cardno.com. You may also call me at (916)386-3826 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Joshua Peabody

Senior Consultant/Cultural Resources Specialist

13. Sely

for Cardno

Direct Line 916 386 3826

Email: joshua.peabody@cardno.com

Writer: MR

Cardno

701 University Avenue Suite 200 Sacramento, CA 95825 USA

Phone 916 923 1097 Toll-free 800 368 7511 Fax 916 923 6251 www.cardno.com



Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians Daniel Fonseca, Cultural Resource Director P.O. Box 1340 Shingle Springs, CA 95682

RE: Peery Project, City of Lincoln, Placer County, California

Dear Daniel Fonseca:

I am writing in regard to a cultural resources investigation that I am conducting on behalf of Peery-Arrillaga. Peery-Arrillaga is proposing the development of land located north of Highway 65 in Lincoln, Placer County, California (please see attached map for reference).

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Joshua Peabody

Senior Consultant/Cultural Resources Specialist

B. 91

for Cardno

Direct Line 916 386 3826

Email: joshua.peabody@cardno.com

Writer: MR

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Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians Nicholas Fonseca, Chairperson P.O. Box 1340 Shingle Springs, CA 95682

RE: Peery Project, City of Lincoln, Placer County, California

Dear Nicholas Fonseca:

I am writing in regard to a cultural resources investigation that I am conducting on behalf of Peery-Arrillaga. Peery-Arrillaga is proposing the development of land located north of Highway 65 in Lincoln, Placer County, California (please see attached map for reference).

As part of our scoping process we requested a sacred lands search and list of individuals who may have knowledge of the cultural resources within the project area from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The sacred lands search did not indicate the presence of any areas of concern. Your name appears on the NAHC list of individuals who may know more about the cultural resources of the project area. Any information you have in this regard would greatly help our effort to identify all properties of concern for this project.

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United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria Jason Camp, THPO 10720 Indian Hill Road Auburn, CA 95603

RE: Peery Project, City of Lincoln, Placer County, California

Dear Jason Camp:

I am writing in regard to a cultural resources investigation that I am conducting on behalf of Peery-Arrillaga. Peery-Arrillaga is proposing the development of land located north of Highway 65 in Lincoln, Placer County, California (please see attached map for reference).

As part of our scoping process we requested a sacred lands search and list of individuals who may have knowledge of the cultural resources within the project area from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The sacred lands search did not indicate the presence of any areas of concern. Your name appears on the NAHC list of individuals who may know more about the cultural resources of the project area. Any information you have in this regard would greatly help our effort to identify all properties of concern for this project.

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United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria Marcos Guerrero. Tribal Preservation Committee 10720 Indian Hill Road Auburn, CA 95603

RE: Peery Project, City of Lincoln, Placer County, California

Dear Marcos Guerrero:

I am writing in regard to a cultural resources investigation that I am conducting on behalf of Peery-Arrillaga. Peery-Arrillaga is proposing the development of land located north of Highway 65 in Lincoln, Placer County, California (please see attached map for reference).

As part of our scoping process we requested a sacred lands search and list of individuals who may have knowledge of the cultural resources within the project area from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The sacred lands search did not indicate the presence of any areas of concern. Your name appears on the NAHC list of individuals who may know more about the cultural resources of the project area. Any information you have in this regard would greatly help our effort to identify all properties of concern for this project.

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Senior Consultant/Cultural Resources Specialist

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701 University Avenue Suite 200 Sacramento, CA 95825 USA

Phone 916 923 1097 Toll-free 800 368 7511 Fax 916 923 6251 www.cardno.com



United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria Gene Whitehouse, Chairperson 10720 Indian Hill Road Auburn, CA 95603

RE: Peery Project, City of Lincoln, Placer County, California

Dear Gene Whitehouse:

I am writing in regard to a cultural resources investigation that I am conducting on behalf of Peery-Arrillaga. Peery-Arrillaga is proposing the development of land located north of Highway 65 in Lincoln, Placer County, California (please see attached map for reference).

As part of our scoping process we requested a sacred lands search and list of individuals who may have knowledge of the cultural resources within the project area from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The sacred lands search did not indicate the presence of any areas of concern. Your name appears on the NAHC list of individuals who may know more about the cultural resources of the project area. Any information you have in this regard would greatly help our effort to identify all properties of concern for this project.

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Or email me at Joshua.peabody@cardno.com. You may also call me at (916)386-3826 if you have any questions.

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Joshua Peabody

Senior Consultant/Cultural Resources Specialist

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Writer: MR

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701 University Avenue Suite 200 Sacramento, CA 95825 USA

Phone 916 923 1097 Toll-free 800 368 7511 Fax 916 923 6251 www.cardno.com



Colfax-Todds Valley Consolidated Tribe Judith Marks 1068 Silverton Circle Lincoln, CA 95648

RE: Peery Project, City of Lincoln, Placer County, California

Dear Judith Marks:

I am writing in regard to a cultural resources investigation that I am conducting on behalf of Peery-Arrillaga. Peery-Arrillaga is proposing the development of land located north of Highway 65 in Lincoln, Placer County, California (please see attached map for reference).

As part of our scoping process we requested a sacred lands search and list of individuals who may have knowledge of the cultural resources within the project area from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The sacred lands search did not indicate the presence of any areas of concern. Your name appears on the NAHC list of individuals who may know more about the cultural resources of the project area. Any information you have in this regard would greatly help our effort to identify all properties of concern for this project.

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Senior Consultant/Cultural Resources Specialist

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Colfax-Todds Valley Consolidated Tribe Pamela Cubbler P.O. Box 734 Foresthill, CA 95631

RE: Peery Project, City of Lincoln, Placer County, California

Dear Pamela Cubbler:

I am writing in regard to a cultural resources investigation that I am conducting on behalf of Peery-Arrillaga. Peery-Arrillaga is proposing the development of land located north of Highway 65 in Lincoln, Placer County, California (please see attached map for reference).

As part of our scoping process we requested a sacred lands search and list of individuals who may have knowledge of the cultural resources within the project area from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The sacred lands search did not indicate the presence of any areas of concern. Your name appears on the NAHC list of individuals who may know more about the cultural resources of the project area. Any information you have in this regard would greatly help our effort to identify all properties of concern for this project.

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Cardno

Phone 916 923 1097 Toll-free 800 368 7511 Fax 916 923 6251 www.cardno.com



T'si-Akim Maidu Grayson Coney, Cultural Director P.O. Box 1316 Colfax, CA 95713

RE: Peery Project, City of Lincoln, Placer County, California

Dear Grayson Coney:

I am writing in regard to a cultural resources investigation that I am conducting on behalf of Peery-Arrillaga. Peery-Arrillaga is proposing the development of land located north of Highway 65 in Lincoln, Placer County, California (please see attached map for reference).

As part of our scoping process we requested a sacred lands search and list of individuals who may have knowledge of the cultural resources within the project area from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The sacred lands search did not indicate the presence of any areas of concern. Your name appears on the NAHC list of individuals who may know more about the cultural resources of the project area. Any information you have in this regard would greatly help our effort to identify all properties of concern for this project.

If you have information about cultural resources within the project area or any questions please write to:

Joshua Peabody Cardno 701 University Avenue, Suite 200 Sacramento, CA 95825

Or email me at Joshua.peabody@cardno.com. You may also call me at (916)386-3826 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Joshua Peabody

Senior Consultant/Cultural Resources Specialist

13. Sely

for Cardno

Direct Line 916 386 3826

Email: joshua.peabody@cardno.com

Writer: MR

Cardno

701 University Avenue Suite 200 Sacramento, CA 95825 USA

Phone 916 923 1097 Toll-free 800 368 7511 Fax 916 923 6251 www.cardno.com



T'si-Akim Maidu Eileen Moon, Vice Chairperson P.O. Box 1246 Grass Valley, CA 95945

RE: Peery Project, City of Lincoln, Placer County, California

Dear Eileen Moon:

I am writing in regard to a cultural resources investigation that I am conducting on behalf of Peery-Arrillaga. Peery-Arrillaga is proposing the development of land located north of Highway 65 in Lincoln, Placer County, California (please see attached map for reference).

As part of our scoping process we requested a sacred lands search and list of individuals who may have knowledge of the cultural resources within the project area from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The sacred lands search did not indicate the presence of any areas of concern. Your name appears on the NAHC list of individuals who may know more about the cultural resources of the project area. Any information you have in this regard would greatly help our effort to identify all properties of concern for this project.

If you have information about cultural resources within the project area or any questions please write to:

Joshua Peabody Cardno 701 University Avenue, Suite 200 Sacramento, CA 95825

Or email me at Joshua.peabody@cardno.com. You may also call me at (916)386-3826 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

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Writer: MR

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T'si-Akim Maidu Don Ryberg, Chairperson P.O. Box 1246 Grass Valley, CA 95945

RE: Peery Project, City of Lincoln, Placer County, California

Dear Don Ryberg:

I am writing in regard to a cultural resources investigation that I am conducting on behalf of Peery-Arrillaga. Peery-Arrillaga is proposing the development of land located north of Highway 65 in Lincoln, Placer County, California (please see attached map for reference).

As part of our scoping process we requested a sacred lands search and list of individuals who may have knowledge of the cultural resources within the project area from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The sacred lands search did not indicate the presence of any areas of concern. Your name appears on the NAHC list of individuals who may know more about the cultural resources of the project area. Any information you have in this regard would greatly help our effort to identify all properties of concern for this project.

If you have information about cultural resources within the project area or any questions please write to:

Joshua Peabody Cardno 701 University Avenue, Suite 200 Sacramento, CA 95825

Or email me at Joshua.peabody@cardno.com. You may also call me at (916)386-3826 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Joshua Peabody

Senior Consultant/Cultural Resources Specialist

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for Cardno

Direct Line 916 386 3826

Email: joshua.peabody@cardno.com

Writer: MR

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Phone 916 923 1097 Toll-free 800 368 7511 Fax 916 923 6251 www.cardno.com



April Wallace Moore 19630 Placer Hills Road Colfax, CA 95713

RE: Peery Project, City of Lincoln, Placer County, California

Dear April Wallace Moore:

I am writing in regard to a cultural resources investigation that I am conducting on behalf of Peery-Arrillaga. Peery-Arrillaga is proposing the development of land located north of Highway 65 in Lincoln, Placer County, California (please see attached map for reference).

As part of our scoping process we requested a sacred lands search and list of individuals who may have knowledge of the cultural resources within the project area from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The sacred lands search did not indicate the presence of any areas of concern. Your name appears on the NAHC list of individuals who may know more about the cultural resources of the project area. Any information you have in this regard would greatly help our effort to identify all properties of concern for this project.

If you have information about cultural resources within the project area or any questions please write to:

Joshua Peabody Cardno 701 University Avenue, Suite 200 Sacramento, CA 95825

Or email me at Joshua.peabody@cardno.com. You may also call me at (916)386-3826 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Joshua Peabody

Senior Consultant/Cultural Resources Specialist

B. 91

for Cardno

Direct Line 916 386 3826

Email: joshua.peabody@cardno.com

Writer: MR

Cardno

701 University Avenue Suite 200 Sacramento, CA 95825 USA

Phone 916 923 1097 Toll-free 800 368 7511 Fax 916 923 6251 www.cardno.com



Rose Enos 15310 Bancroft Road Auburn, CA 95603

RE: Peery Project, City of Lincoln, Placer County, California

Dear Rose Enos:

I am writing in regard to a cultural resources investigation that I am conducting on behalf of Peery-Arrillaga. Peery-Arrillaga is proposing the development of land located north of Highway 65 in Lincoln, Placer County, California (please see attached map for reference). As part of our scoping process we requested a sacred lands search and list of individuals who may have knowledge of the cultural resources within the project area from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The sacred lands search did not indicate the presence of any areas of concern. Your name appears on the NAHC list of individuals who may know more about the cultural resources of the project area. Any information you have in this regard would greatly help our effort to identify all properties of concern for this project.

If you have information about cultural resources within the project area or any questions please write to:

Joshua Peabody Cardno 701 University Avenue, Suite 200 Sacramento, CA 95825

Or email me at Joshua.peabody@cardno.com. You may also call me at (916)386-3826 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Joshua Peabody

Senior Consultant/Cultural Resources Specialist

for Cardno

Direct Line 916 386 3826

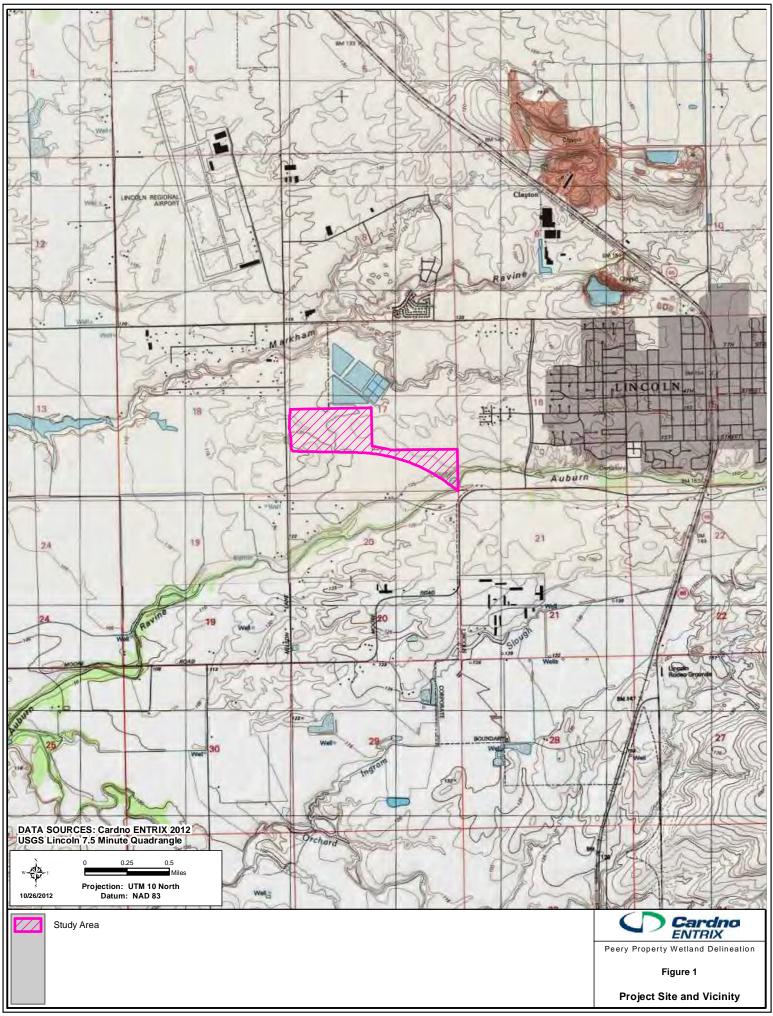
Email: joshua.peabody@cardno.com

Writer: MR

Cardno

701 University Avenue Suite 200 Sacramento, CA 95825 USA

Phone 916 923 1097 Toll-free 800 368 7511 Fax 916 923 6251 www.cardno.com





Personal Conta	act (i.e., lunch, meeting, et	c.)	
Date:	1/23/2015	Ву:	M. Rossi
Conversed With:	Hermo Olanio, Vice Chairperson	Time:	12:35
Company:	Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians	— Project Name:	Peery Property Project
Phone No.:	530-676-8010	— Project No.:	N/A
Subject: Follow	w-up phone calls to letters sent t	to individuals listed on t	he NAHC contact list for the
	Property Project		
	he letter and if he had any comr		ring machine for Hermo Olanio
			cerns pertaining to the Project. I
		, 4, 0	cerns pertaining to the Project. I
		, q, 0	cerns pertaining to the Project. I
		, q, o	cerns pertaining to the Project. I
		, q, 0	cerns pertaining to the Project. I
			cerns pertaining to the Project. I
			cerns pertaining to the Project. I
Follow-up: On January 26 th a lette	er response was received from th		



☑ Telephone☑ Personal Contact	ct (i.e., lunch, meeting, etc	e.)	
Date:	1/23/2015	Ву:	M. Rossi
Conversed With:	Nicholas Fonseca, Chairperson	Time:	12:35
Company:	Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians	Project Name:	Peery Property Project
Phone No.:	530-676-8010	Project No.:	N/A
Remarks: Called the phone nun Fonseca asking if he re	Property Project The property Project and left a brief a brief a brief are and if he had a and return contact number.		
Follow-up: On January 26 th a letter	r response was received from th	e Shingle Springs Rand	cheria
	_		



☐ Telephone☐ Personal (t (i.e., lunch, meeting, etc	.)	
Date:		1/23/2015	Ву:	M. Rossi
Conversed W	ith:	Daniel Fonseca, Cultural Resource Director	Time:	12:35
Company:	•	Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians	Project Name:	Peery Property Project
Phone No.:	•	530-676-8010	Project No.:	N/A
asking if he reco	Peery Fone numeived the		message on the answe	ring machine for Daniel Fonseca cerns pertaining to the Project. I
Follow-up: On January 26 th	¹ a letter	response was received from the	e Shingle Springs Rand	cheria



☐ Telephone☐ Personal Conta	act (i.e., lunch, meeting, etc	.)	
Date:	1/23/2015	By:	M. Rossi
Conversed With:	Jason Camp, THPO	ー ^{ニデ・} Time:	13:42
Company:	United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria	Project Name:	Peery Property Project
Phone No.:	916-316-3722 (cell), 530- 883-2390 (other)	Project No.:	N/A
Remarks: Called the cell phone		amp, the voicemail bo	x is not set up so I could not leave
	e other phone number listed and roject and ccd. Marcos Guerrero.	they said he was in a m	neeting so I sent an email to Jason
Follow-up:			



Date: 1/23/2015 By: M. Rossi Conversed With: Marcos Guerrero, Tribal Preservation Committee United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria Phone No.: 530-883-2364 Project No.: Perry Property Project Subject: Follow-up phone calls to letters sent to individuals listed on the NAHC contact list for the Peery Property Project Remarks: I sent an email to Jason Camp with regards to the Project and ccd. Marcos Guerrero (see email correspondence)				
Date: 1/23/2015 By: M. Rossi Conversed With: Marcos Guerrero, Tribal Preservation Committee Company: United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria Phone No.: 530-883-2364 Project No.: Project No.: N/A Subject: Follow-up phone calls to letters sent to individuals listed on the NAHC contact list for the Peery Property Project Remarks: I sent an email to Jason Camp with regards to the Project and ccd. Marcos Guerrero (see email correspondence)	<u></u>	ct (i.e., lunch, meeting, etc	:.)	
Conversed With: Marcos Guerrero, Tribal Preservation Committee Dunited Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria Project Name: Peery Property Project			,	
Conversed With: Marcos Guerrero, Tribal Preservation Committee Dunited Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria Project Name: Peery Property Project	Б.,			
Company: Preservation Committee	Date:	1/23/2015	By:	M. Rossi
Phone No.: Community of the Auburn Rancheria 530-883-2364 Project No.: Follow-up phone calls to letters sent to individuals listed on the NAHC contact list for the Peery Property Project Remarks: I sent an email to Jason Camp with regards to the Project and ccd. Marcos Guerrero (see email correspondence)	Conversed With:		Time:	
Subject: Follow-up phone calls to letters sent to individuals listed on the NAHC contact list for the Peery Property Project Remarks: I sent an email to Jason Camp with regards to the Project and ccd. Marcos Guerrero (see email correspondence)	Company:	Community of the Auburn	Project Name:	Peery Property Project
Remarks: I sent an email to Jason Camp with regards to the Project and ccd. Marcos Guerrero (see email correspondence)	Phone No.:	530-883-2364	Project No.:	N/A
-ollow-up:	I sent an email to Jas	on Camp with regards to the Pro	ject and ccd. Marcos C	Guerrero (see email
-ollow-up:				
Follow-up:				
Follow-up:				
-ollow-up:				
Follow-up:				
-ollow-up:				
Follow-up:				
	Follow-up:			



Personal Contac	ct (i.e., lunch, meeting, etc	.)	
Date:	1/23/2015	Ву:	M. Rossi
Conversed With:	Gene Whitehouse, Chairperson	Time:	15:45
Company:	United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria	Project Name:	Peery Property Project
Phone No.:	530-883-2390	Project No.:	N/A
	-up phone calls to letters sent to Property Project	individuals listed on t	the NAHC contact list for the
	er listed above and they said he C as Gene Whitehouse did not l		
Follow-up:			



☐ Personal	Contac	ct (i.e., lunch, meeting,	etc.)	
Date:		1/23/2015	Ву:	M. Rossi
Conversed W	/ith:	Judith Marks	Time:	14:37
Company:		Colfax-Todds Valley Consolidated Tribe	Project Name:	Peery Property Project
Phone No.:		916-580-4078	Project No.:	N/A
Subject:		r-up phone calls to letters se Property Project	nt to individuals listed on t	the NAHC contact list for the
asking if she re	eceived t			ing machine for Judith Marks oncerns pertaining to the Project. I
Follow-up:				



Personal Con	tact (i.e., lunch, meeting, e	tc.)	
Date: Conversed With: Company:	1/23/2015 Pamela Cubbler Colfax-Todds Valley	By: Time: Project Name:	M. Rossi 14:50 Peery Property Project
Phone No.:	Consolidated Tribe 530-320-3943 (cell) 530-367-2093 (home)	Project No.:	N/A
	ow-up phone calls to letters sent ry Property Project	to individuals listed on t	the NAHC contact list for the
letter and if she had	ne number listed above and spok any comments, questions, or cor as time to fully go over the letter	ncerns pertaining to the P	asked her if she received the Project. She asked if she can call
Follow-up:			



	rooma	ct (i.e., lunch, meeting, et	o.,	
Date:		1/23/2015	By:	M. Rossi
Conversed \	With:	Grayson Coney, Cultural Director	Time:	15:00
Company:		T'si-Akim Maidu	Project Name:	Moore Property Project
Phone No.:		530-383-7234	Project No.:	N/A
	111001	e Property Project		
Called the phasking if he re	none num	ber listed above and left a brief		ring machine for Grayson Coney cerns pertaining to the Project. I
Called the phasking if he re	none num	ber listed above and left a brie ne letter and if he had any com		
Called the phasking if he re	none num	ber listed above and left a brie ne letter and if he had any com		
Called the phasking if he re	none num	ber listed above and left a brie ne letter and if he had any com		
Called the phasking if he releft my name	none num	ber listed above and left a brie ne letter and if he had any com		
asking if he re	none num	ber listed above and left a brie ne letter and if he had any com		



☐ Telephon☐ Personal		ct (i.e., lunch, meetin	g, etc.)	
Date: Conversed W Company: Phone No.:	Vith:	1/23/2015 Eileen Moon, Vice Chairperson T'si-Akim Maidu 530-274-7497	By: Time: Project Name: Project No.:	M. Rossi 15:11 Peery Property Project N/A
Subject:		v-up phone calls to letters Property Project	sent to individuals listed on	the NAHC contact list for the
asking if she re	eceived			ing machine for Eileen Moon oncerns pertaining to the Project. I
Follow-up:				



Date:	1/23/2015	Ву:	M. Rossi
Conversed Wit	Don Ryberg, Chairper	Time:	15:11
Company:	T'si-Akim Maidu	Project Name:	Peery Property Project
Phone No.:	530-274-7497	Project No.:	N/A
Remarks: Called the phone asking if he recei	number listed above and left wed the letter and if he had an	a brief message on the answe	ring machine for Don Ryberg neerns pertaining to the Project. I
Remarks: Called the phone asking if he recei	number listed above and left	a brief message on the answe	ring machine for Don Ryberg
Remarks: Called the phone asking if he recei	number listed above and left wed the letter and if he had an	a brief message on the answe	ring machine for Don Ryberg
Remarks: Called the phone asking if he recei	number listed above and left wed the letter and if he had an	a brief message on the answe	ring machine for Don Ryberg
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Remarks: Called the phone asking if he recei	number listed above and left wed the letter and if he had an	a brief message on the answe	ring machine for Don Ryberg



)		
☐ Personal (Contact (i.e., lunch, meeting,	, etc.)	
Date:	1/23/2015	Ву:	M. Rossi
Conversed W	April Wallace Moore	Time:	15:20
Company:		Project Name:	Peery Property Project
Phone No.:	530-637-4279	Project No.:	N/A
Subject:	Follow-up phone calls to letters so Peery Property Project	ent to individuals listed on	the NAHC contact list for the
Moore asking if	e number listed above and left a b she received the letter and if she l y name and return contact number	had any comments, question	
Follow-up:			



Date:	1/23/2015	Ву:	M. Rossi
Conversed W	th: Rose Enos	Time:	15:32
Company:		Project Name:	Peery Property Project
Phone No.:	530-878-2378	Project No.:	N/A
Remarks: Called the phor had any commers is going to be grown.	Peery Property Project te number listed above and spokents, questions, or concerns pertain ound disturbing activities for the	e with Rose Enos asking if shaning to the Project. She said	her main concern is that if there d if any human remains or
Remarks: Called the phore had any comments going to be greater.	Peery Property Project te number listed above and spokents, questions, or concerns pertain ound disturbing activities for the	e with Rose Enos asking if shaning to the Project. She said	ne received the letter and if she her main concern is that if there
Remarks: Called the phore had any comments is going to be greater.	Peery Property Project te number listed above and spokents, questions, or concerns pertain ound disturbing activities for the	e with Rose Enos asking if shaning to the Project. She said	ne received the letter and if she her main concern is that if there d if any human remains or
Remarks: Called the phore had any comments is going to be greater.	Peery Property Project te number listed above and spokents, questions, or concerns pertain ound disturbing activities for the	e with Rose Enos asking if shaning to the Project. She said	ne received the letter and if she her main concern is that if there d if any human remains or
Remarks: Called the phore had any comments going to be greater.	Peery Property Project te number listed above and spokents, questions, or concerns pertain ound disturbing activities for the	e with Rose Enos asking if shaning to the Project. She said	ne received the letter and if she her main concern is that if there d if any human remains or
Remarks: Called the phore had any comments going to be greater.	Peery Property Project te number listed above and spokents, questions, or concerns pertain ound disturbing activities for the	e with Rose Enos asking if shaning to the Project. She said	ne received the letter and if she her main concern is that if there d if any human remains or

Michella Rossi

From: Michella Rossi

Sent: Friday, January 23, 2015 2:06 PM jcamp@auburnrancheria.com
Cc: 'mguerrero@auburnrancheria.com'

Subject: Cardno, Inc. (ENTRIX) 9 development Projects

Jason,

I tried calling your cell phone number but the voicemail box was not set up yet. I figured an email may be more efficient. I am contacting the UAIC in regard to contact letters that were mailed to the UAIC for 9 different development projects (all with different landowners). I was contacting you to see if you had any comments, questions or concerns pertaining to any of the Projects (list and location below) or if you needed the letters and maps re-sent to you via email?

- 1. Liberty Ranch/ Galt 358/ Eastview Specific Project (located in Galt, CA)
- 2. Andrews Property Project (located in Granite Bay, CA)
- 3. Gill Property Project (Located west of Lincoln, CA off of Nicolaus Road)
- 4. Hidden Hills Project (located south of Oak Tree Lane in Lincoln, CA)
- 5. Leavell Property Project (located south of highway 193 in Lincoln, CA)
- 6. Moore Property Project (located west of Lincoln, CA on Moore Road)
- 7. Oak Tree Lane Phase 1/ Highway 193 Widening (located on highway 193 and Oak Tree Lane in Lincoln, CA)
- 8. Oak Tree Lane Phase 2 (located on Oak Tree Lane in Lincoln, CA)
- 9. Peery Property Project (located west of Lincoln, CA near Highway 65)

Thank You!

Michella Rossi

STAFF SCIENTIST | CULTURAL RESOURCES SPECIALIST

NATURAL RESOURCES & HEALTH SCIENCES DIVISION CARDNO



Direct (+1) 916-386-3864

Address 701 University Avenue Suite 200, Sacramento, CA 95825 Email michella.rossi@cardno.com Web www.cardno.com

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SHINGLE SPRINGS RANCHERIA

P.O. BOX 1340; SHINGLE SPRINGS, CA 95682 (530) 676-8010; FAX (530) 676-3582

January 21, 2015

Cardno, Inc. 701 University Avenue, Suite 200 Sacramento, CA 95825

RE: Peery Project, City of Lincoln, Placer County, California

Dear Joshua Peabody

Thank you for your letter dated January 5, 2015 in regard to the Peery Project. Based on the information provided, the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians is not aware of any known cultural resources on this site. However, SSR would like to have continued consultation through updates, as the project progresses this will foster a greater communication between the Tribe and your agency.

SSR would also like to request any and all completed record searches and or surveys that were done in or around the project area up to and including environmental, archaeological and cultural reports.

If during the progress of the project new information or human remains are found we would like to be able to go over our process with you that we currently have in place to protect such important and sacred artifacts (especially near rivers and streams).

Please contact the following individuals if such finds are made:

Kara Perry, Administrative Assistant (530) 488-4049 kperry@ssband.org

And copy all communications to:
Cynthia Franco, Administrative Assistant, cfranco@ssband.org

Thank you for providing us with this notice and opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

Daniel Fonseca

Cultural Resource Director

Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO)

Most Likely Descendent (MLD)

APPENDIX FIELD PHOTOGRAPHS





Peery Property Project APE taken by D. Andolina 12/29/2014. View is toward 135° Accession No. DSCF9093.



Peery Property Project APE taken by D. Andolina 12/29/2014. View is toward 65°. Accession No. DSCF9094.

Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the Gill Property Project, Lincoln, Placer County, California





Document Information

Prepared for Gill Property Development, LLC

Project Name Gill Annexation

Project Manager Shannon Karvonen

Date February 4, 2015

Prepared for:

Gill Property Development, LLC 424 D Street, Marysville, CA 95901

Prepared by:



Cardno

701 University Ave., Suite 200, Sacramento, California 95825

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Abstract

In December 2014, a cultural resources study was conducted on approximately 72.6 acres of land for Gill Property Development, LLC. Gill Property Development proposes to develop a mixed-use commercial and residential community located west of the City of Lincoln, Placer County, California (See Figures 1, 2). The assessment was conducted in order to illustrate compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) (16 U.S.C. § 470f) and its implementing regulations in 36 C.F.R. Part 800. These investigations were conducted because the proposed Project will result in the discharges of fill into waters under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, therefore requiring a Clean Water Act, Section 404 permit which triggers the need for a Clean Water Act, Section 401 Water Quality Certification.

To comply with federal regulations, Cardno conducted archaeological and historical investigations in the project Area of Potential Effects (APE) which are consistent with the guidelines for compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act provided by the United States Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE) (ACOE 2011). The APE includes the vertical and horizontal extent of all possible ground disturbance activities which will occur within one contiguous polygon, bounded on the west by Nelson Lane and Nicolaus Lane to the north (Figure 2). The following ground disturbance activities will occur within the APE: grading of the entirety of the APE in order to facilitate the development of the parcel for mixed-use commercial and residential community structures. The following equipment may be used for this effort: bulldozers, excavators, loaders, concrete mixers, compactors, and haul and dump trucks. The investigations consisted of (1) background research, including a formal records search conducted at the North Central Information Center (NCIC) (Appendix A) (2) archaeological survey and (3) Native American coordination (Appendix B).

Records search results indicate that no previously recorded cultural resource are present within the APE but two cultural resources were identified within the ¼-mile records search radius. The entire Project APE has been subjected to previous intensive level survey (Berg & McGuire, 1990; Jones & Stokes, 1999; and Westwood, 2012).

Cardno field personnel conducted a reconnaissance level survey of 100% of the APE on December 29th and 30th, 2014. A crew of two surveyed east/west trending transects at an interval not exceeding 15 meters across the APE. No new cultural resources were encountered during the pedestrian survey.

1 Introduction

1.1 Project Location

The parcel is rectangular in shape and is bordered by Nicolaus Road on the north, Nelson Lane on the west, and undeveloped lands to the south and east (Figures 1 & 2). Additionally, the property is located in the western half of Section 17, Township 12 North, Range 6 East of the Lincoln U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle map (UTM 10 S., 4306244 m Northing/694174 m Easting). Elevation ranges from approximately 107 to 125 feet above mean sea level (amsl).

1.2 Project Description

The Gill Property Development Project Area is comprised of 72.6 acres located on the west border of the City of Lincoln between Nicolaus Road and the newly constructed Highway 65 Bypass. Approximately 38.8 acres of Commercial Development and 20.5 acres of Low Density Residential Development at 5.2 dwelling units per acre are proposed on the project site with 1.1 acres of major roads. The project also sets aside 12.2 acres of Open Space and Landscape Corridors, including all of Markham Ravine that passes through the project site.

The Gill Property Development Project Area is located in the City of Lincoln Sphere of influence, with an application to annex into the City limits already in progress. This area has been identified in the City of Lincoln General Plan for commercial and residential development based upon its excellent access to Nelson Lane, the nearby Highway 65 Bypass, and adjacency to the existing Lincoln utilities network and services. The Land Use Plan is compatible with the existing surrounding land uses, the Placer County Airport land Use Compatibility Plan, and neighboring developments.

1.3 Regulatory Context

The assessment was conducted to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) (16 U.S.C. § 470f) and its implementing regulations in 36 C.F.R. Part 800. Since the Project would affect waters of the United States, the project proponent must meet requirements of Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and/or Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act, and therefore, is seeking a permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Sacramento District.

1.3.1 <u>Federal Regulations</u>

The National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)

The NHPA was passed in 1966 to provide a regulatory framework to ensure that significant resources are recognized and protected during federal projects and program through the Section 106 and Section 110 compliance processes. For compliance with the NHPA, cultural resource significance is evaluated in terms of eligibility for listing in the NRHP.

The NRHP is a list of historic properties that represent the local, state, and national heritage of the United States. The National Park Service (NPS) manages the list for the Department of the Interior; however, each state historic preservation office reviews the eligibility assessments and forwards recommendations for listing from the state level. The NRHP program is intended to provide recognition of the importance of a property and serve as a record of our nation's heritage for the benefit of future generations.

NRHP significance criteria that may be applied to evaluate the cultural resources in this study are defined in 36 Code of Federal Regulations 60.4 as follows. The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

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

In addition to meeting the four main criteria, properties considered for listing in the NRHP must retain integrity. Integrity refers to the ability of a property to convey its significance. In other words, a historic resources must have intact enough physical characteristics or features in order to communicate its significance under one or more of the NRHP criteria. NRHP guidelines recognize seven aspects or qualities that define integrity. The seven aspects are location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The Secretary of the Interior defines these aspects as follows:

- Location is the site where the resource was originally constructed.
- Design includes the form, plan, and style of a property.
- Setting is the physical surroundings of a property.
- Materials are the physical surroundings of a property.
- Workmanship is the evidence of the craftsmanship or ability of a culture.
- Feeling is the property's ability to express a sense of time.
- Association is the "direct link" evident between the property and an important event or person.

A property must have both significance and integrity to be considered eligible for listing in the NRHP, because the period of significance establishes the baseline or standard against which integrity is measured. Loss of integrity, if sufficiently great, will overwhelm the historical significance of resource and render it ineligible for listing. In addition to significance and integrity, a resource must be at least 50 years old in order to be eligible for listing in the NRHP unless it meets specific and exacting standards for exceptional significance. A full explanation of the procedures for evaluating historic resources can be found in publications issued by the NPS, including National Register Bulletin 15, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (USDI National Park Service 1982).

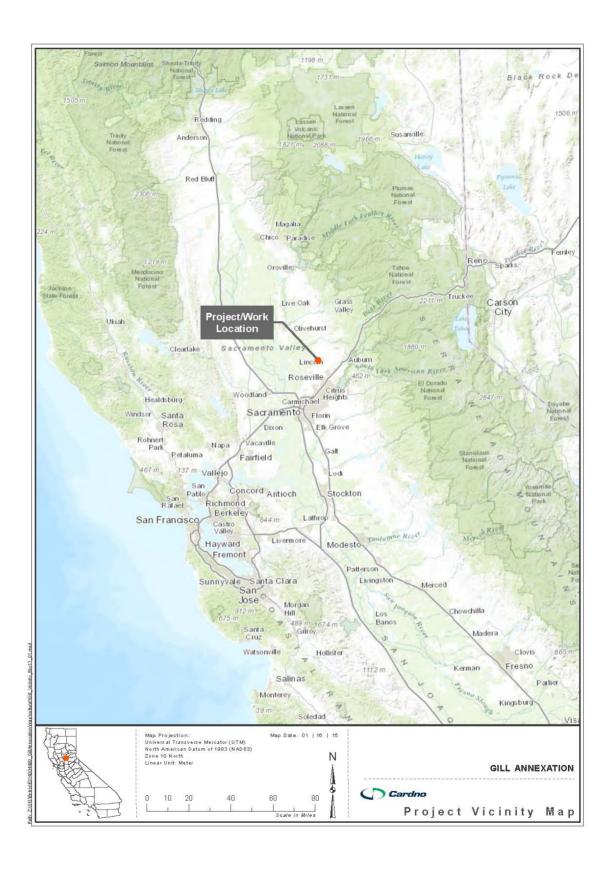


Figure 1. Project Vicinity Map

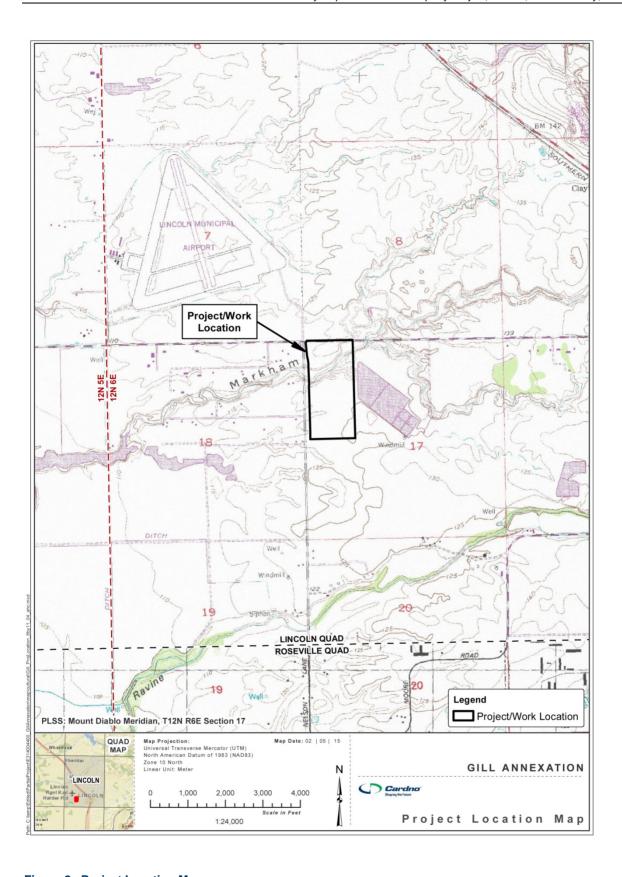


Figure 2. Project Location Map

1.4 Area of Potential Effect (APE)/Permit Area

The Project's APE is located within one contiguous polygon, bounded on the west by Nelson Lane, on the south and east by agricultural lands, and the north by Nicolaus Road (Figure 3). The legal location of the project is: T12N; R6E; in the western half of Section 17. The entire parcel is subject to development. The APE consists of the horizontal and vertical characteristics of the Project, which could cause a significant impact or adverse effect to Historical Resources or Historic Properties. The horizontal APE consists of all areas where activities associated with the project are proposed, approximately 72.6 acres. The vertical APE is the maximum depth of Project excavation for all Project activities, and will vary across the Project. Vertical APE also includes the total maximum height of buildings and structures, including up to 50 feet above the ground surface.

1.1 Personnel Qualifications

All cultural resources work for the proposed project was conducted under the direct supervision of Principal Investigator Joshua Peabody, M.A. (16 years of experience), an archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Professional Qualifications in Archaeology and History. Darren Andolina, M.A. (17 years of experience) and Garret Root, M.A., (5 years of experience) authored this report. Mr. Andolina is also an archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Professional Qualifications in Archaeology and History. Field personnel included Mr. Andolina and Tyrell Milliron, B.A. (5 years of experience). Ashley Hallock, M.A., RPA (7 years of experience) performed the records search and Michella Rossi, B.A., (5 years of experience), conducted the Native American correspondence.



Figure 3: Area of Potential Effects Map

2 Setting

The following cultural setting for the study area provides the backdrop against which resources are evaluated for inclusion in the NRHP. The Project is situated west of the City of Lincoln, California, in the Sacramento River Valley at the base of the Sierra Nevada Foothills. This area provided a rich resource base that was exploited by prehistoric and historic Native American populations. Euroamericans also used the area for mining, agriculture, and ranching. The environment and geomorphology of the region addresses the nature of environmental change and the effects that landscape evolution has had on the formation and preservation of the archaeological record. The prehistoric context describes the prehistoric archaeology of California's Great Central Valley and eastern foothills region and the study area for the Project. The ethnohistoric context describes the lifeways, settlement, and subsistence of prehistoric and contact period Native Americans who inhabited the study area. The historic context provides background for the region and describes the early history of the region and the specific study area.

2.1 Natural Environment

2.1.1 Geology

Igneous and metamorphic rocks of diverse composition and age characterize the geology of the Sierra Nevada (Norris and Webb 1990:63). These rocks are called the "basement" or subjacent series. In the north-central Sierra Nevada sedimentary and volcanic rocks overlie the subjacent series and are known as the superjacent series (Norris and Webb 1990:63). Subdividing the north-central Sierra Nevada into four areas, the foothills, the midslope, the crest, and the immediately adjacent western edge of the Great Basin facilitates the geologic description of the region. The project is located in the western foothill zone of the north-central Sierra Nevada, and the principle rocks of the area are Mesozoic metavolcanics, metasediments, and metamorphics (e.g., slates and graywackes) that surround intrusive igneous rocks representing the underlying batholith (Hill 1975; Norris and Webb 1990). The project area is composed of sorted riverine sediments and decomposed granitic soils interfacing with exposed granitic batholith resulting in low southwest trending finger ridges with granite along their lengths and especially at the ridge terminus into essential river floodplain. The majority of the project area is in these low floodplain areas currently used for agriculture.

2.1.2 Flora and Fauna

Mayer and Laudenslayer (1988) developed the California Wildlife-Habitat Relations System (WHR). In this scheme wildlife habitats are classified in a standardized manner with respect to vegetation, habitat stages (i.e., successional stages), biological setting, physical setting, and distribution. The WHR system was primarily designed to recognize and categorize major vegetation complexes in a manner that would facilitate predicting wildlife-habitat relationships. Its ecological approach also facilitates much wider applications, including human interaction with the environment. The plant and animal communities encompassing and surrounding the proposed Project are a mixture of valley oak woodland (Ritter 1988), annual grasslands (Kie 1988), seasonal wetland (Kramer 1988), riparian areas along creeks (Grenfell 1988), and urban habitats (McBride and Reid 1988).

Typical flora found in this region includes Valley Oak (*Quercus lobata*), Interior Live Oak (*Quercus wislizenii*), Willows (*Salix*) Sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), Fremont Cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*) and California Buckeye (*Aesculus californica*). Fauna found within a valley oak woodland environment include Great Horned Owls (*Bubo virginianus*), California Quail (*Callipepla californica*), Western Bluebird (*Sialia mexicana*), California Ground Squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*), Western Gray Squirrel (*Sciurus griseus*), and Coyote (*Canis Latrans*).

2.2 Regional Prehistory

The Project APE borders the California's Central Valley to the west and the Sierra Nevada mountain range to the east

2.2.1 Prehistory of the Central Valley

The Central Valley of California has long held the attention of California archaeologists, and was a focus of early research in California. Archaeological work during the 1920s and 1930s led to the cultural chronology for central California presented by Lillard, Heizer, and Fenenga in 1939. This chronology was based on the results of excavations conducted in the lower Sacramento River Valley. The chronology identified three archaeological cultures. These cultures were named Early, Transitional, and Late (Lillard et al 1939). An antecedent to the Early Culture was postulated, but neither characteristics nor probable origins of this earlier culture were discussed in detail (Lillard et al 1939).

Heizer (1949) redefined the description of these three cultures. He subsumed the three cultural groups into three time periods, designated the Early, Middle, and Late Horizons. Heizer (1949), however, primarily focused his new archaeological research and reexamination of Lillard et al (1939) on the Early Horizon, which he named Windmiller. He also intimated that new research and a reanalysis of existing data would be initiated for cultures associated with the Middle and Late Horizons. Heizer, however, did not complete this work, and it was left for other researchers.

Ragir (1972) reanalyzed, updated, and elaborated the description, temporal span, and geographic distribution of Windmiller. Ragir (1972) refined the temporal span for Windmiller, dating it from 4,500-2,500 B.P., with a maximum age of 7,000 B.P. The 7,000 B.P. dates for the origin of Windmiller was postulated because the culture described at 4,000 years ago appears to be fully developed and seems well integrated into the regional economic system (i.e., artifacts of exotic materials, such as marine shell and obsidian are present in the assemblage). Heizer (1949) and Ragir (1972) presented a set of characteristics to identify Windmiller. Some of these characteristics are: large and heavy, stemmed and leaf-shaped projectile points commonly made on a variety of materials other than obsidian; perforate charmstones; Haliotis and Olivella shell beads and ornaments; trident fish spears; baked clay balls (presumably for cooking in baskets); flat slab millingstones; small numbers of mortars; and ventrally extended burials oriented toward the west (Heizer 1949; Ragir 1972). The subsistence pattern of Windmiller groups probably emphasized hunting and fishing, with seed collecting (possibly including acorns) supplementing the diet (Heizer 1949; Ragir 1972; Moratto 1984).

Windmiller groups at about 4,000 B.P. are firmly established in the Lower Sacramento River Valley and are interacting with their neighbors. Windmiller groups acquired: obsidian from at least two Coast Range and three trans-Sierran sources; haliotis and olivella shells and ornaments from the coast; and quartz crystals from the Sierra foothills (Heizer 1949; Ragir 1972). It is hypothesized that the bulk of these materials were acquired through trade. Some of these materials, however, may have been acquired as part of seasonal movements between the Central Valley and the Sierra foothills.

There is evidence for seasonal transhumance in the distribution of Windmiller artifacts, sites, and burial patterns. Johnson's work (1967; 1970) along the edge of the Sierra Nevada foothills at Camanche Reservoir and CA-Ama-56, the Applegate site, suggest a link between Windmiller of the Central Valley and the Sierra Nevada mortuary caves. Johnson (1970:119) further suggests that his data reveals a pattern of gradual change from the Early through the Middle Horizon, rather than a displacement of local groups by foreign populations as postulated by Baumhoff and Olmstead (1963) based on ethnolinguistic evidence. Rondeau (1980) also working at the edge of the Central Valley at CA-Eld-426, the Bartleson Mound, identified components of the Early Horizon. He (1980:58) even postulated a potential relationship between the Early Horizon cultures and the Martis Complex. In addition, analysis of Windmiller burial orientation (Schulz 1970) and skeletal analyses (e.g., Harris Lines) by McHenry (1968) suggest a high percentage of winter death among Windmiller groups. Incorporating all these data, Moratto (1984:206)

states that as early as 4,000 B.P. Windmiller groups may have been exploiting the foothills of the Sierra Nevada during the summer and returning in the winter to villages in the Central Valley.

Beyond lithic procurement Heizer does not discuss the possibility of Windmiller ties to the foothills or the Great Basin. He (1949) does suggest, however, that the valley floor may have been abandoned at the end of the Early Horizon, with the valley edges becoming a location for "cultural blending" with groups beyond the geographic limits of the valley. Heizer (1949) acknowledged that there were general similarities between Windmiller assemblages and those of other cultures found in different regions of California. Similarly, excavations at CA-PLA-500 (cf., Wohlgemuth 1984), the Sailor Flat site located near CA-PLA-101, and sites at the 12 Bridges Golf Course (cf., Jackson 2000) in Rocklin provides similar data to Spring Garden Ravine, CA-PLA-101. Consequently, there is evidence to support the hypothesis that there is a relationship between the Martis Complex and the Early Horizon or Windmiller of the Central Valley. Regardless, Ritter (1970: 532) believes that the Spring Garden Ravine site highlights the adaptation to the ecotone between the pine forest and oak-chaparral woodland (i.e., the Transition Zone) by Martis cultural groups beginning around 4,000 B.P. Ritter supports Elsasser's earlier hypothesis that the Martis Complex reflects an adaptation to the ecology of the Transition Zone.

The succeeding Middle Horizon, named the Cosumnes Culture by Ragir (1972), was first recognized at CA-Sac-66. The Middle Horizon is characterized by: tightly flexed burial with variable orientation; red ochre stains in burials; distinctive Olivella and Haliotis beads and ornaments; distinctive charmstones; cobble mortars and evidence of wooden mortars; numerous bone tools and ornaments; large, heavy foliate and lanceolate concave base projectile points made of materials other than obsidian; and objects of baked clay. Middle Horizon cultures are generally quite different from Windmiller, but do continue to exhibit some of the characteristics of Windmiller such as similar projectile point forms. The similarities in projectile point form may be indicative of cultural continuity and/or functional and adaptational success of particular forms. Regardless, many projectile point forms span long periods of time and may also be found in the assemblages of presumably different cultural groups. The Late Horizon, labeled the Hotchkiss Culture by Ragir (1972), ranges in age from 1,500 B.P. to contact. The Hotchkiss Culture primarily represents both local innovation and the blending of new cultural traits introduced into the Central Valley. It is distinguished by intensive fishing, extensive use of acorns, elaborate ceremonialism, social stratification, and cremation of the dead.

2.3 Ethnography

Prior to the arrival of Euroamericans in the region, California was inhabited by groups of Native Americans speaking more than 100 different languages and occupying a variety of ecological settings. Kroeber (1925, 1936), and others (i.e., Murdock 1960; Driver 1961), recognized the uniqueness of California Native Americans and classified them as belonging to the California culture area. Kroeber (1925, 1936) further subdivided California into four subculture areas, Northwestern, Northeastern, Southern, and Central. The Central area encompasses the current project area and includes the Nisenan or Southern Maidu. Nisenan inhabit the drainages of the Yuba, Bear, and American rivers, and also the lower reaches of the Feather River, extending from the east banks of the Sacramento River on the west to the mid to high elevations of the western flank of the Sierra Nevada (Wilson and Towne 1978). Nisenan are members of the Maiduan Family of the Penutian stock and are generally divided into three groups based on dialect differences: the Northern Hill Nisenan in the Yuba River drainage; the Valley Nisenan along the Sacramento River; and the Southern Hill Nisenan along the American River (Kroeber 1925; Beals 1933; Wilson and Towne 1978).

2.3.1 Social Organization

The basic social and economic group for the Nisenan was the family or household unit. The nuclear and/or extended family formed a corporate unit. For the Nisenan these basic units were combined into distinct, named village or hamlet groups. Each village was largely composed of consanguine relatives (Littlejohn 1928:21; Beals 1933:358). Lineage groups were important political and economic units that

combined to form tribelets, which were the largest sociopolitical unit identified for Nisenan (Wilson and Towne 1978). Each tribelet had a chief or headman who exercised political control over all villages within it. The role of chief seems to be an advisory role with little direct authority (Beals 1933:359). Tribelets assumed the name of the head village where the chief resided (Beals 1933:358-359; Levy 1978:410). The office of tribelet chief was hereditary, with the chieftainship being the property of a single patrilineage within the tribelet.

Tribelet populations of Valley Nisenan were as large as 500 persons (Wilson and Towne 1982:6), while foothill and mountain tribelets ranged between 100 and 300 persons (Littlejohn 1928:21; Levy 1978:410). Each tribelet possessed at least one ceremonial roundhouse (kum). Each tribelet owned a bounded tract of land and exercised control over its natural resources (Littlejohn 1928:33-34). Beals (1933:359) estimates that Nisenan tribelet territory averaged approximately 10 miles along each boundary, or 100 square miles, with foothill territories tending to encompass more area than mountain territories. Littlejohn (1928:23) notes that these boundaries were in many instances indicated by piles of stones. Regardless, Nisenan tended to stay within their village areas except during the summer season when groups of people would move up into the mountains to hunt and gather (Littlejohn 1928:24).

2.3.2 Settlement and Subsistence Patterns

Nisenan practice seasonal transhumance, moving from one area or elevation to another to harvest plants, fish, and hunt game across contrasting lifezones that are in relatively close proximity to each other. Valley Nisenan generally did not range beyond the valley and lower foothills. Conversely, foothill and mountain groups of Nisenan ranged across a rather more extensive area that included jointly shared territory whose entry was subject to traditional understandings of priority of ownership and current relations between the groups (d'Azevedo 1986:467).

Nisenan usually lived in permanent villages that generally had a southern exposure, were surrounded by an open area, and were located above, but close to water courses (Littlejohn 1928:13). Beals (1933:363) notes that permanent villages in the foothills and mountains were usually located on high ground between rivers. Valley villages were also usually located on raised areas to avoid flooding. Littlejohn (1928:13) states that at one time or another there were settlements located on every small stream within Nisenan territory, but permanent villages were not located in steep and dark narrow canyons of large rivers, or at altitudes where deep snows persisted throughout the winter. In fact, permanent occupation sites above 3,500 feet were only located in protected valleys (Littlejohn 1928:20).

During most of the year, Nisenan generally occupied permanent villages located below about 2,500 feet. The rather large uninhabited region between the 3,000-foot contour and the summit of the Sierra Nevada was considered "open ground" which was only used by communities living along its edge (Littlejohn 1928:20). The availability of resources influenced the location of Nisenan permanent villages, since they acquired a proportion of their food resources from the general area surrounding them (Littlejohn 1928; Wilson and Towne 1978). Other essential and critical food resources, however, were obtained during the summertime when groups left, but did not abandon, permanent villages at lower elevations and traveled east into their "mountain territories" following streams and rivers (Littlejohn 1928:24; Wilson and Towne 1978:389). During the summer small "base camps" were established at higher altitudes in proximity to a water source. Individuals would stage expeditions to acquire natural, faunal, and plant resources from these camps.

Communally organized Nisenan task groups exploited a wide variety of resources (Faye 1923:409-410; Beals 1933:347-350; Wilson and Towne 1978:389-390). Communal hunting drives were undertaken to obtain deer, quail, rabbits, and grasshoppers. Bear were hunted in the winter when their hides were at their best condition. Runs of salmon in the spring and fall provided a regular supply of fish, while other fish such as suckers, pike, whitefish, and trout were obtained with snares, fish traps, or with various fish poisons such as soaproot. Birds were caught with nooses or large nets, and were also occasionally shot with bow and arrow. Acorns were gathered in the fall and stored in granaries for use during the rest of the

year. Buckeye, pine nuts, hazelnuts, and other edible nuts further supplemented the diet. In addition, key resources such as acorns, salmon, and deer were "ritually managed" through first fruit and other ceremonies to facilitate successful exploitation and equitable distribution of resources (Beals 1933:347-348; Swezey 1975:15-29; Swezey and Heizer 1977:12, 19-20).

2.3.3 Technology and Material Culture

The Nisenan built residential dwellings, ceremonial structures, semi-subterranean sweat lodges, and menstruating huts (Wilson and Towne 1978). The typical hill and mountain dwelling was the conical bark house made by overlapping three or four layers of bark with no interior support. A thatched house was used at lower elevations, consisting of a conical framework of poles that was covered by brush, grass, or tules. Semi-subterranean earth lodge roundhouses were also built by both groups and used for ceremonial gatherings, assemblies, local feasts, and for housing visitors (Beals 1933:344; Levy 1978:409).

Flaked and ground stone tools were common among the Nisenan and included: knives; arrow and spear points; club heads; arrow straighteners; scrapers; rough cobble and shaped pestles; bedrock mortars; grinding stones (metates); pipes; charms (Barrett 1917; Beals 1933:340-341; Wilson and Towne 1978:391), and "short spears" (Beals 1933:341; Voegelin 1942:73; Wilson and Towne 1982:11). Beals (1933:341) also notes that certain colored stone points were considered "lucky", and could be traded for four or five other projectile points. In addition, obsidian was highly valued and imported by all three groups. Nisenan informants stated that obsidian only came from a place to the north, outside of Nisenan territory (Littlejohn 1928:32). Littlejohn (1928:31) also notes that soapstone was used for (bowl?) mortars, although informants of Wilson and Towne (1978:391) claimed that neither they nor their ancestors made mortars. The two groups also made a variety of bone tools.

Wood was used for a variety of tools and weapons, including both simple and sinew-backed bows, arrow shafts and points, looped stirring sticks, flat-bladed mush paddles, pipes, and hide preparation tools. Cordage was made from plant material, and was used to construct fishing nets and braided and twined tumplines. Soaproot brushes were commonly used during grinding activities to collect meal and/or flour. Specialized food processing and cooking techniques included: the grinding and leaching of ground acorn and buckeye meal; burning of umbelliferae, a plant with cabbage-like leaves, to obtain salt; and roasting various foods in earth ovens (Wilson and Towne 1978; d'Azevedo 1986). Both groups used the bedrock mortar and pestle (i.e., both rough cobble and shaped) to grind acorns, pine nuts, seeds and other plant foods, and meat. A soaproot brush was used to sweep "meal" into mortar cups and collect flour. Fist-sized, heated stones were used to cook and/or warm "liquid-based" foods such as acorn gruel and pine nut meal. Whole acorns were stored in granaries and pine nuts were stored in large brush and pine bough covered caches.

Many wild plants may also have been "managed", primarily by controlled burning which removed underbrush and encouraged growth of edible grasses, seed producing plants, and other useful plant resources (e.g., basketry materials) (Blackburn and Anderson 1993). The use of fire for environmental modification and as an aid in hunting is frequently mentioned in the ethnographic literature relating to the Nisenan. Littlejohn (1928:5-6) notes that the lower foothills in the valley oak zone were thickly covered with herbaceous vegetation that was annually burned by the Nisenan to remove and limit its growth while facilitating the growth of oaks, and the harvest of acorns. The annual fires destroyed seedlings, but did not harm established oak trees. Beals (1933:363) also notes that the Nisenan regularly burned the land, primarily for the purpose of driving game, and consequently created much more open stands of timber than currently exist in the area. Beals (1933:363) informants state that before their traditional burning regimes were halted by Euroamericans, "it was often a mile or more between trees on the ridges. Nisenan patterns of annual burning removed underbrush, improved travel conditions, enhanced hunting conditions, and encouraged the growth of eatable grasses, herbs, and other useful plants (e.g., basketry materials) (Kroeber 1925:396). In addition, burning may also have improved areas of deer forage,

potentially altering migratory patterns of deer populations by lessening their need to seek fresh forage on a seasonal basis (Matson 1972).

Nisenan used baskets for a variety of tasks, including storage, cooking, serving and processing foods, burden baskets, traps, cradles, hats, cages, seed beaters, and winnowing trays. Basket manufacturing techniques included both twining and coiling, and baskets were decorated with a variety of materials and designs. Other woven artifacts include tule matting and netting made of milkweed, sage fibers, or wild hemp.

2.4 Historic Context

Lincoln has long been the economic hub of activity for the westernmost portion of Placer County. Early connectivity to the railroad, a booming clay manufacturing plant, and rich agricultural fields on three sides spurred its early growth. Through this development period, the lands east of Lincoln consisted primarily of mining, horticulture cultivation, dairy, and cattle ranching. The Gill property, located west of Lincoln and the subject of this study, historically served as agricultural land. Lincoln has developed as a fast-growing suburban residential enclave in the late twentieth and early twenty-first century, the lands east and north of the property are increasingly characterized by dense residential and commercial growth.

2.4.1 <u>Early Development of Placer County and Lincoln</u>

In 1848, James Marshall's gold discovery on the South Fork of the American River started a mass western migration to California. The discovery fundamentally shaped California and Western Placer County history. As word spread of the gold discovery California's population swelled from 20,000 nonnative people in 1848 to 100,000 in 1849 and over 200,000 by 1852. These new residents flocked first to gateway cities such as Stockton, Sacramento, and Marysville for supplies and stories of riches, before pushing east into the gold country, a region along the western slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains stretching from Plumas, in the north, to Fresno County in the south (Rice, Bullough, Orsi 2002: 189-192; Myer 2002: 30-31).

Three months after Marshall's gold discovery, Claude Chana discovered gold in Placer County's Auburn Ravine. Word soon spread of the rich placer gold deposits that awarded the county its name. Mining towns sprang up all across the county, places such as Beale's Bar, Condemned, Rattlesnake Bar, and Ophir. Most of these towns were gone as soon as the easy to extract placer deposits were exhausted or miners failed to make a profit. Others such as Auburn, Rocklin, Roseville, and Lincoln were able to adapt and grew beyond their gold rush beginnings (California Miner's Association 1899: 288-289; Storms 1900: 7-8).

Lincoln was settled in 1859 and named for Charles Lincoln Wilson, who constructed the California Central Railroad through Lincoln in 1861. In 1872, however, the main line of the Central Pacific Railroad bypassed Lincoln, dashing hopes of Lincoln becoming a central rail-related hub. Despite being bypassed by the rail line, Lincoln continued to prosper through the latter decades of the nineteenth century, with a host of extractionary industries leading to continued economic, social, and population growth. By 1880, the town boasted 300 people, an array of civic institutions, and piped town water from the Bear River Ditch Company (Myer 2002: 62-63; Angel 1882:386).

In 1873, deep coal beds were discovered close to town, leading to a rush of mining development. In 1875, while searching for coal, prospectors found high-quality clay just north of Lincoln. Three Chicago businessmen Charles Gladding, Peter McBean, and George Chambers founded Gladding, McBean and Company, which became one of the most influential clay manufacturers of the West Coast. They manufactured ironstone sewer pipe, chimney tops, fire brick, enamel brick, face brick, clay tile roofing, and their specialty, decorative terra cotta. The company continuously expanded throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth century, and at its peak employed over 600 people in Lincoln (Logan 1993). The company remains in operation to the present, and is one of the area's oldest continuously operating industries.

2.4.2 Western Placer County Granite Mining

As Lincoln continued to grow as a diversified industrial and population center, the periphery of the growing community was increasingly incorporated into a network of small extraction-based endeavors, including granite mining. While gold had a well-publicized and lasting impact on Placer County's development, in the latter decades of the nineteenth century granite mining had come to eclipse gold in regional importance. As California's cities and towns grew at breakneck paces and as increasingly intricate networks of rails allowed greater connectivity, granite production came to hold an important role across the Sierra Nevada, with foothill locations like those of Placer County ideal to supply the demand (*Sacramento Daily Union* 1855; Ruhkala 1974: 1-7; California Miner's Association 1899).

Placer County granite was primarily quarried around Rocklin and Penryn, approximately 7-miles southeast of Lincoln. However there is abundant evidence of small-scale, independent granite quarrying in Western Placer County, with small quarries intermittently developed around the region. At the height of the granite boom, there were 40 quarries operating in Western Placer County, with countless more small-scale operations like that found on this subject property. Granite from the larger of these operations was used on seminal buildings across the state, which remain as monuments to the industry to the present. Additionally, granite was used for curbs and street pavement in many California cities and towns.

By 1890, the number of quarries had decreased by ten, and by 1928 only seven quarries remained in Western Placer County. Granite's popularity as a building material waned as concrete use increased, with commemorative granite headstones and monuments largely sustaining the once-mighty industry. In 2010, the Big Gun Mining Company, the last Placer County quarry ceased operation in Rocklin after 150-years (Ruhkala 1974: 1-7; California Miner's Association 1899; Johnson 2014).

2.4.3 Agricultural Development in Western Placer County

As early as 1880, the area surrounding Lincoln was noted for its agricultural productivity, with heavy cultivation in the periphery of the town that was transported to markets via rail. Settlers purchased ranches of varying sizes, from 40 to 600 acres, with the intent of growing products to sell to California and Eastern markets. Crops in the 1850s through 1870s ranged from wheat, barley, wine grapes, and hay, and orchard crops. Equally important to Western Placer County growth was the raising of poultry, sheep, beef and dairy cattle. Like the granite and clay industry, Western Placer County agriculture flourished because of the railroad connection. The connection to the Central Pacific Railroad allowed the farmers in the region to promote and sell their wares to a vast and growing market that essentially spanned the country. Further, ice harvested from the Sierra Nevada helped early transport of crops and in 1888 refrigerated railcars pushed the profitability of deciduous fruit trees and citrus fruits to new heights (Logan 1993:34-35; Myer 2002:63-64).



Figure 4: 1920 Placer County Products Map

The 1920 map depicting the natural products of Placer County, Figure 4 above, clearly indicates the extent to which agricultural development had become the mainstay of Western Placer County by the early twentieth century, with alfalfa, deciduous fruits, citrus, almonds, and grapes predominating in the area. In addition, as the map notes, other long-term resource industries still prevailed in the area, with clay products and copper deposits north of Lincoln (*Sunset Magazine* 1920:15).

2.4.4 Gill Property Development

Development of the Gill property is consistent with agricultural parcels surrounding Lincoln. Early western Placer County development focused on gold rush activities centered northeast of Lincoln in the Auburn Ravine and east along major river ways in Placer County. Additional flat and foothill lands surrounding Lincoln have always served an agricultural role. In 1861, the General Land Office granted 160-acres, located in southeast portion of the study property, to James Bowers. Bowers received the land as part of the Scrip Warrant Act of 1855 which, awarded veterans land for service rendered. Bowers had served in Captain William's Company of Oregon Volunteers. However, it does not appear that Bowers moved to or improved upon the property. An 1868 survey map identifies one major road that connects Lincoln to locales west, the road travels through land adjacent to the Gill property. This road linked the agricultural land to Lincoln's greater transportation infrastructure. Starting in the 1870s and continuing through the 1900s grain production became an important industry in the valley regions of western Placer County (Doolittle 1868: Map; Uren 1887: Map; GLO 1861; Luebking 2006). While research did not reveal what was occurring on the study property during this period, it is likely in this sort of use. It does not appear from research that the property was ever developed with any built environment buildings or structures.

In 1901 over 100,000-acres were devoted to wheat, barley, oat, alfalfa, and hay cultivation in land surrounding Roseville, Lincoln, and Sheridan. In 1913, the average western Placer County valley farm was 1,200-acres and cultivated primarily grains. Such farms include properties southeast of the study parcel that cultivated alfalfa (Placer Herald 1901; Irrigation Map of Southern and Western Placer County 1919; Sanders 1913: 4-5).

2.4.5 Twentieth Century Diversification and Suburban Growth

Between 1954 and 1975, aerial imagery and mapping indicates that there was no new development on this study parcel and little new development around the survey parcel, with the land remaining agricultural. While there was little change on the study site, the surrounding area underwent a sustained period of growth, with neighboring Lincoln doubling in size and a host of new industries coming to define the surrounding lands. In 2008, construction began on the State Route 65 Lincoln Bypass which, was completed in 2012. The highway route bisected the property. At present, the once largely agricultural lands surrounding the study site are ceding to a much more intensely developed suburban settlement pattern, with dense subdivisions and shopping complexes extending west from Lincoln's historic core. The proposed improvements to the study parcel are indicative of this trajectory, with planned development projects existing on properties to the south, east, and north (California Population Census Records; USDA 1954,1966,1975; USGS 1910, 1942, 1954; Lincoln Bypass Schedule).

3 Literature Review

3.1 Records Search and Literature Review

Cardno Cultural Resource Specialist, Ashley Hallock conducted a cultural resources records search at the North Central Information Center (NCIC) in Sacramento, California on December 05, 2014 (Appendix A-CONFIDENTIAL-DO NOT DISTRIBUTE). The search area consisted of the APE and a ¼-mile search radius around the APE. The records search reviewed the following sources:

- Previously recorded sites;
- Reports of previous studies;
- California Historical Landmarks:
- California Points of Interest;
- NRHP;
- CRHR:
- OHP Historic Properties Directory;
- General Land Office plat maps showing the study area; and
- County historical maps;

Results of Records Search

The background literature and document search identified no previously recorded resources within the Project APE and two previously recorded cultural resources within the ¼-mile record search radius. Nine previous cultural resource studies have been conducted within the ¼-mile search radius; six of which were adjacent to the APE. The studies that fell within the APE consisted of Historic Property Survey Report of the Proposed Lincoln Bypass of State Route 65 (Berg & McGuire, 1991), A Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the City of Lincoln Waste water Treatment Plant Expansion (Jones & Stokes Associates, Inc., 1999), and A Negative Archaeological Survey Report for the Nelson Lane Bridge Replacement (Westwood, 2012) (Appendix A). In total, 100% of the APE has been previously surveyed.

Table 1. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 1/4 Mile of APE

Trinomial #	Primary #	Prehistoric/Historic	Description	APE
None	P-31-000055	Prehistoric	Mortar bowl fragment	No
None	P-31-000059-H	Historic	Ranch Complex with quarried granite, well and tower foundation, wire corral and lumber loading chute	No

3.2 Native American Coordination

On December 4, 2014, a sacred lands search request and a request for the Native American contact list for the area was sent to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). On December 11, 2014, the

NAHC responded with results from the sacred lands search request. The sacred lands search failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the project APE or the vicinity (Appendix B).

Cardno drafted contact letters to all individuals on the contact list provided by the NAHC. On January 5, 2015, letters were mailed to each individual listed on the NAHC contact list. This list of individuals included Nicholas Fonseca, Chairperson for the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians, Hermo Olanio, Vice Chairperson for the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians, Daniel Fonseca, Cultural Resource Director for the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians, Gene Whitehouse, Chairperson for the United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria, Marcos Guerrero, Tribal Preservation Committee for the United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria, Jason Camp, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer for the United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria, Pamela Cubler of the Colfax-Todds Valley Consolidated Tribe, Judith Marks of the Colfax-Todds Valley Consolidated Tribe, Don Ryberg, Chairperson for the T'si-Akim Maidu, Eileen Moon, Vice Chairperson for the T'si-Akim Maidu, Grayson Coney, Cultural Director for the T'si-Akim Maidu, as well as individuals Rose Enos and April Wallace-Moore. Follow-up phone calls were made to all individuals who received letters on January 23rd, 2015.

Cardno received a letter of response from Mr. Daniel Fonseca of the Shingle Springs Rancheria dated January 21st, 2015. In his letter, Mr. Fonseca indicated that the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians does not have any information regarding cultural resources within the API. Mr. Fonseca requested that Cardno contact Ms. Kara Perry if human remains are encountered during project implementation or if there is any new project information to convey to the tribe.

3.3 Archaeological Buried Site Sensitivity Analysis

Geologic mapping indicates that the APE is situated on a layer of Plio-Pleistocene nonmarine sediments, with soils consisting of Cometa-Fiddyment complex, Ramona sandy loam, and Xerofluvent alluvium (State of California Department of Conservation 2010 Geologic Map of California) (SSURGO/STATSGO SoilWeb 2014). Soils which date to the Holocene are more likely to contain evidence of past human activity. The majority of soils within the APE pre-date the Holocene. The exception is the portion of the APE that the Markham Ravine traverses, where frequent flooding deposits recent alluvium. Given these findings, the buried site sensitivity in the APE is low indicating that the potential to encounter archaeological deposits not identified in the course of archaeological survey efforts during ground disturbing activities within the APE is also low.

3.4 Historic Research Methodology

The historic research methodology for the Project included a review of the UC Davis map repository and a review of historic period survey and topographic maps, periodicals, and census records. Lastly, standard contextual sources of information were reviewed, in order to develop an appropriate historic context to support archaeological and built environment analysis of the property. As previously discussed, the property does not contain any built environment features, and it does not appear that any were ever developed on the agricultural land during the historic period. Because of the absence of any built environment features, this study did not include letters to interested parties concerning built environment resources.

4 Field Methods and Results

4.1 Project Personnel

All cultural resources work for the proposed project was conducted under the direct supervision of Principal Investigator Joshua Peabody, M.A. (16 years of experience), an archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Professional Qualifications in Archaeology and History. Field personnel included Mr. Andolina and Tyrell Milliron, B.A. (5 years of experience). Mr. Andolina is also an archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Professional Qualifications in Archaeology and History.

4.2 Field Methodology

4.2.1 Methods

Fieldwork methods conducted comply with Section 106 of the NHPA guidance provided by the USACOE. The entire APE was subjected to pedestrian survey utilizing east-west transects at intervals not exceeding 15 meters. The majority of the APE is covered with perennial grasses and shrubs with poor visibility (~0-5%). In order to gain a view of the mineral soils within the Project area, the surveyors conducted shovel scrapes every 30 meters and inspected the soils for cultural elements. Built environment methods included field survey as well as review of current and historic period aerial photography and review of historic period maps.

4.2.2 Results

Cardno conducted a cultural resource pedestrian survey of the entire Project APE (Appendix C, Figure 5). No cultural resources were encountered during this investigation.

February 4, 2015 Cardno Field Methods and Results 4-1

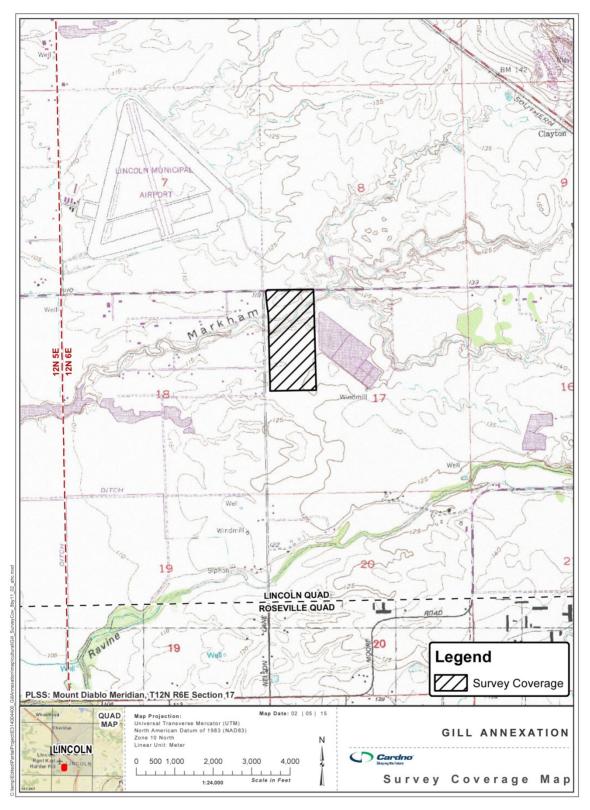


Figure 5: Project Survey Coverage Map

5 Summary and Recommendations

5.1 Summary

Gill Property Development, LLC proposes to develop a mixed-use commercial and residential community located partially within and west of the City of Lincoln, Placer County, California. The assessment was conducted in order to illustrate compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) (16 U.S.C. § 470f) and its implementing regulations in 36 C.F.R. Part 800. These investigations were conducted because the proposed Project will result in the discharges of fill into waters under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, therefore requiring a Clean Water Act, Section 404 permit which triggers the need for a Clean Water Act, Section 401 Water Quality Certification.

To comply with federal regulations, Cardno conducted archaeological and historical investigations in the project Area of Potential Effects (APE) which are consistent with the guidelines for compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act provided by the United States Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE) (ACOE 2011). The APE includes the vertical and horizontal extent of all possible ground disturbance activities which will occur within one contiguous polygon, bounded on the west by Nelson Lane and Highway 65 to the south. The following ground disturbance activities will occur within the APE: grading of the entirety of the APE in order to facilitate the development of the parcel for mixed-use commercial and residential community structures. The following equipment may be used for this effort: bulldozers, excavators, loaders, concrete mixers, compactors, and haul and dump trucks. The investigations consisted of (1) background research, including a formal records search conducted at the North Central Information Center (NCIC), (2) archaeological survey, and (3) Native American coordination.

Records search results indicate that no previously recorded cultural resource are present within the APE but two cultural resources were identified within the ¼-mile records search radius. The entire Project APE has been subjected to previous intensive level survey (Berg & McGuire, 1990; Jones & Stokes, 1999; and Westwood, 2012).

Cardno field personnel conducted a reconnaissance level survey of 100% of the APE on December 29th and 30th, 2014. A crew of two surveyed east/west trending transects at an interval not exceeding 15 meters across the APE. No new cultural resources were encountered during the pedestrian survey.

5.2 Recommendations

While no resources were identified during the records search or pedestrian survey of the APE, it is always possible to inadvertently uncover additional cultural resources or human remains during ground disturbing project activity. Therefore, if any cultural resources or human remains are uncovered during ground disturbance, all work must stop in the vicinity of the resource and a qualified archaeologist shall be notified immediately. The qualified archaeologist can assess the significance of the find, and, if warranted, develop appropriate treatment measures in consultation with Gill Property Development, the USACOE, and any other applicable agencies.

Prehistoric resources that may be identified include, but are not limited to, shell and bone, net weights, stone tools and manufacturing debris made of chert and other stone materials, milling equipment such as portable mortars and pestles, and soils (midden) that may contain dietary remains as well as human remains. Historic resources that may be identified include, but are not limited to small cemeteries or burial plots, structural foundations, railroad grades, and dumps containing cans with soldered seams or tops and bottles or fragments of clear and colored glass.

Section 7050 of the California Health and Safety Code states that it is a misdemeanor to knowingly disturb a human burial. If human remains are encountered (or are suspected) during any project-related activity:

- a. Stop all work within 100 feet;
- b. Immediately contact a qualified archaeologist, who will then notify the county coroner;
- c. Secure the location, but do not touch or remove remains and associated artifacts;
- d. Do not remove associated spoils or pick through them;
- e. Record the location and keep notes of all calls and events; and
- f. Treat the find as confidential and do not publically disclose the location.

If the human remains are of Native American origin, the coroner must notify the Native American Heritage Commission within 24 hours of such identification.

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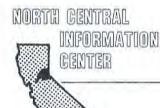
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APPENDIX RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS (CONFIDENTIAL-DO NOT

California Historical Resources Information System



AMADOR EL DORADO NEVADA PLACER SACRAMENTO YUBA California State University, Sacramento 6000 J Street, Folsom Hall, Suite 2042 Sacramento, California 95819-6100 phone: (916) 278-6217 fax: (916) 278-5162 email: noic@csus.edu

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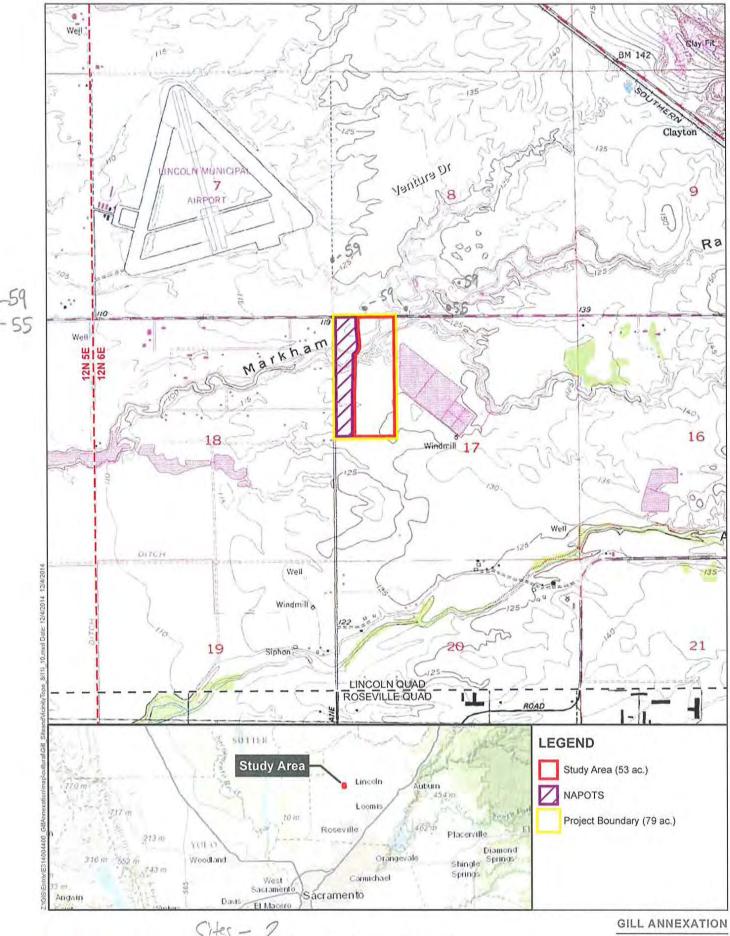
NCIC File No.: PLA-14-144

Michella Rossi Cardno ENTRIX 701 University Avenue, Suite 200 Sacramento, CA 95825

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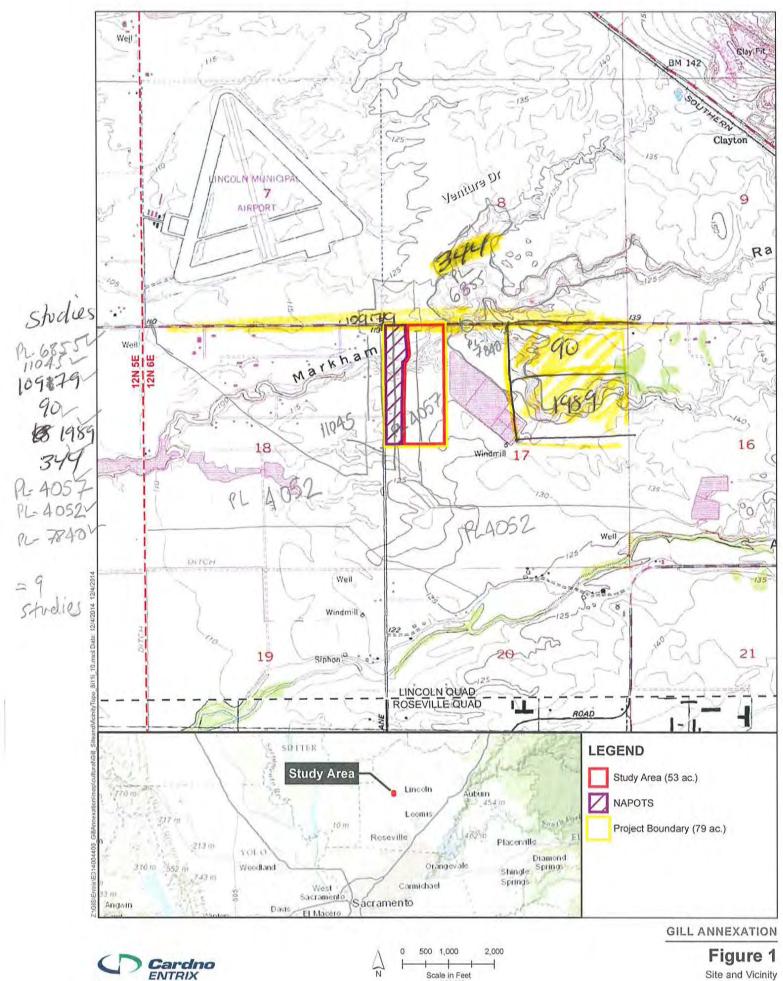
Village 1 - Andrews Prop, Hidden Hills / Oak Tree Lane Prop, Peery Prop, Gill Prop, Leavelle Prop

Staff Processing:	hours @ \$150/hour		\$
In-House Research:	6 hours @ \$100/hour		\$ 600.00
Copy Request:	hours @ \$40/hour		\$
Mapped Spatial Features:			\$
Shapefiles:	shapes @ \$12/shape		\$
Digital Database Record Fee:	records @ \$0.25/reco	ord	\$
Quads:			\$
Copy/Print/PDF:			\$ 117.75
PDF Flat Fee:			\$
		SUBTOTAL	\$ 717.75
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Emergency response	surcharge of 100% of subtotal:	SURCHARGE	\$ _
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Staff: <u>Nathan Hallam</u>	Memo: PLA-14-144	TOTAL	\$ 717.75



Cardno ENTRIX

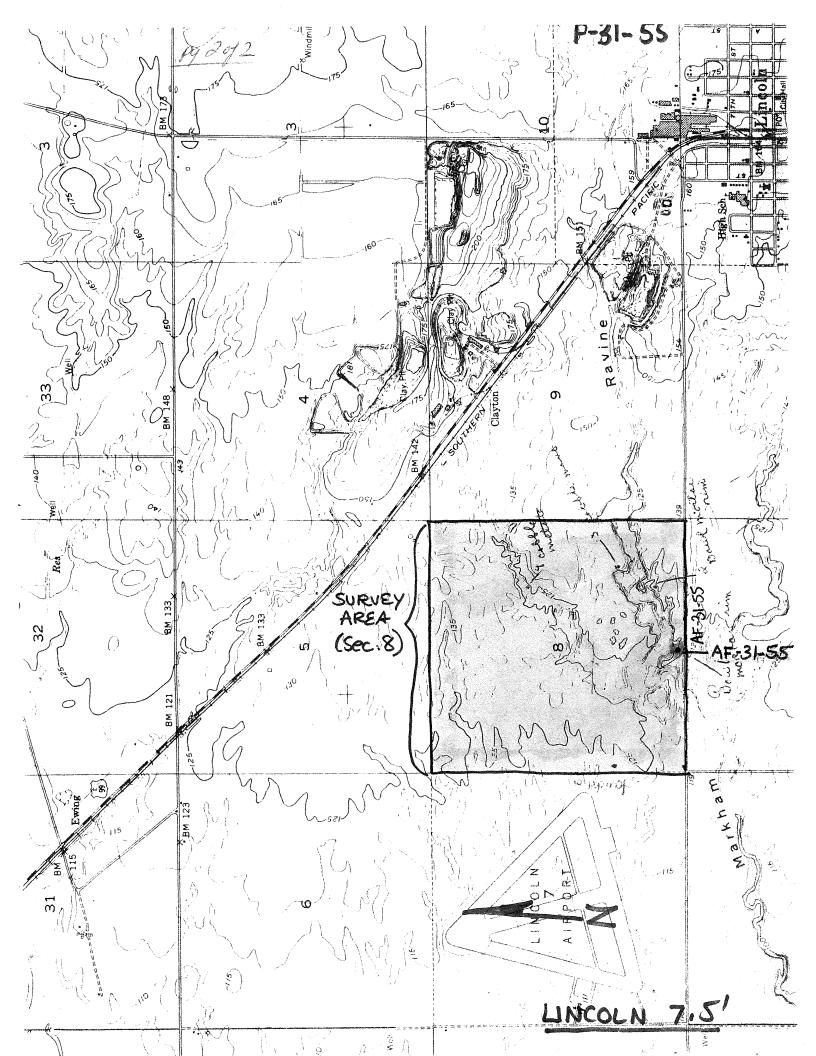
Figure 1
Site and Vicinity



1:24,000

Site and Vicinity

	te of California — The Resources Agency RTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION INFORMATION CENTER Reference Number
ISOL	.ATE RECORD Other Designations:
Paga_	1 of 2.
1.	County: Placer
2.	USGS Quad:Lincoln(7.5')953(15') Photorevised1973
3.	UTM Coordinates: Zone 1,0 6,4,4,8,1,0 Easting 4,3,0,6,5,6,0 Northing ()
4.	Township 12N Range 6E; SE 1/4 of SE 1/4 of SE 1/4 of SW 1/4 of Section 8 Base Mer. MDM ()
5.	Map Coordinates: 472 mmS 162 mmE (from NW corner of map) 6. Elevation: 125'
7.	Location: On a terrace of the south bank of Markham Ravine a little over 1.5 miles
	west of where the ravine crosses Highway 65 and exactly 2 miles west of the Hwy 65
g	on Nicolaus Rd. Artifact is approx. 50m north of road. Area is about 1.5 miles to the northwest of Lincoln. Artifact Description: An isolated bowl mortar rim fragment.
0.	
9.	Not collected. Collected:10. Curated at:()
	Nearest Water (type, distance and direction): Markham Ravine 30m north ()
12.	Vegetation Community: Grassland with scattered oaks()
13.	Landform: stream terrace () 14. Geology: alluvium ()
15.	Exposure:open() 16. Slope:gentle/none()
17.	Landowner(s) (and/or tenants) and Address: Unknown
	()
18.	Remarks: This form was filled out at the Information Center from material included
	in the report & locations provided by Peak & Assoc. ()
	******* "Cultural Resource Survey for the Lincoln Airpark Project, Placer ()
20.	Name of Project: County, California" (Peak & Assoc. 1982)
	()
21	
23	Recorded By: Marianne L. Russo 24. Affiliation and Address: North Central Inform-
	ation Center, Dept. of Anthropology, C.S.U. Sacramento, Sacramento, CA 95819 ()



State of California — The Resources Agency EPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION	INFORMATION CENTER Reference Number P-31-59-H
SOLATE RECORD	Other Designations:
age_1of3	
1. County:	. 1072
2. USGS Quad: Lincoln	(7.5') 1953 (15') Photorevised 1973
3. UTM Coordinates: Zone 1 0 (See So	See Cont. Sheet) Int. sheet) Was of Section 8 Base Mer. MDM ()
4. Township 12N Range 6E; See Co	1101 1351
5. Map Coordinates: 463 (center) mms 1	63 (center) mmE (from NW corner of map) 6. Elevation: 110'-135'
7. Location: About 1.5 mi. northw	west of Lincoln and just east of the Lincoln Airport.
Extends from 1.5 mi. to 2.5 mi	i. west of Hwy 65 along Nicolaus Rd. From road 350m
north at eastern edge to 600m	north of road at western edge. Roughly south $\frac{1}{4}$ of ()
8 Artifact Description: Historic ranch	complex, with quarried granite
blocks, a well with the foun	dation of a water tower, a barbed wire corral & a
lumber loading chute. Remain	s widely scattered & lacked integrity so not recorded
0. Curated at:	NA (
Nearest Water 11 (type distance and direction): Markham Ra	wine cut diagonally across site northeast to south-(west
12. Vegetation Community: Grassland wit	th scattered oaks(
13. Landform:rolling plains	() 14. Geology:(
	() 16. Slope:gentle(
15. Exposure: Open 17. Landowner(s) (and/or tenants) and Address:	
17. Landowner(s) (and/or tenants) and Address.	
This form was filled	out at the Information Center from material included
18. Remarks: Inis Torin was Tirres	provided by Peak & Assoc. (
in the report & locations p	Survey for the Lincoln Airpark Project, Placer (
19. References: "Cultural Resource 3	(Peak & Associates, Inc. 1982)
20. Name of Project: County, Californ	nia". (Peak & Associates, Inc. 1982)
21. Photos: None	22. Date Recorded: 5-23-88 North Central Info.
23. Recorded By: Marianne L. Russo	24. Affiliation and Address: North Central Info.
Center, Dept. of Anthropolo	gy, C.S.U. Sacramento, 6000 J St. Sacramento, CA 95819

State of California – The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD Continuation Sheet

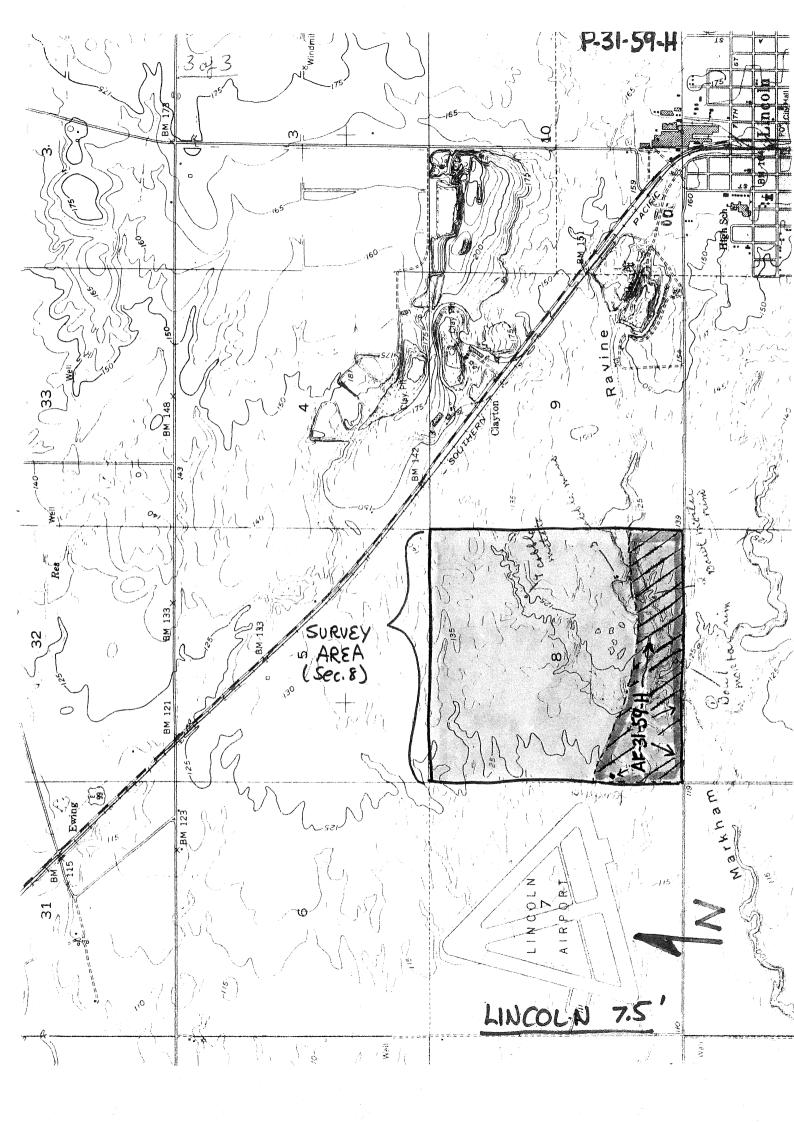
Permanent Trinomial: _	<u>P-31-59-H</u>		<u></u>
		Mo.	Yr,

Continuation Sheet

Other Designations:

Page 2 of 3.

Item No.	Continuation
3	UTMs
,	A. 644020E/4307100N
	B. 645640E/4307100N
	c. 645640E/4306400N
	c. 644020E/4306400N
4	14 Sections: SW & SE of the SE of Sec. 8 and SW, SE & NE of the SW of Sec. 8.
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AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE OF THE JOINER RANCH PROJECT SITE IN LINCOLN, PLACER COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

A Report Prepared For

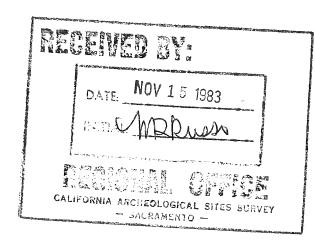
Earth Metrics, Incorporated 859 Cowan Road Burlingame, CA 94010

by

Matthew R. Clark

HOLMAN&ASSOCIATES Archaeological Consultants San Francisco

> November 1983 (83-35)



During November 1983, personnel from Holman&Associates conducted an archaeological reconnaissance of the Joiner Ranch Project Site (JRPS) in the City of Lincoln, Placer County, California. The field reconnaissance was completed on 9 November by MR Clark and RS Wiberg. This work was conducted for Earth Metrics, Inc., of Burlingame and was authorized by Mr. John Hodges-Copple, Project Manager for Earth Metrics. No evidence of prehistoric cultural resources or significant historic period cultural resources was discovered on the JRPS parcels, nor have any been previously recorded—however, see the recommendations below.

The approximately 280 acre/113 hectare Joiner Ranch Project Site is broken into four separate portions, herein designated parcels JRPS-1, -2, -3, and -4. The JRPS lies immediately west of the developed portions of the City of Lincoln, with most of the project area being contained within the city limits. All of the approximately 170ac/68.8ha JRPS-3 and approximately 45ac/18.2ha JRPS-4 parcels are in the city, as is the northern two-thirds of the approximately 45ac/18.2ha JRPS-2 parcel. Only a small area in the northeast corner of the approximately 20ac/8ha JRPS-1 parcel is currently within the city limits. The four parcels are all north of Moore Road, south of Nicolaus Road, and west of "0" Street. JRPS parcels JRPS-1, -2, and -3 are in Section 16, and JRPS-4 in Section 17, of Township 12N, Range 6E (Mt. Diablo Baseline&Meridian), and all the parcels are contained on the USGS Lincoln Quadrangle 7.5 minute Topographic Series Map (see enclosed map).

The JRPS lies within the Valley Grassland/Oak Savanna environmental zone--dominated now by annual grasses and Black, Valley, and Interior Live Oak--and the two southern parcels (JRPS-1 and -2) are cut through by riparian zones. Some characteristics of the four parcels are similar enough to be discussed generally. Topography in the JRPS is relatively flat, the groundsurface undulating only gently except where the Auburn Ravine cuts across the southern parcels. Elevation only ranges from about 122 feet/37.2 meters above sea level to about 150ft/45.7m on two slight mounds in parcel JRPS-2. The undulating groundsurface contains innumerable very small, very intermittent watercourses--tiny watercourses which have helped accentuate the slightly higher spots. The entire area seems prone to flood; most of the houses and other buildings on the west side of Lincoln have been built on elevated pads. Drainage canals have been cut on three of the four parcels. Soil in most of the JRPS is a brick red clayey alluvial deposit, apparently derived from the decomposing granite underneath, and containing many pebbles and cobbles -- especially of milky white quartz, quartzite, chert, and other metamorphics. The decomposing granitic bedrock is exposed along the northern side of Auburn Ravine; other than some boulders along Nicolaus Road on the north side of the survey area, probably left there during historic quarrying operations, no other bedrock was observed. A close examination of the groundsurface over the great majority of the JRPS was not possible during our walking survey due to a thick cover of matted dry grasses (which had been thoroughly wetted by the rain which continued throughout our walkover).

Parcel JRPS-1, in the southern half of Section 16, is a square piece on and north of Moore Road, and was fenced on the north, west, and south sides. This parcel is cut east to west by the Auburn Ravine--a naturally seasonal drainage which now carries irrigation water yearround--and hence is mostly a typical Sacramento Valley riparian corridor. Soil near the Auburn Ravine is a medium brown sand with equally (or possibly more) abundant gravels, pebbles, and cobbles, than seen in the red soil elsewhere; south of the ravine to Moore road all the soil is sand. The ravine itself supports abundant native vegetation--oaks, willows, cottonwood,

poison oak, many California Walnuts, blackberry, thistles, poplar--and the floodplain to the south supports very thick bunch and annual grasses interspersed with dock and what is commonly called "crabgrass". In the area between Moore Road and the ravine, in both JRPS-1 and -2, the ground was virtually invisible due to this thick wet vegetation; the north side of JRPS-1 was slightly better. In the banks of Auburn Ravine up to two meters of sandy deposits in layers could be seen overlying a harder clayey substrata. A dirt road (two vehicle tracks devoid of vegetation really) crosses the north side of JRPS-1 east to west, and evidence of recent use by cattle was noted (multitudinous hoofprints left from when the soil was mud). JRPS-2 is also on and north of Moore Road, east of JRPS-1, and is virtually identical in its southern two-thirds--except that it was occupied by a flock of sheep and a few horses and was not apparently used for cattle recently. The northern part of JRPS-2 is open grassland cut by relatively deep seasonal watercourses (ca. 1-1.5m deep), and supporting thick groundcover vegetation and a few oaks away from the ravine. The southern, eastern, northeastern, northern, and northwestern boundaries of JRPS-2 are exactly delineated by fences.

Parcels JRPS-3 and -4 are about a similar as are -1 and -2. Parcel JRPS-4 is a rectangular, nearly flat but slightly rolling piece on and south of Nicolaus Road, contains four or five oaks, is fenced on all sides, and is otherwise featureless. JRPS-3, the largest survey parcel, is an irregular-shaped piece also on and south of Nicolaus Road. This parcel contained the reddest soil, supports numerous oaks and other(imported) trees, and is fenced except along the southern boundary. A small seasonal tributary of Markham Ravine cuts roughly east to west across the center of JRPS-3. This small watercourse supports rushes, reeds, and thick grasses, but is not treelined and is not cut as deeply as Auburn Ravine. A small, straight north/south drainage channel has been cut near the eastern parcel margin--it was also filled with thick green riparian vegetation. This parcel has seen the most historic alterations--piles of fill, cutbanks, roadways, a pipeline in the northern half, junk piles, etc. -- and several houses with gravel paved driveways are found on the north side along Nicolaus Road, Both JRPS-3 and -4 also appear to have been recently used for cattle grazing, although no such beasties were observed during the reconnaissance.

Prior to the field survey, a search of relevant maps and records for the Joiner Ranch Project Site was conducted by staff personnel at the North-Central Information Center of the California Archaeological Site Inventory, located in the Department of Anthropology at Sacramento State University. The records search revealed that only a small portion of the JRPS had been previously surveyed (JRPS-1), and that no cultural resources were recorded for the project area. However, prehistoric cultural resources do occur within a short distance of the JRPS--an isolated bedrock mortar and several isolated artifacts have been recorded in the local area. Midden sites and more bedrock mortar sites are known to occur a few miles further up Auburn Ravine.

An intensive archaeological reconnaissance was conducted on the Joiner Ranch Project Site. The surveyors walked parcels JRPS-3 and -4 in transects spaced approximately 30m apart, proceeding east/west. Parcels JRPS-1 and -2 were not as systematically traversed, due to topographic considerations, but were more intensively inspected on an intuitive basis than were the northern parcels. The primary problem encountered was the lack of groundsurface visibility caused by the thick vegetation--dry grass up to one-half meter tall which had been matted down by the wind and rain--which covered virtually all of the area surveyed. Only

on the vehicle tracks and occasional bare spots could the ground be seen. No evidence of prehistoric cultural resources or significant historic period cultural resources was observed on the JRPS. Historic effects were abundant—these included: dirt roads; graded, cut, and filled areas; drainage ditches; houses, fences, driveways, powerpoles; piles of historic trash (bottles, cans, garbage); and some freshly graded and covered areas in parcel JRPS-3 immediately adjacent to a construction zone at the west end of 3rd Street.

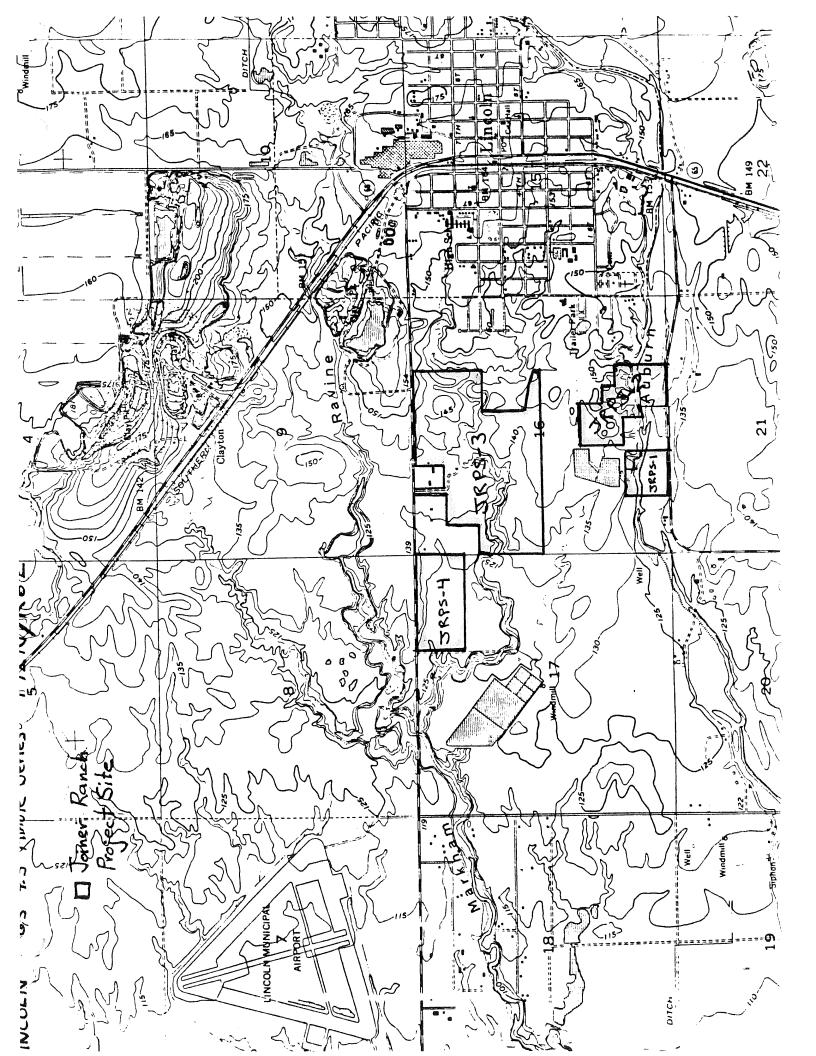
Recommendations

The following recommendations have been formulated to compensate for the lack of the ability to see the groundsurface—hence, to find indications of cultural resources was also not possible—and to take into consideration the characteristics of the archaeological data base in the region. The first recommendation is a standard one and is meant to be followed generally. The latter recommendation is directed at a specific area of potential sensitivity.

- 1. Although no cultural resources were found on the Joiner Ranch Project Site, due to the lack of visual access to the ground, the possibility that such resources could exist on the JRPS must be recognized and planned for. Generally, this should take the form of advising planning, construction, and inspection personnel of the possibility of uncovering cultural resources and how to handle that eventuality. Indications of historic period cultural resources are extremely scant and the probability of discovering significant resources during construction is equally low. Indications of prehistoric (i.e., Native American) cultural resources may include, but not be limited to: areas of localized darkened or different colored soil, containing concentrations of bone or other organic materials, burnt and/or fire discolored rocks or firerings or hearths; concentrations of chert, obsidian, basalt or other lithic materials in the form of chips or flakes, or obviously human-made artifacts such as arrowheads, mortars and pestles, and other items not of historic period manufacture; bedrock mortar holes; human burials; architectural features such as housepits. If indications of prehistoric cultural resources are discovered during construction, all work within a 25 meter radius of the find should be halted and a qualified professional archaeologist called in to assess the find and recommend mitigative action. The discovery of any human remains also requires, by law, the immediate notification of the County Coroner's Office and the Native American Heritage Commission.
- 2. Specifically for the two southern parcels, referred to here as JRPS-1 and JRPS-2, within 30 meters on the north side of Auburn Ravine and the entire area south of the ravine to Moore Road: this area is more archaeologically sensitive than the rest of the Joiner Ranch parcels, and cannot be considered to have been adequately inspected by our on-the-ground reconnaissance (due to the visibility problem), therefore, additional precautions should be taken to prevent the destruction of significant prehistoric cultural resources in that area. Along Auburn Ravine is more archaeologically sensitive than the open areas because such riparian corridors are known to contain prehistoric sites within a few miles of the project area--these include some significant midden/burial sites. We recommend that during initial ground clearing in the area noted above, an archaeological monitor be retained to inspect the ground as it is exposed, in case prehistoric materials are uncovered. The monitor must have the authority to halt work or to relocate construction equipment in order to assess and record any finds.

Should a signficant cultural resource be uncovered, construction personnel should be prepared to relocate their operations until mitigative measures can be devised and implemented. Archaeological monitoring should not be required except in the specific area of sensitivity, thereby minimizing cost while still protecting the most sensitive portions of the JRPS.

An alternative to the recommended archaeological monitoring would be to have a team of professional archaeologists probe below and through the vegetative ground-cover by means of hand augering, mechanical augering, or backhoing. This would entail more expense and possible time delays than the recommended monitoring, and yield less data of less reliability.



North Central Information Center Report Detail Record: 90

Citation Information

Authors: Clark, Matthew R.

Year: 1983

Title: An Archeological Reconnaissance of the Joiner Ranch Project Site in Lincoln, Placer County, California.

Affiliation:

Client: Earth Metrics Inc., 859 Cowan Road, Burlingame, CA 94010.

No. Pages: Report Type(s):

Inventory Size: 280 acres

No. Sites: No. Informal: Collections: Disclosure:

Associated Resources

Notes

Location Info

County(ies): Placer
USGS 7.5' Quads: LINCOLN

PLSS: Township/range Sections BL/M or Land Grant

T 12 N R 6 E 16, 17 MDBM

Address:

Database Record Metadata

Date User

Entered: 7/31/2000 Erin Snyder

Last Modified: 7/16/2009 ellen

IC Actions: Date User Action taken

11/8/2006 jay Added records from old Library database

7/16/2009 ellen Digitized

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY FOR THE LINCOLN AIRPARK PROJECT, PLACER COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

For

GEORGE NOLTE AND ASSOCIATES 1700 L Street Sacramento, CA 95814

Ву

Peak & Associates, Inc. Consulting Archeology 8167A Belvedere Avenue Sacramento, CA 95826

INTRODUCTION

The Lincoln Airpark project consists of an integrated planned development consisting of industrial, commercial, and residential land uses. The area is bounded on the south by Nicolaus Road, and is located approximately one and one-half miles from the City of Lincoln. The project area consists of the entire 636 acres of Section 8, Township 12 North, Range 6 East, on the Lincoln 7.5' topographic quadrangle (Map 1).

CULTURAL HISTORY

<u>Indian</u>

Historically, this area was held by a group of the Penutian superstock, the Valley Maidu--specifically, the Southern or Nisenan branch. The Valley Maidu included in their territory the drainages of the Yuba, Bear, and American rivers, along with the lower drainage of the Feather River. The northern boundary has not been clearly established, due to a language similarity of neighboring groups. The eastern boundary was the crest of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Probably a few miles south of the confluence of the American and Sacramento rivers, on the valley floor, was their southern boundary. The western boundary extended from this point upstream to the mouth of the Feather River.

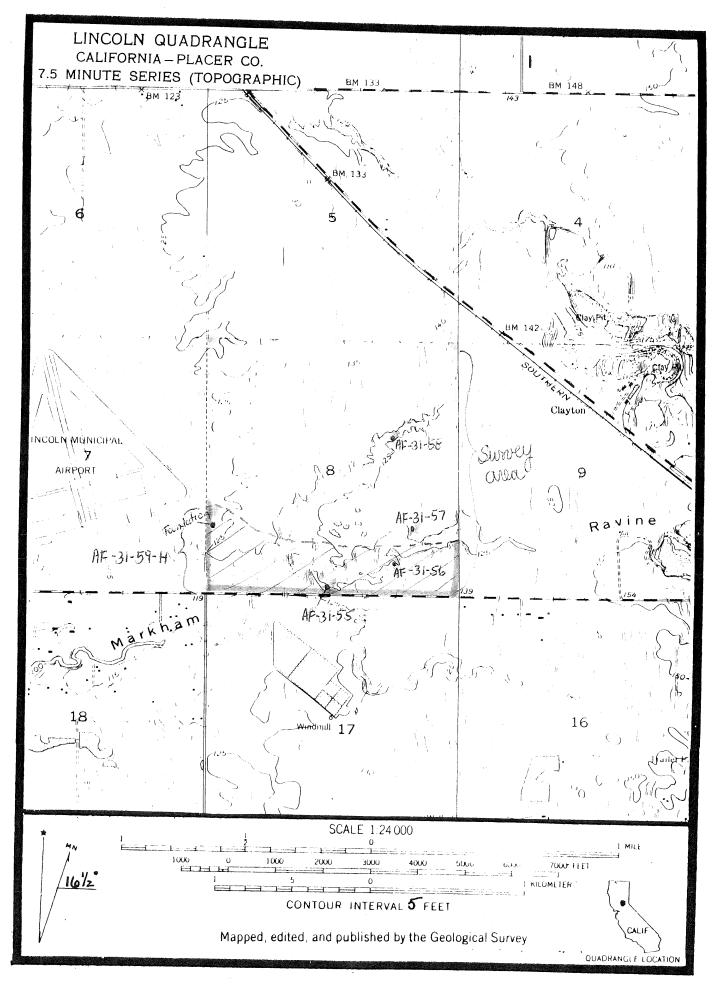
The Valley Maidu settlement pattern was basically oriented to major river drainages, with ancillary villages located on tributary streams and sloughs. Major villages often supported a population exceeding 500 people.

The inhabitants had an intimate knowledge of the environs within their territory. Hunting, gathering, and fishing were the subsistence base of these people.

In 1833, the great epidemic swept through the Sacramento Valley. This epidemic has been attributed to malaria (Cook 1954:308), and is estimated to have killed 75 percent of the native population, leaving only a shadow of the original Maidu to face the intruding miners and settlers.

Spanish

Early contact with the Spanish was limited to the very southern edge of the Maidu boundaries and did little to disrupt their prehistoric ways (Wilson and Towne 1978). No record exists of early Spanish exploration or the missionization of neighboring tribes having affected the Maidu.



American

The town of Lincoln was laid out and named in 1859 under the auspices of Charles Lincoln Wilson, one of the promoters of the California Central Railroad. In 1861, the railroad had been built northward from Folsom to Lincoln. From 1861 to 1866, Lincoln was a thriving stage and freight center. When the terminus of the railroad was changed to Wheatland in 1866, the stage and teaming business was also transferred. Lincoln is today the trading and shipping point for an industrial and agricultural region (Gudde 1969:178; Hoover, Rensch and Rensch 1966:268).

Research

Files and records of identified archeological sites were reviewed at the Information Center of the California Archeological Site Inventory, Department of Anthropology, California State University, Sacramento, and several published tests were consulted for recorded historic resources (see References).

There are no historic sites recorded within the project boundaries. There are no recorded prehistoric within two miles of the project area. An archeological reconnaissance was conducted of adjacent properties with negative results (Dougherty 1981).

Field Assessment

The entire project area was traversed by Ann S. Peak, Melinda A. Peak, and Barry L. Boyer (resumes attached) on April 27 and 28, 1982. The project area is dissected by two branches of Markham Ravine. The major portion of the project area is covered with vernal pools, all of which were carefully inspected.

Field Assessment Results

Four isolated prehistoric artifacts were found during the survey. Two bowl mortar rim fragments and a cobble mano were found along the main branch of Markham Ravine. A large cobble metate was found in the bed of the tributary branch of the ravine. The artifacts were photographed and left in the field. $(AF-3)-55_{5}56_{5}7+5\%$

In addition, the remnants of an historic ranch site were found along the southern portion of the project area. The remnants consist of quarried granite blocks, a well with the foundation of a water tower, and a barbed wire corral with a lumber loading chute. The remains were widely scattered and lacked integrity, and were, therefore, not recorded as a site per se.

(AF-31-59-H)

CONCLUSIONS

Despite the recent contention that the Indians pursued an active vigorous exploitation of the specific biota associated with the vernal pools (William Roop, personal communication 1981, 1982), there is no evidence within this study area to support the hypothesis. In fact, the physical evidence indicates that food processing took place near the small streams and with no apparent use of the numerous vernal pools.

At this time it can only be concluded that the suggestion of Indian reliance on or even casual exploitation of vernal pools is totally unsupported. In fact, the same negative results were found at Burns Reservoir in Merced County where numerous vernal pools were carefully inspected (Peak & Associates 1982).

RECOMMENDATIONS

Although no sites were identified in the project area, it is possible that agricultural activities may have caused some evidence too obscure. If artifacts or unusual amounts of stone, bone, or shell are uncovered during construction activities, an archeologist should be consulted for an on-the-spot evaluation.

See Alternate file for Placer County records:

> AF-31-55 AF-31-56 AF-31-57 AF-31-58

AF-31-59-H

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- Cook, Sherburne
 - 1954 The epidemic of 1830-33 in California and Oregon.

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- Wilson, Norman L., and Arlean Towne
- 1978 Nisenan. In <u>Handbook of North American Indians</u>, Vol. 8, edited by Robert F. Heizer. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

PERSONAL COMMUNICATION

Roop, William, 1982, Consulting Archeologist

North Central Information Center Report Detail Record: 344

Citation Information

Authors: Peak & Associates, Inc.

Year: 1982

Title: Cultural Resource Survey for the Lincoln Airpark Project, Placer County, California.

Affiliation:

Client: George Nolte and Associates, 1700 L Street, Sacramento, CA 95814.

No. Pages:

Report Type(s):

Inventory Size: 636 acres

No. Sites: No. Informal: Collections: Disclosure:

Associated Resources

Primary No. HRI No. Trinomial

Name

P-31-000055 P-31-000056 P-31-000057 P-31-000058 P-31-000059

Notes

Location Info

County(ies): Placer
USGS 7.5' Quads: LINCOLN

PLSS: Township/range Sections BL/M or Land Grant

T 12 N R 6E 8 MDBM

Address:

Database Record Metadata

Date User

Entered: 8/22/2000 Erin Snyder

Last Modified: 7/16/2009

d: 7/16/2009 ellen

IC Actions: Date User Action taken

11/8/2006 jay Added records from old Library database

7/16/2009 ellen Digitized

#7840

HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT and ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT and LATE DISCOVERY PLAN AND FINDING OF EFFECT

for the MARKHAM RAVINE BRIDGE REPLACEMENT

CITY OF LINCOLN CALIFORNIA

Prepared for:

City of Lincoln
Department of Public Works
640 Fifth Street
Lincoln, CA 95648

California Department of Transportation, District 3 703 B Street Marysville, CA 95501

Submitted by:

Trish Fernandez, M.A., RPA 2973 Miller Way Placerville, CA 95667

October 2006

7840

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ATTACHMENT A: Maps

ATTACHMENT B: Caltrans Local Agency Bridge Inventory, Placer County

ATTACHMENT C: Correspondence

ATTACHMENT D: Archaeological Survey Report



TRANSMITTAL COVER SHEET

Date: _	10.10.04
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From:	TV18h Fernandy
RE:	MCIC File No. PLA-06-77
Pages _	1 report
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California Department of Transportation

1. UNDERTAKING DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION							
District	County	Route	Kilo Posts	Post Miles	Charge Unit	Expenditure Authorization	
3	PLA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	965100 3ENVR	

(Both kilometer posts and post miles must be completed above. Insert project description below & refer reader to location and vicinity maps in HPSR)

Project Description:

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), the California Department of Transportation, and the City of Lincoln Department of Public Works (City) propose to replace the existing eastbound Markham Ravine Bridge (Bridge No. 19C-0199R) on Nicolaus Road, in Placer County, California (Attachment A, Figure 1). The area is located within Sections 8 and 17, Township 12 North, Range 6 East (MDBM), and is depicted on the Lincoln, CA United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle (Attachment A, Figure 2).

Two alternatives for replacing the existing structure will be evaluated. The first alternative is a single span, cast-in-place reinforced concrete slab bridge. The second alternative is a single span precast/prestressed voided slab bridge. The second alternative would avoid the placement of false work in the ravine. Regardless of which alternative is chosen, the project elements will be as described in the following paragraphs.

New Bridge: The proposed bridge will be constructed in the same location as the existing bridge. The proposed structure will be no more than 31 ft. long, which is 10 ft. longer than the existing structure. The existing bridge abutments may remain in place. The proposed structure will be approximately 2-3 ft. higher than the existing structure. The proposed structure will be 40 ft. and 6 in. wide, which is 7 ft. and 10 in. wider than the existing structure.

Roadway Reconstruction: The roadway will be reconstructed from approximately 400 ft. west of the intersection of Nicolaus Road and Aviation Boulevard to approximately 500 ft. east of the new bridge. No roadway reconstruction is anticipated from 500 ft. east of the bridge to Waverly Drive. Reconstruction will entail removing the existing road surface and building up the road base. The roadways immediately adjacent to the bridge will be raised to conform to the new bridge height.

A median crossover detour will be required during construction that would utilize the two westbound lanes to provide one lane of traffic in each direction. Permanent acquisition of right-of-way may be required from the adjacent and defunct City-owned wastewater treatment plant on the south side of Nicolaus Road.

Utilities: Existing telephone lines will be relocated from the south side of the existing bridge to the south side of the new bridge on the south side. The existing water line is anticipated to remain in place; however, the fire hydrants may need to be raised to the level of the new grade. Storm drains may be installed at low points of the raised roadbed profile and would drain toward Markham Ravine. Low points are anticipated to occur 400 ft. from the new bridge on both sides.

Because the proposed work would in part be carried out using Federal funds, the project is subject to the Programmatic Agreement among the Federal Highway Administration, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the California State Historic Preservation Officer, and the California Department of Transportation Regarding Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (effective January 1, 2004).

For the federal undertaking described in Part 1: To minimize redundancy and paperwork for the California Department of Transportation and the State Historic Preservation Officer, and in the spirit intended under the federal Paperwork Reduction Act (U.S.C. 44 Chapter 35), this document also satisfies consideration under California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines Section §15064.5(a) and, as appropriate, Public Resources Code §5024 (a)(b) and (d).

[HPSR form: 01-07-04] Page 1

California Department of Transportation

environment resources.

2. AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the project was established in consultation with

Daryl Noble, Caltrans PQS in Archaeology, and Michael McCollum, Project Manager, on 9/28/2006. The APE maps are located in Attachment A in this Historic Property Survey Report.

The APE was established as a corridor along Nicolaus Road along both sides of the road between approximately 200 ft. east of Waverly Drive to approximately 400 ft. west of Aviation Boulevard. The project's archaeological APE extends for approximately 400 ft. along Nicolaus Road. The eastern 1,200 ft. of the APE is approximately 80 ft. wide except at the intersection of Waverly Drive and Nicolaus Road, where the APE extends to a little more than 100 ft. This eastern 1,200 ft. of the APE is limited to the pavement. The width of the APE between Aviation Boulevard and 2300 ft. east is approximately 150 ft. and includes the extent of the right of way south of Nicolaus Road. The 400

ft. of APE that is west of Aviation Boulevard varies from 32 to 100 ft. wide. The APE includes all temporary construction easements. The proposed project does not have the potential to affect built-

Ground disturbance for the project components vary. The construction of the new bridge will include foundation piling. The maximum depth of ground disturbance for bridge founding piling, regardless of which alternative is chosen, will be 40 ft. The maximum depth of ground disturbance for roadway reconstruction will be no more than 12 in. from the bridge to a point 400 ft. from each side of the bridge and no more than 24 in. from 400 ft. west of the bridge to Aviation Boulevard. Ground disturbance associated with relocating the telephone lines and fire hydrants will not exceed 10 ft. Maximum trench excavations for installation of new storm drains will be 48 in. wide and 10 ft. deep.

3. CONSULTING PARTIES / PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

orgai	the following, list names, dates, and locations and results of contacts, as appropriate. List nizations/persons contacted and attach correspondence and summarize verbal comments received as opriate.)
	Local Government (Head of local government, Preservation Office / Planning Department)
\boxtimes	Native American Tribes, Groups and Individuals
	Rose Enos, letter sent July 10, 2006; telephoned August 12, 2006; no response.
	Jeff Murray, Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians, letter sent July 10, 2006; telephoned August 12, 2006; no response.
	Christopher Suehead, Todd Valley Miwok-Maidu Cultural Foundation; letter sent July 10, 2006; telephoned August 12, 2006; no response.
	Jessica Tavares, United Auburn Indian Community; letter sent July 10, response received via email from tribal consultant, Shelley McGinnis July 28, 2006; responded to Shelley via email .July 28, 2006; continued correspondence via email from July 28, 2006 to August 29, 2006.
\boxtimes	Native American Heritage Commission
	Debbie Pilas-Treadway, sent a letter on June 20, 2006. Fax response received on June 29, 2006. No known sacred sites.
\boxtimes	Local Historical Society / Historic Preservation Group (also if applicable, city archives, etc.)
	Melanie Barton, Placer County Historical Advisory Board, Letter sent June 20, 2006; no response.
	Public Information Meetings [list locations, dates below and attach copies of notices]
	Other
egopy de l'announce de	

4. PROPERTIES IDENTIFIED

(Check the appropriate category, list properties, or refer reader to appropriate technical study attached, according to their National Register status. Provide, as appropriate, complete address, period and level of significance, criteria, map reference, and any existing state or local designation. Do not include properties that are not within the APE. Attach previous SHPO determinations, as applicable.)

[HPSR form: 01-04] Page 2

California Department of Transportation No cultural resources in APE or resources as described in Section 7 below. Properties previously listed or determined eligible or not eligible (include date of listing or determination): Caltrans, on behalf of FHWA, has determined that there are archaeological sites considered eligible for the National Register without conducting subsurface testing or surface collection within the APE, which will be protected from any potential effects by the establishment of an ESA, in accordance with Section 106 PA Stipulation VIII.C. See attached documentation. Caltrans, on behalf of FHWA, has determined the following properties are eligible: Caltrans, on behalf of FHWA, has determined the following properties are not eligible: Caltrans architectural historian, who meets the Professionally Qualified Staff Standards in Section 106 Programmatic Agreement (Section 106 PA) Attachment 1 as a(n) Principal Architectural Historian, has reviewed the project's APE and confirmed that the only other properties present within the APE meet the criteria for Section 106 PA Attachment 4 (Properties Exempt from Evaluation). State-owned historical buildings and structures to be added to the Master List, per PRC §5024(d): State-owned buildings and structures that are not eligible: 5. LIST OF SOURCES CONSULTED National Register of Historic Places Month & Year: 1979-2002 & supplements Year: 1992 & supplemental information to date California Register of Historical Resources California Inventory of Historic Resources Year: 1995 & supplemental information to date California Historical Landmarks Year: 1992 & supplemental information to date California Points of Historical Interest Year: 1980-present, minutes from quarterly State Historic Resources Commission meetings Year: 2003 & supplemental information to date Caltrans Historic Highway Bridge Inventory Archaeological Site Records [List names of Institutions & date below] Research included consultation on June 29, 2002 of the records maintained at the North Central Information Center (NCIC) of the California Historical Resource Information System (CHRIS), a function of the California State Office of Historic Preservation. The standard records search includes published material and historical maps on file at the NCIC office and computerized lists of state historic resources maintained by the CHRIS. Site locational data at the CHRIS for Markham Ravine was examined June 29, 2006. Other sources consulted [e.g., historical societies, city archives, etc. List names, dates and results below] 6. LIST OF ATTACHED DOCUMENTATION (Provide the author/date and peer reviewer/ date of the technical reports) Project Vicinity, Location, and APE Maps California Historic Bridge Inventory sheet Historic Resource Evaluation Report (HRER) Archaeological Survey Report (ASR) Trish Fernandez; September 7, 2006. Peer Review by Daryl Noble, PQS Principal Prehistoric Archaeology, September 19, 2006. Final prepared October 9, 2006. Archaeological Excavation Report (CARIDAP, XPI, PII, PIII) N/A Other (Specify below)

[HPSR form: 01-04] Page 3

Califo	nia Department of Transportation						
	Correspondence						
	7. FINDINGS – Do Not Transmit to State Historic Preservation Officer						
(Chec	A. No cultural resources are present within the project's APE. B. The only cultural resources present within the project's APE are properties that are exempt from evaluation because they meet the criteria of Section 106 PA Attachment 4:						
\boxtimes	correspondence is attached. Bridges listed as Category 5 in the Caltrans Historic Highway Bridge Inventory. Appropriate pages from the Caltrans Historic Bridge Inventory are attached.						
	8. FINDINGS – Transmit to State Historic Preservation Officer						
(Che	Caltrans, under the authority of FHWA, has determined that there are no historic properties within the APE of the proposed undertaking. Under Section 106 PA Stipulation VIII.C, Caltrans requests SHPO's concurrence in this determination. Caltrans, under the authority of FHWA, has determined that there are properties eligible for inclusion in the National Register within the APE of the proposed project. Under Section 106 PA Stipulation VIII.C, Caltrans requests SHPO's concurrence in this determination. Caltrans, under the authority of FHWA, has determined that there are properties that are not eligible for inclusion the National Register within the APE of the proposed project. Under						
	Section 106 PA Stipulation VIII.C, Caltrans requests SHPO's concurrence in this determination. Caltrans, under the authority of FHWA, has determined a Finding of No Historic Properties Affected , according to Section 106 PA Stipulation IX.A and 36 CFR 800.4(d)(1), is appropriate for this undertaking. Caltrans has determined that there are state-owned historical buildings and structures that meet National Register and/or the State Historical Landmarks eligibility criteria and requests that SHPO add such resources to the Master List of Historical Resources pursuant to PRC §5024(d).						
	Caltrans, under the authority of FHWA, has determined a Finding of No Adverse Effect with Standard Conditions - ESAs , according to Section 106 PA Stipulation X.B(2) and 36 CFR 800.5(b), is appropriate for this undertaking. (Include description of ESAs and enforcement measures below.)						
	Caltrans, under the authority of FHWA, has determined a Finding of No Adverse Effect with Standard Conditions – Rehabilitation , according to Section 106 PA Stipulation X.B(2) and 36 CFR 800.5(b), is appropriate for this undertaking. , who meets the Professionally Qualified Staff Standards in Section 106 PA Attachment 1 as Principal Architectural Historian, and has the appropriate education and experience, has reviewed the rehabilitation documentation and determined that they meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. (Include description of Rehabilitation below or indicate below which HPSR attachment contains the description.)						
	8. HPSR PREPARATION AND DEPARTMENT APPROVAL						
Pre	District Caltrans Date PQS/Generalist:						
Pre _l	consultant / discipline: Affiliation Prehistoric Archaeology Trish Fernandez, Cultural Resources Date						

Page 4 [HPSR form: 01-04]

Daryl Noble	
Principal Investigator-Prehistoric Archaeology	Date
Sugan D. Rauer	Date

[HPSR form: 01-04] Page 5

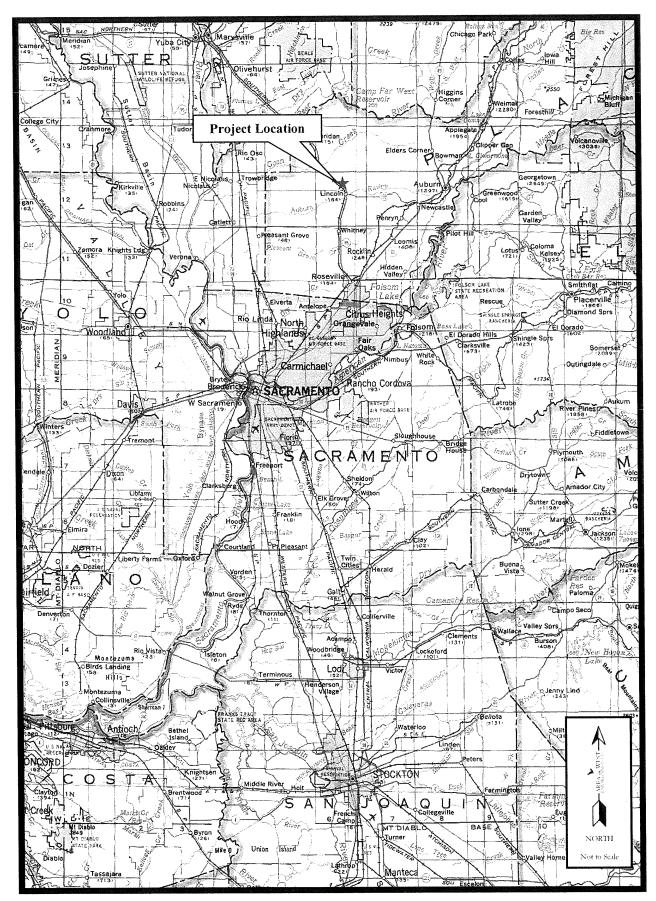


Figure 1. Project Vicinity Map

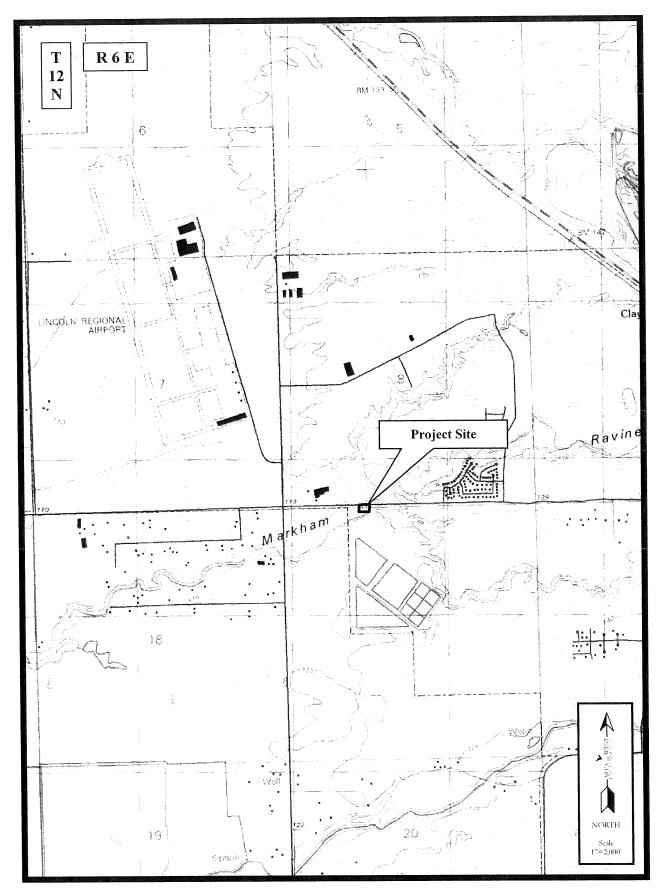
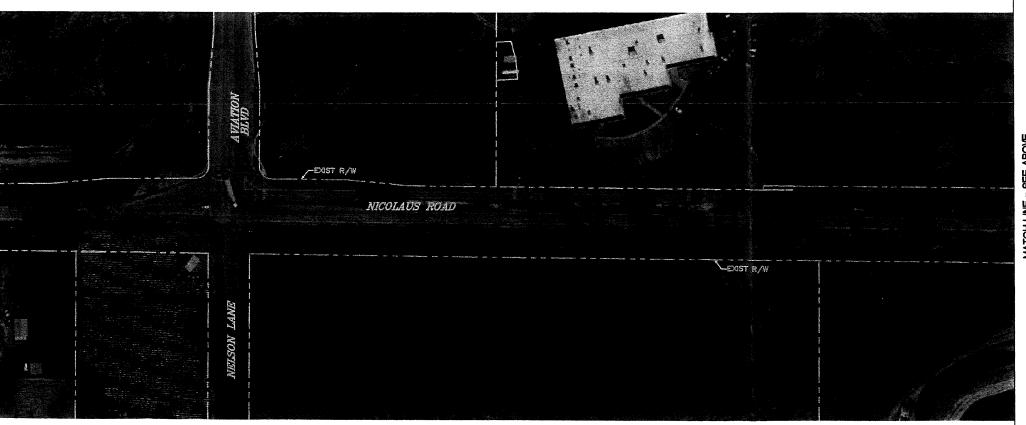
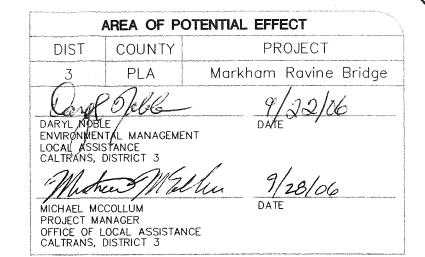
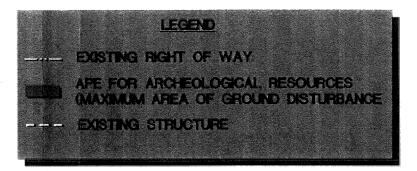


Figure 2. Project Location Map (Source: U.S. Geological Survey Lincoln 7.5 minute Quadrangle)

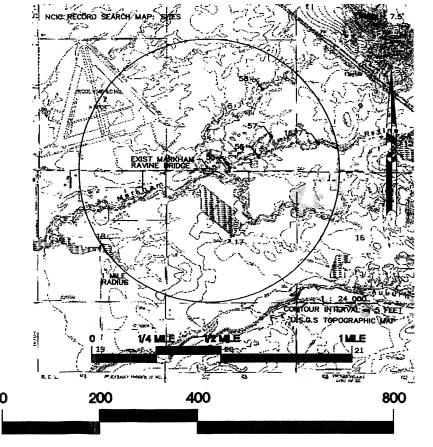


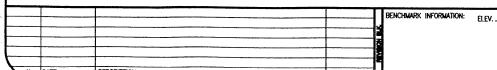






CULTURAL SENSITIVITY OF PROJECT VICINITY





MARK THOMAS & COMPANY, INC. 7300 FOLSOM BOULEVARD, SUITE 203 SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95826 PH: (916) 381-9100 FAX: (916) 381-9180

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF: CHRIS H. ROCKWAY No. 35370 exp. 9-30-07 R.C.E.

DRAWN BY:	J. GIAMBASTIANI	SCALE: HORIZONTAL T=200 '
DESIGNED BY:	J. WEIR	VERTICAL
CHECKED BY:	C. ROCKWAY	NONE
SUBMITTED BY:		DATE:
		8/01/06

MARKHAM RAVINE BRIDGE AT NICOLAUS ROAD



Structure Maintenance & Investigations

SM&I

January 2006

Historical Significance - Local Agency Bridges

		District 03		·	
rlacer Co	ounty		Listerical Significance	Year	Year
Bridge Number	Bridge Name	Location	Historical Significance	Built	Wid/Ext
19C0176	NORTH FORK AMERICAN RIVER	3.1 MI E I-80	5: Not eligible for NRHP	1984	
19C0178	ONION CREEK	6.6 MI S SODA SPRINGS	5: Not eligible for NRHP	1975	
19C0180	LINDA CREEK	0.2 MI N CIRBY WAY	5: Not eligible for NRHP	1964	
19C0181	CIRBY CREEK	0.1 MI E SUNRISE AVE	5: Not eligible for NRHP	1968	
19C0184	ANTELOPE CREEK	ATLANTIC STREET	5: Not eligible for NRHP	1985	1993
19C0185	MINERS RAVINE	0.2 MIS ATLANTIC ST	Not eligible for NRHP	1985	
19C0187	DRY CREEK	0.6 MI N CIRBY AVE	5: Not eligible for NRHP	1928	1979
19C0188	VERNON STREET	AT WASHINGTON BLVD	5: Not eligible for NRHP	1950	
19C0189	ATLANTIC STREET	AT WASHINGTON BLVD	5: Not eligible for NRHP	1950	
19C0190	ROSEVILLE UP	N/W OF ATLANTIC ST	Not eligible for NRHP	1950	
19C0191	PACIFIC STREET	WASHINGTON BLVD	Not eligible for NRHP	1960	
19C0192	ANDORA UNDERPASS	S DIAMOND OAKS RD	Not eligible for NRHP	1916	
19C0193	FOOTHILLS BLVD OH	FOTHIL BL & ATKINSON ST	Not eligible for NRHP	1988	
19C0194	FOOTHILLS BLVD OH	0.8 MI N COUNTY LINE	Not eligible for NRHP	1988	
19C0196	BEAR CREEK	W END ALPINE MEADOWS RD	Not eligible for NRHP	1965	
19C0197	SQUAW CREEK	0.1 1 W SQUAW VALLEY	4: Hist sign not determi	1993	
19C0198	AUBURN RAVINE	0.1 MI N/O MOORE ROAD	5: Not eligible for NRHP	1988	
19C0199L	MARKHAM RAVINE	0.25 MI E/O NEALSON LANE	Not eligible for NRHP	1987	The second second
 19C0199R	MARKHAM RAVINE	0.25 MI E/O NEALSON LANE	Not eligible for NRHP	1930	1950
19C0200	AUBURN OH	0.2 MI N PACIFIC AVE	Not eligible for NRHP	1976	
0201	AUBURN PARK UC	0.1 MI N SACRAMENTO ST	Not eligible for NRHP	1976	
19C0202	HARDING BLVD VIADUCT	0.1M EAST OF WILLS RD.	Not eligible for NRHP	1993	
19C0203	MINERS RAVINE	0.4 KM N JOE ROGERS RD	Hist sign not determi	1980	
19C0204	NORTH BRANCH ORCHARD CREEK	W OF STATE ROUTE 65	Not eligible for NRHP	2000	
19C0205	AUBURN RAVINE	0.25 KM E JCT WISE RD	4: Hist sign not determi	1925	1931
19C0206	SOUTH BRANCH PLEASANT GROVE CREEK	3.5 MILES WEST OF RT 65	5: Not eligible for NRHP	1998	
19C0207	PLEASANT GROVE CREEK	0.5 MI N. OF BLUE OAKS BL	5: Not eligible for NRHP	1999	
19C0208	SOUTH BRANCH PLEASANTS GROVE CREEK	0.7 MI S OF BLUE OAKS BL	5: Not eligible for NRHP	1999 1999	
19C0209	PLEASANT GROVE CREEK	0.9 MI N OF BLUE OAKS BL	5: Not eligible for NRHP	2000	
19C0210	ANTELOPE CREEK	0.4 MI SE OF GALLERIA BL	5: Not eligible for NRHP 5: Not eligible for NRHP	2002	
19C0211	FALSE RAVINE	0.4 MI S SECRET RAVINE PK	· ·	2002	
19C0212	FALSE RAVINE	1 MI E OF E ROSEVILLE PW	5: Not eligible for NRHP	2001	
19C0213	MINERS RAVINE	0.4 MI S SECRET RAVINE PW	5: Not eligible for NRHP	1991	
19C0214	SOUTH BRANCH PLEASANT GROVE CREEK	.8 MI E WOODCREEK OAKS BL 0.5 MI N OF BLUE OAKS BL	5: Not eligible for NRHP 5: Not eligible for NRHP	2003	
19C0215	PLEASANT GROVE CREEK		5: Not eligible for NRHP	2000	
19C0218	DOTY CREEK	0.7 MIN OF WISE RD.	5: Not eligible for NRHP	2000	
19C0219	COON CREEK	0.8 MI S. OF RIOSA ROAD	5: Not eligible for NRHP	2000	
19C0222	LINDA CREEK	0.3 MI NORTH OF CIRBY WAY	5: Not eligible for NRHP	2004	
19C0223	YANKEE SLOUGH	JUST NORTH OF DALBY RD.	5: Not eligible for NRHP	2005	
19C0224	AUBURN RAVINE	0.1 MI NORTH OF MOORE RD.	J. 1401 eligible for 1414 if	2000	

District 03

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT REPLACEMENT OF MARKHAM RAVINE BRIDGE AT NICOLAUS ROAD

CITY OF LINCOLN CALIFORNIA

Prepared for:

City of Lincoln Department of Public Works 640 Fifth Street Lincoln, CA 95648

California Department of Transportation, District 3 703 B Street Marysville, CA 95501

Submitted by:

Trish Fernandez, M.A., RPA 2973 Miller Way Placerville, CA 95667

October 2006

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DPD-EP-25 (REV. 2/83)

I. HIGHWAY PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

District	County	Route	Kilo Post (s)	Post Miles (s)	Charge Unit	Expenditure Authorization
03	PLA	Nicolaus Road	N/A	N/A	N/A	965100 3ENVR

Project Description: The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) and the City of Lincoln Department of Public Works (City) propose to replace the existing eastbound Markham Ravine Bridge (Bridge No. 19C-0199R) on Nicolaus Road using federal funds. The purpose of the project is to replace the eastbound bridge as it is deteriorated. Two alternatives for replacing the existing structure are being evaluated by the City. The first alternative is a single span cast-in-place reinforced concrete slab bridge. The second alternative is a single span precast/prestressed voided slab bridge. The second alternative would avoid the placement of false work in the ravine. Regardless of which alternative is chosen, the project elements will be as described in the following paragraphs.

The proposed bridge will be constructed in the same location as the existing bridge and the existing abutments may remain in place. The maximum dimensions of new structure will be 31 ft. long and 40 ft. 6 in. wide (10 ft. longer and 7 ft. 10 in. wider than the existing structure). The profile of the bridge will be approximately 2-3 ft. higher than the existing bridge.

The roadway will be reconstructed from approximately 400 ft. west of the intersection of Nicolaus Road and Aviation Boulevard to approximately 500 ft. east of the new bridge. No roadway reconstruction is anticipated from 500 ft. east of the bridge to Waverly Drive. Reconstruction will entail removing the existing road surface and building up the road base. The roadways immediately adjacent to the bridge will be raised to conform to the new bridge height.

A median crossover detour will be required during construction that would utilize the two westbound lanes to provide one lane of traffic in each direction. Permanent acquisition of right-of-way may be required from the adjacent and defunct City-owned wastewater treatment plant on the south side of Nicolaus Road.

Existing telephone lines will be relocated from the south side of the existing bridge to the south side of the new bridge. The existing water line is anticipated to remain in place; however, the fire hydrants may need to be raised to the level of the new grade. Storm drains may be installed at low points of the raised roadbed profile and would drain toward Markham Ravine. Low points are anticipated to occur 400 ft. from the new bridge on both sides.

Because the proposed work would in part be carried out using Federal funds, the project is subject to the Programmatic Agreement among the Federal Highway Administration, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the California State Historic Preservation Officer, and the California Department of Transportation Regarding Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (effective January 1, 2004).

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT

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The goal of this investigation is to identify properties potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) as set forth in Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and its implementing regulations (36 CFR Part 800, as amended). Properties are also evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the 2000 California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code, in order to determine if they are historical resources for the purposes of CEQA. To this end, an investigation of cultural resources within the proposed Project study area was conducted between June and August, 2006.

Area of Potential Effects: The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the project was established in consultation with Daryl Noble, Caltrans PQS in Archaeology, and Michael McCollum, Caltrans Local Assistance Project Engineer, on September 28, 2006 (Attachment A: APE). The APE was established as a corridor along Nicolaus Road along both sides of the road between approximately 200 ft. east of Waverly Drive to approximately 400 ft. west of Aviation Boulevard. The project's archaeological APE extends for approximately 4000 ft. along Nicolaus Road. The eastern 1,200 ft. of the APE is approximately 80 ft. wide except at the intersection of Waverly Drive and Nicolaus Road, where the APE extends to a little more than 100 ft. This eastern 1,200 ft. of the APE is limited to the pavement. The width of the APE between Aviation Boulevard and 2300 ft. east is approximately 150 ft. and includes the extent of the right of way south of Nicolaus Road. The 400 ft. of APE that is west of Aviation Boulevard varies from 32 to 100 ft. wide. The APE includes all temporary construction easements. The proposed project does not have the potential to affect built-environment resources.

Ground disturbance for the project components vary. The construction of the new bridge will include foundation piling. The maximum depth of ground disturbance for bridge foundation piling, regardless of which alternative is chosen, will be 40 ft. The maximum depth of ground disturbance for roadway reconstruction will be no more than 12 in. from the bridge to a point 400 ft. from each side of the bridge and no more than 24 in. from 400 ft. west of the bridge to Aviation Boulevard. Ground disturbance associated with relocating the telephone lines and fire hydrants will not exceed 10 ft. Maximum trench excavations for installation of new storm drains will be 48 in. wide and 10 ft. deep.

II. INTRODUCTION / SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

FHWA, Caltrans, and the City propose to replace the existing eastbound bridge along Nicolaus Road--which crosses Markham Ravine--in Placer County, California (Attachment A: Figures 1 and 2).

Nicolaus Road is a four-lane divided roadway running east-west through the northern portion of the City of Lincoln. The existing bridge over Markham Ravine consists of two travel lanes in each direction with a natural landscaped median. The existing roadway, including shoulders, is 30 ft. wide. The existing bridge was constructed in 1930 and was widened to the south in 1950 to create the extant east-bound lanes. The eastbound bridge (Bridge No. 19C-0199R) is listed as a Category 5 bridge in the Caltrans Historic Highway Bridge Inventory and, as such, is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT

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The project area was studied and the APE was surveyed (Attachment A) by the individual listed below on July 28, 2006, who has prehistoric experience at a Lead Surveyor PQS level in north-central California.

Name(s) of Surveyor(s)	Qualifications	Dates of Fieldwork
Trish Fernandez	MA, Anthropology, CSUS, 11 yrs. experience	July 28, 2006

No cultural resources were identified as a result of the pedestrian survey. Based on the results of the records search, however, the area is considered sensitive for the discovery of buried prehistoric archaeological deposits. As a result, a Late Discovery Plan has been prepared and is included in this Archaeological Survey Report (ASR) as Attachment D. The Late Discovery Plan provides a contingency for the potential discovery of archaeological resources that may be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places during construction of the project and, if necessary, to guide mitigation of effects.

III. BACKGROUND

Present Environment: (The following is adapted from Steckling 2006). The project area is located between the western foothills of the Sierra Nevada and the Sacramento Valley at an elevation of approximately 125 ft. above mean sea level. Markham Ravine flows through the City of Lincoln westward to the East Side Canal. The area is dominated by rolling hills covered in grass with the occasional valley oak; riparian vegetation along Markham Ravine is dominated by willow. Four geologic units are identified within or immediately adjacent to the project area (Wagner et al. 1981). These consist of a Holocene alluvial deposit along the flood plain; a Pleistocene alluvium of the Riverbank Formation; Jurassic metamorphic rock; and Mesozoic granitic outcrops. Soils are of the Ramona, San Joaquin and Ink soil series (USDA NRCS 1998). The Ramona series typically consists of brown, slightly and medium acid, sandy loams and fine sandy loams. The San Joaquin series consists of moderately deep well-drained soils formed in alluvium and derived predominantly from granitic sources. The Ink series consists of shallow, well-drained soils weathered from consolidated or cemented volcanic sediments.

Ethnographic Affiliation: The APE is located in the aboriginal territory of the Nisenan, or Southern Maidu; (Kroeber 1925; Wilson and Towne 1978), members of the Maiduan language family of the Penutian linguistic stock (Shipley 1978). Nisenan territory extended from the Feather River just north of Marysville south to the vicinity of the Sacramento-American River confluence. Overall, ethnographers hold that the valley-foothill interface in which the APE is situated hosted few permanent Nisenan settlements. The Lincoln area, however, contained the village Bamuma; other major villages were located near Roseville, Rocklin, and Loomis. During the nineteenth century these Nisenan appear to have been within the Auburn tribelet's sphere of influence, with Secret and Auburn ravines serving as travel corridors (Jackson 1995; Peak & Associates 1994; Wilson and Towne 1978).

The Nisenan made their settlements on low natural rises in close proximity to watercourses. The Foothill Nisenan typically made their permanent winter villages at elevations between 333 m (1093 ft) and 667 m (2188 ft.) above mean sea level. Settlements contained anywhere from five

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT DPD-EP-25 (REV. 2/83)

to 50 houses (Eidsness and Jackson 1995; Wilson and Towne 1978.) Nisenan homes were dome-shaped; covered with tule mats, grasses, or earth; and measured approximately 3.0–4.6 m in diameter. During warmer-period gathering forays, the Nisenan frequently erected brush shelters supported by a pole framework. Major settlements often contained a *kum*, or dance house, which was excavated 0.9–1.2 m into the ground.

During historic times and just prior to the incursion of non-native peoples, the Lincoln area was probably occupied by Foothill Nisenan groups in late winter, spring, and perhaps late summer (Wilson and Towne 1978). Although, the project vicinity would have held some attraction for Nisenan populations during winter and early spring floods, when large numbers of tule elk, bear, pronghorn antelope, and other animals followed the natural levees along streams to the lower foothills. Waterfowl, quail, and pigeons gathered at wetlands formed in broad, shallow depressions as well as at sizable streams such as Markham Ravine.

To obtain, process, and utilize available resources, the Nisenan developed a large suite of tools to assist them. These included wooden digging sticks, poles for shaking acorns loose, and baskets of willow and redbud to gather vegetal resources. Stone slabs, mortars (portable and fixed bedrock mortars), and pestles were used to process many of the vegetal foods (Kroeber 1925). Baskets, heated stones, and wooden stirring sticks were the principal cooking implements. Basalt and obsidian were the primary stone material used for making knives, arrow and spear points, clubs, arrow straighteners, and scrapers. Bows were constructed of wood and sinew. Other material culture items include stone and wooden skin-dressing tools, bags, cordage and netting, canoes, poles, and paddles (Wilson and Towne 1978).

Prehistory: Concerted research into the lifeways and material culture of the lower Sacramento Valley's prehistoric inhabitants had its inception in the research programs of Sacramento Junior College (now Sacramento City College) and University of California, Berkeley anthropology departments. Beginning in the late 1920s and early 1930s, both institutions were responsible for a spate of research and reporting on Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta prehistory and archaeology in other parts of the Central Valley (Lillard et al. 1939; Lillard and Purves 1936; Schenck and Dawson 1929.) These researchers proposed a three-part cultural chronology (Early, Transitional or Middle, and Recent or Late horizons) based largely on excavations and artifact seriations at large village sites and relied heavily on mortuary contexts. Archaeologists refined this early archaeological sequence, producing a cultural chronology known as the Central California Taxonomic System (CCTS), which itself witnessed further revision by Fredrickson (1973, 1974) and others (Gerow with Force 1968). The result of these revisions is a nested taxonomy of more-or-less culturally undeterministic periods; patterns of subsistence, economic, technological, and other social practices; and aspects, or localized variants, of archaeological patterns (Fredrickson 1973, 1974; White et al. 2000). The following discussion of lower Sacramento Valley archaeology is couched in terms of the major archaeological patterns of the region: Windmiller, Berkeley, and Augustine patterns. Each pattern's temporal persistence is provided as well.

Windmiller Pattern (ca. 4500–2500 B.P.) settlement patterns and subsistence strategies are poorly understood due to the small number of sites identified to this pattern. Based on available data, however, sites are clearly concentrated on low rises or knolls within the floodplains of major perennial watercourses, doubtless to obtain protection from seasonal flooding while

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maintaining proximity to riverine, marsh, and valley grassland biotic communities. Most identified Windmiller Pattern sites include cemeteries--suggesting a degree of sedentism--in which skeletons are typically extended ventrally, oriented toward the west, and accompanied by abundant mortuary accourrements. Subsistence apparently focused on hunting and fishing, as evidenced by large projectile (spear or spear thrower) points, clay net sinkers, bone fishhooks and spears, and abundant faunal remains. Procurement of plant resources, such as seeds and nuts, is inferred from mortar and milling slab fragments recovered from a few of the sites; milling slabs appear more frequently than mortars from 4500–2500 B.P. Other artifacts characteristic of the Windmiller Pattern include charm stones, quartz crystals, bone awls and needles, and abalone (Haliotis spp.) and olive snail (Olivella spp.) shell beads and ornaments. Trade is reflected in the material from which utilitarian, ornamental, and ceremonial objects were produced (Beardsley 1948; Gerow 1974; Heizer 1949; Heizer and Fenenga 1939; Lillard et al. 1939; Ragir 1972; Schulz 1970.)

The Berkeley Pattern (formerly the "Middle Horizon") dates from ca. 2500 to 1500 B.P. in the lower Sacramento Valley, overlapping in time with at least some Windmiller Pattern manifestations. Archaeologists have identified more Berkeley Pattern sites and find them more widely distributed than Windmiller Pattern sites. Berkeley Pattern sites are typified by deep midden deposits, suggesting intensified occupation and a broadened subsistence base. The abundance of milling slabs, mortars, and pestles indicates a dietary emphasis on vegetal resources, although distinct projectile points and faunal remains attest to the continued importance of hunting. Fishing technology improved and diversified over the Windmiller Pattern, suggestive of greater reliance on riverine foodstuffs. Berkeley Pattern sites exhibit similarities to the Windmiller Pattern, including types of mortars and milling slabs, quartz crystals, charm stones, projectile point styles, shell beads and ornaments, and bone tools. New material culture items include steatite beads, tubes and ear ornaments and slate pendants. Treatment of the dead consisted of burial in flexed positions with variable orientation or cremations accompanied by fewer grave goods (Beardsley 1948; Fredrickson 1973; Heizer and Fenenga 1939; Lillard et al. 1939; Moratto 1984.)

The late prehistoric period (ca. 1500-100 B.P. and formerly referred to as the "Late Horizon") is characterized by the Augustine Pattern (Fredrickson 1973). Development of the Augustine Pattern was purportedly stimulated by the southward expansion of Wintuan populations into the Sacramento Valley (Moratto 1984). The Augustine Pattern represents the peak cultural development of the prehistoric period in the lower Sacramento Valley. Augustine Pattern archaeological manifestations are suggestive of peoples engaged in intensified hunting, fishing, and gathering subsistence strategies. Regional population appears to have been large, with people participating in highly developed trade networks. Ceremonial and mortuary practices reach their height of elaboration and mortuary treatments evince social stratification. Although the Augustine Pattern retains the base technology and specific manufactures of the preceding patterns, new elements appear in the material record: shaped mortars and pestles, bone awls for basketry, bone whistles and stone pipes, clay effigies, small notched and serrated projectile points—the latter evidence for the introduction of the bow and arrow, which occurs at this time throughout the western United States. Pottery is also found at a few of the sites assignable to this pattern. Burials were flexed with variable orientation and generally lacked grave goods (Beardsley 1948; Fredrickson 1973; Moratto 1984; Ragir 1972.)

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History: (The following is adapted from Steckling 2006). The City of Lincoln was established in 1861 when the Sacramento Valley Railroad was extended here from Folsom via Roseville and was named after the then railroad company's president, Charles Lincoln Wilson. The townsite was surveyed and laid out in 1859 by the railroad company but wasn't incorporated until 1890. Coal was discovered in the area in 1870 and coal mining was carried out until about 1883. Clay deposits had been identified in 1873 and two years later Charles Gladding and Peter McBean opened a clay pottery business. After the demise of the coal mining industry, clay became a dominant industry in Lincoln with the Gladding McBean Company leading the way; the company remains in operation today. Sierra Pacific Industries recently established a lumber mill in the area and is considered the largest timber harvesting operation in North America.

IV. SOURCES CONSULTED

- National Register of Historic Places (United States Department of the Interior [USDI] 1979, computerized updates through May 2006)
- California Register of Historic Resources (California Department of Parks and Recreation [DPR] 1998, computerized updates through May 2006)
- California Historical Landmarks (California DPR 1996, computerized updates through May 2006)
- ☑ California Inventory of Historic Resources (California DPR 1976, obsolete)
- Historic Properties Directory (California DPR 2002, computerized updates through May 2006)
- ☑ Archaeological Site Records updates through May 2006
- North Central Information Center California Historic Resource Information System records June 2006.

Table 1. Individuals and Organizations Contacted or Visited

Name/Organization	Date(s) Contacted	Method of Contact	Response
Melanie Barton, Placer County Historical Advisory Board	June 20, 2006	Letter	None as of September 2006
Debbie Pilas-Treadway, Native American Heritage Commission	June 20, 2006	Letter	Fax reply on June 29, 2006
Rose Enos, Native American contact, Auburn	July 10, 2006	Letter, left a telephone message August 12, 2006	None as of September 2006
Christopher Suehead, Todd Valley Miwok-Maidu Cultural Foundation, Foresthill	July 10, 2006	Letter, left telephone message August 12, 2006	None as of September 2006
Jeff Murray, Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians, Shingle Springs	July 10, 2006	Letter, left telephone message August 12, 2006	None as of September 2006

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Jessica Tavares, United Auburn Indian Community, Auburn; Shelly McGinnis, environmental consultant for the United Auburn Indian Community	July 10, 2006	Letter, several emails from July 28 to August 29, 2006	Communications focused on providing information so elders could visit the site and requesting the elders' concerns and questions regarding the site, project, and plan. No concerns shared with investigator as of September 4, 2006.
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Copies of correspondence are included with this ASR as Attachment C. Sources consulted indicate a complete lack of archaeological resources in the APE. However, within the one-mile radius, several milling related features and artifacts are extant within the same topography and along the same waterway, Markham Ravine. These artifacts and features, and the implications of their relatively close proximity are described in the following section

V. FIELD METHODS

One archaeologist walked the entire APE using approximate 15-meter-wide transects (Attachment A, APE). The survey of the property did not yield any evidence of cultural materials, but visibility was hampered by dense grass.

VI. STUDY FINDINGS

During the pedestrian survey no archaeological resources were identified within the project area. However, the investigation identified the potential for buried or obscured sites within the APE. This potential is based on two facts: 1) the presence of five isolated artifacts of the same functional category within a one-mile radius of the APE; and 2) the location of these artifacts in the same waterway and topography as exists in the APE.

The records search conducted for the project indicates the project area and a substantial portion of the surrounding area has been previously surveyed for cultural resources. Record search data also shows five isolated prehistoric artifacts within one-mile of the project area (APE inset). The table below provides a brief summary of the artifacts and their distances from the project area.

Resource Identifier	Description	Distance from APE
P-31-55	one bowl mortar fragment	700 ft.
P-31-56	one bowl mortar fragment	2200 ft.
P-31-57	one handstone	2800 ft.
P-31-58	one milling slab	3900 ft.
P-31-1677	one cupule	4500 ft.

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Although the artifacts are isolated and at varying distances from the APE, they were all identified within or immediately adjacent to Markham Ravine or in one of its adjacent tributaries. This data indicates a moderate probability that prehistoric resources may be discovered during construction of the project.

All but one of the resources were noted in a survey report (Peak 1982) and recorded on Isolate Records by a staff member at the North Central Information Center five years after the survey (Russo 1988). A subsequent survey resulted in the identification of P-31-1677 (see table above) which, although recorded as a petroglyph, appears more likely to be bedrock mortar feature. Trinomials were not assigned to any of these resources because associated site maps have not been submitted (Attachment B: DPR Forms). Steckling (2006), who completed the most recent survey of the area states:

The field survey failed to indicate the presence of any cultural resources, however visibility was extremely poor and approximately 95% of the project area was covered by dense vegetation. . . As the project is located within a high sensitivity area for both prehistoric and historic sites and the majority of the project area is covered by dense vegetation, monitoring is recommended for any ground disturbing activities. It is also recommended that should any construction activities take place on the property that the project's registered engineer and all construction personnel working directly on the project receive training to identify cultural resources and what to do should resources be encountered. [Steckling 2006:16].

Collectively, these facts and observations suggest a moderate potential for additional prehistoric resources extending into the APE, even if they are not visible on the surface.

Additional survey will be required if project plans are changed to include areas not previously surveyed. If buried cultural remains are encountered during construction, it is Caltrans' policy that work stop in that area until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the find (California Department of Transportation 2001:E-70). If these remains are found to require additional testing, then Phase II excavations may be necessary to acquire adequate data to evaluate the resource for purposes of Section 106.

VII. REMARKS

The artifacts identified within a one-mile radius of the APE are prehistoric milling features and artifacts that are at varying distances from the APE. However, they are all situated within or immediately adjacent to Markham Ravine or in one of its adjacent tributaries. The similar property types (milling-related) and their similar physical context indicate a moderate probability that prehistoric resources are located within the APE and may be discovered during construction of the project. In light of this sensitivity, a Late Discovery Plan has been prepared (Attachment D) as a contingency for the potential discovery of archaeological resources that may be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places during construction of the project and, if necessary, to guide mitigation of effects.

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VIII. CERTIFICATION	
Prepared By: Trish Fernandez, M.A., RPA PQS discipline/level <u>Lead Archaeological Surveyor</u> <i>Trish Fernandez Cultural Resources</i>	_ October 9, 2006 Date
Reviewed By: Daryl Noble PQS discipline/level: PI-Prehistoric Archaeology Environmental Branch M1 Caltrans D3	Date
Approved By: Susan D. Bauer, Chief Environmental Branch M1 Caltrans D3	Date
IX. MAPS	
Map 1. Vicinity Map (Attachment A)	
Map 2. Location Map (Attachment A)	
Map 3. APE Map (Attachment A)	
X. REFERENCES CITED	
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LATE DISCOVERY PLAN AND FINDING OF EFFECT MARKHAM RAVINE BRIDGE REPLACEMENT

CITY OF LINCOLN CALIFORNIA

Prepared for:

City of Lincoln
Department of Public Works
640 Fifth Street
Lincoln, CA 95648

California Department of Transportation, District 3 703 B Street Marysville, CA 95501

Submitted by:

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October 2006

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Attachment B: Design Plan / Profile Attachment C: Correspondence Attachment D: DPR Forms

SECTION 1. INTRODUCTION

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), and the City of Lincoln Department of Public Works (City), propose to replace the existing eastbound Markham Ravine Bridge at Nicolaus Road in Placer County, California (Maps 1 and 2).

Section 106 documentation for the project includes a Historic Property Survey Report (HPSR), and an Archaeological Survey Report (ASR). Although no cultural resources were identified as a result of the pedestrian survey conducted for the project, several isolated prehistoric resources were identified in the vicinity as a result of background research conducted at the North Central Information Center of the California Historic Resource Information system.

The resources are prehistoric milling features and artifacts that occur at varying distances from the area of potential effects (APE). However, they are all situated within or immediately adjacent to Markham Ravine or in one of its adjacent tributaries. The similar property types (milling-related) and their similar physical context indicate a moderate probability that prehistoric resources are located within the APE.

This Late Discovery Plan/Finding of Effect is prepared as a contingency for the potential discovery of archaeological resources that may be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places during construction of the project and, if necessary, to guide mitigation of effects.

SECTION 2. DESCRIPTION OF UNDERTAKING

Nicolaus Road is a four-lane divided roadway running east-west through the northern portion of the City of Lincoln. The existing bridge over Markham Ravine consists of two travel lanes in each direction with a natural landscaped median. The existing roadway, including shoulders, is 30 ft. wide. The existing bridge was constructed in 1930 and was widened to the south in 1950 to create the extant east-bound lanes. The eastbound bridge (Bridge No. 19C-0199R) is listed as a Category 5 bridge in the Caltrans Historic Highway Bridge Inventory and, as such, is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

The City proposes to replace the existing eastbound bridge as it is deteriorated. Two alternatives for replacing the existing structure are being evaluated by the City. The first alternative is a single span, cast-in-place reinforced concrete slab bridge. The second alternative is a single span precast/prestressed voided slab bridge. The second alternative would avoid the placement of false work in the ravine. Regardless of which alternative is chosen, the project elements will be as described in the following paragraphs.

Project Elements

The proposed bridge will be constructed in the same location as the existing bridge and the existing abutments may remain in place. The maximum dimensions of new structure will be 31 ft. long and 40 ft. 6 in. wide (10 ft. longer and 7 ft. 10 in. wider than the existing structure). The profile of the bridge will be approximately 2-3 ft. higher than the existing bridge.

The roadway will be reconstructed from approximately 400 ft. west of the intersection of Nicolaus Road and Aviation Boulevard to approximately 500 ft. east of the new bridge. No roadway reconstruction is anticipated from 500 ft. east of the bridge to Waverly Drive. Reconstruction will entail removing the existing road surface and building up the road base. The roadways immediately adjacent to the bridge will be raised to conform to the new bridge height.

A median crossover detour will be required during construction that would utilize the two westbound lanes to provide one lane of traffic in each direction. Permanent acquisition of right-of-way may be required from the adjacent and defunct City-owned wastewater treatment plant on the south side of Nicolaus Road.

Existing telephone lines will be relocated from the south side of the existing bridge to the south side of the new bridge. The existing water line is anticipated to remain in place; however, the fire hydrants may need to be raised to the level of the new grade. Storm drains may be installed at low points of the raised roadbed profile and would drain

toward Markham Ravine. Low points are anticipated to occur 400 ft. from the new bridge on both sides.

Maximum Ground Disturbance

Ground disturbance for the project elements vary. The maximum depth of ground disturbance for bridge foundation piling, regardless of which alternative is chosen, will be 40 ft. The maximum depth of ground disturbance for roadway reconstruction will be no more than 12 in. from the bridge to a point 400 ft. from each side of the bridge and no more than 24 in. from 400 ft. west of the bridge to Aviation Boulevard. Ground disturbance associated with relocating telephone lines and fire hydrants will not exceed 10 ft. Maximum trench excavations for installation of new storm drains will be 48 in. wide and 10 ft. deep.

SECTION 3. GUIDELINES

Following the Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines for evaluation, cultural resources are considered historic properties if they meet the following NRHP eligibility criteria detailed in 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 60.4:

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

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

There is a moderate likelihood that the project APE contains undisturbed and in situ archaeological deposits associated with the isolated milling features identified in the vicinity of the APE. If in situ and undisturbed archaeological deposits are uncovered during construction of the project, the deposit may have research potential applicable to criterion D of the NRHP (36 CFR 60.5). The plan detailed below will resolve any adverse effects of the undertaking on the historic property.

SECTION 4. COORDINATION AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Public participation in the Section 106 process was initiated prior to the archaeological survey to give interested Native American representatives an opportunity to provide information and views regarding the project area (Attachment 1). Native American representatives who indicated an interest in the project were contacted again, specifically regarding the potential late discovery of archaeological deposits. All individuals contacted were referred by the Native American Heritage Commission. The table below summarizes the individuals contacted, the manner and date of communication, and the results of that communication.

All individuals were first sent a letter on July 10, 2006, describing the project and alerting them to the group of similar resources along Markham Ravine. The letter included a map and description of all resources and asked for their concerns or questions. Each of the individuals was then contacted via telephone on August 12, 2006, during which a message was left on each person's respective answering machines. No conversations were shared via telephone between the investigator and the Native American representatives.

A representative of the United Auburn Indian Community responded to the initial letter via email on July 28, 2006. Email correspondence continued between the investigator and the representative until August 29, 2006. The email conversations focused on providing the representative information so the Tribe's elders could visit the site and requesting the elders' concerns and questions regarding the site, project, and plan.

SECTION 5. SENSITIVITY OF APE

The records search conducted for the project indicates the project area and a substantial portion of the surrounding area has been previously surveyed for cultural resources. Record search data also shows five isolated prehistoric artifacts within one-mile of the project area (Map 2 inset). The table below provides a brief summary of the artifacts and their distances from the project area.

Resource Identifier	Description	Distance from APE
P-31-55	one bowl mortar fragment	700 ft.
P-31-56	one bowl mortar fragment	2200 ft.
P-31-57	one handstone	2800 ft.
P-31-58	one milling slab	3900 ft.
P-31-1677	one cupule	4500 ft.

Although the artifacts are isolated and at varying distances from the APE, they were all identified within or immediately adjacent to Markham Ravine or in one of its adjacent tributaries. This data indicates a moderate probability that prehistoric resources may be discovered during construction of the project.

All but one of the resources were noted in a survey report (Peak 1982) and recorded on Isolate Records by a staff member at the North Central Information Center five years after the survey (Russo 1988). A subsequent survey resulted in the identification of P-31-1677 (see table above), which was originally recorded as a petroglyph but appears more likely to be a bedrock mortar feature. Trinomials were not assigned to any of these resources because an associated site map has never been submitted. Steckling (2006), who completed the most recent survey of the area states:

The field survey failed to indicate the presence of any cultural resources, however visibility was extremely poor and approximately 95% of the project area was covered by dense vegetation. . . As the project is located within a high sensitivity area for both prehistoric and historic sites and the majority of the project area is covered by dense vegetation, monitoring is recommended for any ground disturbing activities. It is also recommended that should any construction activities take place on the property that the project's registered engineer and all construction personnel working directly on the project receive training to identify cultural resources and what to do should resources be encountered. [Steckling 2006:16].

SECTION 6. CULTURAL CONTEXT AND RESEARCH DOMAINS

Ethnography

The APE is located in the aboriginal territory of the Nisenan, or Southern Maidu; (Kroeber 1925; Wilson and Towne 1978: Figure 1). The Nisenan are a member of the Maiduan language family of the Penutian linguistic stock (Shipley 1978). Nisenan territory extended from the Feather River just north of Marysville south to the vicinity of the Sacramento-American River confluence. Overall, ethnographers hold that the valley-foothill interface in which the APE is situated hosted few permanent Nisenan settlements. The Lincoln area, however, contained the village Bamuma; other major villages were located near Roseville, Rocklin, and Loomis. During the nineteenth century these Nisenan appear to have been within the Auburn tribelet's sphere of influence, with Secret and Auburn ravines serving as travel corridors (Jackson 1995:6; Peak & Associates 1994:24; Wilson and Towne 1978:Figure 1).

The Nisenan made their settlements on low natural rises in close proximity to Settlements contained anywhere from five to 50 houses, although anthropologists and archaeologists surmise that settlements in the vicinity of the APE tended toward the smaller end of the population spectrum, owing to the drier conditions (relative to the American and Sacramento river corridors) prevalent in historic times. (Eidsness and Jackson 1995:8; Wilson and Towne 1978.) Nisenan homes were domeshaped; covered with tule mats, grasses, or earth; and measured approximately 3.0-4.6 m in diameter. During warmer-period gathering forays, the Nisenan frequently erected brush shelters supported by a pole framework. Major settlements often contained a kum, or dance house, which was excavated 0.9-1.2 m into the ground. The kum consisted of a beam-and-post framework covered by brush, tule mats, and earth or a combination of these materials (Wilson and Towne 1978.) Cemeteries were usually associated with permanent villages but the Nisenan sometimes sited them a little distance from the villages. The Nisenan occasionally relocated major villages, but typically continued to use the old cemeteries even after residences had moved elsewhere (Peak & Associates 1994:23.)

According to Norman Wilson's research (presented in Peak & Associates 1994:ii, 16–34), the Lincoln area during historic times and just prior to the incursions of non-native peoples, the Lincoln area was probably occupied by Foothill Nisenan groups in late winter, spring, and perhaps late summer. Although the project vicinity would have held some attraction for Nisenan populations during winter and early spring floods, during which time large numbers of tule elk, bear, pronghorn antelope, and other animals followed the natural levees along streams to the lower foothills. Waterfowl, quail, and pigeons gathered at wetlands formed in broad, shallow depressions as well as at sizable

streams such as Markham Ravine. Although fishing was doubtless an important activity to the Nisenan of the project vicinity, runs of steelhead and salmon have never been recorded in Markham Ravine during the historic period (Foothill Associates 2006a:Table 1; Peak & Associates 1994:16–17.)

The Foothill Nisenan typically made their permanent winter villages at elevations between 333 m (1093 ft) and 667 m (2188 ft) above mean sea level. Such central settlements were the foci of major ceremonies and other social gatherings. In late winter or early spring the Foothill Nisenan left the winter villages to camp at the foothill-valley interface. In addition to the game animals mentioned in the previous paragraph, the Nisenan gathered new greens, held communal rabbit drives, and obtained salt from salt-bearing springs such as at Bamuma. Because the Nisenan frequently obtained salt from woody plants steeped in the springs' waters, requiring the pulverization of the wood to extract the salt, Wilson hypothesizes that Nisenan may have used the bedrock mortars (such as is common in the project vicinity) for salt extraction and processing (Peak & Associates 1994:19–20.)

To obtain, process, and utilize available resources, the Nisenan developed a large suite of tools to assist them. These included wooden digging sticks, poles for shaking acorns loose, and baskets of willow and redbud to gather vegetal resources. Stone slabs, mortars (portable and fixed bedrock mortars), and pestles were used to process many of the vegetal foods (Kroeber 1925:411). Baskets, heated stones, and wooden stirring sticks were the principal cooking implements. Basalt and obsidian were the primary stone material used for making knives, arrow and spear points, clubs, arrow straighteners, and scrapers. Bows were constructed of wood and sinew. Other material culture items include stone and wooden skin-dressing tools, bags, cordage and netting, canoes, poles, and paddles (Wilson and Towne 1978.)

The Foothill Nisenan traded salt, skins, obsidian, yew wood, manzanita berries, black oak acorns, baskets, and eels for salmon and obsidian from the North Coast Ranges from the Valley Nisenan. The Valley Nisenan were said to visit the Lincoln area in late summer for the purposes of food procurement and trade with the Foothill Nisenan (Peak & Associates 1994:21.)

Prehistory

The APE is located at the Sacramento Valley-northern Sierra Nevada foothill interface, near the margin of two regions with well established chronological sequences: the lower Sacramento Valley and the northern Sierra Nevada (Moratto 1984: Figure 1). Archaeological research in the project vicinity to date has not sufficiently clarified the relationship of its prehistoric archaeological record to those of the valley and upper foothills. For this reason both the lower Sacramento Valley and northern Sierra Nevada archaeological chronologies are discussed below, as the archaeology in the project vicinity may show affinities to either established chronology. Furthermore, the

Ethnography contained in this document (Section 6.1 above) suggests that, for the late prehistoric period, material culture traits and subsistence orientations from the valley and upper foothills are likely to co-occur in the project vicinity. The context discussion concludes with a discussion of local archaeological manifestations.

Lower Sacramento Valley Prehistory

Concerted research into the lifeways and material culture of the lower Sacramento Valley's prehistoric inhabitants had its inception in the research programs of Sacramento Junior College (now Sacramento City College) and University of California, Berkeley anthropology departments. Beginning in the late 1920s and early 1930s, both institutions were responsible for a spate of research and reporting on Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta prehistory and archaeology in other parts of the Central Valley (Lillard et al. 1939; Lillard and Purves 1936; Schenck and Dawson 1929.) These researchers proposed a three-part cultural chronology (Early, Transitional or Middle, and Recent or Late horizons) based largely on excavations and artifact seriations at large village sites and relied heavily on mortuary contexts. Archaeologists refined this early archaeological sequence, producing a cultural chronology known as the Central California Taxonomic System (CCTS), which itself witnessed further revision by Fredrickson (1973, 1974) and others (Gerow with Force 1968). The result of these revisions is a nested taxonomy of periods (principally arbitrary time intervals used for cross-regional comparison as well as temporal control); patterns of subsistence, economic, technological, and other social practices; and aspects, or localized variants of archaeological patterns (Fredrickson 1973, 1974; White et al. 2000:44). The following discussion of lower Sacramento Valley archaeology is couched in terms of the major archaeological patterns of the Delta/Bay Area region (Windmiller, Berkeley, and Augustine patterns), although earlier archaeological manifestations have been identified in the valley and adjacent foothills. Each pattern's temporal persistence is provided as well.

The APE is located in a geological setting that may contain surface or near-surface archaeological manifestations predating the Windmiller Pattern. Archaeological materials dating from 10,000 B.P. to ca. 4500 B.P. have been identified in lower foothill contexts southeast of the APE: well-known sites of this age include CA-CAL-342 on the Stanislaus River, CA-CAL-286 at New Melones Reservoir, the Redbud site (CA-CAL-347), and the Skyrocket sites (CA-CAL-629/630) near the town of Copperopolis (La Jeunesse and Pryor 1996; Moratto et al. 1988; Peak and Crew 1990). Artifacts diagnostic of the interval 10,000-6500 B.P. (Clarks Flat Phase) include stemmed points of the Western Stemmed Series or Great Basin Stemmed points. Little is known about the lifeways and adaptations characteristic of the Clarks Flat Phase due to the sparse data available. From 6500 B.P. to 4500 B.P., prehistoric foothill sites in the central Sierra Nevada are characterized by the continued use of wide stemmed points as well as the advent of Broad Stemmed Stanislaus Series points. Atlatl weights are first documented at foothill sites during this time and the diversity of flaked and groundstone implements increases. Large lanceolate projectile points of chert, a variety of side scrapers, end scrapers, and handstones typify these Middle Holocene deposits. Hunting is the most archaeologically visible subsistence activity from 10,000 B.P. to 4500 B.P.

Windmiller Pattern (ca. 4500-2800 B.P.) settlement patterns and subsistence strategies are poorly understood due to the small number of identified Windmiller Pattern sites. Based on available data, however, sites in the Sacramento Valley are clearly concentrated on low rises or knolls within the floodplains of major perennial watercourses, doubtless to obtain protection from seasonal flooding while maintaining proximity to riverine, marsh, and valley grassland biotic communities. Most identified Windmiller Pattern sites include cemeteries, suggesting a degree of sedentism, in which skeletons are typically extended ventrally, oriented toward the west, and accompanied by abundant mortuary accoutrements. Subsistence apparently focused on hunting and fishing, as evidenced by large projectile (spear or spear thrower) points, clay net sinkers, bone fishhooks and spears, and abundant faunal remains. Procurement of plant resources, such as seeds and nuts, is inferred from handstone and milling slab fragments recovered from a few of the sites; milling slabs appear more frequently than mortars from 4500-2500 B.P. Other artifacts characteristic of the Windmiller Pattern include charm stones, quartz crystals, bone awls and needles, and abalone (Haliotis spp.) and olive snail (Olivella spp.) shell Trade is reflected in the material from which utilitarian, beads and ornaments. ornamental, and ceremonial objects were produced (Beardsley 1948; Gerow 1974; Heizer 1949; Heizer and Fenenga 1939; Lillard et al. 1939; Ragir 1972; Schulz 1970.)

The Berkeley Pattern (formerly the "Middle Horizon") dates from ca. 2800 to 1200 B.P. in the lower Sacramento Valley, overlapping in time with at least some Windmiller Pattern manifestations. Archaeologists have identified more Berkeley Pattern sites and find them more widely distributed than Windmiller Pattern sites. Berkeley Pattern sites are typified by deep midden deposits, suggesting intensified occupation and a broadened subsistence base. The abundance of milling slabs, mortars, and pestles indicates a dietary emphasis on vegetal resources—especially the acorn, as evidenced by the greater frequency of mortars and pestles relative to millingslabs and handstones (Basgall 1987)—although distinct stemmed and corner-notched projectile points and faunal remains attest to the continued importance of hunting. Fishing technology improved and diversified over the Windmiller Pattern, suggestive of greater reliance on riverine foodstuffs (Broughton 1994; Delacorte 2000). Berkeley Pattern sites exhibit similarities to the Windmiller Pattern, including types of mortars and milling slabs, quartz crystals, charm stones, projectile point styles, shell beads and ornaments, and bone tools. New material culture items include steatite beads, tubes and ear ornaments and slate pendants. Treatment of the dead consisted of burial in flexed positions with variable orientation or cremations accompanied by fewer grave goods (Beardsley 1948; Fredrickson 1973; Heizer and Fenenga 1939; Lillard et al. 1939; Moratto 1984.)

The late prehistoric period (ca. 1200–100 B.P. and formerly referred to as the "Late Horizon") is characterized by the *Augustine Pattern* (Fredrickson 1973). Development of the Augustine Pattern was purportedly stimulated by the southward expansion of Wintuan populations into the Sacramento Valley (Moratto 1984). The Augustine Pattern represents the peak cultural development of the prehistoric period in the lower Sacramento Valley. Augustine Pattern archaeological manifestations are suggestive of

peoples engaged in intensified hunting, fishing, and gathering subsistence strategies. An even greater number of sites than in the previous period imply that regional population was large, with people participating in highly developed trade networks. Ceremonial and mortuary practices reach their height of elaboration and mortuary treatments evince social stratification. Although the Augustine Pattern retains the base technology and specific manufactures of the preceding patterns, new elements appear in the material record: shaped mortars and pestles, bone awls for basketry, bone whistles and stone pipes, clay effigies, small notched and serrated projectile points—the latter evidence for the introduction of the bow and arrow, which occurs at this time throughout the western United States. Pottery is also found at a few of the sites assignable to this pattern. Burials were flexed with variable orientation and generally lacked grave goods (Beardsley 1948; Fredrickson 1973; Moratto 1984; Ragir 1972.)

Northern Sierra Nevada Prehistory

Heizer and Elsasser (1953) established the first chronological sequence of the northern Sierra Nevada based on a 1952 survey of the Lake Tahoe area, initially identifying two cultural complexes: Martis and Kings Beach. Subsequent research in the Truckee/Tahoe area, and along the Sierra Nevada/Cascade Front and in western Nevada, has refined this chronological sequence dating the Martis Complex from 5000 B.P. to 1300 B.P., and the Kings Beach Complex following from 1300 B.P. to the historic period (Elston et al. 1994; Lindström and Bloomer 1994; Moratto 1984; Zeier et al. 2002). In addition, various pre-Martis adaptive patterns have been outlined as a result of these and other works.

The earliest evidence for human presence on the Sierran Front has been referred to by Elston et al. (1994) as *Washoe Lake Phase* (>10,000 B.P.). Characterized by fluted projectile points and associated lithic assemblages, few data for this time interval actually exist. Elston et al. (1994) suggest its adaptive traits are akin to those of the *Tahoe Reach Phase* (10,000–8000 B.P.), which is distinguished from the former by the presence of Great Basin Stemmed projectile points. Apparently, available data indicate that subsistence adaptations during these periods were typified by a focus on lowland/wetland hunting. Groups maintained highly mobile residential patterns, did not maintain seasonal storage or dwelling structures, and relied less on vegetal foods than did later populations. Waechter et al. (1995) have assigned a radiocarbon-dated stratum in the Tahoe basin to the Tahoe Reach interval; dating to 8130±130 B.P., this stratum contained a backed knife and a biface. They suggest adaptive characteristics for the Tahoe Reach Phase that are similar to those offered by Elston et al. (1994), though allowing for the possibility of more frequent plant processing and some seasonal storage.

The successive *Spooner Phase* (8000–5000 B.P.) was initially identified on the basis of archaeological investigations at Spooner Lake, east of Lake Tahoe (Davis 1967; Elston 1971). Temporal definition of the Spooner Phase was originally based on the presence of Pinto and Humboldt series projectile points as well as radiocarbon dates as old as 4920 \pm 120 B.P. and 7100 \pm 140 B.P. (Waechter et al. 1995), but others have suggested that the Spooner Phase lacks diagnostic artifacts (Elston et al. 1994; Zeier et al. 2002). It is

believed that the prehistoric economy of this phase emphasized hunting, although the use of vegetal products is evident by the presence of groundstone tools (Waechter et al. 1995).

The *Martis Phase* (5000–1300 B.P.) marks the earliest substantial evidence for regular occupation in the northern Sierra and is divided into early and late subphases, distinguished largely on the basis of projectile point types and a preference for the use of basalt in flaked stone production over other raw materials (Elston et al. 1977, 1994; Jackson and Ballard 1999; Moratto 1984). The concept of a Martis Complex or Phase is not without critics due to the wide range of projectile point types and other materials admitted to the taxon (Clewlow 1984; Farber 1982; Jackson et al. 1994; Peak & Associates 1994:11; Rondeau 1982; Waechter et al. 1995). The division of the Martis Phase into subphases ameliorates this criticism somewhat, although both taxonomic units possess a wider variety of artifacts than some would subsume under one archaeological complex.

Early Martis (5000-3000B.P.) artifact assemblages are typified by Martis stemmed points (Contracting-Stem, Split-Stem, and Steamboat forms) large bifaces, core tools, bifacial handstones, and millingslabs. Early Martis economies appear to have focused on hunting and hard-seed gathering, based out of less often moved, possibly seasonal residential sites (Elston et al. 1994; Moratto 1984; Zeier et al. 2002.) Late Martis (3000-1300 B.P.) assemblages include Martis series barbed and triangular, corner-notched points; Sierra triangular stemmed points; Elko eared and corner-notched points; large side-notched points; large bifaces; millingslabs and handstones (Elston et al. 1994; Moratto 1984). Projectile point styles, along with the initial appearance of the mortar and pestle, imply Middle Horizon influences from the lower Sacramento Valley (Kowta 1988). compared to earlier phases, the complexity of residential sites may have increased during the Martis Phase. Elston et al. (1994) suggest that these sites may contain organic middens and/or features like earth ovens and dwelling structures. Winter sites may have been frequently established at ecological "sweet spots", being at or near sources of water, food, and fuel, and were characterized by "large, steep-sided pit houses with internal cache pits and hearths" (Elston 1986:141).

The Early *Kings Beach Phase* (1300–700 B.P.) is characterized by assemblages with Rose Spring, Eastgate, and Gunther barbed projectile points; Elston et al. (1994) add M1a type shell beads to the list. The introduction of the bow and arrow during this phase, if not somewhat prior, is demonstrated by the shift from larger dart-points to smaller Rose Spring and similar forms. Basalt declines in popularity among flaked stone artifacts, in favor of chert and sinter. Hullers, which are flat stones used by the Washoe and Northern Paiute during ethnohistoric times to hull pine nuts, first appear in the archaeological record during Early Kings Beach times (Elston 1979, 1986). Bedrock mortars also emerge in this interval; they are sometimes found superimposed on bedrock milling surfaces (Elston 1971; Lindström and Bloomer 1994), and may testify to the regular use of pine nuts and acorns. House pits and other residential features are increasingly common at Early Kings Beach sites, being indicative of greater residential stability.

Many short-term sites were also established in less optimal locations than those selected for seasonal camps, presumably occurring as a result of increasing dietary expansion and land-use intensification. Adaptive and technological signatures of the Early Kings Beach Phase are thought to represent the onset of the Washoe ethnohistoric pattern (Elston 1971; Elston et al. 1994).

Artifact assemblages of the Late Kings Beach Phase contain Desert Side-notched and Cottonwood projectile points, smaller, triangular bifaces (different than those of the Martis Phase), and may lack flake tools and "perforators" (Elston et al. 1994). The trend away from basalt and toward the use of chert seen previously continued during Late Kings Beach times, while the use of mortars, pestles, and hullers also increased. . Subsistence was based on some hunting, (particularly of lagomorphs), fishing, and pine nut and acorn gathering (Kowta 1988; Moratto 1984; Waechter et al. 1995), with perhaps an even greater reliance on seed-gathering and processing than during previous times (Elston et al. 1994). Kowta (1988) associated adaptive trends of the Late Kings Beach Phase with those of the protohistoric Maidu and Nisenan.

Local Prehistory

The prehistory of the Lincoln area, despite the completion of several cultural resource management and archaeological research projects in the vicinity, is at present little understood. Archaeological research east of the APE at the Whitney Oaks, Placer Ranch, and Twelve Bridges subdivisions; along Doty, Auburn, and Secret Ravines; and Pleasant Grove Creek nevertheless provides a framework for future research and significance evaluations of archaeological resources. The findings of these studies are supplemented by survey work in the immediate vicinity of the APE.

Twelve Bridges

Thirty prehistoric archaeological sites have been identified at the Twelve Bridges project area, east of Lincoln, and seven of these have been test-excavated (Eidsness and Jackson 1995:Table 2; Peak & Associates 1994). Both arrow-sized and dart-sized projectile points were found at Twelve Bridges sites. Interestingly, no arrow-sized points were found at bedrock mortar sites in the Twelve Bridges and Placer Ranch project areas, although such associations have been made at the Stanford Oaks (now Whitney Oaks) project area (Davy 1989:200; Foster et al. 1986:Appendix B; Jackson 1995:Appendix 1; Jensen & Associates 1996b:59–60; Peak & Associates 1994:181.)

Findings regarding subsistence orientations at Twelve Bridges are unremarkable, hampered by the low chronological resolution obtained as a result of archaeological investigations. During test excavations at seven Twelve Bridges sites, Peak & Associates (1994:183) recovered elk, pronghorn antelope, bird, and fish remains. That vegetable processing was important in the Twelve Bridges area is manifest by the large number of bedrock mortars, milling slicks, and portable ground-stone tools at recorded sites.

The Twelve Bridges excavations provide minimal information on obsidian procurement patterns, though poor temporal resolution again detracts from the value of the findings.

Peak & Associates (1994:60) submitted 31 obsidian specimens for x-ray fluorescence (XRF) analysis from the Twelve Bridges sites, yielding these results (two specimens were not obsidian):

Napa Valley: 21 (72%)
Bodie Hills: 4 (14%)
Borax Lake: 2 (7%)
Pine Grove Hills: 1 (3%)

• Medicine Lake Highlands: 1 (3%)

The apparent reliance (diachronic trends may be masked by the twin deficiencies of poor chronological control and small sample size) on Napa Valley obsidian is in keeping with obsidian procurement patterns elsewhere on the western slopes of the northern Sierra Nevada and late prehistoric lower Sacramento Valley obsidian profiles (Markley and Day 1992:178, 186).

Whitney Oaks

Eight prehistoric archaeological sites in the Whitney Oaks project area have been test excavated (Jensen & Associates 1996b:6). The sites consist of bedrock mortar loci associated with large, sparse lithic scatters, and in four cases, with midden. CA-PLA-636 contained at least two human burials (Davy 1989:207). Chronological control at the Whitney Oaks sites is better than at Twelve Bridges, but still leans heavily on diagnostic artifacts to make temporal assignments to deposits and sites. Based on time-diagnostic artifacts, sites CA-PLA-632, CA-PLA-633A, CA-PLA-633B, CA-PLA-633C, and CA-PLA-636 suggest, in aggregate, that human occupation of the Whitney Oaks area lasted from 2250 B.P. to post-450 B.P. (Davy 1989:Table 25). Only CA-PLA-632 has been radiocarbon-dated on a single carbon sample. The sample yielded a date of 500-600 B.P., which directly precedes the post-500 B.P. age assignment attributed to the Desert side-notched point and bone tube beads present at the site (Davy 1989:Table 5; Jensen & Associates 1996a:29). The remaining sites contain artifacts suggestive of occupation from 2500 to 100 B.P.; temporally diagnostic materials include clamshell disk beads, small triangular projectile points, and dart-sized points (Davy 1989:202-203, Table 25). Whitney Oaks sites are situated above the winter fog belt and the sites may represent satellites of major occupation sites nearby (Jensen & Associates 1996b:6).

Research Along Nearby Watercourses

Archaeological research on Auburn, Strap, Secret, Markham and Miners Ravines as well as Dry and Linda Creeks resulted in the recordation of numerous prehistoric sites and the excavation of a few. Although chronological resolution among these sites is not robust, the geographic breadth of the studies combined with the excavation efforts previously described permit broad-brush inferences regarding settlement patterns.

Palumbo (1963, cited in Foster et al. 1986:12–13) identified several permanent occupation sites and seasonal campsites dating as early as 2500 B.P. on Linda and Dry creeks and Strap and Miners ravines. The Evelyn Site on Miners Ravine at Antelope

Creek had two separate cemeteries with some individual burials with Augustine Pattern (Late Horizon) affinities dated to ca. 200–300 B.P. All dates are based on time-sensitive artifacts.

Robinson (1967, cited in Foster et al. 1986:13) surveyed and excavated prehistoric sites along Auburn Ravine, documenting 19 sites between Gold Hill and Lincoln. CA-PLA-14 consisted of 15 granite outcrops with 390 bedrock mortars on a 4 m tall mound with 2–3 m of archaeological deposit. Based on temporally diagnostic artifacts, the heaviest occupation of CA-PLA-14 was in the late Phase I or early Phase II (Augustine Pattern, 1500–200 B.P.), although Type VII *Olivella* beads indicate a Middle Horizon (terminal Windmiller Pattern and Berkeley Pattern, 3500–1500 B.P.) occupation as well (Foster et al. 1986:14.)

Foster and Foster (1981) identified prehistoric sites along ephemeral drainages in the western Rocklin area. One of these sites, CA-PLA-148, contains an apparent dance house depression measuring 7 m x 9 m and 1 m deep. (Foster et al. 1986:14.) A similar pattern of occupation and resource procurement along ephemeral waterways is evident along Markham Ravine where, within a 1.6-km radius of the APE, five prehistoric isolates are located on the margins of the ravine. The isolates consist of two bowl mortar fragments (P-31-55), a cobble handstone (P-31-57), a cupule rock (P-31-1677), and a millingslab, P-31-58 (Russo 1988; Steckling 2006:13, Figure 4.)

Maniery (1992) reports on an excavation at CA-PLA-702, located on Doty Ravine east by southeast of the present APE. Based on 10 obsidian specimens submitted for XRF and hydration analyses, CA-PLA-702 appears to represent a late prehistoric occupation. Of the analyzed obsidian samples, five were from Napa Valley, two from Bodie Hills, one from Borax Lake, one from Mt. Hicks, and one from an unknown source. Four of the Napa obsidian specimens possess hydration rinds dating to ca. 1000–120 B.P. (Maniery 1992:25, 28.)

Summary

The previous studies summarized above indicate the range of site types that may be present in the APE: isolated bedrock mortars and non-portable milling slicks, isolated portable groundstone tools, cupule rocks, seasonal occupation sites (likely), permanent occupation sites (less likely), and lithic scatters. Groundstone tools are abundant in the project vicinity, comprising the majority of artifacts identified in surface deposits, as are stationary milling features. Seasonal and permanent occupation sites, particularly in the latter case, typically contain midden and sometimes features such as ash lenses, hearths, and housepits. Features such as bedrock mortars and structural remnants allow archaeological deposits to be identified readily. That the majority of archaeological deposits in the project vicinity date within the last 1000 years suggests that as-yet-unidentified archaeological deposits in the APE (should they be present) would be well preserved and readily identifiable to an archaeological monitor.

Research Domains

In the majority of cases, prehistoric archaeological sites are considered eligible for listing in the NRHP if they have yielded, or are likely to yield, information important to the study of prehistory (36 CFR 60.4[D]). The evaluation of prehistoric archaeological sites is therefore predicated on the resource's ability or inability to provide information relevant to current research issues in local or regional archaeological study. In the case of archaeological deposits that may be present in the APE, the following research issues are relevant: chronology, settlement and subsistence systems, and trade and exchange.

To address important research topics, archaeological deposits must be in their original location, retain stratigraphic integrity, contain adequate quantities and types of materials in suitable condition to address important research topics, and have a clear association. Sites with the ability to contribute to the research domains described below must satisfy at least one of two integrity related criteria: 1) intact and well-preserved stratification or horizontal separation of multiple components or strata or 2) well-preserved and minimally disturbed discrete single components. Sites with well-separated components or strata offer a readily available source for comparisons of prey taxa and other assemblages associated with subsistence across proveniences and, thus, across time. These comparisons readily lend themselves to existing research domains regarding the timing and nature of settlement and subsistence changes. Discrete, single-component sites cannot, in themselves, offer data contributing to change over time, but they do contain "snapshot" assemblages for comparison with other studies and sites, thereby revealing changes in subsistence and settlement over time within a region.

If undisturbed in-situ archaeological deposits are discovered in the APE, they will be evaluated against the research topics described below.

Chronology

Chronology is the central point upon which all other archaeological research domains hinge. A secure temporal framework is essential for identifying archaeological patterns and for addressing questions of cultural change and process. Establishing the presence or absence of temporally diagnostic materials in surface and subsurface archaeological deposits and the degree of chronostratigraphic integrity of such deposits is a crucial step in assessing the significance of an archaeological site according to the standards of Section 106 (36 CFR 60.4) and CEQA (Public Resources Code [PRC] 5024.1 and PRC 21083.2). A lack of dateable materials at an archaeological site, in fact, severely limits its ability to contribute significantly to a clearer understanding of prehistory. Temporal mixing and the occurrence of broadly time-sensitive artifacts with uncertain associations to other features and deposits at a site similarly diminish the data potential of the site. The applicability of the chronological sequences discussed above to the prehistory of the project vicinity is uncertain.

Research questions pertinent to chronology include:

- Do archaeological deposits in the APE contain artifactual or ecofactual constituents that place the deposits within one of the major archaeological chronologies described under Section 6.2, Prehistory? Does the temporal placement of individual constituents or classes of them contradict, agree with, or modify the temporal assignments of particular artifact classes (e.g., projectile points, shell beads, bone ornaments, mortuary treatments, structure configuration)?
- Is obsidian present in sufficient quantity and quality to contribute to the corpus of obsidian hydration data for the lower Sacramento Valley-Sierra Nevada foothill interface?
- Can chronological data obtained from deposits in the APE address the degree of cultural stability in the project vicinity? Are sufficient chronological resolution and other data present that permit reasonable inferences regarding population movements, in-situ cultural developments, or cultural diffusion?

<u>Data Sources</u>: Three kinds of chronological data may be present at deposits in the APE—temporally diagnostic artifacts, features, and assemblages; obsidian for source-specific hydration analyses; and organic remains (e.g., charcoal, bone, ash) for radiocarbon dating. Radiocarbon dating is most reliable and useful when obtained from features or clear stratigraphic units. Distinct stratigraphy and focused documentation of stratigraphic relationships within archaeological deposits are essential to studies of culture change and site formation processes.

Settlement and Subsistence Systems

For the purposes of reconstructing prehistoric hunter-gatherer settlement and subsistence patterns, the behavior of human groups is assumed to be the product of complex interactions between basic needs and goals of the group in question and the structure of the social and natural environment. Such environmental structures include temporal variations in the distribution, quality, and availability of important food resources; the quality, spatial distribution, and availability of toolstone sources; seasonal and more long-term changes in local climate; demography; internal sociopolitical structure; and intergroup relationships.

Settlement and subsistence patterns in the project vicinity are sketchily understood. Known prehistoric sites in the project vicinity are distributed among low hills, ephemeral drainages, and along low-relief floodplains and stream terraces. Known archaeological manifestations on Markham Ravine consist of isolated ground-stone artifacts and a cupule rock, suggesting task-specific use of the Markham Ravine corridor. Substantial and extensive occupation sites, however, are present along similarly ephemeral streams east of the present APE, at elevations ranging from 50 m (164 ft.) to 150 m (492 ft.) above mean sea level (Eidsness and Jackson 1995:Figure 2; Peak & Associates 1995:Map 2). The latter sites were probably positioned to take advantage of resources such as water and acorns, though the same resources were ostensibly available along Markham Ravine, though perhaps in shorter supply. Archaeologists and ethnographers working in the project vicinity postulate that most archaeological sites in the project vicinity represent

short-term camps and resource-procurement locations associated with permanent settlements at some remove from Markham Ravine and minor creeks such as Orchard Creek (Jensen & Associates 1996b:6; Peak & Associates 1994:19–21). The ubiquitous presence of ground-stone tools and bedrock milling features in the project vicinity attest to the importance of seed and plant processing. Faunal remains indicate that artiodactyls, birds, and fish were components of the prehistoric diet.

Research issues pertinent to settlement and subsistence are:

- Do the artifactual and feature constituents of deposits in the APE bear out the expectation that Markham Ravine sites are task-specific, ephemeral sites? If not, what activities do they reflect?
- Do the deposits indicate a settlement-subsistence orientation that conforms to Nisenan model discussed in the Ethnography?
- Can the deposits provide archaeological models or types for particular features or settlement types that can usefully be applied to other sites in the region?
- Are diachronic shifts in subsistence or settlement practices evident through information gained from the deposits? For example, do deposits in the APE conform to the signature of resource intensification? Are certain resources selectively added or dropped from the diet at different points in prehistory?

<u>Data Sources</u>: One of the keys to understanding subsistence strategies is the identification of discrete artifact assemblages and functionally diagnostic artifacts. In order to recognize artifact functions, artifact assemblages must be dated, preferably using a combination of radiocarbon dates and/or obsidian hydration measurements. Another common technique, the assignment of relative age to groups of physically associated artifacts within a deposit based on stratigraphic provenience may prove to be of little utility at deposits in the APE due to grading and other ground-disturbing activities.

The degree of mobility exercised by prehistoric populations is inferable in part from the technological trajectories exhibited by flaked- and ground-stone tool assemblages. For example, highly mobile groups, presumably relying on an encounter strategy for resource procurement, will tend to produce multipurpose tools that are geared toward the range of resources that might be encountered within their range. Such tools should exhibit relatively little formalization. On the other hand, more sedentary foragers should manufacture tools for specific resources or purposes, such that artifacts are characterized by greater formality. In addition, curated tools made from non-local sources of lithic materials may indicate higher mobility, whereas expedient tools made from local materials may indicate a higher degree of sedentism (Ebert 1992:34–37).

The most direct information sources about prehistoric diet and subsistence practices are faunal and floral remains. Organic remains should be retrieved from deposits in samples that are both quantifiable and representative. Data obtained directly from faunal and floral samples include seasonality of site occupation or activities, duration of occupation

or use, and the quantitative and qualitative role of identified plant and animal species in prehistoric diets.

Trade and Exchange

In a hunter-gatherer economy, trade is an important adaptive strategy that allows for the acquisition of raw materials and goods not available within the home territory, serves as a source of wealth for those in power, and maintains social alliances between groups. In addition, periodic food shortages were partially ameliorated by trade with groups in other environments. Accurate portrayal of trade and exchange systems depends not only on source and distribution analyses of exotic materials, but an understanding of settlement patterns because the direction and character of exchange will be conditioned in part by mobility patterns.

Obsidian is one of the key material types in archaeological deposits that permit inferences regarding prehistoric exchange: it was a sought-after toolstone, it is durable and thus is frequently found within deposits, it is directly datable through hydration studies, and its source can be determined through geochemical fingerprinting. Previous research into valley-foothill interface and northern Sierra Nevada obsidian distributions reveals a possibly wide-spread preference for North Coast Ranges obsidians (especially Napa Valley obsidian) over eastern Sierra Nevada sources such as Bodie Hills (Markley and Day 1992:178, 186). This preference is born out in the project vicinity by research at Twelve Bridges and CA-PLA-702, although the samples on which this inference is made are small and can only be dated securely to 1000–120 B.P. (Maniery 1992:25, 28; Peak & Associates 1994:60).

Research questions related to trade and exchange include:

- Do obsidian hydration and sourcing profiles obtained from deposits in the APE show reliance on Napa Valley obsidian? If so, is the pattern persistent or shortlived?
- Do the forms of artifacts made from exotic materials suggest that prehistoric peoples in the project vicinity participated in regularized exchange networks or ad hoc trading? Do the forms of artifacts made from exotic materials and debitage profiles suggest acquisition of the material through direct procurement or trade?
- Are different exotic raw materials imported in different forms or used for functionally distinct purposes?
- If different exotic raw materials were imported in different forms, does the disparity relate to different means of procurement? For instance, Markham Ravine populations would probably have obtained obsidian from eastern and northeastern California through trade networks, whereas they could have acquired obsidian from the nearby North Coast Ranges obsidian sources via direct procurement or trade.

<u>Data Sources</u>: Exotic materials recovered from archaeological deposits can provide data regarding prehistoric exchange. The utility of specific raw materials and artifacts is

buttressed if recovered from datable contexts, functionally recognizable contexts, and if the materials can be sourced. Technological and settlement pattern analyses can assist in separating materials obtained through trade versus those obtained directly during part of a seasonal round.

Section 7. Application of Criteria of Adverse Effect

As described above, the possibility exists that intact prehistoric archaeological deposits lie within the APE. If intact deposits are discovered that contain material noted in Section 6 as potentially significant data sources, such deposits may be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D. If such deposits are discovered, Caltrans will notify FHWA of the find and that this Late Discovery Plan will be implemented. FHWA will then notify the SHPO that the Plan is being executed.

The implementing regulations of Section 106 concerning the criteria of adverse effect states, "An adverse effect is found when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association" (36 CFR 800.5). In the case of the present undertaking, the specific cause of adverse effect would be destruction of part or all of a historic property, namely as-yet-unidentified archaeological resources.

Implementation of the Late Discovery Plan outlined below, or the Plan modified as the characteristics of the inadvertently discovered property or properties may require, will resolve any adverse effects on inadvertently discovered archaeological resources.

If inadvertently discovered archaeological deposits do not meet the conditions for integrity (original location, retain stratigraphic integrity, and contain adequate quantities and types of materials in suitable condition to address important research topics), then no historic properties will be affected and the deposits will be given no further consideration. In such cases, no notification to FHWA will be made.

Section 8. Proposed Late Discovery Plan to Resolve Adverse Effects

A consultant retained by the City meeting the Secretary of the Interior's (SOI) Professional Qualification Standards in Archeology (hereafter referred to as "qualified consultant") will direct the following tasks.

Pre-field Coordination

The SOI qualified consultant will attend at least one pre-construction meeting with the project's registered engineer (RE) and contractor to discuss the Late Discovery Plan and its implementation. Discussion should include the possibility that an archaeological deposit may be encountered during construction, monitoring procedures, personnel involved, and that archaeological work may be necessary. The SOI qualified consultant will have the authority to halt construction upon the discovery of Native American artifacts, with all parties cognizant that such monitoring may slow earthwork somewhat in the area of interest. The SOI monitor/qualified consultant may deem it necessary to use heavy equipment (e.g. grader) and an operator for archaeological work. A construction contract specification should be added to reflect these archaeological monitoring activities and requirements. The area will be identified to the contractor on plan sheets and made aware that the SOI qualified consultant monitoring construction will be on site during work in that area. In addition, a member of a local Native American community may be present during monitoring and/or archaeological work.

Monitoring

The areas to be monitored were determined using site distribution information, aerial photographs of the APE, and data on soils and geology in the APE. According to the distribution of isolated prehistoric artifacts in the vicinity of the APE, approximately 50 percent of the APE has the potential to contain buried or near-surface archaeological deposits, as most of the APE is located adjacent to Markham Ravine and two of its branches or unnamed tributaries. The APE is located in the same topographic and landform setting to those of the surrounding isolates. The portion of APE to be monitored extends from the western end of the existing bridge west 400 ft, the bridge location itself, and the proposed storm drains 400 ft from the bridge on both sides. The remainder of the APE does not require monitoring because of its distance from drainages and the shallow (12-in) ground disturbance proposed for most of Nicolaus Road in the APE; the pavement and aggregate base of the existing road is 12–18 in thick. According to geotechnical data (soil borings), the bridge in the vicinity of the abutments is underlain by 4.5–5.5 ft of fill (Dave Morrell, personal communication 2006).

The SOI qualified consultant will coordinate with the RE and will result in determining when earthwork will begin in the area of interest and, as a result, when monitoring by the SOI qualified consultant will commence. Monitoring will be conducted from engineering station (STA) 21+00 to STA 25+00 for bridge work, roadwork 12–24 in. below ground surface, and the storm drain from STA 19+00 to STA 20+00. Monitoring will also be conducted between STA 26+00 and STA 27+00 for the eastern storm drain. The SOI qualified consultant will monitor on a daily basis until earthwork is completed within the above limits. In the event that no deposit is encountered, the SOI qualified consultant will prepare a report describing the work done, soils and geology observed.

Archaeological Excavation/Data Recovery

(This section is adapted from Noble 2006:16-17.) If archaeological materials are discovered during construction, the monitoring SOI qualified consultant archaeologist will halt construction work in the area. The SOI qualified consultant archaeologist will investigate the find and decide if the material encountered warrants implementation of the Plan. An examination of the deposit will be conducted to determine if the discovered artifacts and/or features are in situ. Identification of an in situ deposit will minimally be based on the presence/absence of modern material, soil color, composition, and matrix characteristics, as well as relative artifact position. To ascertain the context of the deposit, it may be necessary to have additional excavation conducted by hand or with mechanized equipment, depending on the circumstances. Work shall remain stopped if additional archaeological personnel are necessary and until they arrive on site. If it is determined that the archaeological remains have been previously disturbed by highway construction and/or previous archaeological excavation and site integrity is compromised, simple artifact recovery will proceed. In the case of a disturbed deposit, only formal tools will be collected. Collection of artifacts may be accomplished with the aid of mechanized equipment and/or by use of hand tools depending on the nature of the materials and their abundance.

Implementation of the Plan will occur if an in situ deposit is discovered that is minimally comprised of a collection of ground or flaked stone tools, shell and/or bone, midden soil, and/or archaeological feature(s) occurring in *undisturbed contexts*. Numbers of artifacts and density of ecofacts should be sufficient to distinguish potentially significant deposits from isolated finds.

If human remains are observed, the Placer County Coroner will be contacted under provisions of Section 27491 of the Government Code. If the coroner determines the remains to be Native American, he shall contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) within 24 hours. The NAHC will appoint a Most Likely Descendent (MLD) for disposition of the remains (California Health and Safety Code 7050.5; PRC 5097.24). Caltrans staff will coordinate with the MLD regarding disposition of any human remains found.

If it is determined the deposit lies in undisturbed contexts and construction work cannot avoid the deposit, archaeological data recovery will commence. A 1-m x 1-m grid will be placed over the area of impact and tied to control points set by construction engineers. Locational data will be maintained using such control points. Artifact-bearing soil will be passed through 6mm screens and recovered materials will be bagged and labeled. Data recovery will proceed using standard archaeological procedures. All controlled, manual excavation units shall be hand excavated in arbitrary 10-cm levels unless cultural stratigraphy is noted, in which case excavation within levels may proceed by reference to observed strata. Excavation for the purpose of exposing a feature or burial need not proceed in 10-cm levels.

If deemed appropriate for the conditions, a mixed strategy of 3-mm and 6-mm mesh hardware cloth may be used to recover artifacts and constituents from excavated soil. Appropriate soil samples may be taken, not necessarily from each unit. Level records and maps shall be completed for every level of each unit. Soil profiles and photographic records shall be kept for each unit. All identified subsurface features shall be individually documented, photographed, and mapped, both in plan and profile; appropriate flotation and carbon samples shall be taken from each feature if appropriate.

Laboratory Analysis

(This section is adapted from Noble 2006:17–18.) All material will be entered into a relational database catalog for appropriate identification. Laboratory work and analysis will be conducted such as: artifact cleaning; measurement; photography; examination of morphological characteristics including microscopy, as needed; identification of faunal bone; and obsidian hydration, if appropriate. Additional analysis, if feasible and prudent, may include radiocarbon dating, residue analysis, XRF spectroscopy, and macrobotanical analysis.

A. Obsidian Hydration Analysis

A sample of formal obsidian tools and debitage shall also be analyzed. A maximum sample size of about 30 specimens is anticipated.

B. Description and Interpretation of Features

Feature provenience, size, depth and general configuration shall be described. Feature artifacts and associations will be described.

C. Other Analyses

If feasible and prudent, additional analyses may include radiocarbon dating, soils and geomorphological studies, and bead analysis. Objectives, methods, and

sampling criteria will be ascertained and identified by the Contractor and approved by the Project Coordinator.

Data Report

If the site is found to occur in an undisturbed in situ context, a report on the findings will be prepared describing: the methods of data recovery; the inventory of collected archaeological materials; morphology and measurement of formal tools; and the results of selected special studies (e.g., obsidian hydration). The report shall present analyses of the data and interpret the collection in terms of the research design described above.

If the deposit is compromised by disturbance (i.e., physical damage) to a point where data contained within the deposit has little or no research potential, the report will describe the disturbance to the deposit, the extent of the disturbance, the methods of recovery, and the artifacts found.

SECTION 9. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological deposits may be encountered during construction of the proposed project. If in situ and undisturbed archaeological deposits are uncovered during construction of the project, the deposit may have research potential applicable to criterion D of the NRHP (36 CFR 60.5). As such, the archaeological deposit would be considered eligible for the NRHP for the purposes of this specific undertaking. Implementation of this Late Discovery Plan will resolve any adverse effects of the undertaking on this property.

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CONFIDENTIAL

Cultural Resources Inventory Report Nicolaus Road (Airport to Aviation) Placer County, California ECORP Project No. 2012-025

Prepared For:
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701 University Avenue, Suite 200
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Prepared By:
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April 2012



MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

In 2012, Cardno ENTRIX of Sacramento retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. to conduct a cultural resources inventory for the proposed Nicolaus Road (Airport to Aviation) Widening project. The City of Lincoln proposes to construct a road improvement and widening project along one mile of Nicolaus Road between Airport Road and Aviation Boulevard, west of the City of Lincoln in Placer County, California.

The inventory included a records search, literature review, and field survey. The records search results indicated that nine previous cultural resources studies have been conducted within 0.5 mile of the Project Area. In addition, five sites have been recorded within 0.5 mile of the Project Area.

As a result of the field survey, no cultural resources were recorded. Recommendations for the management of unanticipated discoveries are provided.



CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT MARKHAM RAVINE CORRIDOR ENHANCEMENT PROJECT CITY OF LINCOLN, CALIFORNIA

Prepared for: Foothill Associates. 655 Menlo Drive, Suite 100 Rocklin, California 95765-3718

Prepared by:
Monica Steckling
Tremaine & Associates Inc.
240 West E Street
Dixon, CA 95620

January 2006

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

TITLE: Cultural Resource Survey for the Markham Ravine

Enhancement Corridor City of Lincoln, California

AUTHORS: Monica Steckling

Tremaine & Associates, Inc. 240 West E Street, Suite B Dixon, California 95620

DATE: January 2006

SOURCE OF COPIES: North Central Information Center

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ABSTRACT:

This study provides the results of a cultural resource literature review, record search, and field survey for the 200-acre Markham Ravine Corridor Enhancement (MRCE) Project. The study, conducted in January, meets requirements of California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines. The literature review identified one structure on the historic maps and aerials, however this structure is located outside of the project boundary and appears to no longer exists. The record search identified one cultural resource within the project and four cultural resources adjacent to the project.

The field survey failed to indicate the presence of any cultural resources, however visibility was extremely poor and approximately 95% of the project area was covered by dense vegetation. The previously recorded site identified within the project area (P-31-1677) was not relocated due to dense vegetation overgrowth. As the project is located within a high sensitivity area for both prehistoric and historic sites and the majority of the project area was covered by dense vegetation, monitoring is recommended for any ground disturbing activities. It also recommended that should any construction activities take place on the property that the project's registered engineer and all construction personnel working directly on the project receive training to identify cultural resources and what to do should resources be encountered.

Should buried archaeological deposits or artifacts be inadvertently exposed during the course of any construction activity, work should cease in the immediate area and a qualified archaeologist be notified to both document the find, assess its significance, and recommend further treatment. In the event that any human remains or any associated funerary objects are encountered during construction, all work will cease within the vicinity of the discovery. In accordance with CEQA (Section 1064.5) and the California Health and Safety Code (Section 7050.5), the Placer County coroner should be contacted immediately. If the human remains are determined to be Native American, the coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, who will notify and appoint a Most Likely Descendent (MLD). The MLD will work with a qualified archaeologist to decide the proper treatment of the human remains and any associated funerary objects. Construction activities in the immediate vicinity should not resume until a notice to proceed is issued.

1.0 Introduction

This report presents the findings of a cultural resources survey conducted by TREMAINE & ASSOCIATES, INC. (TREMAINE) for the Markham Ravine Corridor Enhancement (MRCE) Project, in Lincoln, Placer County, California (Figure 1). This study was conducted in compliance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines. Tasks completed as part of the cultural resources investigation included a records search and literature review and a pedestrian survey of the project area. Included herein is background on the project area's environmental, prehistoric, ethnographic, and historic contexts, results of archival research, survey methods, expectations, a summary of fieldwork findings, and management recommendations.

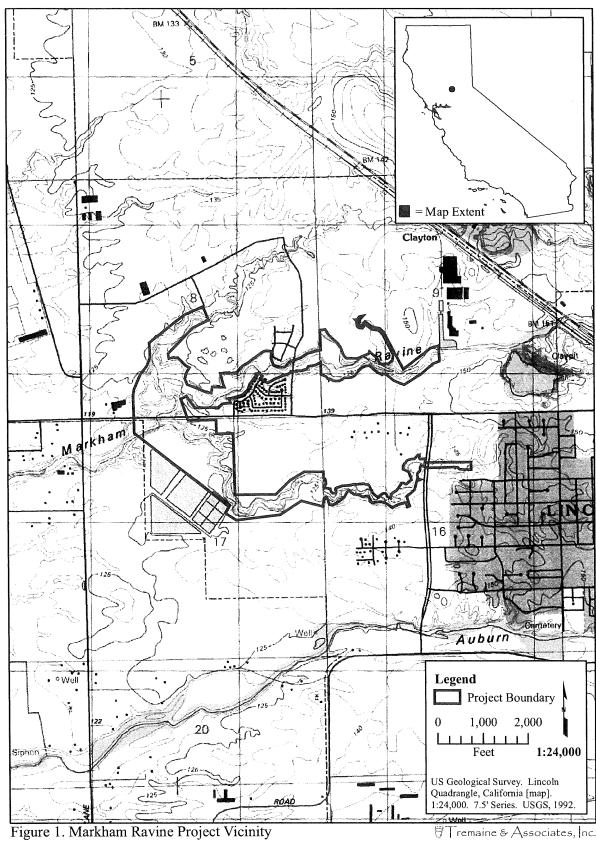
1.1 Project Location and Description

The corridor enhancement project, part of the Lincoln General Plan, includes protection and enhancement of the Markham Ravine open space. Specifically, the project consists of the restoration and installation of native trees, shrubs, vines, grasses and forbs in appropriate locations to enhance wildlife habitat and improve aesthetic appearance for a portion of Markham Ravine. Within the corridor, a full multiple use trail system, including interpretive signage, pedestrian bridge crossings, picnic areas, and a nature interpretive center is planned. The project also includes plans for new overflow channels and wetland basins to increase storm water management options and habitat diversity. The project will provide passive recreation opportunities for the surrounding community and provide an important link in the development of a linear trail corridor that will eventually include Auburn Ravine and Coon Creek. In the future, the Markham Ravine trail may eventually extend westward to the Sacramento County Line. Project components include native plant re-vegetation, protection of vernal pools, storm water detention basin management, stream bank stabilization and erosion control, as well as oak tree and wildlife mitigation.

The MRCE project is located in the city of Lincoln, northeast of Sacramento near the Sierra Foothills and one-half mile east of Lincoln Regional Airport. The project is situated in Placer County, approximately 34 miles northwest of Sacramento and is depicted on portions of Sections 8, 9, 16, and 17 of the Lincoln USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangle (Figures 1 and 2).

There are three portions of Markham Ravine Enhancement Corridor project: Clay Creek, the north branch of Markham Ravine, and the south branch of Markham Ravine. The portions of Clay Creek and the north branch of Markham Ravine are located north of Nicholaus Road and are approximately 2,000 feet and 6,000 feet in length, respectively. The portion of the south branch of Markham Ravine is located south of Nicholaus Road and is roughly 8,000 feet in length (Figures 1, 2, and 3).

North of Nicholaus Road, the Area of Potential Effects (APE) is bounded by the Sierra Pacific Industries Plant to the east, Foskett Ranch Development and Teal Hollow residential neighborhood to the north, Lincoln Regional Airport to the west, and Premier Point and Foskett Ranch residential neighborhoods to the south (Figure 3). South of Nicholaus Road, the APE is bounded by residential development to the east; Joiner Park and Brookview and Glenmoore



Tremaine & Associates, Inc.



Figure 2. Markham Ravine Project Location

Tremaine & Associates, Inc.

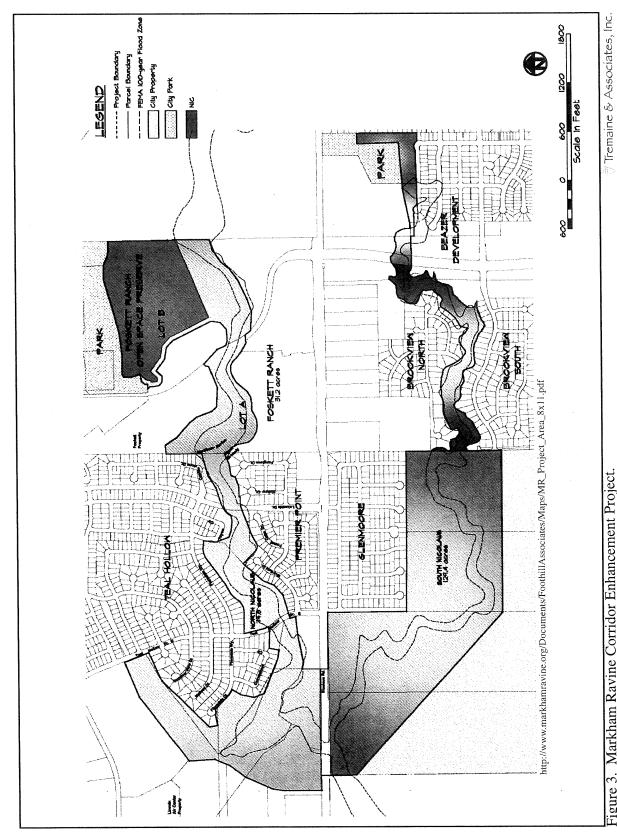


Figure 3. Markham Ravine Corridor Enhancement Project.

residential neighborhoods to the north; the old wastewater treatment plant site to the west and southwest; and, Brookview residential neighborhood and residential subdivisions to the south.

Project impacts will occur from excavation of seasonal wetland, storm water detention basin management, and ground disturbance from stream bank stabilization, erosion control, and native plant re-vegetation.

2.0 Project Setting and Background

2.1 Environmental Context

The project area is located at the interface between the western foothills of the north-central Sierra Nevada and the southern Sacramento Valley, along Nicholaus Road, at an elevation ranging from 125 to 145 feet above mean sea level. The Markham Ravine is the smallest of three major drainages (Doty Ravine and Auburn Ravine) that flow through the City of Lincoln. The ravine originates just east of Highway 65 and flows 13 miles westward through the north portion of the City of Lincoln, bisecting Nicholaus Road, to the East Side Canal. The south and north branches of Markham Ravine, as well as Clay Creek, are within the project. Historically, this drainage was likely intermittent, but now appears to be perennial, likely due to irrigation runoff. Riparian plant communities associated with the channel are generally limited to freshwater marsh with scattered willow scrub and some discontinuous stands of mixed riparian forest. The narrow band of riparian vegetation along the ravine, including trees and areas of marsh and understory vegetation, is typically less than 50 feet in width.

The surrounding habitat supports vegetation from the Valley Oak Woodland and Valley Foothill Riparian communities. The former is comprised of valley oak, interior live oak, blue oak, California sycamore, poison-oak, blackberry, wild oats, brome, barley, and ryegrass (Ritter 1988). The latter is comprised of cottonwood, valley oak, white alder, willows, poison-oak, and blackberry (Grenfell 1988). These biomes host a rich and diverse population of animals, including about 80 mammalian species, upland birds, a small population of chinook salmon, and fish adapted to warm water (e.g., suckers).

The geology of the region has been mapped by Wagner et al. (1981). They identify four geologic units within or immediately adjacent the project: alluvial deposits along the flood plain of recent Holocene age; alluvium from the Riverbank Formation dating to the Pleistocene; metamorphosed mafic pyroclastic rocks dating to the Jurassic; and granitic and granodioritic outcrops dating to the Mesozoic. Gold is noted to be deposited in the gravels near the lower contacts of the Riverbank Formation and the Mesozoic basement rocks (Clark 1969).

Soils within and adjacent to MRCE project consist of sandy loam, stratified loam to clay loam, stratified loamy sand to fine sandy loam, stony loam, and variable soils (USDA NRCS 1998). These soils are part of the Ramona, San Joaquin, and Inks soil series. The Ramona series is a member of the fine-loamy, mixed, thermic family of Typic Haploxeralfs. These soils typically have brown, slightly and medium acid, sandy loam and fine sandy loam. The San Joaquin series consists of moderately deep to a duripan, well and moderately well drained soils that formed in alluvium derived from mixed, but dominantly grantic rock sources. The Inks series consist of

shallow, well-drained soils that formed in material weathered from consolidated or cemented sediments from volcanic rock.

2.2 Prehistoric Period Context

Sacramento Valley prehistory is addressed below within a framework of five temporal periods (Paleo-Indian, Lower Archaic, Middle Archaic, Upper Archaic and Emergent periods).

2.2.1 Paleo-Indian

Little is known about prehistoric occupations in the Central Valley during this early period (12,000-8000 B.P.), as evidence is limited. As is typically noted in cultural resource assessments for Sacramento, "older villages might have existed on extinct land forms, however due to the silting effects of these major rivers [American and Sacramento] through time, these landforms would be so deeply buried that they have not been detected as yet" (Gross 2000:20). Flaked stone tools associated with the early part of this period (i.e., 12,000-10,000 B.P.) have been found elsewhere in northern California. They include Clovis-like large fluted points that were likely hafted and used as darts on spears propelled by an atlatl. The large fluted points in northern California tend to found in isolation; however elsewhere in western North America they have been found in association with the remains of large bison. This association has led archaeologists to suggest that these early populations were focused on the pursuit of large game. Inferring further, that these folks traveled in relatively small groups, were highly mobile and settled around wetlands (e.g., lakes and rivers) where large game was also likely to congregate.

The latter part of this period (10,000-8000 B.P.) saw a general warming trend (i.e., the Anathermal) resulting in the drying of Pleistocene lakes and an overall shift in flora and fauna distributions. Sites dating to this time identified in northern California are recognized by the presence of large (i.e., dart-sized) stemmed points, collectively referred to as Great Basin Stemmed series (McGuire and Nelson 2002:13). Bifaces, scrapers, cores and items termed eccentrics (better known as crescents) are also characteristic of this time period. Obsidian sourcing conducted on tools from northern California sites indicate that toolstone was acquired from a variety of quarries, some at distances up to 200 km (McGuire and Nelson 2002; cf. West and Welch 2001). Most of these sites are found near ancient lakeshores or within marshlands, leading some to associate the settlement/subsistence pattern with Bedwell's (1970) Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition.

2.2.2 Lower Archaic

Like the previous period, the Lower Archaic (8000-5000 B.P.) is poorly understood in the Central Valley. Few sites in the region have been found owing to the fact that evidence from this time period is largely buried, given the depositional environment. Meyer and Rosenthal (1997) discovered a buried component in the Kellogg Creek drainage, at the toe of Mount Diablo, at a depth of about four meters (370-420 cm below surface). It yielded a sparse but diverse assemblage, including traces of freshwater mussel, low to moderate densities of faunal material (primarily artiodactyls and small mammals), handstones, millingslabs, large cobble-core tools, and large projectile points and biface fragments (including large wide-stem variants of Napa

obsidian). This assemblage reflects long-term, periodic use of the western flanks of the Central Valley. Macrofloral remains (acorn and cucumber) indicate only short-term seasonal use, probably associated with a highly mobile adaptation. Another Lower Archaic component was recently discovered in downtown Sacramento by TREMAINE, buried 3.5 to 6.5 meters deep.

2.2.3 Middle Archaic

The Middle Archaic Period (5,000-2,200 B.P.) is identified as one that emphasized hunting, evidenced by the relative proportions of tools representative of hunting, fishing, and gathering activities. Artifacts characteristic of this period include distinctive shell ornaments and charmstones, large projectile points with concave bases and stemmed points, baked clay balls (used for cooking) and milling tools. Net weights, bone fish hooks, and bone spear tips provide evidence for fishing (Bennyhoff 1950; Ragir 1972). Burials of this period tend to be extended, oriented towards the west, and often contain grave goods such as baked clay balls, charmstones, shell beads, and exotic minerals.

2.2.4 Upper Archaic

Sites associated with the Upper Archaic Period (2,200-1,000 B.P.) contain substantial midden deposits with shell, mammal and fish bone, charcoal, milling tools, and other artifacts. The number of mortars and pestles increases during this time, suggesting a greater reliance on acorn and nuts. The increase in obsidian, shell, and bead assemblages observed at sites of this time period is thought to indicate a greater complexity of exchange networks and social stratification. Burials were more often flexed, as opposed to extended, with varied orientations and notably fewer grave offerings, generally involving limited numbers of utilitarian items or ornamental objects (Frederickson 1974). This period is well represented at several large mound sites situated along the Sacramento and American rivers.

2.2.5 Emergent

The Emergent Period dates between 1,000 B.P. and the arrival of the Spanish in central California (i.e., 1800s) and is identified as the Late Horizon under the Central California Taxonomic System (CCTS) (Fredrickson 1973). This period involves a dramatic change in general economy, characterized by large village sites situated on high ground, increased evidence of acorn and nut processing, introduction and use of the bow and arrow (indicated by small projectile points), and use of clamshell disc beads as the primary medium of exchange. During the latter part of the period (i.e., within the last 500 years), cremation became a common mortuary practice; grave goods were often burned as well. Sites from this time period often include items of Euro-American manufacture, such as glass trade beads or worked bottle glass. Like the Upper Archaic Period, several sites along the Sacramento and American rivers have components dating to this time.

2.3 Ethnographic Period Context

The PROJECT falls within land occupied ethnographically by the Nisenan. The Nisenan territory was bounded by the crest of the Sierra to the east, the bank of the Sacramento River to the west,

between the Yuba and Feather rivers to the north, and the Cosumnes River to the south (Matson 1972:39; Wilson and Towne 1978:387).

By the time ethnographers began to collect information about the Nisenan, only a handful of people were left; these recalled very few details about life before 1840. As such, ethnographic knowledge of the Nisenan is limited. The early works of Kroeber (1925, 1929), Beals (1933), Merriam (1966), later studies of Nisenan environment and subsistence by Ritter and Schulz (1972), and the summary treatments by Wilson and Towne (1978, 1982) provide the ethnographic data on the Nisenan from which the following summary is drawn.

The Nisenan, who with the Maidu and Konkow, form a subgroup of the California Penutian linguistic family, are often referred to in the literature as Southern Maidu (Wilson and Towne 1978:387). The basic unit of political organization for the Nisenan was the autonomous tribelet, a territory-holding group of one or more associated villages and smaller temporary encampments. The tribelet fell under the jurisdiction of a headman, whose leadership role was limited to times of major decision-making, group hunts, and ceremonies. The village or community group ranged from small extended families of one to two dozen people to large villages comprised of several families numbering over 500 (Kroeber 1925:831). Village houses were commonly semi-subterrranean, dome-shaped structures covered with earth, tule, or grasses. Most villages had an acorn granary and a sweathouse; dance houses (kum) were located in major villages (Wilson and Towne 1982:6). Cemeteries were often situated adjacent to villages.

The Nisenan exploited the abundant riverine resources, in particular, Chinook salmon, trout, perch, and sturgeon. Acorn, by far the most important resource, was supplemented with seeds, nuts, berries, roots, and game. Tule was an important source of raw material used to construct dwellings, canoes, and other domestic accoutrements. Major villages were located on natural rises, or knolls, ridges, or terraces along the American River and other stream courses, with temporary seasonal occupation sites located near important resources (Kroeber 1925:395; Wilson and Towne 1978). A variety of stone tools were used, including knives, arrow and spear points, club heads, arrow shaft straighteners, scrapers, pestles, mortars, pipes, and charms. Toolstone used for these items included basalt, steatite, cryptocrystalline, and obsidian (Wilson and Towne 1978:391). Many perishable items were made from wood (e.g., bows, digging sticks, and mortars), tule (e.g., mats, canoes), and plant fibers (e.g., cordage, netting, and baskets). Bedrock mortars, as well as portable variants, were important components of acorn processing technology. However, Nisenan informants claim that neither they, nor their ancestors, manufactured the highly valued bowl mortars (Wilson's field notes referenced in Wilson and Towne 1978:391). Bead necklaces of steatite, clamshell, and whole olivella shells, in addition to abalone pendants, were traded from neighboring Maidu and Patwin (Wilson and Towne 1978:391). Other items such as salt, feathers, fish and roots were traded with other Nisenan groups.

2.4 Historic Period Context

Spanish intrusion into the Sacramento Valley occurred in the early 1800s with the initial intent of scouting new mission sites and searching for runaway Native American neophytes, and investigating rumors of Russian encroachment (Beck and Haase 1974). Moraga and his soldiers

from Mission San Jose are credited with being the first to enter the valley (circa 1808) and discover the Sacramento and American rivers, which they named the "Sacramento" and "Jesus Maria." Luis Arguello, another Spaniard, explored the region in 1817. In 1821, another small expedition followed the Sacramento River seeking out Euro-American intruders. Moraga and subsequent Spanish explorers established no settlements; however their exploration created opportunities for others to follow.

Trappers and mountain men explored the Sacramento Valley as early as 1826, leading the way for Euro-American settlement along the Sacramento River. In 1827 Jedediah Smith and his party of fur trappers opened a northern route through California that followed the Sacramento River. The Hudson Bay Company's exploration party, led by John Work, traveled the Sacramento River in 1832-33. This same year, an epidemic of malaria (thought to be spread by members of Work's party) killed approximately 20,000 Central Valley Indians.

Mexico ceded California to the United States under the *Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo* in 1848 (Hoover et. al. 2002). John Marshall discovered gold in the tailrace of his mill at Coloma just days prior. Gold discovery incited a massive influx of settlers from the United States, and the rest of the world. The influx changed the demographics of California overnight, and increased interaction with and destruction of aboriginal populations. Gold mining towns, such as Auburn, Loomis, and Newcastle, developed in eastern Placer County.

2.5 Local History of Lincoln

The City of Lincoln was named after Colonel Charles Lincoln Wilson, a San Franciscan in the business of transportation (Gudde 1969; Bill Plumb, www.placercountyhistoricalsociety.org). Wilson was the president of the Sacramento Valley Railroad and a member of the Board of Directors of the California Central Railroad. The Sacramento Valley Railroad (SVRR) was started in 1856, and became the first commercial rail line in the Western United States, carrying the Pony Express mail between Sacramento and Folsom. Although the SVRR was constructed to be the western segment of the transcontinental railroad, the Central Pacific Railroad ultimately acquired the contract (www.cprr.org/museum). Wilson was responsible for arranging the financing necessary to extend the rail line to the area.

The SVRR rail line extension initially ran from Folsom to Roseville Junction. It was then extended to Lincoln in 1861. The line allowed for substantially greater access to Lincoln, resulting in an economic boom for the residents. The SVRR, however, soon ran out of funds, as the power and economic funding shifted to the Central Pacific Railroad Company. As a result, the SVRR rail line was extended to Marysville, as originally planned by Theodore D. Judah (www.placercountyhistoricalsociety.org). Judah was a civil engineer who designed railroad lines for all of the emerging railroad companies throughout the United States. He was long associated with the big four California businessmen, Huntington, Stanford, Crocker and Hopkins, who became the principal investors in the development and completion of the first transcontinental railroad in 1869.

During this period of economic boom from 1849 to 1900, evolving from the railroad extension to Lincoln and the discoveries of coal and clay, the surrounding area's basic and most stable economy was agricultural farming. It was only natural that the Lincoln townsite would develop and flourish at the same time. It was Theodore Judah himself, the primary civil engineer for the railroads, who first surveyed and laid out the original Lincoln townsite in 1859. The actual incorporation date of the City of Lincoln was 1890 (www.ci.lincoln.us).

During the early 1870s coal was discovered within the Lincoln area. Two primary coal mines were soon operating with numerous shafts spreading from north of town through to present-day 5th Street. Many of the residents hoped that the Lincoln coal deposits would rival those of the Pittsburg, Pennsylvania area. However, within a decade it became apparent that Lincoln's coal deposits were too sparse and not as rich in quality as the Eastern counterpart (www.lincolnnewsmessenger.com). In 1883, some of the mine shafts collapsed due to accumulation of a large amount of water at the northeastern end of the Markham Ravine and a fire.

Clay deposits had previously been discovered within several of the coal mine shafts in 1873, but were not seriously considered for extensive mining at that time. A few years later, Charles Gladding inspected the clay deposits more closely and recognized the Lincoln deposits were much more significant than initially thought, and that their richness could possibly rival those of China which was the primary source of clay in the world at that time. Charles Gladding and Peter McBean opened up a clay pottery manufacturing business in Lincoln in 1875 (gladdingmcbean.paccoast.com). With the coal mine collapses in 1883, the emphasis of mining operations within Lincoln shifted entirely to clay, and Gladding Mc Bean is still operating today. In the recent years, a lumber mill was established by Sierra Pacific, just east and adjacent to the project area. This mill is currently the largest lumber harvesting operation in North America. The lumber mill utilizes the Markham Ravine water flows in their daily operations.

3.0 Prefield investigation

3.1 Records Search and Literature Review

The record search and literature review was completed at the North Central Information Center (NCIC), California State University, Sacramento, California. It encompassed the project area and the surrounding vicinity within a one-mile radius (NCIC File #PLA-05-183). NCIC staff reviewed the National Register of Historic Places (National Park Service 1988, Computer Listings 1966 through 2000), the California Register of Historical Resources (California Department of Parks and Recreation 2004), the Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File for Placer County (California Department of Parks and Recreation 2005), the California Inventory of Historical Resources (California Department of Parks and Recreation 1976), California Points of Historical Interest (California Department of Parks and Recreation 1992), and the California Department of Transportation Bridge Inventory (2005).

Twenty studies (Dougherty 1981; Caltrans 1994, 2002; Childress 1999a; Clark 1983; Cultural Resources Unlimited 1991; Derr 1997; Derr and Medin 1999; ECORP 2004, 2005; Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc. n.d.; JSA, Inc. 1999; Lindstrom 1989; Offerman 1990;

Motz n.d.; Peak & Associates 1982, 1983, 2003, 2004, 2005) have been conducted within a one-mile radius of the project area. Five archaeological sites (P-31-55, P-31-56, P-31-58, P-31-1677, CA-PLA-499) have been recorded within a one-mile radius, and two historic resources (P-31-59-H, P-31-1676-H) have been recorded within a half-mile radius of the project area. Five studies (Caltrans 1994; Clark 1983; JSA, Inc. 1999; Offerman 1990; Peak & Associates 1982) have been conducted within the project area, and five cultural resources (P-31-55, P-31-57, P-31-59-H, P-31-59, P-31-1677) were identified within or adjacent to the project area (Figure 4).

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

P-31-55

This isolate is located adjacent to the current project area. P-31-55 was originally recorded by Russo (1987) as an isolated bowl mortar rim fragment. The artifact was identified on a terrace of the south bank of the north branch of Markham Ravine. No additional artifacts were noted and the isolate was not collected.

P-31-57

This isolate is located adjacent to the current project area. P-31-57 was originally recorded by Russo (1988a) as an isolated cobble mano. The artifact was identified on a terrace of the north bank of the north branch of Markham Ravine. No additional artifacts were noted and the isolate was not collected.

P-31-59-H

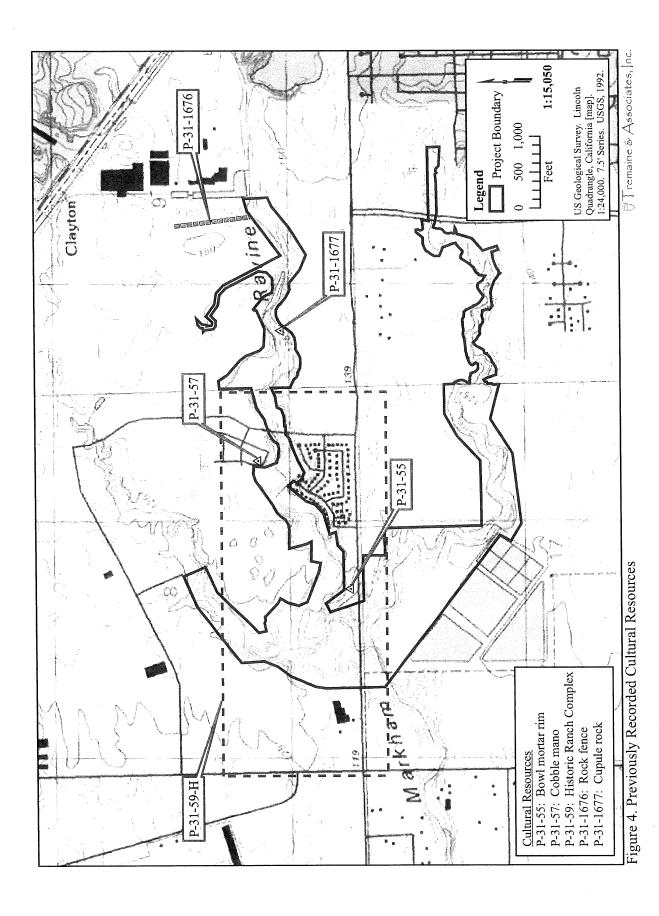
Site P-31-59-H is a historic ranch complex that encompasses the northwest portion of the project area. P-31-59-H was first recorded by Russo (1988b) as a historic ranch complex with quarried granite blocks, a water tower foundation, a barbed wire corral and a lumber loading chute. The ranch complex is bisected by the north branch of Markham Ravine and Clay Creek. Russo (1988b) noted that the historic remains were widely scattered, lacked integrity, and covered approximately one-third of Section 8 on the Lincoln 7.5' USGS map.

P-31-1676

This resource was recorded by Childress (1999b) as a historic rock fence north of the north branch of Markham Ravine. This resource is located outside of the project area. The alignment of the fence is eight degrees of magnetic north, one to three feet in height, three to four feet in width, and 1,460 feet in length. The fence is constructed of Late Miocene-Early Pliocene Mehrten formation. No associated historic features were noted, however similar walls were documented south at the Spring Valley Ranch. Chinese workers constructed the Spring Valley walls circa 1875-1880 (Childress 1999b).

P-31-1677

This resource is located within the current project area. P-31-1677 was recorded by Childress (1999c) as a cupule rock feature located on the south bank of the north branch of Markham Ravine. It was described as a flat boulder, trapezoidal in shape. Near the center of the boulder was a circular depression about 2.6 cm deep with a diameter of 4 cm. Six other minor depressions on the perimeter of the boulder were also noted.



In addition, early historic maps (1855 General Land Office Plat Map, 1892 Sacramento Sheet, 1910 Lincoln 15' USGS map) and an aerial photo (NRCS 1937) were reviewed for historic structures. One historic structure, which appears on the 1910 historic map, was identified adjacent the project alignment in the south border of Section 8.

3.2 Native American Consultation

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted on December 15, 2005 to request information and/or input regarding Native American concerns either directly or indirectly associated with the MRCE Project, as well as names of individuals in the area who should be contacted prior to completion of this study. Those individuals identified by the NAHC were contacted by letter, and information as to cultural resources within the project area was requested. Letters were then sent to all the Native American contacts informing them of the project, as well as eliciting information and/or concerns (Appendix A).

4.0. EXPECTATIONS

Prehistoric encampments and villages are often found at the confluences of drainages and along banks. Given that the project area is at the confluence of three creeks and is already known to have hints of prehistoric occupation (i.e., bowl rim mortar, cobble mano, cupule rock), it is highly likely that additional resources, such as milling sites, village encampments, or temporary campsites, are present. In addition, a historic rock fence and a historic structure were identified adjacent to the project area, and a historic ranch complex encompasses the northwest quarter of the project. Given the railroad, coal mining, clay quarry activities, and agricultural history of the area, it is possible that additional historic resources are present within the property. Historic land use in the area consisted of railroad construction and operations, coal mining, clay quarrying, and agriculture, and it is probable that additional historic resources related to these past activities are present within the project.

5.0 SURVEY METHODS AND RESULTS

In January 2006, archaeologists Raven Carper, Melinda Pacheco, Laura Schaus, and Tobin Rodman performed a pedestrian survey. Digital photographs were taken of the survey area. A handheld Global Positioning System (GPS) receiver was available for the potential location of cultural resources. The archaeologists surveyed along north/south and east/west trending transects with 15-meter intervals between. Additionally, an intensive survey consisting of 5-m intervals was conducted at the confluence of Markham Ravine and Clay Creek. Ground visibility was extremely poor as a majority (95%) of the project adjacent to the ravine was covered by riparian vegetation. Disturbance within the project alignment included residential development, a large water retention basin and levee, and a trash dump near the retention basin. The field survey failed to indicate the presence of any cultural resources.

The portion of the project in the vicinity of isolates (bowl rim mortar, cobble mano) along the north and south banks of the north branch were closely searched for additional isolates. As there was no site record map of the historic ranch complex, the location of the artifacts and associated

structures was unknown. Due to the poor visibility, no structures, foundations, or artifacts associated with historic ranch complex were identified.

The south end of the rock fence at the northern reach of the north branch of Markham Ravine was not relocated due to dense overgrowth vegetation. The cupule rock on the south side of the north branch of Markham Ravine was not relocated due to extremely poor visibility.

The historic structure, which appears on the 1910 historic map, was not relocated. The structure was located just outside of the project area, north of Nicholaus Road, however it appears that this structure no longer exists. The area nearby was closely examined for associated historic deposits however, there was very poor visibility.

6.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The study included a literature review, record search update, and field survey of the 200-acre project area. The literature review identified one structure on the 1910 historic map just outside the project boundary. The record search identified one cultural resource within the project and four cultural resources adjacent to the project. The field survey failed to indicate the presence of any cultural resources, however visibility was extremely poor and approximately 95% of the project area was covered by dense vegetation. The previously recorded site identified within the project area (P-31-1677) was not relocated due to dense vegetation overgrowth. As the project is located within a high sensitivity area for both prehistoric and historic sites and the majority of the project area was covered by dense vegetation, monitoring is recommended for any ground disturbing activities. It also recommended that should any construction activities take place on the property that the project's registered engineer and all construction personnel working directly on the project receive training to identify cultural resources and what to do should resources be encountered.

Should buried archaeological deposits or artifacts be inadvertently exposed during the course of any construction activity, work should cease in the immediate area and a qualified archaeologist be notified to both document the find, assess its significance, and recommend further treatment. In the event that any human remains or any associated funerary objects are encountered during construction, all work will cease within the vicinity of the discovery. In accordance with CEQA (Section 1064.5) and the California Health and Safety Code (Section 7050.5), the Placer County coroner should be contacted immediately. If the human remains are determined to be Native American, the coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, who will notify and appoint a Most Likely Descendent (MLD). The MLD will work with a qualified archaeologist to decide the proper treatment of the human remains and any associated funerary objects. Construction activities in the immediate vicinity should not resume until a notice to proceed is issued.

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HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT

OF THE

PROPOSED LINCOLN BYPASS OF STATE ROUTE 65 IN PLACER COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

> 03 Pla 65 P.M. 12.2/23.5 03807-333800

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

BY

FAR WESTERN ANTHROPOLOGICAL RESEARCH GROUP, INC.

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AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY FOR THE PROPOSED LINCOLN BYPASS (ALTERNATE A) OF STATE ROUTE 65 IN PLACER COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

03-Pla-65 P.M. 12.2/17.3 03807-333800

Approved by: Jeffrey M. Loudon, Chief Environmental Branch A California Department of Transportation
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SUMMARY

The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) and the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) are proposing to realign State Route 65 to bypass the town of Lincoln in western Placer County, California. An archaeological survey was conducted for the Alternate A corridor, one of four proposed corridors. An inspection of the study area identified eight cultural resources (all isolates or features) within this proposed corridor. Five of these resources had been recorded during previous surveys. Four previously recorded resources were also identified immediately adjacent to the study area. Further evaluation of the resources within the project limits may be required if they cannot be avoided by the highway realignment.

INTRODUCTION

The archaeological survey of the Alternate A corridor, one of four possible alignments, for the proposed Lincoln bypass was conducted sporadically between April 1989 and April 1990. The field inspection was completed primarily by the following Caltrans District 3 personnel:

Daryl G. Noble - Associate Environmental Planner; M.A. in Anthropology, 13 years experience in California archaeology;

Janis K. Offermann - Associate Environmental Planner, Archaeology; M.A. in Anthropology, 15 years experience in California archaeology.

Assistance was provided by the following additional personnel from the Caltrans Office of Environmental Analysis is Sacramento:

Margaret C. Biorn - Associate Environmental Planner, Archaeology; M.A. in Anthropology, 11 years experience in California archaeology.

PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The proposed project study area is located at the eastern edge of the Sacramento Valley in western Placer County, California (Exhibit 1). It extends for approximately five miles along a north-south axis directly west of and adjacent to the town of Lincoln. The southern end of the Alternate A corridor begins near the junction of Industrial Boulevard and State Route 65 at post mile (P.M.) 12.2, while the northern terminus is at Wise Road (P.M. 17.5). The project area is depicted on the Lincoln and Roseville 7.5' topographic quadrangles, in Sections 4, 5, 8, 9, 16, 17, 21, 22, 27, 28, 33 and 34, T12N, R6E (Exhibit 2).

The study area includes approximately 1230 acres (Exhibits 2 and 3). It varies in width from about 500 feet to a maximum of 3700

feet. Another 245 acres adjacent to but outside of the specific study area boundary was also investigated during the course of the survey. The total acreage covered by the archaeological survey reported herein is about 1475 acres.

State Route 65 presently passes directly through the town of Lincoln. There are three stoplights along the route within the city limits which severely impede the flow of through traffic. As a result, Caltrans is proposing to realign the highway to bypass Lincoln.

Four different bypass corridors (Exhibit 4) are being considered for the proposed project. This report covers only the A corridor; the remaining three alignments will be reported on at a later date.

Four design variations proposed for the Alternate A corridor. These design variations are primarily minor east-west shifts (within 1000 feet) of the alignment at the northern end of the corridor between Nicolaus Road and the current State Route 65.

SOURCES CONSULTED

A literature and records search was made of the proposed project area prior to conducting the field inventory. References examined include the National Register of Historic Places (United States Government 1979-1989), the California Inventory of Historic Resources (State of California 1976), California Historical Landmarks (State of California 1979, rev. 1982), Gold Districts of California (Clark 1979), California Place Names (Gudde 1969) and Historic Spots in California (Hoover, Rensch and Rensch 1966). No resources listed on the National Register, the California Inventory of Historic Resources or as a California Historical Landmark were found to exist within the study area.

The record search also included an examination of the files of the California Archaeological Inventory maintained at the North Central Information Center, California State University, Sacramento (Attachment 1). This search, conducted by Information Center personnel, identified eight archaeological surveys that have occurred within one mile of the proposed project. Of these eight, five overlapped portions of the current survey area.

The record search also indicated that seven cultural resources (sites and isolates) identified during these surveys were recorded within the boundaries of the Alternate A study area and that no less than 13 others were located within one mile. These resources are primarily prehistoric ground stone isolates although several historic features are also present. Additional details regarding these earlier surveys and previously recorded resources are presented under Archaeology, below.

In addition to exploring written documents, numerous individuals and organizations were contacted and asked to provide Caltrans

However, the beds were not actively mined until 1873. At its peak, coal mining yielded over 100 tons a day.

Beds of potters clay were found in 1874 while sinking a new coal mining shaft. The California Clay Manufacturing Company was established shortly thereafter by C. Gladding, P. McBean and G. Chambers. The company specialized in ironstone sewer pipe, chimney tops and fire brick, and soon began producing a wide variety of decorative terra cotta ware as well. Decorative terra cotta facing from Lincoln is displayed on prominent buildings throughout the world. Now known as Gladding, McBean and Company, this company continues to be a viable modern industry in present-day Lincoln.

During the Gold Rush era a great deal of gold mining occurred in the foothills east of Lincoln. Auburn Ravine, between Auburn and Lincoln, was particularly active with six productive centers of gold mining thrived for short periods of time. In the 1930's, dragline dredging was initiated in Auburn Ravine just east of Lincoln. It was considered the most profitable dragline dredge field in the state with a recovery of up to 60 cents per square yard.

Throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Lincoln continued to slowly grow as a regional agricultural center where cattle, sheep, orchards and wheat were the primary commodities. Today the town of Lincoln continues to be essentially rural in character. Acreage within the proposed project area is predominantly rangeland although irrigated cropland and a thriving turkey farm are also located within the project boundaries. In general, however, city growth is accelerating in response to the rapid development of nearby Roseville and the greater Sacramento region. The city of Lincoln is now viewed as within reasonable commute distance from the commercial centers and the town is developing into a desirable bedroom community.

FIELD METHODS

Virtually 100 percent of the entire A corridor study area (approximately 1230 acres) was walked during the course of the survey. Minor acreage not covered during the investigation included one pasture with unfriendly bulls and extremely saturated vernal pool areas. Additional acreage (about 245 acres) beyond the study area boundary was also examined. The total land area covered by the survey equaled approximately 1475 acres.

The survey was conducted by walking zig-zag transects across fenced pasturelands. Transect spacing ranged from 15 to 50 meters (49 to 164 feet) apart, depending on perceived sensitivity for archaeological resources. Areas of higher elevation and rock outcrops and along drainages were inspected more intensively than obvious flood plains. Areas with a high density of vernal pools

were also closely examined for cultural resources.

Ground surface visibility was generally very good due to the low growth of the annual vegetation and on-going stock grazing. Ground rodents also provided ample backdirt to examine. Several pastures had been recently plowed which allowed for excellent visibility.

STUDY FINDINGS

A total of 12 cultural resources were identified during the archaeological survey of the Alternate A corridor for the proposed bypass of State Route 65 around the town of Lincoln (Table 1). Eight of the resources were identified within the study area of the proposed alternate. All are considered isolates or features rather than actual archaeological sites. Four additional resources were identified directly adjacent to the study area boundary. All but three of the 12 resources had been recorded during earlier surveys of the region. Furthermore, all but one are located at the southern end of the survey area. All of the resources identified (Exhibits 3 and 5) and recorded (Appendix 1) during the course of the present survey are described below.

TABLE 1
Cultural Resources Identified during Archaeological Survey
for the State Route 65 Lincoln Bypass A Alternate

Present Survey Identification	Previous Survey Identification	In/Out Project Study Area
* Recent Homestead		
Remains	Site 16 (Roop 1978)	In
* BRM A	Site 1 (Roop 1978)	In
* BRM B	Site 1 (Roop 1978)	In
* BRM C	none	In
* Projectile Point	none	In
* Rock Foundation	Site 2 (Roop 1978)	In
* Rock Wall	Site 3 (Roop 1978)	In
* Mano	none	In
* BRM D	Site 4 (Roop 1978)	Out
* BRM E	Site 4 (Roop 1978)	Out
* CA-PLA-625	CA-PLA-625 (Placer Ranch 27, Foster et al. 1986)	Out
* Homestead Remains	LS-19 (Lindstrom 1989)	Out

CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

* Homestead Remains

These remains are located on a low knoll about 61 meters (200 feet) east of Industrial Boulevard. It consists of an asphalt

and concrete pad, a rectangular, concrete-lined hole (septic tank?) and a scatter of modern twentieth century artifacts, including a hot water tank, washing machine parts, barrel rings and a large hinge. These remains were initially recorded by Roop (1978::5) as Site 16.

* Bedrock Mortars (BRMs)

Three rocks containing mortar cupules were identified within the Alternate A study area. Two of the BRMs (A and B) are located at the north end of a boulder-strewn knoll located due east of the structural remains described above. The third (BRM C) is located on the south bank of Orchard Creek near Industrial Boulevard.

BRM A: This is a flat, roughly triangular basalt boulder that sits low to the ground. Maximum dimensions of the feature are 75 centimeters east/west by 63 centimeters north/south. It contains one central located cupule that measures eight centimeters in diameter and three centimeters deep. The BRM is located about 152 meters (500 feet) east of the above-referenced structural remains.

BRM B: This is a low, flat, irregularly shaped basalt rock containing two adjacent cupules at its northern end. Maximum dimensions of the rock are 89 centimeters north/south by 66 centimeters east/west. The largest of the cupules is 15 by 16 centimeters in diameter and two centimeters deep. The smaller cupule is directly adjacent to and north of the larger. It measures five centimeters in diameter and is approximately one centimeter deep. This BRM feature is about 94 meters (308 feet) southeast of BRM A. It is 33 meters (108 feet) west of the right of way fence line.

Despite the hundreds of rocks and boulders on the knoll, intensive survey of the area on three occasions for the present project revealed only the two BRM features and a single ground stone (possible mano) fragment. Unfortunately the ground stone tool could not be relocated at the time of formal recordation. However, it was in close proximity to the BRMs.

This general location corresponds with that of Roop's (1978:3) Site 1 which is described as a "possible vegetal food processing site". Of note is that neither of the BRMs are located adjacent to vernal pools although pools abound in the vicinity.

BRM C: This bedrock mortar feature is located about 91 meters (300 feet) east of Industrial Boulevard and on the south edge of Orchard Creek. During high water the boulder is at least partially inundated.

The boulder containing the mortar cups is of mudstone conglomerate. It measures about 3.55 meters long by 2.8 meters wide. There are six cupules on the rock. They vary considerably in size, ranging from about 10 centimeters in diameter and two centimeters deep to 40 centimeters in diameter and 30 centimeters

deep. Water erosion may have contributed to the large size of some of the depressions.

This BRM does not match the description of any of the bedrock features described by Roop (1978:3-4) for the immediate vicinity. Therefore, it appears that this BRM is an additional feature to the groundstone inventory in the Lincoln area. It is very possible that the boulder was under water during earlier surveys and, thereby, eluded recordation.

* Projectile Point

One isolated projectile point fragment was identified at the base of the knoll that contains BRMs A and B. It rests on a small flat adjacent to a shallow swale and is about 58 meters (190 feet) northeast of BRM A. The artifact is the only prehistoric flaked stone item found during the present survey. It was not collected.

The artifact is a midsection fragment of a large basalt projectile point. A small portion of the stem neck is present, suggesting that it once had either a straight or contracting stem. Projectile points of this style are associated with dates as early as 2000 B.C.

* Unmortared Rock Foundation

This feature is located on the same boulder-strewn knoll as BRMs A and B. It is situated more directly on the top of the rise and is about 69 meters (226 feet) southeast of BRM A.

These remains consist of collapsed, unmortared rock walls that are in the rough configuration of a rectangle with measurements of 11.5 feet east/west and a maximum north/south length of 15 feet, eight inches along the west wall. The east wall, which includes a four-foot opening, is only about ten feet in length as the southern wall curves to compensate for the reduced length. The purpose of this feature remains unknown.

This feature closely matches the description of Roop's (1978:3) Site 2. However, the location of Roop's Site 2, as plotted on the base maps housed at the North Central Information Center of the California Archaeological Inventory, is about 640 meters (2100 feet) directly south of the remains presented here. It is suggested that Roop's Site 2 and the collapsed structure identified during the present survey are the same resource but that it has been mislocated on the topographic map.

* Rock Wall

This is an unmortared, low rock wall located near the southern limits of the study area. It crosses the top of a knoll about 122 meters (400 feet) due east of BRM C described above. Roop (1978:3) recorded the wall as Site 3.

The shortest section of the wall, oriented east/west, measures approximately 662 feet long. The north/south section measures about 695 feet in length and is perpendicular to the aforementioned wall at its eastern end. The east/west portion consists primarily of a single course of fairly large boulders. The north/south section appears to have contained two or three courses of smaller rocks, most of which are now collapsed.

* Mano

One isolated mano was observed east of State Route 65 near the southern end of the project area. The artifact was located next to the right of way fence marking the eastern boundary of the study area and directly across from the junction of State Route 65 and Industrial Avenue. It had obviously been displaced since it was sitting on a small concrete pad next to a telephone pole.

The mano is made of a granitic material, ovoid in shape and measures 15 centimeters long by 10 centimeters wide and five centimeters thick. It is unifacially ground with a portion of the ground surface eroded.

CULTURAL RESOURCES ADJACENT TO THE STUDY AREA

* CA-PLA-625

This site, originally recorded by Foster et al. (1986) as a "food processing site", consists of one basin metate and numerous bedrock mortar cupules. Due to its recent recordation, the site was not recorded again during the course of the present survey.

CA-PLA-625 is located just east of the project study area which is delineated by the highway right of way fence. It is about 61 meters (200 feet) east of State Route 65 and 762 meters (2500 feet, or nearly 1/2 mile) south of the Lincoln Rodeo Grounds. The junction of Industrial Boulevard with State Route 65 is about 396 meters (1300 feet) north of the site area. It lies on the south bank of a branch of Orchard Creek on an adjacent knoll.

* Homestead Remains

These homestead remains were first recorded by Lindstrom (1989) as Site LS-19. They were not re-recorded for the present survey.

The site is located amidst an oak grove in a pasture south of and adjacent to Moore Road. It is approximately one mile west of State Route 65 from the junction of the highway and Moore Road. Although within the general survey area, the site is, at its closest point, about 305 meters (1000 feet) northeast of the project study area boundary. It is the northernmost cultural resource identified during the survey.

LS-19 consists of three circular depressions, each about four meters (13 feet) in diameter, and a collapsed board structure.

Historic artifacts associated with the site include a variety of miscellaneous metal fragments, clay water pipe, white glazed stoneware, clear glass, aqua glass and round nails.

* Bedrock Mortars (BRMs)

Two boulders containing mortar cupules were identified just south of the study area. They are in close proximity to one another in a shallow swale/drainage on the southern edge of a rocky knoll that slopes down to the flood plain of Orchard Creek. This location is about 304 meters (1000 feet) east of Industrial Boulevard and 91 meters (300 feet) north of Orchard Creek. The two features exactly match the location and physical description of Site 4 provided by Roop (1978:3).

<u>BRM D</u>: This feature, containing two mortar cupules, is a somewhat ovoid, flat, boulder of a basaltic material. Maximum dimensions of the boulder are 135 centimeters north/south by 95 centimeters east/west. The largest cupule is 21 by 22 centimeters in diameter and 22 centimeters deep. The second mortar cup is 18 by 17 centimeters in diameter and measures 18 centimeters deep.

BRM E: This BRM is located 6.3 meters (20 feet) south of BRM D. It is a triangular basaltic rock that contains a single mortar cup. The cupule is 16 centimeters in diameter and has a depth of 13 centimeters. The boulder, itself, has maximum dimensions of 68 centimeters north/south and 83 centimeters east/west.

PREVIOUSLY RECORDED CULTURAL RESOURCES THAT COULD NOT BE RELOCATED

Three previously recorded cultural resources could not be relocated during the survey. These included one BRM, one bedrock metate and the remains of a wagon.

Roop (1978:4) recorded two additional bedrock features (Sites 6 and 7) north of, but on the same knoll as BRMs D and E. Site 6 was a bedrock metate that could not be relocated, even though the knoll in question was examined three separate times during the survey. The second feature, Site 7, was a single cupule on a boulder. A rock matching the physical and locational description of Site 7 was identified in the field but the depression was not convincing as a cultural phenomena and, therefore, was not recorded. Had both of these features been identified and recorded, they would have been considered within the project study area.

The third resource that could not be relocated were the remains of a wagon. These remains were recorded by Lindstrom (1989) as IF-9. Their recorded location was just south of Moore Road and about 1 1/4 miles west of State Route 65, well within the present study area. It is possible that the property owners removed the remains shortly after they were recorded.

CONCLUSIONS

The archaeological survey for the Alternate A corridor of the Lincoln Bypass project identified eight cultural isolates and features. Four additional sites and features are located directly adjacent to but outside the study area limits. Cultural resources within the project study area include: 1) homestead remains; 2) three bedrock mortar features; 3) one isolated projectile point; 4) unmortared rock foundation remains; 5) an isolated mano; and 6) an unmortared rock wall. Cultural resources adjacent to the project study area include: 1) two bedrock mortars; 2) site CA-PLA-625 which contains several BRM features; and 3) homestead remains.

It is Caltrans policy to avoid cultural resources whenever possible. Isolated artifacts and features are not considered eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places and require no further evaluation. However, should project plans change to include any unsurveyed property, additional investigations will be required. Furthermore, if subsurface cultural remains are encountered during project construction, it is Caltrans policy (Chapter 1, Volume 2 of the Environmental Handbook) that work temporarily cease until a qualified archaeologist can assess the finds and determine an appropriate course of action in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office.

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LIST OF EXHIBITS

- 1. Vicinity Map
- 2. Location Map
- 3. Composite Map
- 4. Map of Alternate Corridors
- 5. Site Location Map

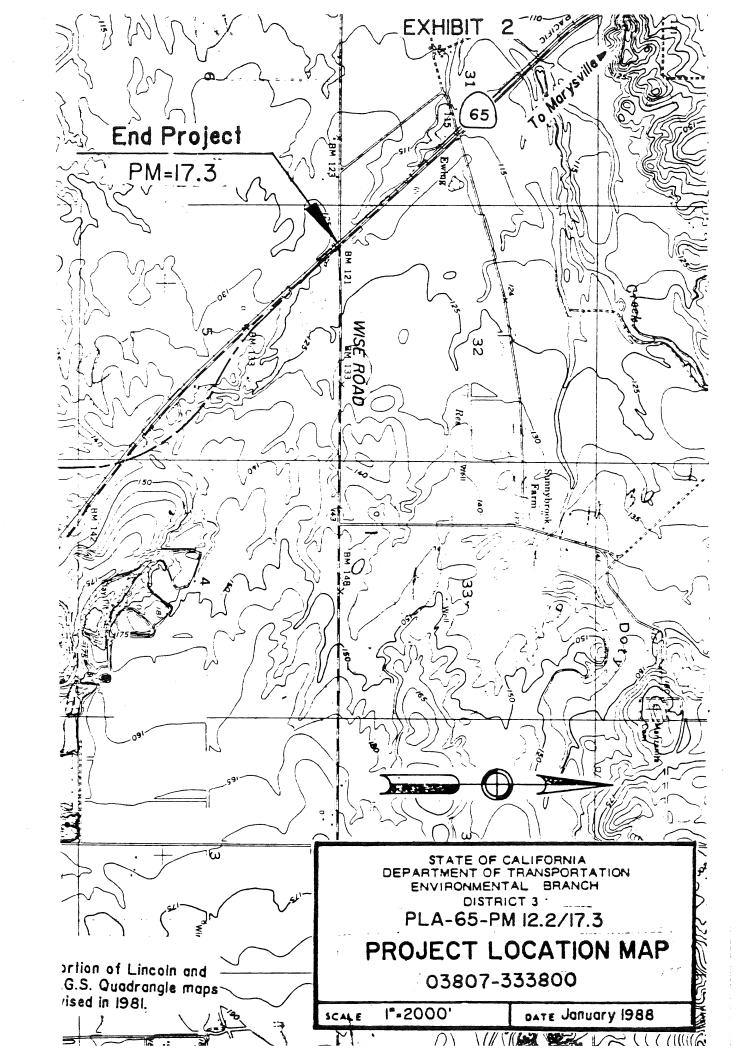
LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

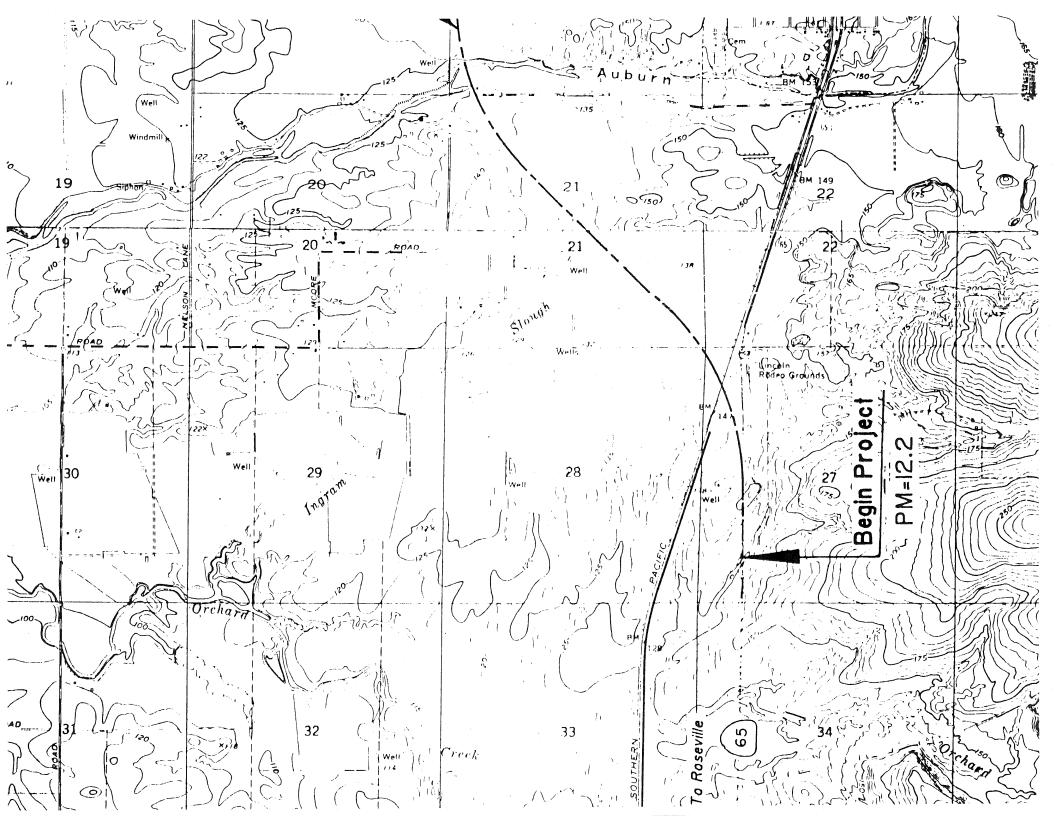
- 1. Request for Information letter sent to the North Central Information Center of the California Archaeological Inventory, California State University, Sacramento.
- la. Response from the North Central Information Center.
- 2. Request for Information letter sent to the State Historic Preservation Officer.
- 3. Request for Information letter sent to the Placer County Historical Society.
- 4. Request for Information letter sent to the Placer County Museum.
- 5. Request for Information letter sent to the Native American Heritage Commission.
- 6. Request for Information letter sent to local Native American representatives.

<u>APPENDIX</u>

Site and Isolate Records

- * Homestead Remains (recent)
- * AF-31-9; BRM A
- * AF-31-9; BRM B
- * BRM C
- * Projectile Point
- * AF-31-10-H; Unmortared rock foundation
- * AF-31-11-H; Unmortared rock wall
- * Isolated Mano
- * CA-PLA-625
- * LS-19; Homestead Remains
- * AF-31-12; BRM D
- * AF-31-12; BRM E





HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT

of the

PROPOSED LINCOLN BYPASS OF STATE ROUTE 65 IN PLACER COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

03-P1a-65

P.M. 12.2/23.5

03807-333800

California Department of Transportation Environmental Planning Branch B District 3 - Marysville

Prepared for

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February 1991

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PURPOSE

This Historic Property Survey Report (HPSR) summarizes cultural resource surveys undertaken within the Environmental Study Area delineated by the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) for the Proposed State Route 65/Lincoln Bypass, Placer County, California. These studies were undertaken to identify and evaluate cultural resources, including potentially significant historic architecture, within the Environmental Study Area. Appended to this HPSR are Archaeological Survey Reports (ASR) and an Historic Architectural Survey Report (HASR).

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The State Route 65/Lincoln Bypass project consists of a proposed realignment of State Route 65 around the town of Lincoln, Placer County (Exhibit 1). The project would reroute State Route 65 west of its current alignment and around Lincoln (Exhibit 2). Three corridors (Alternates A, C, and D) with five proposed routes (Alignments A, C1, C2, D1, and D13) are under consideration. The realignment would begin south of Lincoln at Post Mile (P.M.) 12.2 and end at either P.M. 17.3, north of Lincoln (Alternate A), or P.M. 23.5, north of Sheridan (Alternates C and D). The study area is approximately 11.5 miles long and varies in width from 500 feet to approximately 4000 feet with a total area of approximately 4670 acres.

SUMMARY OF SURVEY

In preparing the survey reports, the following inventories and archives were consulted:

National Register of Historic Places. Annual Listings and Updates through December 1989, <u>Federal Register</u>., U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Washington, D.C., 1979.

<u>California Inventory of Historic Resources</u>. State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento, 1976.

<u>California Historical Landmarks</u>. State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento, 1979, rev. 1989.

<u>History of Placer County, California, with Illustrations and Biographical Sketches of its Prominent Men and Pioneers</u>. Thompson and West, Oakland, 1882.

<u>History of Placer and Nevada Counties, California</u>. by: W.B. Lardner and M.J. Brock, Historic Record Company, Los Angeles, 1924.

<u>California Place Names</u>. by: E.G. Gudde, University of California Press, Berkeley, 1967.

Historic Spots in California. (Third Edition), by: M.B. Hoover, H.E. Rensch, and E.G. Rensch, Stanford University Press, Stanford, 1966. Gold Districts of California. by W.B. Clark, California Division of Mines and Geology, Bulletin 193, Sacramento, 1979.

California Archaeological Inventory. North Central Information Center, California State University, Sacramento.

U.S.G.S. 7.5 Minute Series, Lincoln Quadrangle Map, 1910.

U.S.G.S. 7.5 Minute Series, Sheridan Quadrangle Map, 1910.

Grantee/Grantor Books 1-8, Placer County Recorder's Office, Auburn.

Deed Books E, F, G, H, I, K, M, P, Q, EE, MM, QQ, 51, 54, and 168, on microfilm, Placer County Recorder's Office, Auburn.

In addition to the above records, a number of people (property owners and local historians) were interviewed as part of the historic architectural survey.

The field surveys consisted of two archaeological surveys and an historic architectural survey. The archaeological survey for Alternate A, an area of approximately 1230 acres around Lincoln, was conducted by staff members from Caltrans, District 3, Environmental Branch. The archaeological survey for Alternates C and D, an area of approximately 3440 acres from Lincoln to Sheridan, was conducted by staff from Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc., Davis. The historic architectural survey was conducted by staff from Caltrans, Office of Environmental Analysis, Sacramento.

The archaeological surveys identified eleven archaeological properties within the study area, two which require further study. In addition, four archaeological properties immediately adjacent to the study area were investigated. The ASR for Alternate A is found at the back of this document in Appendix A, for Alternates C and D in Appendix B.

The historic architectural survey evaluated a total of eight properties in the course of the field work. Of these, two were deemed potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The HASR is included as Appendices C and D.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Efforts at public involvement consisted of letters from Jeffrey M. Loudon, Chief, Caltrans, Environmental Branch A, District 3, Marysville, describing the proposed project and requesting any information of interest or value to the contacted parties. Letters were sent to the following individuals and/or organizations:

Placer County Historical Society

David Tucker, Director, Placer County Museum

William Johnson, Native American Commission

Marlon Hood

Rose Enos

Northern Sierra Indians, Inc.

Placer Indian Association

Equal Rights Indian Council, Inc.

Responses were received from the Placer County Historical Society and the Native American Heritage Commission. The Placer County Historical Society recommended investigation of eleven properties, some of which are evaluated in the HASR. The Native American Heritage Commission did not identify any specific properties within the project area but described areas with higher cultural resource potential.

IDENTIFIED RESOURCES - SUMMARY AND FINDINGS

Approaches to resource identification and evaluation varied with respect to archaeological (both prehistoric and historic) and historic architectural properties. Archaeological properties were subject to "survey level" treatment, i.e., boundaries and features were mapped, surface assemblages characterized, and disturbances noted. No subsurface testing or controlled surface collections were attempted. As such, assessments of site structure, chronology, integrity, etc., must be viewed as preliminary providing more a direction for further evaluation, rather than a definitive statement of significance. In contrast, the historic architectural survey results are more comprehensive, incorporating complete field and archival documentation, and ultimately NRHP eligibility recommendations for each resource.

Potentially Eligible Resources

Fickewirth Ranch (see Appendix D)

This property is located approximately three miles south of Sheridan at 2780 Dowd Road (Exhibits 2 & 3g). It is historically associated with the locally important Ahart family. The property was originally purchased by James Mitchell from a Mr. Long. Mitchell's widow willed the property to her daughter Lillie, and son-in-law, George P. Ahart. George Ahart was the nephew of Peter Ahart, a local historic figure and founder of a large family, many descendants of whom still reside in the local area. Peter Ahart was born in Germany in 1833, arrived in the U.S. in 1845, in California in 1852, and Lincoln in 1857. He was eventually the owner of a large amount of land, and was important in the early development of the Merino sheep industry in the local area. George Ahart came to California from Missouri in 1888, when he was 15 years old. He worked for his uncle for about 12 years before marrying Lillie Mitchell. George grew wheat on the land he and Lillie inherited, constructing a house and other farm buildings on the property in 1901. The house was originally built as a one story Queen Anne cottage, with the second story added about 1912. George and Lillie had three children; Viola, Thomas, and Ethel. Thomas Ahart eventually inherited the property and owned it until 1970, when the present owners, Walter E. and Robyn M. Fickewirth, purchased the property.

At present the property consists of a residence, tankhouse, windmill, long shed (originally a chicken house), timber-framed hay barn, one-time blacksmith shop, and several small sheds. The buildings on the property have been maintained in their original form with little or no modification. Materials used to maintain the property were of the same kind as the original, and therefore, any

maintenance performed on the property served to preserve the original character and integrity of the site. It is one of the earliest intact residences remaining in the local area.

This property appears to meet the criteria of eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C, as an embodiment of its time, period, and method of construction. All of the structures on the property, in their form and function, contribute to this determination, and the property remains in its original rural setting. The association with the locally important Ahart family also adds to its significance.

Country Store (see Appendix D)

This property is located at 1540 13th Street, Sheridan, near the junction of 13th Street and State Route 65 (Exhibits 2 & 3j).

Settlement at the present location of Sheridan began in 1857 with the construction of a house and large shed by R.C. Rogers. Variously referred to as "Rogers Shed" or "Union Shed", it was located on the wagon road from Sacramento to Marysville. The shed served as a shelter for teams of dray horses used to haul freight and coaches along the road. It also served as market place for the local farmers and as a center for local events. Construction of the railroad in 1861 eliminated freight and coach traffic along the road. However, the settlement continued to benefit from the rail traffic, and a depot was constructed in 1866. The shed burned down in 1868, and the town of Sheridan, named for General Philip Sheridan, grew near the site. A flour mill was built and became an important local industry. By 1889 Sheridan had two general stores, one drug store, a meat market, a blacksmith shop, a stable, and two hotels. In 1891 a fire swept through the business district destroying everything but one brick building, the Sheridan Cash Store (subject of the current discussion). By 1961, the population of Sheridan was 250. There was one general store with the post office in it (the Country Store), a hardware store, two gas stations, a second-hand store, a tavern, a vacant warehouse, a school, and three churches.

The first store in Sheridan was built in 1869 by John Ziegenbein, one of the original settlers of Lincoln and owner of stores in Lincoln and Danetown. Located on a site adjoining the site of the present store, it was eventually sold to Charles Greitman in 1875. He sold out to his son John George Greitman and Lucy Rains a couple of years later, and they operated the store until 1880. A suit against them returned the ownership of the store to Charles Greitman, who sold the store to Oliver Perry Richardson and Sparks a month later. Richardson and Sparks had built the Sheridan Cash Store on the adjoining parcel in 1879, and it was the only building in the business district to survive the fire of 1891.

The Sheridan Cash Store, presently called the "Country Store", is owned by Don Rankin and Harry Reynolds. It is a one story, 6-course American Bond brick structure and sports an Italianate Commercial False Front consisting of a stepped parapet with a denticular cornice, which hides a corrugated-metal gable roof. A continuous mould over the windows and doors ties the fenestration together, and a shed-roofed porch spans the facade.

This property appears to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with the economic development of Sheridan, and under Criterion C as embodying the characteristics of its time, period, and

method of construction. It was designated a Point of Historical Interest by the California Historic Resources Commission on August 3, 1990.

Resources Needing Further Study

H-65-1 (see Appendix B)

This prehistoric archaeological site is located on a small knoll approximately 500 meters north of Coon Creek about five miles northwest of Lincoln on Alignment C2 (Exhibits 2 & 3h). It measures 64 m x 38 m and consists of a sparse lithic scatter. In addition, one projectile point base, one flake tool, and one handstone were observed at the site. The site area has been subject to agricultural disturbances, but this, by itself, does not preclude the possibility of intact subsurface deposits being present. Some of the observed artifacts were in the backdirt of rodent holes, indicating that sub-surface deposits may exist at this site.

H-65-2 (see Appendix B)

This prehistoric archaeological site is located on Coon Creek approximately 4.5 miles northwest of Lincoln on Alignment C2 (Exhibits 2 & 3h). The site is extensive, measuring 60 m x 390 m, and is found on both sides of the creek. It consists of three activity areas with concentrations of lithic debris, flaked and ground stone tools, and a midden deposit. Locus 1 is located on the north side of the creek. Cultural materials identified at the locus include one projectile point, three handstones and a small number of flakes. Locus 2 is located on the south side of the creek opposite Locus 1. Artifacts identified at this locus include five projectile points, one flake tool, 5 handstones, and some unmodified lithic debris. Locus 3 is also located on the south side of the creek approximately 200 m southeast of Locus 2. It includes a midden deposit covering approximately 470 m2. Artifacts located within the locus boundaries include two bifaces, one flake tool, one millingstone, one charmstone, one fragment of worked bone, numerous handstones, hammerstones, and some lithic debris. Site integrity is uncertain. It appears that recent plowing of fields adjacent to the creek have exposed the artifacts observed on the surface. However, at Locus 2 one handstone was observed in the eroded creek bank at 30 cm below the present surface level, indicating potentially intact subsurface deposits.

Discussion

Current information does not allow for a complete assessment of site integrity or significance at either H-65-1 or H-65-2. If design and engineering considerations make it necessary for Caltrans to choose Alignment C2 as the route for the Lincoln Bypass, it is recommended that both sites undergo either Extended Phase I or Phase II test evaluations as a means to clarify their eligibility for listing in the NRHP.

Resources Deemed Not Eligible

All Cultural Resources - Alternate A (see Appendix A)

All of the cultural resources located within the Alternate A corridor were located at the southern end of the corridor, with the exception of one feature (LS-19) on Moore Road (Exhibits 2, 3a, & 3b). All together, twelve resources were

identified, eight inside the corridor and four outside. Nine had been previously recorded and three were new finds. They are listed below in Table 1.

All of the cultural resources identified in the Alternate A corridor are either isolated artifacts or features and do not meet criteria of eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP.

Table 1. Alternate A - Identified Cultural Resources.								
Site #	Previously Yes	Recorded No	Historic	Prehistorio	e Description			
Site 16 (Roop 1978)	X		X		Homestead Remains			
AF-31-9 (BRM A)	X			X	BRM			
AF-31-9 (BRM B)	X			X	BRM			
BRM C		Х		X	BRM			
Projectile Poir	nt	Х		X	Projectile Point			
AF-31-10-H	X		X		Rock Foundation			
AF-31-11-H	X		X		Rock Wall			
Isolated Mano		X		X	Granite Handstone			
CA-Pla-625	X			X	BRM Complex			
LS-19	X		X .		Old Homestead			
AF-31-12 (BRM I) X			X	BRM			
AF-31-12 (BRM I	Ξ) Χ			X	BRM			

Notes: 1. (Roop 1978), see Appendix A for reference.

- 2. BRM = Bedrock Mortar
- 3. For locations see Exhibits 2, 3a, & 3b.

H-65-3 (see Appendix B)

This historic site is located on Alignment Cl, approximately one mile south of Sheridan. It is on the north bank of Yankee Slough about 1150 feet west of the intersection of Dowd and Dalby roads (Exhibits 2 & 3i). The site measures 38 ft x 42 ft. and consists of a scatter of debris including fragments of glass, ceramics, and metal. The integrity of the site has been compromised by erosion from Yankee Slough and trampling by livestock, and it is not known to be

associated with any historically significant structures, events, or persons. It does not appear to meet criteria of eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP.

Scheiber Ranch (see Appendix C)

This property is located about two miles west of Lincoln on Auburn Ravine at 1700 Moore Road (Exhibits 2 & 3c). Original ownership is traced to John Harford who sold it to Smith Worden in 1859 or 1862. The property passed through the hands of a number of people over the years (Peter Ahart owned it for six months in 1865) until finally being purchased by John and Joseph Scheiber in 1918. The Scheibers were German/Swiss dairy farmers and established the Brown Swiss dairy, importing cows from Switzerland. At one time this dairy was the largest and most important Brown Swiss dairy in the state. The property remained a dairy until 1959 when it was converted to beef cattle ranching.

There are a total of 15 structures on the property in two groups on either side of Auburn Ravine. There are five residences and five barns, with the remaining structures consisting of a variety of sheds and a garage. The first structures were built ca. 1880, and others were added over the years. Most of them have undergone modifications which have altered their original appearance and use.

This property does not appear eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. While it was an important Brown Swiss dairy, the dairy buildings have been converted to other uses, and the property has lost its integrity as a dairy farm. Also, the residences and other structures have been extensively modified, thus severely compromising their integrity. The brief ownership of Peter Ahart did not affect the property, and so, this association is not considered significant.

1600 Moore Road (see Appendix C)

This property is located approximately 1.5 miles west of Lincoln at 1600 Moore Road (Exhibits 2 & 3c). It was originally part of the Moore Ranch, a large land holding for which the road is named. However, the Moore brothers were not significant to the history of the area. The residence was constructed ca. 1900. The original siding of the house has been replaced by plywood siding and the windows by aluminum framed sliders. The structure is typical of a form found throughout the Mother Lode, and modifications to the structure have compromised its integrity. Therefore, it does not appear to meet the criteria of eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP.

Gates Ranch (see Appendix C)

This property is located approximately 2.5 miles northwest of Lincoln at 2330 Highway 65 (Exhibits 2 & 3d). It has been in the Gates family since 1850. The existing barn dates from ca. 1880-1890. The original residence burned in the early 1930's and was replaced by the present structure which is a typical mailorder type bungalow.

This property does not appear to meet the criteria of eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP. The residence is a replacement of the original and is architecturally undistinguished. The barn, while intact, has had the integrity of its setting compromised by the replacement buildings around it. The property is not associated with any persons or events of historical significance.

Ahart Ranch (see Appendix D)

This property is located about four miles northwest of Lincoln at 4005 Wise Road (Exhibits 2 & 3e). It is associated with the locally prominent Ahart family (see Fickewirth Ranch). The original structures were built ca. 1890 by William Ahart, son of Peter Ahart, and the property is presently owned by Eva Ahart and her son, Ray. While the original residence, tankhouse, stable, and hay barn remain, they have been extensively modified over the years.

In spite of its association with the Ahart family, this property does not appear eligible for inclusion in the NRHP due to the alterations which have taken place, thus constituting a loss to the integrity of design, workmanship, and materials.

Nader Ranch (see Appendix D)

This property is located about four miles northwest of Lincoln on Chamberlain Road west of State Route 65 (Exhibits 2 & 3f). The property is a commercial hay farm which has been owned and worked by the Nader family since 1882. Two residences, a tankhouse, two barns, and some sheds remain from the historic period and a number of metal hay storage barns and a plywood sided office building have been added since. All of the historic buildings have been altered over the years. One residence, originally constructed as a two story house, had the second story removed in the 1940's. The second residence had been a mule skinner's house and was moved to the property in the 1930's or 1940's. The upper portion of the tankhouse was modified as a living or work quarters at some point.

The property does not appear eligible for inclusion in the NRHP due to a lack of structural and site integrity. The extensive modifications to the historic buildings have lessened their value as examples of period style and construction. This, along with the addition of the more recent structures, has resulted in a loss of integrity of design, material, workmanship, setting, and feel.

Old Jail (see Appendix D)

This property is located in Sheridan, adjacent to 5024 Riosa Road (Exhibits 2 & 3j). It consists of a small, reinforced concrete structure with a barrel vault ceiling, a narrow door, and a small window. It was constructed ca. 1900-1910 and served as the local holding cell where prisoners were kept pending transfer to Auburn.

While it is of local historic interest, it does not appear eligible for inclusion in the NRHP due to a lack of structural and site integrity. The structure is a shell, with all furnishings, hardware, and fittings missing, and its original site context, on the main street of Sheridan, has been obliterated by improvements to State Route 65, adjacent to the site.

<u>ATTACHMENTS</u>

EXHIBIT 1Project Vicinity Map
EXHIBIT 2Project Area Map
EXHIBIT 3a-3jHistoric Property Location Maps
APPENDIX AArchaeological Survey Report (Alternate A)
APPENDIX BArchaeological Survey Report (Alternates C and D)
APPENDIX CHistoric Architectural Survey Report
APPENDIX DSupplemental Historic Architectural Survey Report

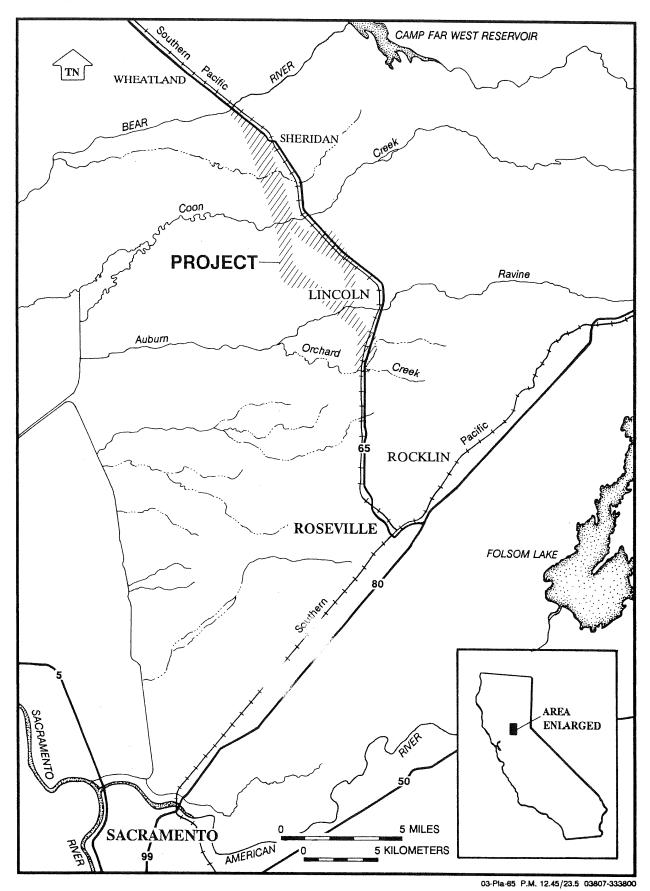


EXHIBIT 1 - PROJECT VICINITY

APPENDIX B

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY FOR THE PROPOSED LINCOLN BYPASS (ALTERNATES C AND D) OF STATE ROUTE 65 IN PLACER COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

03-Pla-65 P.M. 12.45/23.5 03807-333800

California Department of Transportation

Prepared for

HDR Engineering, Inc. Fresno, California

Ву

FAR WESTERN ANTHROPOLOGICAL RESEARCH GROUP, INC. P.O. Box 413, Davis, California 95617

Report Prepared by:

John E. Berg _____ Project Manager

Kelly R. McGuire My Will Principal Investigator

October 1990

SUMMARY

The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) is planning a realignment of State Route 65 around the town of Lincoln, Placer County, California. In compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), a cultural resources survey of the Alternates C and D corridors is required. The survey was conducted by Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc. for HDR Engineering, Inc., the primary contractor to Caltrans.

The survey resulted in the identification of three archaeological sites, H-65-1, H-65-2, and H-65-3 (temporary numbers).

H-65-1 is a prehistoric site located on a small knoll north of Coon Creek on Alignment C2 and consists of a sparse scatter of cultural materials including one obsidian projectile point base, one handstone, and a small amount of flaked stone.

H-65-2 is a prehistoric site located on the north and south banks of Coon Creek along Alignment C2. It consists of three separate loci and exhibits a variety of cultural materials including six projectile points, flaked stone tools, flakes, numerous whole and fragmentary handstones and hammerstones, a charmstone, a millingstone, and a midden deposit.

H-65-3 is a historical site located on the north bank of Yankee Slough on Alignment C1. It consists of a scatter of debris including two intact glass bottles, broken glass, broken ceramics, fragments of metal, and some metal tools.

INTRODUCTION

Fieldwork was conducted from 9 August to 22 August 1990 and on September 13, 1990. The field crew consisted of the following individuals:

John Berg - Project Manager/Crew Chief; M.A. in Anthropology, 10 years of archaeological experience, including work on projects in areas adjacent to the current study area.

K. Randy Bethard - Archaeological Technician; M.A. in Anthropology, 8 years of archaeological experience in California.

Leonard R. Lanigan - Archaeological Technician; M.A. in Anthropology, 9 years of archaeological experience.

William Norton - Archaeological Technician; B.A. in Anthropology, 2 years of archaeological experience in California.

Patrick Sanger - Archaeological Technician; Undergraduate student in Government and Anthropology, 8 years of archaeological experience, including 1 year in California.

PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

Presently State Route 65 passes through the center of Lincoln serving as its primary access and main business thoroughfare. Recent and ongoing growth of the town and surrounding area, and a corresponding increase in the amount of traffic, has resulted in a bottleneck created by the restricted flow of traffic. As a result, Caltrans has concluded that a rerouting of State Route 65 around Lincoln is required.

The study area is located at the east edge of the Sacramento Valley in Placer County, California (Exhibit 1). Five proposed alignments are being considered for the bypass. The present report is concerned with Alignments C and D which includes four alternative routes (Exhibits 2 & 3); Alignment A is reported elsewhere (Offermann 1990).

The Alternates C and D corridors run adjacent to the west side of Lincoln and north past Sheridan. Beginning south of Lincoln, and west of State Route 65 post mile (P.M.) 12.45, the corridors go west of town, around either side of the Lincoln Municipal Airport, continue north to Sheridan and end just south of Bear River at P.M. 23.5. The study area appears on the Lincoln Quadrangle and Sheridan Quadrangle, 7.5 Minute Series (topographic), U.S.G.S. maps in Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 20, and 21 of T 12 N, R 6 E, Sections 1, 12, and 13 of T 12 N, R 5 E, Section 31 of T 13 N, R 6 E, and Sections 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 23, 24, 25, 26, and 36 of T 13 N, R 5 E (Exhibit 2).

The Alternates C and D corridors include an area approximately 10 miles long and varying in width from 500 feet to approximately 4000 feet. The total area is approximately 3440 acres, all of which was investigated to some degree during the current investigation.

SOURCES CONSULTED

A literature and records search of the proposed project area was conducted by Caltrans, Environmental Branch. The following sources were consulted: the National Register of Historic Places (United States Government 1979-1989), the California Inventory of Historic Resources (State of California 1976), California Historic Landmarks (State of California 1979, rev. 1982), Gold Districts of California (Clark 1979), California Place Names (Gudde 1969), and Historic Spots in California (Hoover, Rensch, and Rensch 1966). No resources of significance listed in these sources were found to exist within the project area.

In addition to the sources above, letters were sent to the Placer County Historical Society and the Placer County Museum requesting information on any resources of local interest (Attachments 3 and 5). A response to this request was received from the Placer County Historical Society identifying a number of properties in or near the project area (Attachment 4).

The Native American community was also contacted with regard to this project. Letters requesting any information regarding Native American heritage sites or sacred lands within the project area were sent to the Native American Heritage Commission, Mr. Marlon Hood, Northern Sierra Indians, Inc., Placer Indian Association, and Equal Rights Indian Council, Inc. (Attachments 6 and 7).

clothing store, two grocery stores, a skating rink, two livery stables, and a large railroad depot by 1870. In addition, both Lincoln and Sheridan had race tracks where races were held each Sunday. In 1875 a large deposit of fine kaolin clay, "as fine as any from China", was discovered outside of Lincoln in a road cut. Shortly thereafter, Gladding, McBean, and Company was established and began producing sewer pipes for the city of San Francisco. They later expanded to production of decorative architectural terra cotta and other ceramic products. Before long they were a major employer in the area. This company is still in business to this day and remains one of Lincoln's most important industries (Lardner and Brock 1924).

Presently Sheridan is a small rural town. No longer is the mill in existence, most of the business establishments have closed, and the railroad no longer maintains a depot there. Lincoln, on the other hand, is a growing town with new industries and a growing population, many of whom are commuters who work outside of the local area. It is the current growth of Lincoln that has made the proposed construction of a State Route 65 Bypass around the town necessary.

FIELD METHODS

A complete, systematic pedestrian survey was carried out within the confines of Alternates C and D (Exhibit 3). Survey transects were generally oriented along property and fence lines, although contours or geographical features were followed where appropriate. Transect intervals ranged between 15 and 30 m depending on the terrain and the likelihood of cultural resources. Site recording procedures involved an initial reconnaissance of the site area, pinflagging all artifacts and delineating loci and site boundaries. Pertinent locational, environmental, and assemblage/feature characteristics were recorded on a California State Parks and Recreation site form. Other tasks included the production of a scaled site map, sketching of diagnostic (i.e., time-sensitive) projectile points and other exemplary artifacts.

Approximately 285 project acres of inundated rice fields near Sheridan and along portions of Markham Ravine were not surveyed. Resource potential in these disturbed areas is, however, low. Several other small parcels were not surveyed due to access problems (see Exhibit 3: Johnson, Hullinger, Ebbitt, and Ball properties).

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

One historic and two prehistoric properties were documented during the survey. Presented below is a brief description of each site. Additional information is contained in the appropriate site records (see Appendix).

H-65-1

This site is located on a small knoll about five miles northwest of Lincoln. It is approximately 1700 feet (500 m) north of Coon Creek, adjacent to Alignment C2 (Exhibits 2c & 3). H-65-1, measuring 64 m N/S x 38 m E/W (1910 m2), consists of a sparse cryptocrystalline (CCR) and basalt flaked stone scatter. One cryptocrystalline handstone was also observed. The flaked stone assemblage included an obsidian projectile point base, rhyolite flake tool, and about 20 unmodified flakes. The projectile point was not ascribable to a particular

temporal period. No stained soils, eroding artifactual debris, or other indicators of subsurface cultural deposits were observed at the site. Much of the site surface, however, is obscured by a carpet of annual grasses. Portions of the site, primarily the area on and adjacent to the knoll, have been subject to agricultural disturbances.

In sum, the available information indicates that H-65-1 is probably a partially disturbed, sparse surface tool and flake scatter. Temporal association could not be determined, and definitive documentation of deposit depth and overall resource integrity cannot be made at this time.

H-65-2

This expansive, multi-component site is located on both sides of Coon Creek (Alignment C2), approximately 4.5 miles northwest of Lincoln (Exhibits 2c & 3). The site, measuring 60 m x 390 m (18,378 m2), consists of three activity areas comprised of flaked and ground stone, and a midden deposit.

Locus 1, located on the north side of Coon Creek and measuring 5 x 70 m (275 m2), consists of a sparse flaked stone scatter. Artifacts observed include one CCR projectile point, three handstones, and nine flakes of CCR and basalt. Recent plowing of the field comprising the north side of the locus has exposed a number of artifacts, and raised the possibility of subsurface cultural deposits. Examination of the creekside terrace and the exposed creek bank, however, did not reveal any additional artifacts or midden exposures.

Locus 2, located on the south side of Coon Creek opposite Locus 1 and measuring 30 x 60 m (1414 m2), consists of a scatter of handstones, projectile points, and unmodified lithic debris. Tools include five projectile points manufactured from various materials (CCR, basalt, and rhyolite), one rhyolite flake tool, five handstones and handstone fragments, and 13 unmodified flakes of CCR, rhyolite, and basalt. Artifacts were again observed in plowed areas comprising the south side of the locus. This time, however, some potential depth is indicated by the documentation of a handstone 30 cm below the surface within the eroded creek bank.

Locus 3 is located approximately 200 m southeast of Locus 2 and measures 40×78 m (2450 m2). Approximately 470 m2 of this area is a darkly stained midden deposit. The deposit, however, does not extend to the eroded creek bank, thus its depth remains unknown. Surface artifacts include two bifaces, one of rhyolite, the other basalt; a basalt flake tool and millingstone; a charmstone fragment; a fragment of worked bone (awl or pin); eight unmodified flakes of CCR, rhyolite, and basalt; numerous whole and fragmentary handstones; and several hammerstones.

The density and diversity of artifactual materials, coupled with the presence of a midden deposit, suggests that H-65-2 was a prehistoric habitation site. No house pits were observed, but it is likely that any surface indications would have been obscured by agricultural activity. Site integrity has clearly been affected by this activity, but to the extent that subsurface cultural deposits have been disturbed remains undetermined.

Five of the six projectile points found at the site are complete enough for provisional temporal assignments. Four, found at Locus 2, are relatively large points with contracting stems. Of these, two are leaf-shaped with shoulders, one

is triangular with shoulders, and the other is triangular with weak shoulders. All are manufactured from coarse-grained materials. They are reminiscent of certain Martis point forms, and are almost certainly dart (as opposed to arrow) points. Irrespective of any cultural affiliation, they appear to date to the Middle Period. The remaining point, found at Locus 1, is small and barbed with a contracting stem and has been provisionally classified as a Gunther barbed variant. This point series is generally ascribed to the Late Prehistoric period, although certain barbed variants are also found in Martis assemblages (Elsasser 1978). It is also significant that the site assemblage is dominated by handstones and millingstones, as opposed to mortars and pestles. All of the aforementioned (see Background sections) cultural sequences identify the transition from millingstone-handstone complexes to the use of mortars and pestles as a signature of Late Prehistoric periods.

In sum, H-65-2 appears to be a multi-component habitation site of some antiquity, perhaps dating to the Middle Period (i.e., Martis, Berkeley, Mesilla-Bidwell patterns). Although there is some evidence of disturbance, there is a good possibility of intact cultural deposits.

H-65-3

This site, an ephemeral historic trash scatter, is located approximately one mile south of Sheridan on the north side of Yankee Slough, approximately 1150 feet west of the intersection of Dowd and Dalby Roads on Alignment C1 (Exhibits 2d & 3). Measuring 38 ft x 42 ft (1253 sq ft), H-65-3 consists of a surface scatter of glass, ceramics, and metal; no features were identified. Artifacts include two intact glass bottles, fragments of decorated and purple glass, sherds of glazed ceramics and porcelain, an iron barb, iron hook, barrel hoop and other metal fragments. The site appears to date to the Late 19th or Early 20 in Century; its use of function remains unknown. Erosion along the bank of the slough, as well as cattle grazing, have disturbed the site. No clear historical significance for H-65-3 can be established at this time.

It is Caltrans policy to avoid cultural resources whenever possible. Depending on the final route chosen by Caltrans, further investigation of the cultural resources described above might be required in order to properly evaluate their potential eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. In addition, should project plans change to include any property located outside of the current study area, additional survey of those areas would be required. If, as actual construction progresses on the project, any subsurface cultural resources are encountered, it is Caltrans policy that work should temporarily cease until a qualified archaeologist can assess the resources and determine an appropriate course of action in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office.

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LIST OF EXHIBITS

- 1. Project Vicinity Map
- 2. Project Location Map (2a-2d)
- 3. Environmental Study Area Map

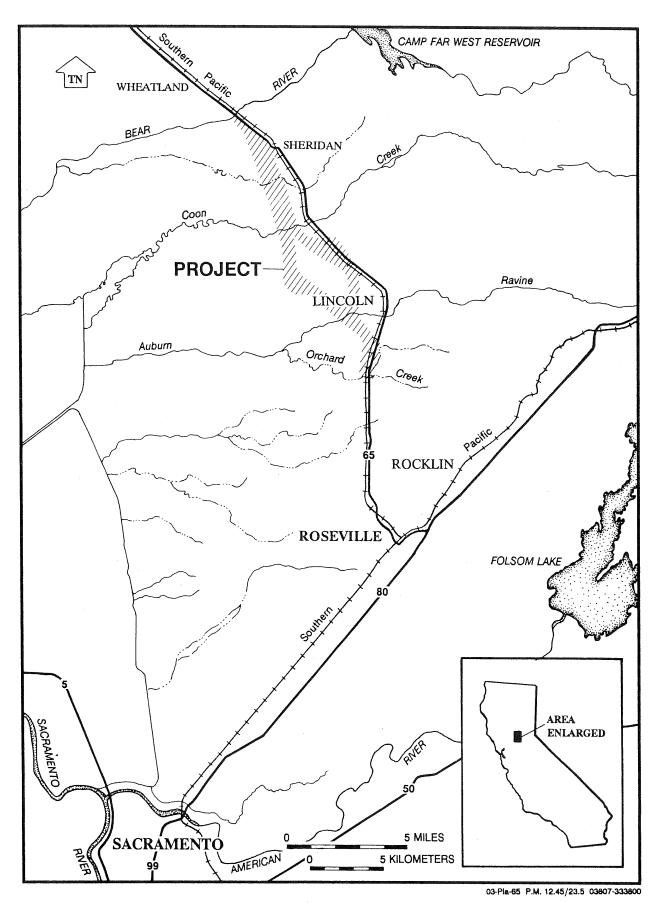


EXHIBIT 1 - PROJECT VICINITY

APPENDIX C

Historic Architectural Survey Report

HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY REPORT FOR THE LINCOLN BYPASS ON A NEW ALIGNMENT OF HIGHWAY 65 BETWEEN P.M. 12.2 AND 17.3 IN PLACER COUNTY

Prepared for: Jeffery M. Loudon, Chief

Environmental Planning Branch A

District 3 - Marysville

Department of Transportation

Prepared by:

Bonnie W. Parks Bonnie

Staff Architectural Historian

Office of Environmental Analysis

Department of Transportation

Sacramento, California

August 1989

Summary

This Historic Architectural Survey Report of properties in the Study Area for the project described below identified and evaluated three rural agricultural properties containing structures built prior to 1946. The report concludes that none are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Project Description

This project proposes to construct a bypass of the City of Lincoln on Highway 65 on new alignment between P.M. 12.2 and 17.3.

Research Methodology

Historical and archival research was conducted at the California State Library and the Secretary of State Archives, in Sacramento, and the Placer County Recorder's Office, in Auburn.

A review of the National Register of Historic Places revealed that no properties have been listed or determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places within the Study Area for this project. The <u>California Inventory of Historic Resources</u> lists Virginiatown, four miles east of Lincoln, under Exploration and Settlement. It is also listed as a California Historical Landmark (400). Virginiatown was a gold mining town founded in 1851. According to the latter listing,

"Captain John Brislow built California's first railroad [in Virginiatown] to carry pay dirt one mile, to Auburn Ravine. It was the site of Philip Armour's and George Aldrich's butcher shop said to have led to founding of the famous Chicago Armour meatpacking company."

Also listed as a California Historical Landmark is Ophir, (463). eight miles west of Auburn. Ophir was founded in 1849 as "Spanish Corral." It was the most populous community in Placer County, and the center of quartz mining there.

Historical Overview

While settlement had been going on in the vicinity since 1851, and several towns had been established in the area, the first settlement of the town of Lincoln was in 1859 by John Chapman, G. Gray, John Ziegenbein, and E. A. Gibson. That same year the town was platted by civil engineer Theodore Judah as part of his plan for a transcontinental rail route over the Sierra Nevada. In November 1859, the town was surveyed by William I. Lewis. On his map, the railroad grounds were located on the west side of town bordered by G and H and by 5th and 7th, with a public square between E and F and 5th and 6th. The California Central Railroad, promoted in part by Charles Lincoln Wilson, for whom

the town was named, ran 18.5 miles from Folsom to Lincoln in 1858-1861 reaching Lincoln on October 31, 1861. Judah and Wilson had visions of the railroad reaching as far as Redding, but due to lack of funds, it ended in Lincoln at that time. The railroad essentially did away with staging and teaming up and down the valley, and Lincoln became a regional transportation hub of sorts as the railroad spur was used by stagecoach companies to move their passengers and freight into the gold fields in remote areas. In 1866, the terminus was changed to Wheatland and Lincoln lost its importance as a stage and freight center. In 1869 the line was completed to Marysville.

Probably most notable today for the Gladding McBean Company, manufacturers of clay tile and terra cotta, Lincoln's earliest endeavors were based on agriculture and coal mining. The first industry was a winery started in the 1850s. The major, early industry was coal mining which began with the "discovery of excellent beds of coal in 1873." By the next year, 200 tons of coal per week were being mined in Lincoln. The sinking of another coal mining shaft in 1875 led to the discovery of two beds of potter's clay and the establishment of the California Clay Manufacturing Company--now Gladding McBean--which has remained a mainstay of the local economy.

Bohemia, Inc., a wood products company, has added some diversity to the economic base, although agriculture remains important.

All of the three properties evaluated in this report are agricultural properties; in each case, there are structures appearing on the U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute Lincoln Quadrangle for 1910. Map Reference Number 3 is located not far beyond the Bohemia Company's holdings on Highway 65.

Field Methodology

The field survey was conducted April 6 and August 9, 1989, by Bonnie Parks, Headquarters Staff Architectural Historian. The Study Area is defined on Map 3. While all of the properties within the Study Area were examined by the architectural historian, in accordance with the 1986 Memorandum of Understanding for Evaluating Post-1945 Buildings, only those buildings that were constructed before 1946 were formally evaluated and are included in this report. All of the buildings shown on Map 3 as being in the Study Area that are not formally evaluated in this document, were built since 1945.

For each property formally evaluated a worksheet was filled out in the field and photographs were taken. Assessor's records were consulted to establish present ownership, and further property specific research was conducted at the Placer County Recorder's Office to determine previous and/or original ownership. Biographical sources were also consulted to establish the potential significance of the owners. Each property was

evaluated with reference to the historical themes established by the background research and within the context of extant resources in the area. Inventory sheets were completed for the evaluated properties and are included in the appendix for this report. The evaluated buildings are indicated on the map by a reference number which corresponds to the inventory sheet for that property.

Findings and Conclusions

Three properties were formally evaluated by the author of this report. Four additional properties (along Nicolaus Road) were treated in accordance with the Memorandum of Agreement for Evaluating Post-1945 Buildings. The three evaluated properties for which inventory sheets are included in the appendix of this report are:

Address	Map	Ref.	No.
---------	-----	------	-----

The Scheiber Ranch,	1700 Moore Road	1
1600 Moore Road		2
2330 Highway 65		3

None of these properties appear to meet the criteria of eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. They either lack architectural significance under Criterion C, association with persons or events significant to the broad patterns of history on the national or local level under Criteria A and B, or the requisite degree of integrity.

Endnotes

- State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation, California Inventory of Historic Resources, Sacramento, 1976. p. 163.
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- ³ Extending down the old Auburn Ravine turnpike were several gold mining towns. Ophir, mentioned above; Frytown, two miles west of Ophir was settled in 1849; Gold Hill four miles west of Ophir was settled in 1852; Virginiatown, two miles west of Gold Hill, was settled in 1851; and Fort Trojan three miles east of Lincoln, was settled in 1858. The residents of the latter community moved to Lincoln in 1861-62. Mildred Brooke Hoover, Hero Eugene Rensch and Ethel Grace Rensch, <u>Historic Spots in California</u>, third edition, Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1966. p. 268.
- ⁴ Map of William I. Lewis, C. E., Nov. 1859. California State Library, Sacramento.
- ⁵ <u>Lincoln General Plan</u>, 1988; and Gerald Best, <u>Iron Horses to Promontory</u>, San Marino: Golden West Books, 1969.
- ⁶ Hoover, <u>Historic Spots in California</u>, p. 268; and "The Answer Answer Book" January 31, 1989, <u>The Sacramento Bee</u>, pp. 50-51.
- 7 <u>History of Placer County, California, with Illustrations and Biographical Sketches of its Prominent Men and Pioneers</u>, Oakland: Thompson and West, 1882. p. 385.
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<u>Maps</u>

U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute Lincoln Quadrangle map, 1910, 1963.

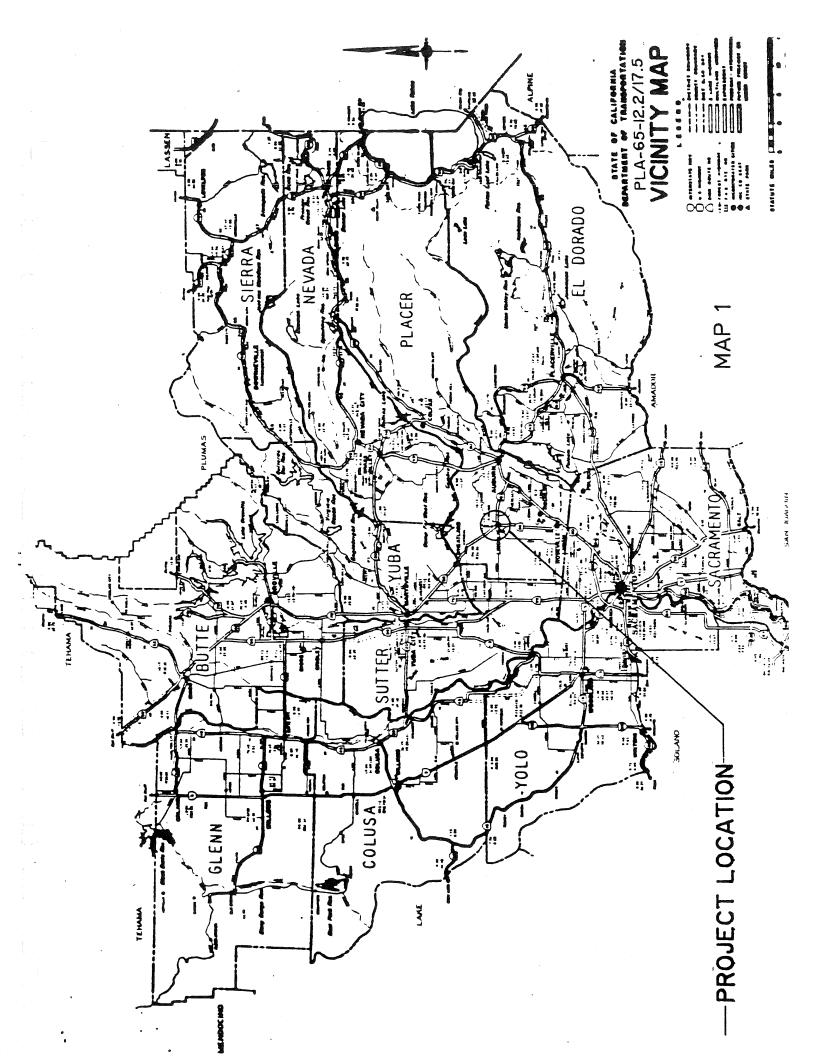
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<u>Interviews</u>

Mrs. Edwin A. Scheiber, property owner, August 7, 1989. Miss Catherine Gates, property owner, August 11, 1989. Mrs. Bertha Newcome, Lincoln historian, August 14, 1989.



SUPPLEMENTAL HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY REPORT FOR THE LINCOLN BYPASS ON A NEW ALIGNMENT OF ROUTE 65 BETWEEN P.M. 12.5 AND 23.5 IN PLACER COUNTY

Prepared for: Jean L. Baker, Chief

Environmental Planning Branch B

District 3 - Marysville Department of Transportation

Prepared by:

Bonnie W. Parks Bonnie St. Parks

Staff Architectural Historian Office of Environmental Analysis Department of Transportation

Sacramento, California

August 1990

Supplemental Historic Architectural Survey Report

Summary

This Historic Architectural Survey Report of properties in the Study Area for the project described below identified and evaluated three rural agricultural properties and two properties in the community of Sheridan which were built prior to 1946 and had not been moved or substantially altered. The report concludes that two of these properties, Resource No. 3, the Fickewirth property (historically the George P. Ahart Ranch) at 2780 Dowd Road, Lincoln, and Resource No. 5, the Sheridan Country Store (historically the Sheridan Cash Store) at 5740 13th Street, Sheridan, appear to meet the criteria of eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. In addition, the Sheridan jail, while not meeting the National Register criteria, is considered an important historical structure by the community.

Project Description

This project proposes to construct a bypass of the City of Lincoln on new alignment between P.M.12.5 and 23.5 of Highway 65. The termination, at P. M. 23.5, is located immediately north of Sheridan.

Research Methodology

Research and fieldwork for this project was carried out by Bonnie W. Parks, Headquarters Staff Architectural Historian. Ms. Parks earned her M.A. in Historic Preservation from the University of Oregon. She has 2 1/2 years of experience in conducting cultural resource surveys for Section 106 compliance, four years experience as a preservation consultant, and four years experience researching, writing, and lecturing in technical and historic preservation issues.

Historical and archival research was conducted at the California State Library, in Sacramento; the California Department of Transportation History Center, Sacramento; the Lincoln City Library, in Lincoln; the Placer County Museum, in Auburn; and through communication with knowledgeable individuals.

For resources in the area that are listed in, or eligible for, the National Register of Historic Places, or listed as California Historical Landmarks refer to the original HASR for this project completed in August 1989. Included in the APE of this supplemental survey is the community of Sheridan which is discussed in **Historic Spots in California** (p. 129). The Sheridan Cash Store, located in that community and in the APE, is scheduled for listing as a California Point of Historical Interest at the August 3, 1990 meeting of the State Historic Resources Commission.

The field survey was conducted July 16, 1990, by Bonnie Parks aided by Gloria Scott, also a Headquarters Staff Architectural Historian. APE as defined on Map 3 was expanded in the field to include the entirety of all parcels partially within or immediately adjacent to it. While all of the properties within the expanded APE were examined by the architectural historians, in accordance with the December 20, 1989 "Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Evaluation of Post-1945 Buildings, Moved Pre-1945 Buildings, and Altered Pre-1945 Buildings" only those buildings that were constructed before 1946 and had not been moved or substantially altered were formally evaluated and are included in this report. All of the buildings in the APE that were not formally evaluated in this document, were built since 1945 or have been altered sufficiently to compromise the integrity of the characteristics and/or qualities that would otherwise define their potential for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. Buildings not formally evaluated are listed in the "Findings and Conclusions" section of this report.

For each property formally evaluated a worksheet was filled out in the field and photographs were taken. Assessor's records were consulted to establish present ownership if necessary, and further property specific research was conducted as required to determine previous and/or original ownership. Biographical sources were also consulted to establish the potential significance of the owners. Each property was evaluated with reference to the historical themes established by the background research and within the context of extant resources in the area. Inventory sheets were completed for the evaluated properties and are included in the appendix for this report. evaluated buildings are indicated on Map 3 by a reference number which corresponds to the inventory sheet for that property.

Historical Overview

For the historical overview for Lincoln and its vicinity refer to the above reference HASR of August 1989.

Sheridan

Thirty miles from Sacramento, at the crossroads of the Sacramento and Nevada Road and roads going to Nicholaus, Marysville, Grass Valley, and Auburn, Sheridan was originally called "Union Shed" or "Rogers Shed." Constructed by R. C. Rogers in 1857, the "shed" was a onestory house 24' x 80' with a 40' x 40' unenclosed shed attached to it. "Under the shelter of [this shed] the monstrous freight teams, then thronging the roads,

could repose, and be sheltered from summer's heat or from winter's rain."

It was not uncommon for from forty to sixty big teams to stop each day at the "Shed," have dinner or stop over night, and in any event lay in sufficient food for the stock during the round trip into the mountains. It was a sort of market-place for the country farmer with his hay and barley.2

still produces hay commercially. The "J C Ranch," a corral and building supplier, operates on the site of the Atteberry Turkey Ranch which ceased operation in the c. 1965.

In 1909 the route through Sheridan was added to the state system. The road was upgraded to a highway in about 1922 and became U.S. 99E. In about 1965, it was renumbered State Route 65. Department of Transportation records show a major two-lane conversion in November 1975. 12

Findings and Conclusions

Five properties were formally evaluated by the author of this report. Thirty-nine additional properties were treated in accordance with the December 20, 1989 "Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Evaluation of Post-1945 Buildings, Moved Pre-1945 Buildings, and Altered Pre-1945 Buildings". The five evaluated properties for which inventory sheets are included in the appendix of this report are:

Address	Resource #	Alternate
4005 Wise Road, Lincoln, Ahart Ranch	1	D1
Chamberlain Road at Hwy. 65, Lincoln, Nader Ranch	2	C1, C2
2780 Dowd Road, Lincoln, Fickewirth Ranch	3	C1, D1
Adjacent to 5025 Riosa, Sheridan, jail	4	C1, C2
5740 13th Street, Sheridan, Country Store	5	C1, C2

Two of these properties, Resource No. 3, the Fickewirth property (historically the George P. Ahart Ranch) at 2780 Dowd Road, Lincoln, and Resource No. 5, the Sheridan Country Store (historically the Sheridan Cash Store) at 5740 13th Street, Sheridan, appear to meet the criteria of eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Resource No. 4, the jail, while lacking sufficient integrity to qualify it for eligibility for the National Register, is one of very few remaining non-residential structures in Sheridan and was pointed out to this researcher, by several residents of the area, as an important local resource.

The remaining properties, listed below, either lack architectural significance under Criterion C, lack association with persons or events significant to the broad patterns of history on the national or local level under Criteria A and B, or fail to retain the requisite degree of integrity.

them all; hence it is being treated as one property for the purpose of this report. One structure appears to be an older, altered house.

Endnotes

- ¹History of Placer County, California, with Biographical Sketches of its Prominent Men and Pioneers, Oakland: Thompson and West, 1882, pp. 386-387.
- ²W. B. Lardner and M. J. Brock, *History or Placer and Nevada Counties*, *California*, Los Angeles: Historic Record Company, 1924, p. 207.
- ³Thompson and West, p. 387.
- ⁴Mildred Brooke Hoover, Hero Eugene Rensch and Ethel Grace Rensch, Historic Spots in California, third edition, Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1966, p. 129.
- ⁵Guy L. Dunscomb, A Century of Southern Pacific Steam Locomotives, Modesto: Guy L. Dunscomb, 1963, p. 368.
- ⁶May W.Perry, "Sheridan." *Placer Nugget*, journal of the Placer County Historical Society, (Oct. 1965), p. 3.
- ⁷Perry, p. 4; Pettit-Schaefer, Aloha. "Sheridans's past includes several versions," **Auburn Journal**. (Jan. 23, 1980) p. 13.
- ⁸Perry, p. 4.
- 9perry, p. 5.
- 10 Thompson and West, p. 387.
- ¹¹Perry, p. 5.
- 12 State Highway Routes (Selected Information) Highway Planning and Research Branch, Jan 1922; 15th Biennial Report to the Governor of California by the Director of Public Works, Nov. 1946.

Address	Reason
833 Airport Rd., Lincoln	post-45
941 Airport Rd., Lincoln	post-45
1245 Airport Rd., Lincoln	post-45
4303 Charlene Way, Lincoln	post-45
165 S. Dowd Rd., Lincoln	post-45
1540 Dowd Rd., Lincoln	altered
1666 Dowd Rd., Lincoln	altered
1700 Dowd Rd., Lincoln	post-45
1794 Dowd Rd., Lincoln	altered
1950 Dowd Rd., Lincoln	post-45
3927 Dowd Rd., Lincoln	mobile home
3980 Dowd Rd., Lincoln	post-45, mobile home
3989 Dowd Rd., Lincoln	altered, post-45
4221 Dowd Rd., Lincoln	post-45
4229 Dowd Rd., Lincoln	mobile home
4710 Dowd Rd., Lincoln	post-45
2780 Heatherbrook, Lincoln	post-45
2835 Heatherbrook, Lincoln	post-45
Hwy. 65, Lincoln Sportsman Club, Sheridan	post-45
800 Moore Rd., Lincoln	post-45
2300 Moore Rd., Lincoln	post-45
240 Nelson Lane, Lincoln	post-45
510 Nelson Lane, Lincoln	post-45
535 Nelson Lane, Lincoln	mobile home
4090 Nicholaus Rd., Lincoln	post-45
4470 Nicholaus Rd., Lincoln	post-45
4965 Nicholaus Rd., Lincoln	post-45
5025 Riosa Rd., Sheridan	post-45
5040 Riosa Rd., Sheridan	altered
5380 Riosa Rd., Sheridan	mobile home
5490 Riosa Rd., Sheridan	post-45
5601 Riosa Rd., Sheridan	post-45
5700 (?) Riosa Rd., Sheridan	post-45, altered*
3190-3635 Rockwell Lane, Lincoln	post-45, altered**
3027 Wise Rd., Lincoln	altered
3855 Wise Rd., Lincoln	post-45
4538 Wise Rd., Lincoln	mobile home
4601 Wise Rd., Lincoln	post-45
4707 Wise Rd., Lincoln	post-45, altered

*5700 Riosa road is the J.C. Ranch, a supplier of pre-fabricated corrals and stock buildings. The property was the "Atteberry Place," a turkey ranch, until Bruce Long bought it in 1965. The residence has the appearance of a pre-45 structure, but all interviewees questioned gave a post-war date. It may have been constructed of salvaged material. Long remodeled the house and added on to it shortly after he purchased the property.

**3190-3635 Rockwell Lane is a c. 1950s subdivision of small homes with the mailboxes at the corner of Rockwell and Nelson Lanes. Many of the houses do not have numbers on them so it was impossible to list

Sources

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- 15th Biennial Report to the Governor of California by the Director of Public Works. Nov. 1946.

Maps

U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute Lincoln Quadrangle map, 1910.

U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute Sheridan Quadrangle map, 1910.

<u>Interviews</u>

Tom Ahart, life-long resident of Lincoln, descendant of early family, and wife Vivian, July 16, 1990.

Walter and Robin Fickewirth, property owners, July 16, 1990.

Ava Ahart, long-time resident, property owner, July 18, 1990.

David Tucker, curator, Placer County Museum, July 18 and 30, 1990.

Bernard Morrison, realtor and long-time of Sheridan area and member of Municipal Advisory Commission, July 20, 1990.

Robert Coe, Life-long Seridan area resident, July 30, 1990.

Nancy Evans, member of Municpal Advisory Commission, July 30, 1990.

Jerry Logan, Lincoln area historian and author, July 30, 1990.



Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the City of Lincoln Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansion, Placer County, California

Prepared for:

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Prepared by:

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March 1999

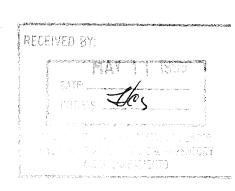


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List of Acronyms

CEQA California Environmental Quality Act

City City of Lincoln

MGD million gallons per day

NAHC Native American Heritage Commission

WWTP wastewater treatment plant

Cultural Resources Inventory Report

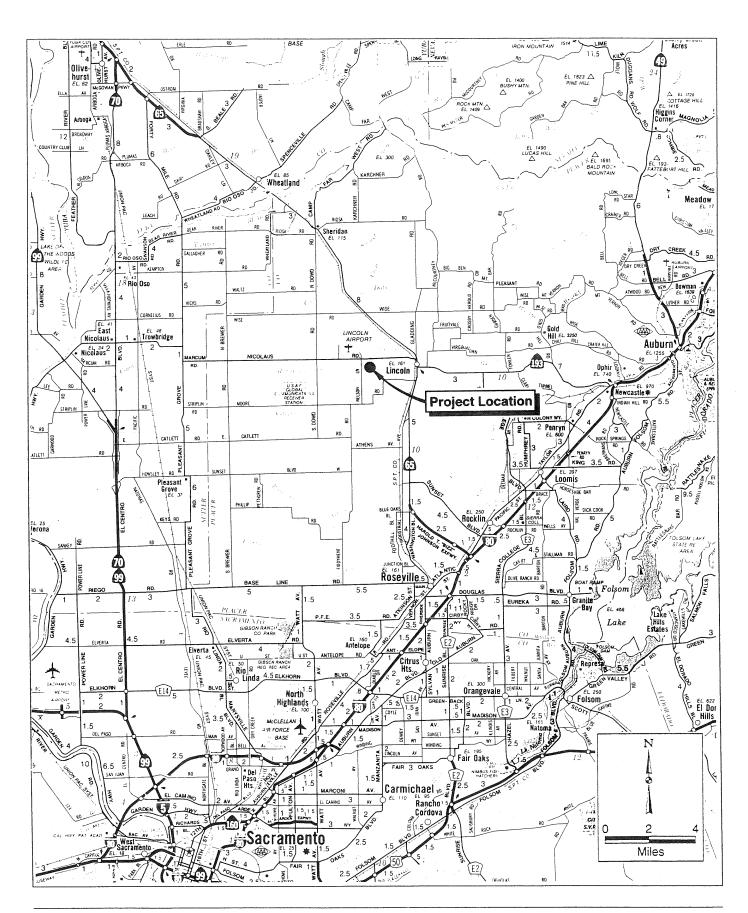
PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This cultural resources study was conducted for the proposed staged expansion of the City of Lincoln's (City's) wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) from a capacity of 1.4 million gallons per day (MGD) to a capacity of 2.4 MGD. The WWTP is 2 miles west of State Route 65, south of Nicolaus Road (Figures 1 and 2). The project includes upgrades to or expansion of the existing WWTP; additional storage, if needed; improvements to the effluent disinfection facilities; addition of up to 300 acres of effluent disposal parcels; and intermittent, controlled discharge of treated effluent to Auburn Ravine when necessary and when Auburn Ravine has adequate dilution capacity according to California Department of Health Services guidelines. The cultural resources survey addressed (1) construction of improvements at the WWTP, (2) new pipeline routes from the WWTP to Auburn Ravine, (3) new pipeline routes from the WWTP to proposed irrigation fields, and (4) the proposed new irrigation fields.

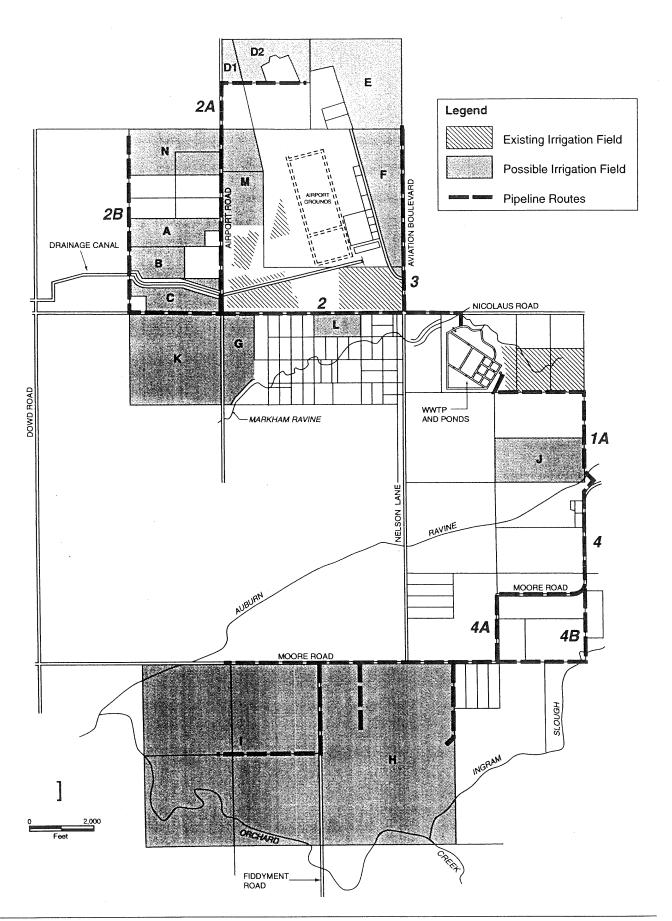
REGULATORY SETTING

This report was prepared in compliance with the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). For public or private projects financed or approved by public agencies, CEQA requires an assessment of the effects of the project on cultural resources. Cultural resources are defined as buildings, sites, structures, or objects, each of which may have historical, architectural, archaeological, cultural, or scientific importance. Under the State CEQA Guidelines, an impact on a cultural resource is considered significant if a project would result in an effect that may change the significance of the resource (Pub. Res. Code Section 21084.1). Demolition, replacement, substantial alteration, and relocation of historic properties are actions that would change the significance of a historic resource. Before the level of significance of impacts can be determined and appropriate mitigation measures developed, the significance of cultural resources must be determined. The following steps normally are taken in a cultural resources investigation to comply with CEQA:

- 1. Identify cultural resources.
- 2. Evaluate the significance of the cultural resources.
- 3. Evaluate the effects of a project on all cultural resources.







4. Develop and implement measures to mitigate the effects of the project on significant cultural resources.

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistory

Sites excavated in the lower elevations of the Sierra Nevada reflect the archaeology of the Central Valley with some influence from the High Sierra. The taxonomic framework of the Sacramento Valley, in particular, has been described in terms of archaeological patterns. A pattern is a general mode of life that is characterized archaeologically by technology, particular artifacts, economic systems, trade, burial practices, and other aspects of culture.

The paucity of archaeological evidence of human use of the area during the late Pleistocene and early Holocene (12,000 to 6000 B.C.) is most likely a reflection of the incompleteness of the archaeological record itself rather than an indication of lack of use of this area. Most Pleistocene and Holocene era sites are deeply buried in accumulated gravels and silts or have eroded away.

The earliest archaeological evidence of human use of the Central Valley region dates from approximately 3000 B.C. The period from 6000 to 2000 B.C. is referred to as the Early Horizon. During this period, a generalized subsistence strategy is thought to have been replaced by a more specialized strategy. This shift can be seen in what Fredrickson (1973) has identified as the Windmiller Pattern. Artifact assemblages and faunal remains at Windmiller sites indicate exploitation of a diverse range of resources, including seeds, a variety of small game, and fish.

The Middle Horizon dates from approximately 2000 B.C. to A.D. 500. Sites from this period also have been found in the Central Valley. The adaptive pattern from this period that is found most frequently is called the Berkeley Pattern (Fredrickson 1973), although sites displaying the Windmiller Pattern assemblages also have been dated to the Middle Horizon. The Berkeley Pattern differs from the Windmiller Pattern primarily in the increased emphasis on the exploitation of the acorn as a staple. This is reflected in the mortars and pestles being more numerous and varied. This pattern also is noted for its especially well-developed bone industry and such technological innovations as ribbon flaking of chipped stone artifacts. During this period, flexed burials replaced extended burials and the use of grave goods generally declined (Moratto 1984).

The period between A.D. 500 and the arrival of the Spanish in central California has been named the Late Horizon. The predominant pattern during this period is called the Augustine Pattern (Fredrickson 1973). This period is characterized by large village sites, increasing evidence of acorn and nut processing, the introduction and use of the bow and arrow, and the use of clam shell disc beads as the primary medium of exchange. During the last part of the period, cremation became a common mortuary practice.

Ethnographic Context

The project area was inhabited by the group known to ethnographers as the Nisenan, or Southern Maidu. Nisenan territory consisted of the drainages of the Yuba, Bear, and American Rivers and the lower drainages of the Feather River. The Nisenan, together with the Maidu and Konkow, their northern neighbors, form the Maiduan language family of the Penutian linguistic stock (Shipley 1978). The family has been divided by some researchers into three dialects (Northern Hill Nisenan, Southern Hill Nisenan, and Valley Nisenan [Kroeber 1925]), although others have made finer distinctions (Shipley 1978).

The smallest social and political unit among the Nisenan was the family. Each extended family was represented by a leader, who was called to a larger council by a headman. The headman served as an advisor to a village. The headman of the dominant village in a cluster of villages (tribelet) had the authority to call on the surrounding villages when necessary to deal with social and political situations. The duties of the headman were to advise his people, call and direct special festivities, arbitrate disputes, act as an official host, and call the family leaders to council. A person's position as headman was usually determined by heredity but could be the result of selection as well. A woman could serve in this position if a suitable male relative was not available. (Wilson and Towne 1978.)

Nisenan settlement locations were chosen primarily on the basis of elevation, exposure, and proximity to water and other resources. Permanent villages usually were located on low rises along major watercourses. Village size ranged from three houses to 40–50 dwellings. Houses were domed structures covered with earth and tule or grass, and measured 10–15 feet in diameter. Brush shelters were used in summer and at temporary camps during food-gathering rounds. Larger villages often had semisubterranean dance houses; these structures were covered in earth and tule or brush and had a central smokehole at the top and an entrance facing east. Another common village structure was a granary, which was used for storing acorns. (Wilson and Towne 1978.)

The Nisenan occupied permanent settlements from which specific task groups set out to harvest the seasonal bounty of flora and fauna that the rich valley environment provided. The Valley Nisenan economy involved riverine resources, whereas the resource base of the Hill Nisenan consisted primarily of acorn and game procurement. The only domestic plant was native tobacco (Nicotiana spp.), but many wild plant species were tended. The acorn crop from the blue oaks (Quercus douglasii) and black oaks (Q. kelloggii) was so carefully managed that it served as the equivalent of an agricultural crop and could be stored against winter shortfalls of resource abundance. Deer, rabbit, and salmon were the chief sources of animal protein in the aboriginal diet, but many other insect and animal species were procured when available.

Religion played an important role in Nisenan life. All natural objects were thought to be endowed with supernatural powers. Two kinds of shamans existed, curing shamans and religious shamans. Curing shamans had limited contact with the spirit world and diagnosed illness by feeling. Then they would suck at the location of pain and "remove" the offending object. Religious shamans gained control over the spirits through dreams and esoteric experiences. (Wilson and Towne 1978.)

Historic Context

Themes of historical importance in the Lincoln area include early settlement and transportation, agriculture, coal mining, and the clay and pottery industry.

Settlement and Transportation

European settlement of the Lincoln area began during the gold rush. Although not one of the more important gold-producing areas, the Lincoln area was agriculturally very productive. Early settlements were located along roads to the gold fields. A branch of the Sacramento-Nevada Wagon Road passed through a portion of the project area. Referred to as the Sacramento-Virginia Road or the Sacramento-Ophir Road, this route ran from Sacramento up the Auburn Ravine to Virginiatown, Gold Hill, and Ophir (Lindstrom 1989). The first establishment along the Sacramento-Virginia Road in the area was Grays' Hotel, which was established in 1853 on Auburn Ravine and operated by William H. Gray and Otis Brown.

Arriving in the late 1850s, the first settlers in the Lincoln area engaged in wheat production and cattle ranching. Charles Lincoln Wilson surveyed and mapped the town of Lincoln in 1859 and later auctioned off 52 lots to eager settlers. Wilson actively promoted the construction of the California Central Railroad, which was completed from Folsom to Lincoln on October 31, 1861. The establishment of the railroad greatly accelerated the shipment of wheat, boosted other local markets, and greatly contributed to the growth of Lincoln's population, which rose from nearly 500 inhabitants in 1863 to more than 1,400 by 1910 (Ogden Environmental and Energy Services Co. et al. 1992, Lardner & Brock 1924).

Lincoln thrived as a staging and freight center until 1866, when the railroad terminus was moved to Wheatland. However, production at the local pottery products company and a prolific agricultural economy helped maintain Lincoln as an important shipping port (Hoover et al. 1990).

Agriculture

The earliest agricultural settlements in the area appear to be those of Joseph Walkup and S. B. Wyman, who both built houses east of the area that would become the town of Lincoln. In 1882, they harvested the first wheat crops in the county. W. F. Fiddyment settled in the area in the 1850s and by 1856 had established a large land dynasty in the greater Roseville area, growing grain and raising livestock. The largest ranch in the area was Whitney's Spring Valley Ranch. Beginning in 1857, it covered a total of approximately 30,000 acres between Lincoln, Roseville, and Rocklin. From 1875 to 1880, Whitney undertook an extensive program of improvements and, using Chinese laborers, installed miles of rock walls, reservoirs and irrigation ditches, graded roads, and a number of ranch building complexes. (Lindstrom 1989.)

Farmers in the Lincoln area soon discovered that their location in a temperate climatic belt allowed for the successful cultivation of a variety of fruit crops, in addition to grain production and cattle ranching. During the 1880s and 1890s, fruit growers produced an assortment of crops, including apples and grapes. Soon, the citrus growers of Placer County established orchards of lemons, limes, oranges, and pomelos. The area northeast of Lincoln rapidly became a favorite place for planting. By the early 1920s, Placer County had developed a reputation as a producer of delicious fruits (Ogden Environmental and Energy Services Co. et al. 1992, Lardner & Brock 1924).

Other Industries

Although agriculture was the primary industry in 19th century Lincoln, two chance discoveries made in the 1870s presented a few economic alternatives. The 1873 discovery of coal near Lincoln surprised and delighted local entrepreneurs. Immediately following this discovery, Charles Lincoln Wilson dug a large shaft and erected hoisting works to excavate samples of the substance that were then sent to the Sacramento Waterworks for testing. The satisfactory results of the testing led to a coal mining endeavor that continued well into the 1880s.

The accidental discovery of clay deposits the following year immediately led to the establishment of a large pottery manufacturing business in Lincoln. Charles Gladding, Peter McBean, and George Chambers erected a kiln in May 1875 for the production of vitrified clay sewer pipe. By 1882, Gladding, McBean & Company began producing ironstone sewer pipe, chimney tops, fire bricks, terra cotta ware, vases, urns, flower pots, and other decorative pottery. By the 1920s, the Gladding, McBean & Company pottery works had grown to employ some 600 employees and produce a variety of clay products for shipment to Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, Seattle, and Portland. Gladding, McBean & Company continues to produce clay products today, including the architectural terra cotta detail work for which the company has gained international renown (Lardner & Brock 1924).

The 20th Century

The Lincoln Airport was constructed during World War II (1942) as an auxiliary base to Mather and Stockton Fields and provided training facilities for pilots. The airport facility also was used as a debarkation point for Japanese-Americans on the way to internment camps. The airfield was declared surplus in November 1944 and was taken over by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Later, the airport was deeded to the City of Lincoln. The airport was operated by the City until 1977 and by the Lincoln Airport Authority until 1986. The airport is currently a division of the City's Department of Public Works and is the largest airport in Placer County.

METHODS AND RESULTS

The effort to identify cultural resources in the project area included a records search, historical research, contacts with Native American representatives, and a pedestrian survey.

Records Search

A records search was conducted at the North Central Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System, located at California State University, Sacramento. Records of previous cultural resource studies and previously recorded cultural resource sites were consulted. Also consulted were historical maps and the following inventories: the National Register of Historic Places (listed properties 1996, determinations of eligibility 1997); the California Inventory of Historic Resources (1976); California Historical Landmarks (1996 and updates); California Points of Historical Interest (1992 and updates); Gold Districts of California (1979); California Gold Camps (1975); California Place Names (1969); Survey of Surveys (1989); Directory of Properties in the Historical Resources Inventory; California Department of Transportation State and Local Bridges Survey (1987, 1989); and Historical, Architectural, and Archaeological Resources of Placer County, California: the Report of the Placer County Cultural Resources Inventory (Ogden Environmental and Energy Services Co. et al.1992). Previous studies, previously recorded cultural resource sites, and sites and features noted in the historical resource inventories and literature were noted on a map of the project area.

The records search indicated that portions of the project area have been included in three previous surveys (Berg and McGuire 1990, Dougherty 1981, Offermann 1990). These previous surveys covered parcels C, J, and K and portions of parcels A, B, F, G, H, and J. Several cultural resources, including a historic ranching complex, a well, a rusty wagon, and two bridges, are located within a 1/4-mile radius of the project area. However, no previously recorded cultural resources are located within the project area.

A review of the historical resource inventories indicates that no properties eligible for listing on these inventories are present in the project area. A review of historical General Land Office plats indicated the presence of one historic resource in the project area: the Sacramento-Virginia Road passed through the northern portion of Parcel I (General Land Office 1855).

Contacts with Native American Representatives

Jones & Stokes Associates contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and requested a list of Native American representatives associated with the Lincoln area and a search of the NAHC sacred lands database. The NAHC supplied a list of six Native American representatives. Letters of contact, briefly describing the project area, noting the project area on a

map, and requesting comments and concerns, were sent to these representatives on August 21, 1998. To date, no responses have been received. The search of the sacred lands database did not indicate the presence of any sacred lands or sites in the project area.

Pedestrian Survey

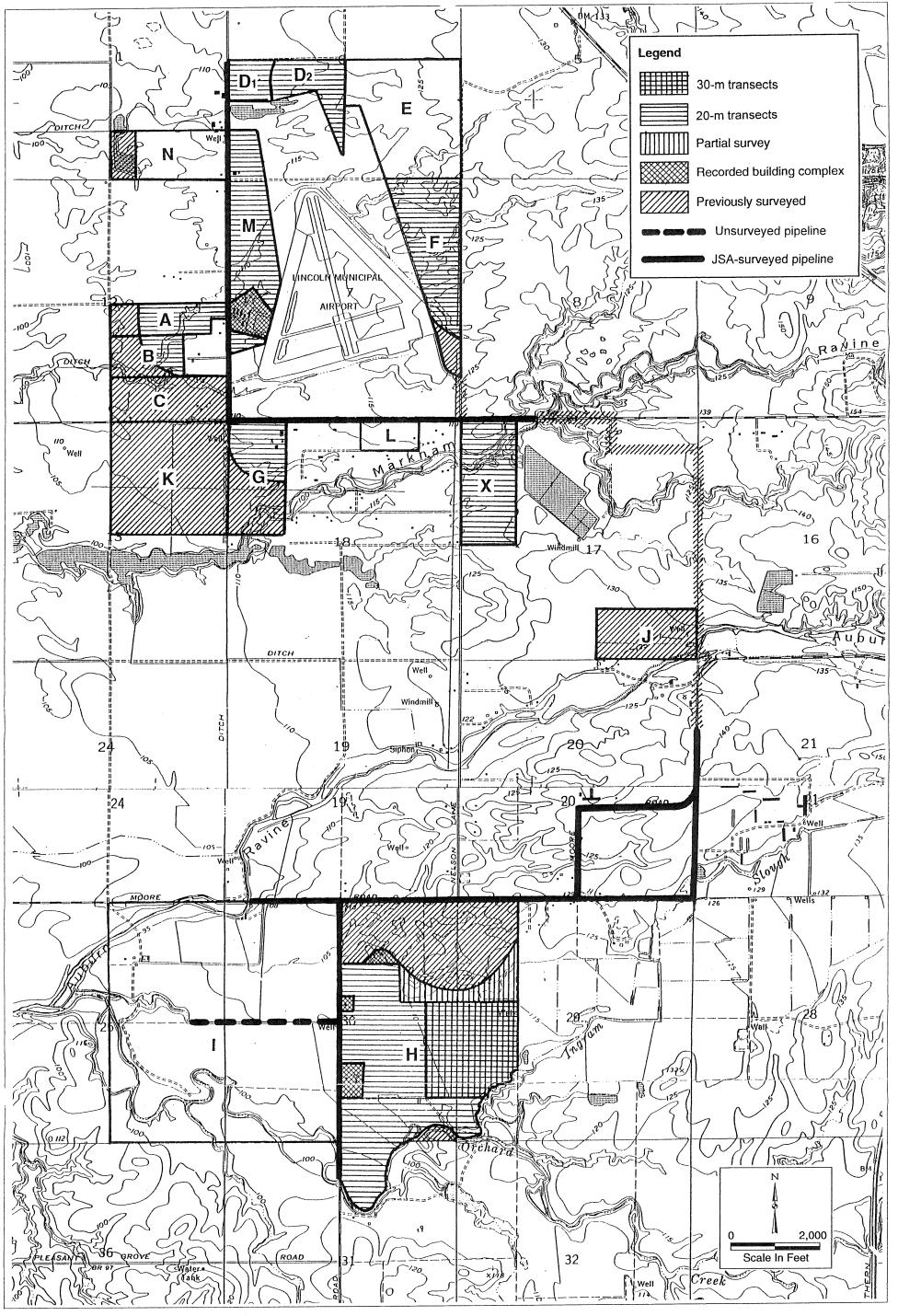
Jones & Stokes Associates archaeologists conducted a pedestrian survey of parcels for which rights of access were available and areas that had not been previously surveyed. Rights of access were not available at the time of the survey for Parcels E, I, J, K, L, and N. The survey therefore covered all or portions of parcels A, B, D1, D2, F, G, H, and M (Figure 3).

A pedestrian survey of five parcels (A, B, D1, F, and G) and three pipeline alignments near the Lincoln Airport was conducted by two Jones & Stokes Associates archaeologists on August 24 and 25, and September 1, 1998. Another parcel, referred to here as Parcel X, was surveyed but was later dropped from the project area. All areas that had not been surveyed in the past decade were examined. Parcels were surveyed using varying techniques; the techniques used depended on the sensitivity of the area and the ground visibility on the parcel. Parcels that appeared to be sensitive for cultural resources, as determined by indicators such as landform and the proximity of a water source, and parcels with high ground visibility were surveyed using 20- to 25-meter-wide transects. Parcels where visibility was low, primarily because of high grasses, were surveyed using 50-meter-wide transects. For proposed pipeline alignments, corridors of 40 meters were examined where the proposed alignments cross fields. Where proposed alignments follow roads, a corridor of approximately 5-10 meters on each side of the road was examined.

Visibility was low because of the presence of high grasses in Parcels A, B, and F but was good in Parcels D1 and G because discing or animal grazing had removed much of the grass. Visibility was generally low along the roadways. Disturbance in all parcels was primarily a result of animal grazing and agriculture.

Parcels D2 and M were surveyed on November 20 and 23, 1998, by three Jones & Stokes Associates archaeologists walking over the area in systematic 20- to 25-meter transects. Visibility was fair to poor, depending on the density of vegetation. The archaeologists closely examined areas where visibility was good as a result of disturbance.

Parcel H was survey in two phases. The approximately 250-acre area that was to be affected by specific project activities was surveyed on May 6 and 7, 1998. Three Jones & Stokes Associates archaeologists walked over the area in systematic transects that varied between 20 and 30 meters in width, as the specific landscape of the project area dictated. Although the entire area was covered in grass, areas with more visibility were surveyed in 20-meter transects. Areas with grass to a height of 3 feet were surveyed in 30-meter transects. A large area was inundated with approximately 2 inches of water at the time of the survey and therefore was not accessible for pedestrian survey.



Base map: USGS Lincoln and Roseville, California 7.5-minute quadrangles 1981.



The remaining 224.56 acres, which would not be directly affected by project activities, and the inundated area that was not accessible in May were surveyed on December 30 and 31, 1998. Two Jones & Stokes Associates archaeologists surveyed the area using techniques that varied depending on the characteristics of the particular area. The southern portion was completely surveyed in transects no wider than 25 meters. The area that was previously inundated was given cursory survey coverage because of the thickness of ground cover and because visibility was extremely low. The northern area was partially surveyed in 25-meter-wide transects. The presence of livestock in this area made complete surveying impossible. Areas that could be accessed were surveyed. Visibility was low in all areas because of the presence of grasses and other vegetation. Cattle grazing has disturbed the area, and there is evidence of prior use for agriculture.

A survey of the pipeline alignment between the existing WWTP site and Parcel H was conducted by a Jones & Stokes Associates archaeologist on November 4, 1998. Visibility along the alignment was generally poor because of dense vegetation. Scattered areas with good visibility included areas of rodent disturbance and areas that had recently been burned. These areas were given particular attention.

Cultural Resources

The surveys resulted in the recording of three building complexes and three isolated historic artifacts (Appendix A). The isolated historic artifacts were two square nails measuring approximately 3 inches in length, which were found along a pipeline alignment some 300 meters from one another, and a fragment of green glazed pottery located in Parcel G. Two of the building complexes, a ranch complex and a community hall, are located in Parcel H. The other is the remains of a World War II complex located adjacent to the airport in Parcel M.

A cluster of four buildings constructed during World War II is located in the southern area of Parcel M (Figure 4). These buildings are all that remain of a compound of buildings used as a debarkation center for Japanese-Americans on the way to internment camps, and used later as airport administration facilities. The wood-frame buildings have poured concrete slab foundations, gable roofs with asphalt shingles, and vertical wood and asbestos tile siding. They are in various states of disrepair and are currently not in use. These buildings were recorded and photographed.

The community hall complex consists of three buildings (the community hall and two outbuildings). This was originally the site of Central School, established in 1872. The original schoolhouse was replaced in 1920 and the school burned to the ground in 1931. The building was soon replaced with the building that stands now. The school closed in 1946 and was used as a community center thereafter. The buildings are in fair condition. They were photographed and recorded.

The ranch complex is currently owned by a land management company and leased. Research at the county recorder's office did not reveal when this complex was built. Architecturally, the home appears to date to the early 1950s. The outbuildings probably date to the same period. The property

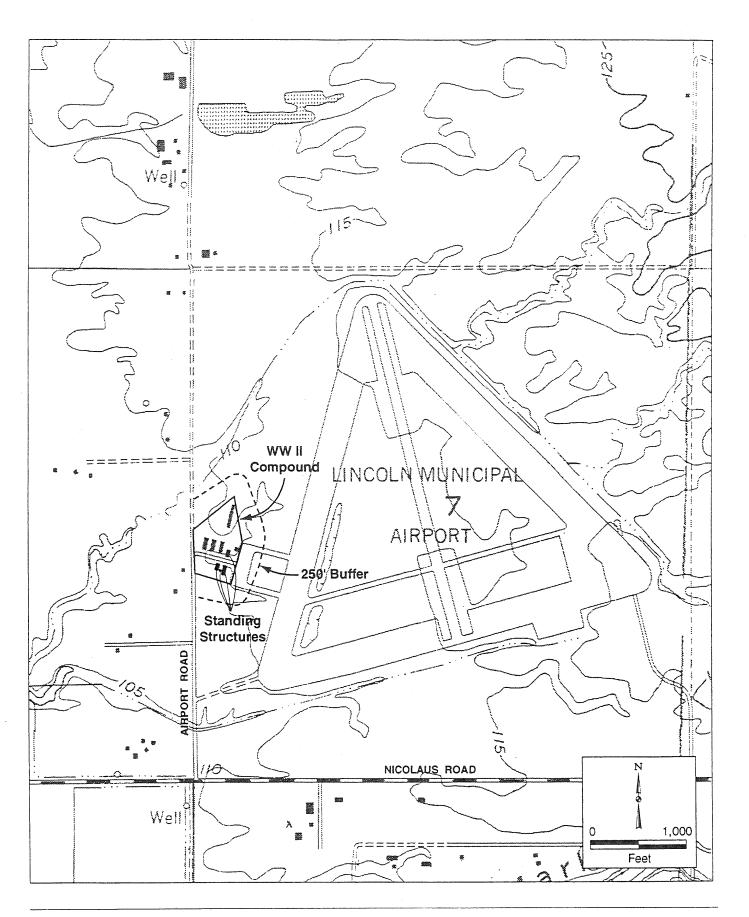




Figure 4
Location of World War II
Structures on the Airport Property

was owned by Louis Franceshi and has been transferred between owners several times. The ranch complex is in good condition and is still in use. It was photographed and recorded.

Criteria for Determining Significance

According to CEQA, an impact is considered significant if it would disrupt or adversely affect a prehistoric or historic archaeological site or a property of historic or cultural significance to a community or ethnic or social group. The State CEQA Guidelines define a significant historical resource as a resource listed in or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (Pub. Res. Code Section 5024.1). A historical resource may be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR if it:

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

Evaluation

Isolated cultural resources generally are not considered for listing in any register because, by definition, they lack context. Potentially eligible cultural resource sites in the area might be associated with Lincoln's early agricultural history, gold mining, the railroad, or the clay or coal industries. Potentially significant properties associated with the early agricultural history of Lincoln might include early farmsteads or irrigation canals. Mining sites might include tailings or old mining equipment. The railroad and associated early buildings and facilities might be significant, as might buildings and facilities associated with the clay and coal industries.

The community hall complex is in good condition and served as a school and a center for community gatherings in this rural area. The complex is similar to rural community halls in other areas of the Central Valley. Although the building complex is more than 50 years old, it is not particularly representative of important themes in history. The building complex is not architecturally significant. It is not associated with important historic figures or events and does not have the potential to yield further information. Therefore, the community hall complex does not appear to be eligible for listing in the CRHR. This complex may be of local interest. The proposed project would not affect this building complex.

The ranch complex is probably less than 50 years old and is like many other farming/ranching complexes in the Central Valley. It does not appear to be associated with any historically significant people or events. The complex is not architecturally significant and does not have the potential to yield further information. Therefore, it is not eligible for listing in the CRHR.

The World War II complex was constructed specifically for World War II and was used in the process of internment of Japanese-Americans. The facility was later used for airport administration. It is in poor condition but has the potential to yield subsurface deposits of historic debris. Because of the association of these buildings with an important historic event—the internment of Japanese-Americans during World War II—they are likely to be eligible for listing in the CRHR. Therefore, this compound was treated as a significant resource for the purposes of impact analysis. The compound and a buffer of 250 feet will be avoided during implementation of the project.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Implementation of the project would not affect any significant cultural resources. No further cultural resources investigation is warranted unless buried archaeological remains are found during construction or other activities, or unless the project design is altered.

Subsurface cultural resources may be present on all parcels. Should any artifacts or an unusual amount of bone, shell, or non-native stone (obsidian, for instance) be uncovered during construction or other ground-disturbing activities, a professionally qualified archaeologist should be consulted immediately for an evaluation. If the bone appears to be human, the Placer County Coroner and the NAHC should be contacted immediately.

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North Central Information Center Report Detail Record: 4057

Citation Information

Authors: Sharika Ashkar

Dana McGowan

Year: 1999

Title: Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the City of Lincoln Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansion Placer County,

California

Affiliation: Jones & Stokes Associates, Inc

Client: City of Lincoln 1390 First Street Lincoln, California 95648

No. Pages: 18

Report Type(s): Archaeological survey

Inventory Size: Approx. 1,100 acres

No.Sites: 3 No. Informal: 0

Collections: Unknown

Disclosure: Not for publication

Associated Resources

Primary No. HRI No.

Trinomial

Name

P-31-001704

CA-PLA-1337H CA-PLA-1338H Lincoln Ariport World War II Compound

P-31-001705

Ranch Complex

P-31-001706

CA-PLA-1339H

Community Hall Complex

Notes

Location Info

County(ies): Placer

USGS 7.5' Quads: LINCOLN

ROSEVILLE

PLSS: Township/range Sections

BL/M

or Land Grant

T 12N R 5E 12, 13

T 12N R 6E 20, 29, 30, 31

MDBM MDBM

T 12 N R 6E 6, 7, 17, 18, 20

MDBM

Address:

Database Record Metadata

Date

User

Entered: 5/7/2003 Renee Carter

Last Modified: 1/22/2014

kate

User

IC Actions: Date

Action taken

11/8/2006

jay

Added records from old Library database

10/7/2009

lan

Report survey plotted in GIS

Negative Archaeological Survey Report for the Nelson Lane Bridge Replacement Project (Bridge No. 19C0082), near Lincoln, Placer County, California

Federal Project No. BRLO 5089(017) E.A. 03-20684L-N

	Visa Westwood	
Prepared By:	Lisa Westwood, RPA Principal Investigator, Archaeology ECORP Consulting, Inc. Rocklin, California (916) 782-9100	Date: 23 March 2012
Reviewed for Approval By:	Erin Dwyer, PQS/PI Archaeologist Office of Local Assistance Caltrans District 3	Date:
Approved By:	Office of Local Assistance Caltrans, District 3	Date:
USGS 7.5' Lincoln, 0.77 linear mile	CA quadrangle	
April 2012		

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Negative Archaeological Survey Report

Nelson Lane Bridge Replacement Project

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The City of Lincoln proposes to replace the Nelson Lane Bridge (Local Agency Bridge No. 19C0082), located approximately one mile west of the City of Lincoln, in Placer County, California. The purpose of the archaeological survey was to support the preparation of an Historic Property Survey Report (HPSR) and to identify any archaeological resources that could be affected by the project. The survey area was defined as the archaeological Area of Potential Effects (APE) and included the areas where ground disturbance would occur as a result of bridge replacement and associated roadway improvements.

The field survey of the APE failed to identify archaeological resources. The APE was observed to contain one historic-era bridge (19C0082), which was previously evaluated by Caltrans as not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. ECORP also noted two non-archaeological resources, both roadside features, which are exempt from evaluation under Attachment 4 of the *Programmatic Agreement among the Federal Highway Administration, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the California State Historic Preservation Officer, and the California Department of Transportation regarding compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as it pertains to the administration of the Federal-Aid Highway Program in California (Programmatic Agreement).*

It is Caltrans' policy to avoid cultural resources whenever possible. Further investigations may be needed if the sites(s) cannot be avoided by the project. If buried cultural materials are encountered during construction, it is Caltrans' policy that work in the immediate vicinity of the find halt until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the find. Additional survey will be required if the project changes to include areas not previously surveyed.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

ECORP conducted an archaeological survey for the Nelson Lane Bridge Replacement project on 4 January 2012 in Placer County, California. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) includes a 0.77-mile long corridor along Nelson Lane between the intersection with Nicolaus Road and the State Route 65 Lincoln bypass.

The inventory was led and supervised by Principal Investigator Lisa Westwood, RPA, who has an M.A. and B.A. in Anthropology and nearly 18 years of professional experience. The survey was carried out on 4 January 2012 by Stephen Pappas, who has a B.A. in Anthropology and has over seven years of archaeological and cultural resource management experience in California.

2.0 HIGHWAY PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Nelson Lane Bridge Replacement project is situated within Caltrans District 3, in unincorporated Placer County, California. The Federal Project number for this project is BRLO 5089(017) and the Expenditure Authorization (EA) is 03-20684L-N. The proposed project is a federal undertaking subject to 36 CFR Part 800, implementing regulations for Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and conducted under the guidelines of the Programmatic Agreement among the Federal Highway Administration, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the California State Historic Preservation Officer, and the California Department of Transportation Regarding Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (January 1, 2004) (PA). The PA is the FHWA's procedure for taking into account the effects of the Federal Aid Transportation Program on historic properties in California and meeting compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (36 CFR 800). In addition, the project is subject to state historic preservation laws and regulations set forth in the California Environmental Quality Act (PRC§21000 et seq.).

This report also addresses requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), under authority delegated to Caltrans by FHWA in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Federal Highway Administration and the California Department of Transportation Concerning the State of California's Participation in the Surface Transportation Project Delivery Pilot Program, which became effective on July 1, 2007 and applies to the Project. The project is being carried out by the City of Lincoln in cooperation with Caltrans.

The APE is located approximately one mile west of the City of Lincoln (Figure 1). The City of Lincoln is located in Placer County on the eastern edge of the Sacramento Valley floor at the base of the Sierra Nevada foothills. Primary access to the City is via State Route 65 (SR 65) which runs directly through the City and connects to Interstate 80 (I-80) to the south. The City is generally bounded by Wise Road to the north, Sierra College Boulevard to the east, Athens Avenue to the south, and Airport Road to the west (City of Lincoln, 2008; Cardno ENTRIX 2012).

The APE extends south along Nelson Lane from its intersection with Nicolaus Road to the intersection with the proposed State Route 65 Lincoln bypass (Figure 2). The APE is located in Sections 17 and 18 of Township 12 North, and Range 6 East of the Mount Diablo Base and

Meridian (MDBM) of the "Lincoln, California" 7.5-minute quadrangle (U.S. Department of the Interior, Geological Survey 1992).

The Nelson Lane Bridge (19C0082) is situated 0.25 mile south of Nicolaus Road, and carries Nelson Lane over Markham Ravine. The existing steel girder bridge was built in 1940 and is considered functionally obsolete. It measures 13.1 meters long by 6.9 m wide and sits upon reinforced concrete seat abutments with wings. According to the 2009 Bridge Inspection Report, the bridge exhibits soffit spalls in the right overhang and cracks in the grout pads under the girders. The Caltrans Local Agency Bridge Inventory lists it as a Category 5 bridge, or not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

The City of Lincoln (City) is proposing to replace the functionally obsolete narrow two-lane bridge on Nelson Lane (currently without shoulders) with two (2), two-lane bridges to accommodate projected traffic demands and to meet safety standards (Proposed Project). Upon the opening of the State Route 65 Lincoln Bypass (SR 65 Bypass), Nelson Lane will become a major urban arterial connecting the SR 65 Bypass to the Lincoln Regional Airport and the westerly portion of the City of Lincoln thereby creating a regionally significant route. The dramatically increased traffic demands and circulation patterns necessitate the construction of a four-lane facility with turning lanes to safely accommodate increased traffic (Cardno ENTRIX, 2012). Right-of-way will be acquired as part of this project, and has been incorporated into the APE.

The Project includes the following components: bridge replacement; raising the roadway and bridge profile; construction of new two-lane northbound lanes; reconstruction of the existing roadway to accommodate a new two-lane southbound roadway; bifurcation of the roadway and median construction; construction of turning lanes at Rockwell Lane; and accompanying utility relocation and right-of-way acquisition. Due to the opening of the SR 65 Bypass and the anticipated diversion of 14,000 vehicles per day onto Nelson Lane, the Proposed Project is of critical urgency. Construction of the Proposed Project is desired to commence in April 2013. Typical project duration for a project of this nature is two seasons, which would result in the Proposed Project being completed in Fall 2014. The roadway must remain open to traffic during construction, and given the safety concerns of heavy traffic impacts on the existing narrow roadway and very narrow bridge, the project will be considered for single-season construction by means of accelerated bridge construction (ABC) techniques (Cardno ENTRIX, 2012). A more detailed description of project details is provided in the official project description by Cardno ENTRIX (2012).

Because the proposed project will require surface grading and subsurface excavation work, there is a potential to affect archaeological historic properties.

2.1 Area of Potential Effects

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the project was established in consultation with Gail St. John (PQS/PI Architectural History) and approved by Erin Dwyer (PQS/PI Prehistoric Archaeology) and Harminder Basi (Local Assistance Project Engineer) on 7 March 2012 (see APE Map in Exhibits to the HPSR).

The entire APE is the Area of Direct Impact, which was surveyed for archaeology (see Figure 3 in Section 8). Because there will be no impacts to architectural resources, Caltrans did not require a separate architectural APE.

The horizontal APE measures approximately 4,000 feet long, between Nicolaus Road on the north and the new Highway 65 bypass on the south (see APE Map in Exhibits to the HPSR). The width of the horizontal APE jogs east to west along the alignment in order to avoid unnecessary impacts to habitat and biological resources and measures between 125 feet and 350 feet wide. The vertical APE will not exceed 2.5 feet below surface for road construction activities, and no more than 10 below surface to support bridge footings and utility pole relocation.

3.0 SOURCES CONSULTED

3.1 Summary of Methods and Results

The record search was completed by Stephen Pappas of ECORP at the North Central Information Center (NCIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System at California State University-Sacramento on 3 January 2012 (NCIC Search #PLA-12-01). The purpose of the records search was to determine the extent of previous surveys within a 1.0-mile radius of the proposed project area, and whether previously documented prehistoric or historic archaeological sites, architectural resources, or previously-documented traditional cultural properties exist within this area.

Records and files examined during the records search produced the following results for properties inside or immediately adjacent to the APE:

- Historic Property Data File for Placer County (Office of Historic Preservation 2011a):
 None
- The National Register of Historic Places Listed properties (National Park Service 2011):
- National Register of Historic Places Determined Eligible Properties (2000): None
- Index of National Register Resources (n.d.): None
- California Inventory of Historic Resources (1976): None
- Section 106 Determinations of Eligibility (n.d): None
- OHP Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility (n.d.): None
- Rock Art Sites of California (April 1988): None
- California Historical Landmarks (Office of Historic Preservation 1996, 2011b): None
- California Points of Historical Interest (Office of Historic Preservation 1992): None
- Gold Districts of California (Clark 2005): None
- 1500 California Place Names (Bright 1998): None
- Caltrans Local Bridge Survey Caltrans 2011a): None
- Caltrans State Bridge Survey (Caltrans 2011b): None
- Historic Spots in California (Kyle 2002): None
- Handbook of North American Indians (Riddell 1978): None
- California Historical Resources Commission Agendas: None

No historic landmarks, historic markers, or properties listed in the California Register of

Historical Resources were identified in the APE.

Other references examined include a property search with the historic GLO land patent records (BLM 2011), aerial photographs taken in 1952, 1961, 1984, 1987, 1993, and 2006, and past topographic maps including the GLO 1907 (surveyed 1855) Plat map for Township 12 North, Range 6 East, USGS California, Sacramento Sheet (1892) and the Lincoln, CA quadrangle (1910; 1953; 1953, Photorevised 1973; 1953, photorevised 1981; and 1992) maps.

Historic GLO land patent records on file with the BLM's General Land Office (BLM 2011) revealed that on 4 September 1841, the State of California received a patent (federal deed) for 8,105.71 acres of land. This grant includes the northern half of the APE property located in Sections 17 and 18 of Township 12 North, Range 6 East of the Mount Diablo Base and Meridian. On 1 July 1862, the Central Pacific Railroad Company received a patent (railroad grant) for 45,430.11 acres of land that was granted to railroad to help finance railroad construction. This grant includes the southeastern portion of the APE located in the southwest quarter of Section 17.

The review of historical aerial photographs and historical maps of the APE provide information on the past land uses of the property.

- The 1907 (surveyed in 1855) GLO Plat map for Township 12 North, Range 6 East has a "slough" labeled along the northern edge of Section 17 with an arrow pointing down towards Section 18. Along the northern quarter-section line between Sections 17 and 18, a field is indicated in the location of the current ravine. An east/west line just south of the field is labeled "Dry Run", most likely indicating a dry ravine.
- The 1892 California, Sacramento Sheet (125,000 scale) shows Markham Ravine running east/west through the APE. The map also depicted an east/west road directly north of the ravine, which appears to be the current Nicolaus Road.
- The 1910 California (Placer County) Lincoln Quadrangle (1:31,680 scale) map has Markham Ravine labeled and running through the northern portion of the APE. A dot indicating a structure appears just south of the ravine in the northeastern quarter of Section 18, directly west of the APE.
- Aerial photographs taken on 8 July 1952 show a north/south road running along the APE. Surrounding lands appear to consist of unmodified grass lands. Several small waterways and drainages are surrounding the APE, with trees located around the northern portion of the APE. No structures were visible in the vicinity of the APE.
- The 1953 Lincoln, California (1:62,500 scale) map shows Markham Ravine running east/west through the northern portion of the APE. The map also depicted an east/west road directly north of the ravine, which appears to be the current Nicolaus Road. There is no road in the location of the present-day Nelson Lane.
- The 1953 Lincoln, California (1:24,000 scale) map shows Markham Ravine running east/west through the northern portion of the APE. The map also depicted an east/west

road directly north of the ravine, which appears to be the present-day Nicolaus Road and a north/south road, which appears to be Nelson Lane.

- Aerial photographs taken on 17 July 1961 show the APE the same as previous aerial photographs with the addition of a dirt road running along the southern side of Markham Ravine. The photographs also show the introduction of row crop agriculture in the fields southeast of the APE.
- The 1953 photorevised 1973 Lincoln, California (1:24,000 scale) map shows the same environmental features as previous maps, but has the addition of two east/west roads and four structures located adjacent to, and west of, the APE.
- The 1953 photorevised 1981 Lincoln, California (1:24,000 scale) map shows the same environmental features as previous maps, but shows Nicolaus Road as being a highway (red/white striped) and the addition of a fifth house directly west of the APE.
- Aerial photographs taken in 1984, 1987, 1993, and 2006 all show the APE and surrounding lands in its current state.
- The 1992 Lincoln, California (1:24,000 scale) map shows the same environmental features as previous maps, but no longer indicates Nicolaus Road as a highway or major roadway. In addition, the southern east/west road that appeared on the 1981 and 1973 maps is no longer present.

In summary, Nelson Lane was constructed sometime between 1892 and 1952, while Nicolaus Road was constructed prior to 1892 and appears to have served as a major roadway to lands west of the City of Lincoln. Between 1952 and 1961, row crops were introduced to the areas directly east of Nelson Lane, while rural residences were constructed sometime between 1961 and 1973 northwest of the APE.

Twenty previous cultural resource investigations have been conducted within 1 mile of the APE, covering approximately 70 percent of the total area surrounding the property within the record search radius (Table 1). The previous studies were conducted between 1981 and 2007 and vary in size from less than one acre to 12,000 acres. In August and September 1990, Far Western Anthropological Research Group surveyed the current APE for the Highway 65 Bypass project. In August and September 1998, the eastern side of Nelson Lane was surveyed by Jones and Stokes for the City of Lincoln wastewater treatment plant expansion project. Although the APE has been previously surveyed for cultural resources, the surveys were conducted between 14 and 22 years ago, under obsolete protocols and prior to the implementation of the Caltrans Programmatic Agreement, and are no longer considered current.

Table 1 – Previous Studies Within 1 Mile of the APE

Report Number	Author(s)	Report Title	Year	Area Covered	Includes Current APE?
15	Dougherty, John	Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Lincoln Municipal Airport, Placer County, California	1981	Not stated	Adjacent
90	Clark, Matthew R.	An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Joiner Ranch Project Site in Lincoln, Placer County, California	1983	280 Acres	No
344	Peak & Associates	Cultural Resource Survey for the Lincoln Airpark Project, Placer County, California	1982	636 Acres	Adjacent
1989	Jensen & Associates	Archaeological Inventory Survey for a Proposed New Elementary School, City of Lincoln, Placer County, California	1990	120 Acres	No
2812	Derr, Eleanor H.	Cultural Resources Evaluation: Three-D Enterprises Annexation, Placer County, California	1999	104 Acres	No
4042	Cultural Resources Unlimited	A Cultural Resources Study for the Three- D Enterprises Annexation EIR, Placer County, California	1991	104 Acres	No
4045	Childress, Mitchell R.	Cultural Resources Assessment, Foskett Ranch Tract, Placer County, California	1999	293 Acres	No
4051	California Department of Transportation	Finding of Effect for the Proposed Route 65 Modification Study near Lincoln, Placer County, California	1994	N/A	No
4052	Far Western Anthropological Group, Inc.	Historic Property Survey Report of the Proposed Lincoln Bypass of State Route 65 in Placer County, California	1991	3,440 Acres	Yes
4056	Derr, Eleanor H.	Cultural Resource Studies-City of Lincoln Waste Water Treatment Plant Project	1997	600 Acres	Adjacent
4057	Ashkar, Sharika and Dana McGowan	Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the City of Lincoln Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansion, Placer County, California	1999	1,100 Acres	Yes (eastern side only)
4060	Lindstrom, Susan	A Cultural Resource Evaluation of the Sphere of the City of Lincoln, Placer County, to Include the Ferrari Ranch/Southeast Lincoln Project and the Lincoln Crossing Project	1989	12,000 Acres	No
6587	Peak, Melinda A.	Determination of Eligibility and Effect for the Fullerton Ranch Project, City of Lincoln, Placer County, California	2004	Not stated	No
6589	ECORP Consulting, Inc	Cultural Resources Assessment, Coleman Property, Placer County, California	2004	86 Acres	No

Report Number	Author(s)	Report Title	Year	Area Covered	Includes Current APE?
6590	Peak & Associates, Inc.	Cultural Resource Assessment of the JBL Property, City of Lincoln, Placer County, California	2003	454 Acres	No
6855	Steckling, Monica	Cultural Resources Survey Report, Markham Ravine Corridor Enhancement Project, City of Lincoln, California	2006	200 Acres	No
7840	Fernandez, Trish	Historic Property Survey Report and Archaeological Survey Report and Late Discovery Plan And Finding of Effect for the Markham Ravine Bridge Replacement, City of Lincoln, California	2006	1 Acre?	No
8228	ECORP Consulting, Inc.	Cultural Resources Inventory, Moore Road Widening, Placer County, California	2005	10 Acres	No
8833	ECORP Consulting, Inc.	Cultural Resources Survey Report, Sorrento 113, Placer County, California	2006	113 Acres	No
8962	Vaughan, Trudy	Archaeological Reconnaissance for the		775 Acres	Adjacent

As a result of the previous studies within the record search radius, eight resources have been previously recorded (Table 2).

Table 2 – I	Previously	Recorded Res	ources with	in 1 mile of the APE	
Site Number CA-PLA-	P-31-	Recorder and Year	Age/ Period	Site Description	Within Current APE?
N/A	55	Russo 1987	Prehistoric	Bowl mortar rim fragment	No.
N/A	56	Russo 1988	Prehistoric	Bowl mortar rim fragment	No
N/A	57	Russo 1988	Prehistoric	Cobble mano	No
N/A	58	Russo 1988	Prehistoric	Cobble metate	No
N/A	59	Russo 1988	Historic	Ranch complex	No
N/A	1701	Derr, McIvers 1997	Historic	Windmill base	No
1337	1704	Ashkar 1998; Vaughan 2007	Historic	WWII Air Force structures	No

Site Number CA-PLA-	P-31-	Recorder and Year	Age/ Period	Site Description	Within Current APE?
N/A	N/A	N/A	Historic	Bridge 19C0082, carrying Nelson Lane over Markham Ravine	Yes

Of the previously recorded resources within the records search radius, only one was found to be within the APE: Bridge 19C0082. This bridge, which is proposed for replacement as part of the current project, was inventoried and evaluated by Caltrans (no DPR form is on file with the NCIC). According to the December 2011 Caltrans Local Bridge Inventory, Bridge 19C0082 was built in 1940 and is classified as a Category 5 bridge, "not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places."

3.2 Summary of Others Who Were Consulted

ECORP contacted the Placer County Historical Society on December 27, 2011 to request information on any historical resources located in or near the Project. As of the date of this report, no response has been received.

ECORP contacted the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) by letter on December 27, 2011 to request a search of the Sacred Land File for the APE. On January 4, 2012, the NAHC replied by letter to indicate that a search of the Sacred Lands File failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the project vicinity. The NAHC provided a list of 11 individuals and organizations that may be able to provide additional information.

3.3 Summary of Native American Consultation

ECORP contacted all persons or organizations on the NAHC list by letter on January 9, 2012 to request information on unrecorded cultural resources that may exist within the APE, or to inquire about any concerns regarding sacred sites or traditional cultural properties in the vicinity that might be affected by the proposed action.

On January 23 and 25, 2012, ECORP contacted each of the 11 individuals and organizations by telephone to confirm receipt of the project notification letters and solicit any comments. Responses were received from Rose Enos, April Wallace Moore, Darrel Cruz with the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California THPO, Gregory S. Baker and Marcos Guerrero with the United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria (UAIC), and Roselynn Lweyna with the Buena Vista Rancheria. On January 23, 2012 Rose Enos asked to be notified if any human remains are found during construction and April Wallace Moore requested that if any cultural resources are discovered during ground disturbing activities, that the standard protocol is carried out (archaeologist contacted immediately) and that a Native American monitor be present during ground disturbing activities. On January 24, 2012 ECORP received a letter from Greg S. Baker on behalf of the UAIC requesting copies of all environmental and archaeological reports for the Project, and that the UAIC is notified if any Native American resources are within or found in the Project area. An e-mail was sent to Roselynn Lwenya of the Buena Vista Rancheria (as directed by the receptionist) on January 23, 2012, which included the letter

previously sent to Rhonda Morningstar Pope. A voicemail was left on January 31, 2012 to follow up the E-mail to Roselynn. On February 1, 2012 Roselynn responded with an E-mail stating that the Rancheria did not have any comments on the Project.

Comments were not received from: John Tayaba (receptionist stated he is no longer with the tribe), Nicholas Fonseca (receptionist deferred his requests to Daniel Fonseca), or Daniel Fonseca (left voice message and second attempt, mailbox was full), from the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians. Waldo Walker could not be reached (no longer a chairman with the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California) and the call was directed to Darrel Cruz, who stated that the project is out of their territory and suggested consultation be directed toward the UAIC.

A complete record of Native American coordination efforts is provided in Attachment 3 of the HPSR. If comments or responses are received after the submission of this report, then they will be submitted under separate cover.

4.0 BACKGROUND

4.1 Environment

The environment surrounding the APE consists of a flat rural landscape with fallow pastureland to the east and southwest, agricultural fields to the southeast and low-density rural residences to the west. The Lincoln Regional Airport is located northwest of the APE and commercial buildings, warehouses, and residential neighborhoods are located northeast of the APE.

The environment within the APE consists of rural residences, fallow grazing fields, and row crops along the western side of Nelson Lane, while the portions of the APE east of Nelson Lane consist of fallow grazing fields in the northern half, with plowed row crops in the southern half. A segment of Markham Ravine runs east-west through the northern portion of the APE.

The fallow grazing lands in the northeastern and southwestern portions of the APE are composed of a variety of non-native grasses and forbs including soft brome, bur clover, ryegrass (*Lolium multiflorum*), rose clover (*Trifolium hirtum*), and Italian thistle (*Carduus pycnocephalus*). These fields appear to have been historically used for cattle grazing, but no livestock were present during the survey.

The vegetation community associated with the ravine is riparian woodland. Vegetation within this riparian woodland belt may include: California rose (*Rosa californica*), California blackberry (*Rubus ursinus*), willow (*Salix* spp.), Fremont's cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), box elder (*Acer negundo*), coyote bush (*Baccharis pilularis*), Oregon ash (*Fraxinus latiflolia*), Valley oak (*Quercus lobata*), interior live oak (*Quercus wislizenii*), and blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*), Oregon ash (*Fraxinus latifolia*), California wild grape (*Vitis californica*), sandbar willow (*Salix exigua*), willow (*Salix* sp.), tree of heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*), cattail (*Typha* sp.), Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus discolor*), and southern catalpa (*Catalpa bignonioides*), yellow star-thistle, skeleton weed, and a variety of non-native, annual grasses.

Wildlife that may be found within the APE include: Pacific Tree frog (*Pseudacris regilla*), California quail (*Callipepla californica*), Turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*), Red-shouldered hawk

(Buteo lineatus), Common moorhen (Gallinula chloropus), Rock pigeon (Columba livia), Mourning dove (Zenaida macrooura), Acorn woodpecker (Melanerpes formicivorus), Northern flicker (Colaptes auratus), Black phoebe (Sayornis nigricans), Western scrub-jay (Aphelocoma californica), Bushtit (Psaltriparus minimus), Song sparrow (Melospiza melodia), Red-winged blackbird (Agelaius phoeniceus), Western meadowlark (Sturnella neglecta), Lesser goldfinch (Spinus psaltria), North American beaver (Castor Canadensis), Domestic cat (Felis catus), Broad-footed mole (Scapanus latimanus), Black-tailed jackrabbit, (Lepus californicus), rabbit (Sylviligus sp.), Gray squirrel (Sciurus griseus), coyote (Canis latrans), Striped skunk (Mephitis mephitis), and raccoon (Procyon lotor).

The proximity to water (Markham Ravine), diversity of the natural environment, and presence of alluvial deposits along the ravine suggest a potential for subsurface archaeological deposits. Furthermore, due to ongoing ground disturbance associated with agricultural activities in the area, and the length of time since a pedestrian survey was carried out (14 to 22 years ago), an updated survey to check for previously obscured archaeological sites was necessary.

4.2 Ethnography

Ethnographically, the APE is situated within the territory occupied by the Penutian-speaking Nisenan. The territory extended from the area surrounding the current City of Oroville on the north to a few miles south of the American River in the south. The Sacramento River bounded the territory on the west, and in the east, it extended to a general area located within a few miles of Lake Tahoe. As a language, Nisenan (meaning "from among us" or "of our side") has three main dialects — Northern Hill, Southern Hill, and Valley Nisenan, with three or four subdialects (Kroeber 1976; Placer County 1992; Shipley 1978; Wilson and Towne 1978). The Valley Nisenan lived along the Sacramento River, primarily in large villages with populations of several hundred each. Between there and the foothills, the grassy plains were largely unsettled, used mainly as a foraging ground by both valley and hill groups (Placer County 1992). Individual and extended families "owned" hunting and gathering grounds, and trespassing was discouraged (Kroeber 1976; Wilson and Towne 1978). Residence was generally patrilocal, but couples actually had a choice in the matter (Wilson and Towne 1978).

Politically, the Nisenan were divided into "tribelets," made up of a primary village and a series of outlying hamlets, presided over by a more-or-less hereditary chief (Kroeber 1976; Wilson and Towne 1978). Villages typically included family dwellings, acorn granaries, a sweathouse, and a dance house, owned by the chief. The chief had little authority to act on his or her own, but with the support of the shaman and the elders, the word of the chief became virtually the law (Wilson and Towne 1978).

Subsistence activities centered around the gathering of acorns (tan bark oak and black oak were preferred), seeds, and other plant resources. The hunting of animals such as deer and rabbits, and fishing were also an important part of normal subsistence activities. Large predators, such as mountain lions were hunted for their meat and skins, and bears were hunted ceremonially. Although acorns were the staple of the Nisenan diet, they also harvested roots like wild onion and "Indian potato," which were eaten raw, steamed, baked, or dried and processed into flour cakes to be stored for winter use (Wilson and Towne 1978). Wild garlic was used as soap/shampoo, and wild carrots were used medicinally (Littlejohn 1928). Seeds from

grasses were parched, steam dried, or ground and made into a mush. Berries were collected, as were other native fruits and nuts. Game was prepared by roasting, baking, or drying. In addition, salt was obtained from a spring near modern-day Rocklin (Wilson and Towne 1978).

Hunting of deer often took the form of communal drives, involving several villages, with killing done by the best marksmen from each village. Snares, deadfalls, and decoys were used as well. Fish were caught by a variety of methods including use of hooks, harpoons, nets, weirs, traps, poisoning, and by hand (Wilson and Towne 1978).

Trade was important with goods traveling from the coast and valleys up into the Sierra Nevada mountains and beyond to the east, and vice versa. Coastal items like shell beads, salmon, salt, and Foothill pine nuts were traded for resources from the mountains and farther inland, such as bows and arrows, deer skins, and sugar pine nuts. In addition, obsidian was imported from the north (Wilson and Towne 1978).

The Spanish arrived on the central California coast in 1769 and by 1776 the Miwok territory bordering the Nisenan on the south had been explored by José Canizares. In 1808, Gabriel Moraga crossed Nisenan territory, and in 1813, a major battle was fought between the Miwok and the Spaniards near the mouth of the Cosumnes River. Though the Nisenan appear to have escaped being removed to missions by the Spanish, they were not spared the ravages of European diseases. In 1833, an epidemic – probably malaria – raged through the Sacramento Valley, killing an estimated 75 percent of the native population. When John Sutter erected his fort at the future site of Sacramento in 1839, he had no problem getting the few Nisenan survivors to settle nearby. The discovery of gold in 1848 at Sutter's Mill, near the Nisenan village of *Colluma* (now Coloma) on the South Fork of the American River, drew thousands of miners into the area, and led to widespread killing and the virtual destruction of traditional Nisenan culture. By the Great Depression, no Nisenan remained who could remember the days before the arrival of the Euro-Americans (Wilson and Towne 1978).

4.3 Prehistory

It is generally believed that human occupation of California began at least 10,000 years before present (BP). The archaeological record indicates that between approximately 10,000 and 8,000 years BP, a predominantly hunting economy existed, characterized by archaeological sites containing numerous projectile points and butchered large animal bones. Animals that were hunted probably consisted mostly of large species still alive today. Bones of extinct species have been found, but cannot definitely be associated with human artifacts. Although small animal bones and plant grinding tools are rarely found within archaeological sites of this period, small game and floral foods were probably exploited on a limited basis. A lack of deep cultural deposits from this period suggests that groups included only small numbers of individuals who did not often stay in one place for extended periods (Wallace 1978).

Around 8,000 years BP, there was a shift in focus from hunting towards a greater reliance on plant resources. Archaeological evidence of this trend consists of a much greater number of milling tools (e.g., metates and manos) for processing seeds and other vegetable matter. This period, which extended until around 5,000 years BP, is sometimes referred to as the "Millingstone Horizon" (Wallace 1978). Projectile points are found in archaeological sites from

this period, but they are far fewer in number than from sites dating to before 8,000 years BP. An increase in the size of groups and the stability of settlements is indicated by deep, extensive middens at some sites from this period (Wallace 1978).

In sites dating to after about 5,000 years BP, archaeological evidence indicates that reliance on both plant gathering and hunting continued as in the previous period, with more specialized adaptation to particular environments. Mortars and pestles were added to metates and manos for grinding seeds and other vegetable material. Flaked-stone tools became more refined and specialized, and bone tools were more common. During this period, new peoples from the Great Basin began entering southern California. These immigrants, who spoke a language of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic stock, seem to have displaced or absorbed the earlier population of Hokanspeaking peoples. During this period, known as the "Late Horizon," population densities were higher than before and settlement became concentrated in villages and communities along the coast and interior valleys (Erlandson 1994; McCawley 1996). Regional subcultures also started to develop, each with its own geographical territory and language or dialect (Kroeber 1925; McCawley 1996; Moratto 1984). These were most likely the basis for the groups encountered by the first Europeans during the eighteenth century (Wallace 1978). Despite the regional differences, many material culture traits were shared among groups, indicating a great deal of interaction (Erlandson 1994). The introduction of the bow and arrow into the region sometime around 2,000 years BP is indicated by the presence of small projectile points (Wallace 1978; Moratto 1984).

The earliest evidence of the prehistoric inhabitants of the region surrounding the APE comes from a single, deeply buried site in the bank of Arcade Creek, north of Sacramento, containing grinding tools and large, stemmed projectile points. The points and grinding implements suggest an occupation date of sometime between 8,000 and 5,000 BP (Wallace 1978). However, it was not until after about 5,500 BP, in the Late Archaic Period, when people began to move into the San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys in any significant numbers. This earliest permanent settlement of the Delta region of the Sacramento River is called the Windmiller Tradition and is known primarily from burial sites containing relatively elaborate grave goods (Ragir 1972; Wallace 1978). The Windmiller Tradition reflects the amplification of cultural trends begun in the Middle Archaic, as seen in the proliferation of finished artifacts such as projectile points, shell beads and pendants, and highly polished charmstones. Stone mortars and pestles, milling stones, bone tools such as fishhooks, awls, and pins, are also present. It is probable that people during this time subsisted on deer and other game, salmon, and hard seeds. They also were apparently the first Californians to discover the process for leaching the tannins out of acorns, thus making them edible by humans. Based on linguistic evidence, it has been suggested that the Windmiller culture was ancestral to several historic tribes in the Central Valley, including the Penutian-speaking Nisenan (Elsasser 1978). The Windmiller Tradition lasted until about 3,000 BP.

Around 3,000 BP, subsistence strategies in the Delta region became noticeably more "focal," with a clear increase in the reliance on acorns and salmon (Elsasser 1978). Culturally, this has been dubbed the Cosumnes Tradition (3,700 to 1,000 BP), and appears to be an outgrowth of the Windmiller Tradition (Ragir 1972). People in this time continued to occupy knolls or similar high spots above the floodplain of the Sacramento River and the terraces of tributaries such as the Cosumnes and American Rivers, flowing out of the foothills of the Sierra Nevada mountains

located to the east. Populations increased and villages became more numerous than before, with more milling tools and specialized equipment for hunting and fishing. Trade appears to have increased, with burials containing larger amounts of seashell and obsidian. Burial styles, too, became more varied, with the addition of flexed interments along with the extended ones of the Windmiller period. Projectile points found embedded in the bones of excavated skeletons suggest that warfare was on the rise, possibly as a result of increased competition over available resources and trade (Beardsley 1954; Lillard *et al.* 1939; Ragir 1972).

The next, and final, discrete prehistoric culture is the Hotchkiss Tradition (1,000 to 181 BP [AD 1769]) that persisted until the arrival of European settlers in central California (Beardsley 1954; Ragir 1972). During this period, use of acorns and salmon reached its peak, along with hunting of deer. Diet was supplemented with the addition of waterfowl, hard seeds, and other resources. Large sedentary villages along the lower Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers, and their tributaries and delta were common. The size and density of these settlements suggest a further increase in population from Cosumnes times. Trade goods were plentiful, and burials exhibit a marked stratification of society with wide differences in the amount and variety of funerary objects. Cremation of the dead appears, along with the flexed inhumations of the previous period (Ragir 1972). While ornamental or ritual artifacts, such as large, fragile projectile points and trimmed bird bone increase during this period, milling tools are rare or absent. Shell beads are found in large numbers, and there are numerous utilitarian artifacts of bones such as awls, needles, and barbed harpoon points. Polished charmstones are rare during this time, but ground stone pipes become more abundant. In addition, fired and unfired clay objects begin to appear.

4.4 History

The first European to visit California was Spanish maritime explorer Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo in 1542. Cabrillo was sent north by the Viceroy of New Spain (Mexico) to look for the Northwest Passage. Cabrillo visited San Diego Bay, Catalina Island, San Pedro Bay, and the northern Channel Islands. The English adventurer Francis Drake visited the Miwok Native American group at Drake's Bay or Bodega Bay in 1579. Sebastian Vizcaíno explored the coast as far north as Monterey in 1602. He reported that Monterey was an excellent location for a port (Castillo 1978).

Colonization of California began with the Spanish Portolá land expedition. The expedition, led by Captain Gaspar de Portolá of the Spanish army and Father Junipero Serra, a Franciscan missionary, explored the California coast from San Diego to the Monterrey Bay Area in 1769. As a result of this expedition, Spanish missions to convert the native population, presidios (forts), and pueblos (towns) were established. The Franciscan missionary friars established 21 missions in Alta California (the area north of Baja California) beginning with Mission San Diego in 1769 and ending with the mission in Sonoma established in 1823. The purpose of the missions and presidios was to establish Spanish economic, military, political, and religious control over the Alta California territory. No Missions were established in the Central Valley. The nearest missions were in the vicinity of San Francisco Bay and included Mission San Francisco de Asis (Dolores) established in 1776 on the San Francisco peninsula, Mission Santa Clara de Asis at the south end of San Francisco Bay in 1777, Mission San Jose in 1797, Mission San Rafael, established as an asistencia in 1817 and a full mission in 1823, and Mission San Francisco Solano in Sonoma in

1823 (Castillo 1978). Presidios were established at San Francisco and Monterey. The Spanish took little interest in the area and did not establish any missions or settlements in the Central Valley.

After Mexico became independent from Spain in 1821, what is now California became the Mexican province of Alta California with its capital at Monterey. In 1827, American trapper Jedediah Smith traveled along the Sacramento River and into the San Joaquin Valley to meet other trappers of his company who were camped there, but no permanent settlements were established by the fur trappers (Thompson and West 1880).

The Mexican government closed the missions in the 1830s and former mission lands, as well as previously unoccupied areas, were granted to retired soldiers and other Mexican citizens for use as cattle ranches. Much of the land along the coast and in the interior valleys became part of Mexican land grants or "ranchos" (Robinson 1948). During the Mexican period there were small towns at San Francisco (then known as Yerba Buena) and Monterey. The rancho owners lived in one of the towns or in an adobe house on the rancho. The Mexican Period includes the years 1821 to 1848.

John Sutter, a European immigrant, built a fort at the confluence of the Sacramento and American Rivers in 1839 and petitioned the Mexican governor of Alta California for a land grant, which he received in 1841. Sutter built a flour mill and grew wheat near the fort (Bidwell 1971). Gold was discovered in the flume of Sutter's lumber mill at Coloma on the South Fork of the American River in January 1848 (Marshall 1971). The discovery of gold initiated the 1849 California Gold Rush, which brought thousands of miners and settlers to the Sierra foothills east and southeast of Sacramento.

The American period began when the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed between Mexico and the United States in 1848. As a result of the treaty, Alta California became part of the United States as the territory of California. Rapid population increase occasioned by the Gold Rush of 1849 allowed California to become a state in 1850. Most Mexican land grants were confirmed to the grantees by U.S. courts, but usually with more restricted boundaries, which were surveyed by the U.S. Surveyor General's office. Land outside the land grants became federal public land which was surveyed into sections, quarter-sections, and quarter-quarter sections. The federal public land could be purchased at a low fixed price per acre or could be obtained through homesteading, after 1862 (Robinson 1948).

The APE is in Placer County, which was formed in 1851 from parts of Sutter and Yuba Counties. The principal economic activity in much of the county at that time was placer mining, hence the name. However, gold deposits were absent in the alluvial valley portion of western Placer County, and ranching (cattle and sheep) and agriculture (wheat cultivation) were the principal economic activities.

The lands of this portion of Placer County are primarily dry plains, cut by occasional rivers and drainages such as Bear River, Coon Creek, and Markham and Auburn Ravines, and were found to be suitable for dry farming and raising livestock by early Euro-American residents. The lands along the major drainages were the first to be occupied, followed by settlement in the dry plains and on the lesser drainages in the 1860s. The lands near the Project vicinity were used

for dry farming for crops, such as grain and hay, and for the grazing of livestock. Some of the ranchers seasonally moved their herds to other holdings at higher altitudes in the Sierra Nevada after the annual drying of their ranges following the cessation of the rains in May (Thompson and West 1882).

The town of Lincoln was surveyed and platted in 1864 on the Central California Railroad (CCRR) line from Folsom to Marysville. The town was named after Charles Lincoln Wilson who had built the Central California Railroad. The CCRR reached the town of Lincoln on October 31, 1861. During the next few years, the town prospered, claiming approximately 500 residents with several trains passing through daily. The CCRR was sold to the California & Oregon Railroad Company, which continued construction of the rail line from Lincoln to Wheatland in 1867 and to Chico by 1870 (Robertson 1998). As a result, Lincoln, which had been the primary regional rail shipping point, became a secondary shipping point (Thompson and West 1882; Lardner and Brock 1924).

Although the railroad and freight economy declined, fruit crops, dry land agriculture, and cattle ranching continued to comprise a large part of the early economy in Lincoln. In 1873, several coal beds were discovered, leading to such mines as the Lincoln Coal Mine and the Clipper Coal Mine. Large amounts of clay were found within the Lincoln Coal Mine, and when word spread, Charles Gladding, who was visiting from Chicago, took the clay back home to have it tested by ceramics experts. The quality of the clay was so great that Gladding came back to Lincoln and started the Gladding, McBean and Company, which eventually made and shipped sewer pipe throughout California. By the 1890s the company was also making fire brick, ornamental pottery, chimney pipes, and world-renowned terra cotta facades (Gladding McBean 2010). In recent times, Gladding, McBean has been a major contributor to the economy of Lincoln, along with Sierra Pacific Industries' sawmill, located just north of Lincoln.

5.0 FIELD METHODS

On January 4, 2012, under the direction of Principal Investigator Lisa Westwood, RPA, ECORP Staff Archaeologist and Field Director Stephen Pappas carried out an intensive pedestrian survey of the entire archaeological APE under the guidance of the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Identification of Historic Properties* (National Park Service 1983). The survey was carried out using 15 meter transects through the majority of the APE, while a corridor along the ravine was intensively inspected using transect intervals of 5 meters due to dense vegetation, which limits ground surface visibility, and due to the higher sensitivity for potential prehistoric sites.

The ground surface was examined for indications of surface or subsurface cultural resources. The general morphological characteristics of the ground surface were inspected for indications of subsurface deposits that may be manifested on the surface, such as circular depressions or ditches. Whenever possible, the locations of subsurface exposures caused by factors such as rodent activity, water or soil erosion, or vegetation disturbances were examined for artifacts or for indications of buried deposits. No subsurface investigations or artifact collections were undertaken during the pedestrian survey.

Standard best professional practices for site recording were prescribed for this project. These include the use of Department of Parks and Recreation 523-series forms approved by the California Office of Historic Preservation, photography, mapping using a handheld GPS receiver, and sketching, as necessary to document sites. Any cultural resource that contained at least three artifacts in a ten-square-meter area or consisted of one or more features was considered a site. Any indications of cultural presence in the APE that failed to meet the definition of a site were recorded as isolates or were noted on a location map.

6.0 STUDY FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

Current land uses within the APE affected the visibility of the ground surface. The portion of the APE on the western side of Nelson Lane contains residential landscapes, a modern fruit stand, and recently planted row crops associated with the fruit stand. Surface visibility was relatively good, with 40 percent ground surface visibility. Exposed soil was visible in the recently graded right-of-way along the southern end of the APE and in the row crops in the northern part of the APE.

However, ground surface visibility in the portion of the APE along the eastern side of Nelson Lane and in Markham Ravine was generally poor. The ground cover was thick with grasses and weeds. Overall visibility is estimated to be less than five percent. The only areas of partially exposed soil were limited to rodent mounds and vernal pools, which were closely inspected for indications of subsurface deposits.

The field survey of the APE confirmed the presence of Bridge 19C0082, which was previously evaluated by Caltrans as not eligible for the NRHP. ECORP observed the bridge to be in the same condition as reported on the 2009 Bridge Inspection Report. No new information was revealed during the archival or archaeological components of this current inventory that would reverse the prior evaluation by Caltrans.

ECORP also observed two non-archaeological roadside features: a burned corral along the eastern side of Nelson Lane and an historic-era barbed wire fence along the southern side of Nicolaus Road. Consultation with Gail St. John, Caltrans District 3 PQS/PI Architectural History, confirmed that these features meet the criteria to be considered as *Property Type 1: Minor, ubiquitous, or fragmentary infrastructure elements* as defined in Attachment 4 of the PA, and are therefore exempt from evaluation. These features were not recorded or evaluated, and no additional consideration is warranted.

No prehistoric or historic archaeological sites were identified in the APE as a result of the field survey.

6.1 Unidentified Cultural Materials

If previously unidentified cultural materials are unearthed during construction, it is Caltrans' policy that work be halted in that area until a qualified archaeologist can assess the significance of the find. Additional archaeological survey will be needed if Project limits are extended beyond the present survey limits.

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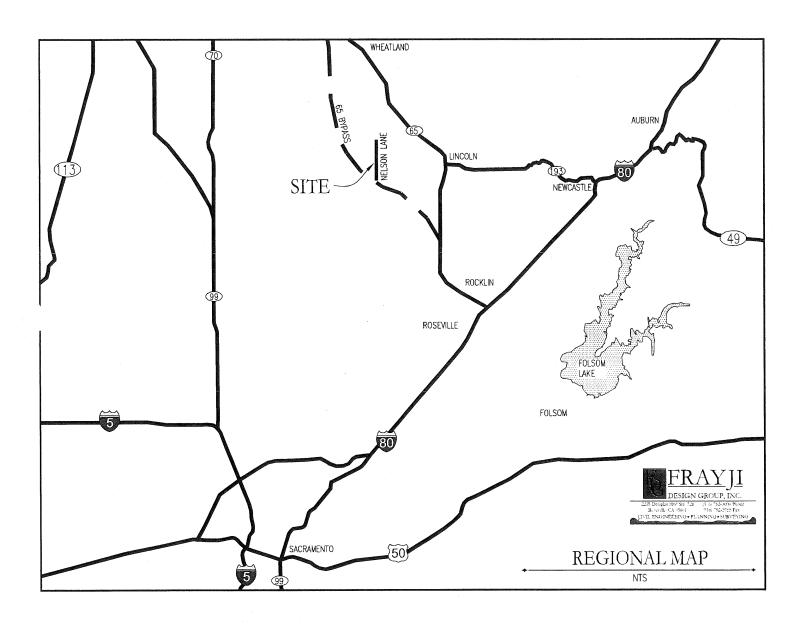
Wilson, N. L., and A. H. Towne

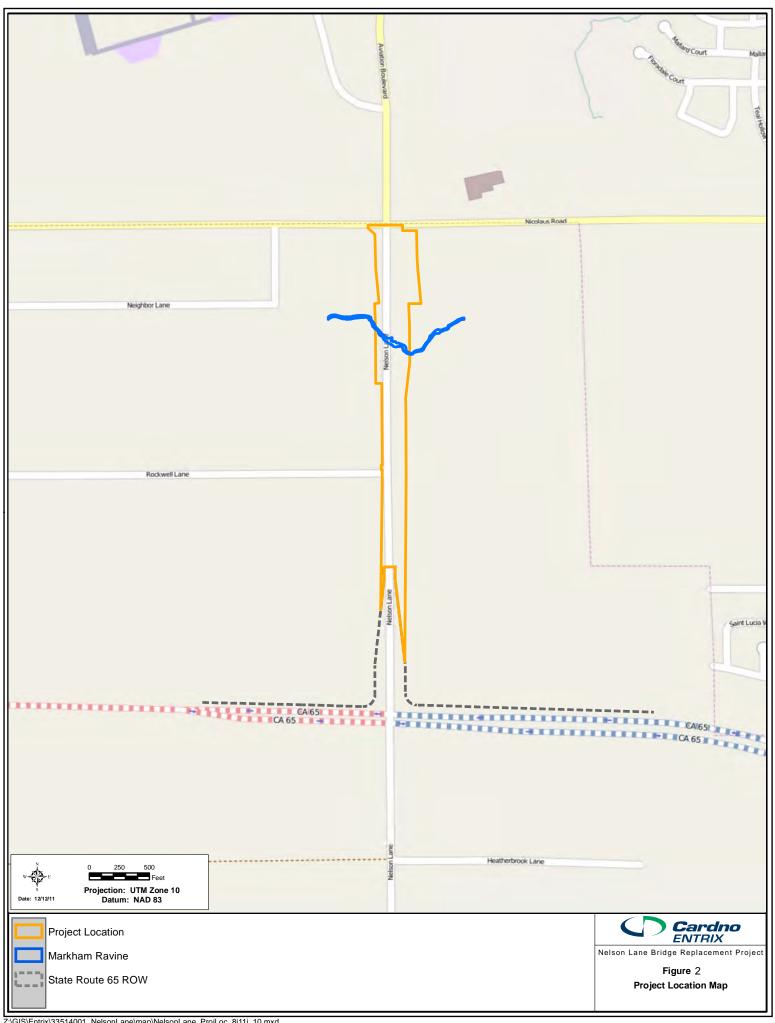
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8.0 MAPS

ATTACHMENT 1

Maps





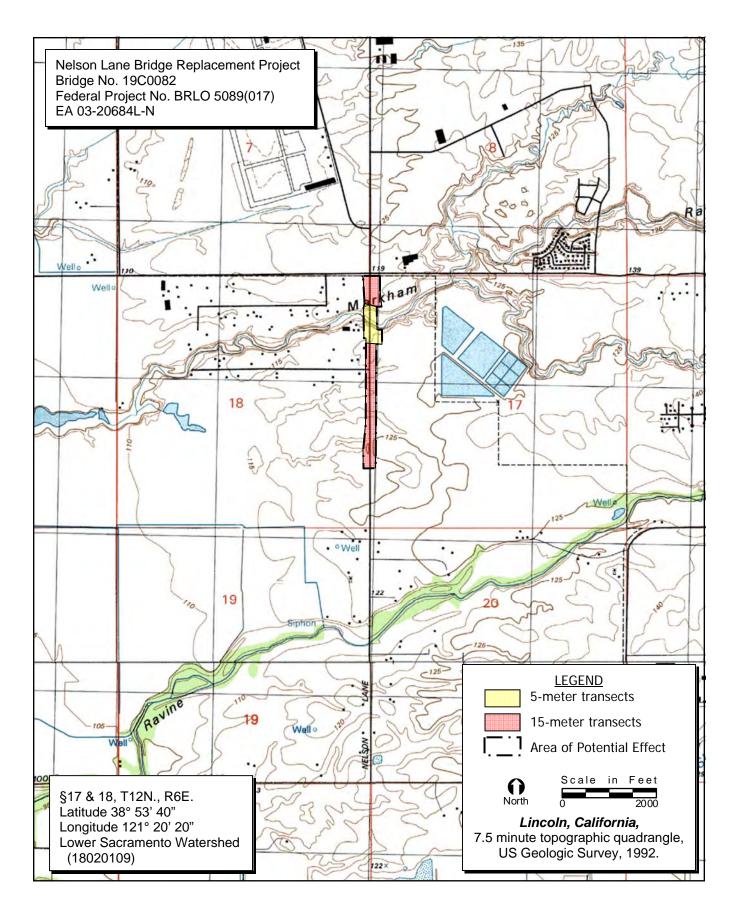


Figure 3. Survey Coverage





ATTACHMENT 2

Records Search Confirmation

ATTACHMENT 3

Native American Coordination and Historical Society Documentation

Native American Contacts Nelson Lane Bridge Replacement 2011-162, Placer County

A.	A 60" 11 - A1		Date Contacted	l	Response	Comments
Name	Affiliation	1. Letter	2. Phone	3. Phone	Received?	Comments
Native American Heritage Commission 915 Capital Mall, Room 364 Sacramento, CA 95814	N/A	12/27/2011	N/A	N/A	Yes	1/4/2012: Rec'd letter from NAHC. No sacred lands, provided list of NA contacts.
Rose Enos 15310 Bancroft Road Auburn, CA 95603 (530) 878-2378	Maidu Washoe	1/9/2012	1/23/2012	N/A	Yes	1/23/2012: SP spoke w/ Rose. She would like to be notified if any human remains are found during construction.
Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians John Tayaba, Vice Chairperson P.O. Box 1340 Shingle, CA 95682 (530) 676-8010 (530) 676-8033 Fax	Miwok Maidu	1/9/2012	1/23/2012	N/A	Yes	1/23/2012: SP spoke w/ receptionist, John Tayaba is no longer with tribe. Letter dated 1/30/2012 received, requesting information (forwarded to lead agency for follow-up, via this report).
ningle Springs Band of Miwok Indians Nicholas Fonseca, Chairperson P.O. Box 1340 Shingle, CA 95682 Nfonseca @ssband.org (530) 676-8010 (530) 676-8033 Fax	Miwok Maidu	1/9/2012	1/23/2012	1/25/2012	No	1/23/2012: Receptionist routed SP to Daniel Fonseca's Voicemail. SP left detailed voice message. 1/25/2012: Receptionist routed SP to Daniel Fonseca's Voicemail. Daniel's Mailbox was full. Letter dated 1/30/2012 received, requesting information (forwarded to lead agency for follow- up, via this report).
Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians Daniel Fonseca, Chairperson P.O. Box 1340 Shingle, CA 95682 (530) 676-8010 (530) 676-8033 Fax	Miwok Maidu	1/9/2012	1/23/2012	1/25/2012	No	1/23/2012: SP left detailed voice message. 1/25/2012: Daniel's Mailbox was full. Letter dated 1/30/2012 received, requesting information (forwarded to lead agency for follow-up, via this report).
United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria David Keyser, Chairperson 10720 Indian Hill Road Auburn, CA 95603 (530) 883-2390 (530) 883-2380 Fax	Maidu Miwok	1/9/2012	1/23/2012	1/25/2012	Yes	1/23/2012: SP left detailed voice message. 1/24/2012: SP rec'd letter from UAIC (see Gregory Baker's comments below).

United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria Marcos Guerrero, Tribal Preservation Committee 10720 Indian Hill Road Auburn, CA 95603 (530) 883-2364 (530) 883-2320 Fax	Maidu Miwok	1/9/2012	1/23/2012	1/25/2012	Yes	1/23/2012: SP left detailed voice message. 1/25/20: SP rec'd response E-mail from MG, stating he received the voice message from 1/23/2012.
United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria Gregory S. Baker, Tribal Administrator 10720 Indian Hill Road Auburn, CA 95603 gbaker@auburnrancheria.com (530) 883-2390 (530) 883-2380 Fax	Maidu Miwok	1/9/2012	1/23/2012	N/A	Yes 1/24/2012 (letter)	1/23/2012: SP left detailed voice message. 1/24/2012: ECORP received letter from UAIC stating that they would like to receive copies of any archaeological reports that have been or will be completed for the project and any future environmental documents for the project. They also would like to be notified if any Native American cultural resources are discovered within the project area. 1/25/2012: SP sent response E-mail to Baker and cc'd M. Guerrero, stating ECORP had received the letter and will forward their comments to the lead agency. 8/14/2012: received letter requesting copies of reports, which were sent to UAIC on same day. UAIC sent email on 8/24/12, indicating concurrence.
Buena Vista Rancheria Rhonda Morningstar Pope, Chairperson PO Box 162283 Sacramento, CA 95816 Rhonda@buenavistatribe.com (916) 491-0011 (916) 491-0011 - fax	Me-Wuk Miwok	1/9/2012	1/23/2012 (sent E-mail)	1/31/2012	Yes (2/1/2012 E- mail)	1/23/2012: SP spoke w/ receptionist, she advised that Roselynn Lwenya would be the person to talk to. She will be back in the office 1/26/2012. She also gave SP Roselynn's E-mail address: roselynn@buenavistatribe.com. SP sent E-mail to Roselynn. 1/31/2012: SP left voicemail for Roselynn to follow up E-mail. 2/1/2012: SP rec'd E-mail response from R. Lweyna stating the Buena Vista Rancheria does not have any comments on the project.
April Wallace Moore 19630 Placer Hills Road Colfax, CA 95713 (530) 637-4279	Nissenan-So Maidu Konkow Washoe	1/9/2012	1/23/2012	N/A	Yes	1/23/2012: SP spoke w/ AWM. She requested that if any cultural resources are discovered during ground disturbing activities, that the standard protocol is carried out (archaeologist contacted immediately). She also requested that possibly a Native American monitor be present during ground disturbing activities.

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Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California Waldo Walker, Chairperson 919 Highway 395 South Gardnerville, NV 89410 <u>Waldo.walker@washoetribe.com</u> (775) 265-4191 (775) 265-6240 - fax	Washoe .	1/9/2012	1/23/2012	N/A	Yes	12/23/2012: SP spoke w/receptionist. She stated that Waldo is no longer a chairman. She directed the call to Darrel Cruz.
Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California THPO Darrel Cruz, Cultural Resources Coordinator 919 Highway 395 South Gardnerville, NV 89410 Darrel.cruz@washoetribe.com (775) 265-4191 ext. 1212 (775) 546-3421 - cell (775) 265-2254 - fax	Washoe	1/9/2012	1/23/2012	N/A	Yes	12/23/2012: SP spoke with DC. DC would like to defer the consultation to the Maidu (specifically UAIC). He stated that the project is out of their territory.

(775) 203 2231 Tux	Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California THPO Darrel Cruz, Cultural Resources Coordinator 919 Highway 395 South Gardnerville, NV 89410 Darrel.cruz@washoetribe.com (775) 265-4191 ext. 1212 (775) 546-3421 - cell (775) 265-2254 - fax	Washoe	1/9/2012	1/23/2012	N/A	Yes	12/23/2012: SP spoke with DC. DC would like to defer the consultation to the Maidu (specifically UAIC). He stated that the project is out of their territory.
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Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

915 Capitol Mall, RM 364 Sacramento, CA 95814 (916) 653-4082 (916) 657-5390 – Fax nahc@pacbell.net

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project:					Project		
County:	Placer						
USGS Q	_	-					•
Name:	Linco	oln, CA					
Townshi	p: 12 No	orth	Range:	6 East	_ Section(s)	: 17 aı	nd 18
Compan	-	_					
CORP Co	onsulting						
Contact 1	Person:	Lisa We					
Street A	ddress:	2525 W	arren Dri	ive			
City: F	Rocklin					Zip:	95677
Phone: 5	916-782-	9100					
Fax:	916-782-	9134					
Email: [Westwo	od@eco	rpconsult	ting.com			
-	******						
Project I	Descript	ion:					
							r Markham Ravine in Lincoln,
lacer Col	inty, CA.	Ine pro	ject area	is depicted	d on the attacl	nea toc	ation map.
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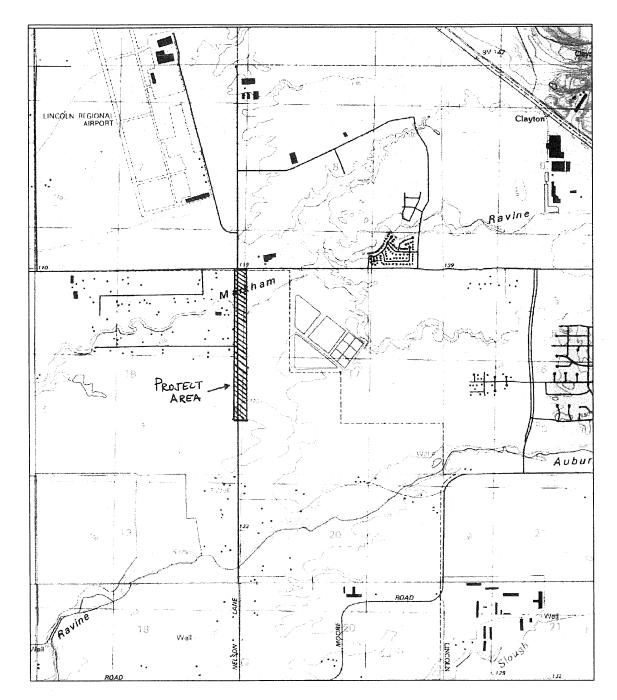
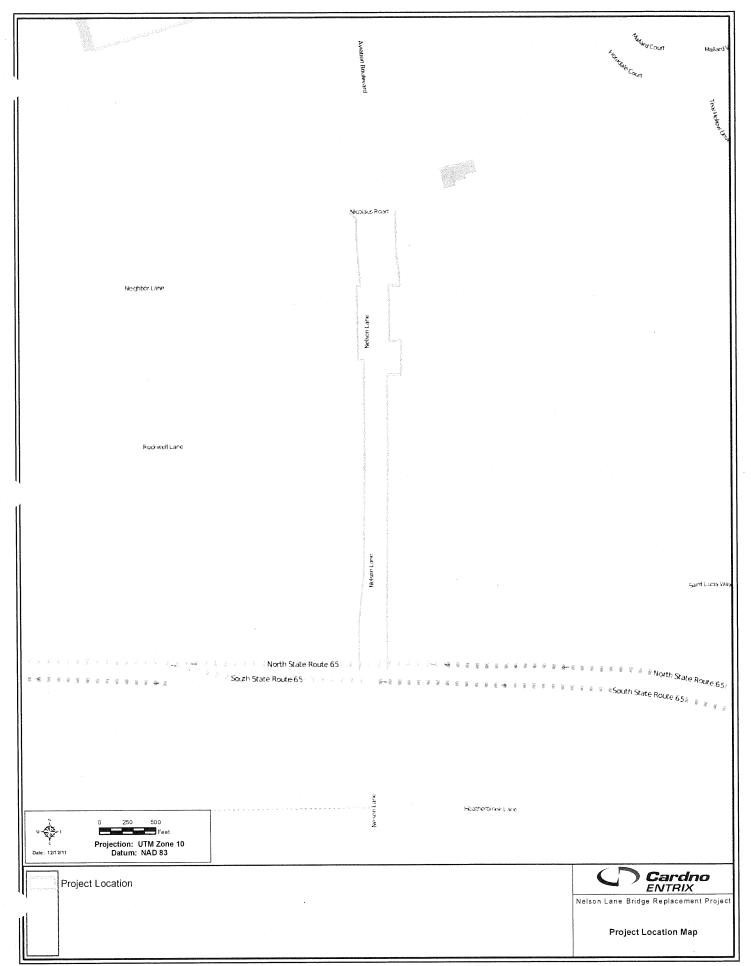


Figure 1. Project Site MapUSGS Quad: 1992 Lincoln, CA (7.5-minute scale)
T.12N., R.6E., Sections 17, 18

2011-162 Nelson Lane Bridge Replacement



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1989

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY SURVEY FOR A PROPOSED NEW ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, CITY OF LINCOLN, PLACER COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

Prepared For

The City of Lincoln
C/O McDonough, Holland & Allen
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555 Capitol Mall, Suite 950
Sacramento, California 95814

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G.S.U. SACCAMENTO

June 30, 1990

INTRODUCTION

This report details the results of an archaeological inventory survey of a new school elementary facility being proposed by the City of Lincoln, Placer County, Construction of the school California. facility itself will affect a single parcel of land located immediately west of the city of Lincoln; in view of the facility's impacts to existing wetlands habitat, the city also proposes to minimally modify and to maintain as a wetlands habitat an additional parcel of land located immediately northwest of the proposed new school site. Therefore, two separate parcels of land will be affected by the City's proposed new school project.

In view of the potential adverse effects of the proposed school construction and wetlands development to cultural resources which might be located within the respective parcels, the several review agencies (including the State Office of Historic Preservation and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers) have requested that the present archaeological inventory survey and evaluation be undertaken, pursuant to CEQA and other regulations, and in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and Procedures of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (36 CFR 800).

The remainder of this report details the results of the archaeological inventory survey and provides a professional assessment of the cultural resources which might be affected by the project. All field work procedures followed guidelines provided by the State Historic Preservation Office (Sacramento) and are in conformity with accepted professional standards.

LOCATION

The land area to be affected by the city's proposed undertaking encompasses a total of approximately 120 acres located

within two separate parcels. One of the parcels, identified on the attached Project Location and Survey Area Map as "Project Site", consists of approximately 20 acres located c. 0.5 miles west of Lincoln, within a portion of the southwest quarter of Section 16 of Township 12 North, Range 6 East, of the USGS Lincoln, 7.5' Series quad. The second parcel consists of the proposed wetlands mitigation site comprised of a total of c. 100 acres and involving portions of the north one-half of Section 17 of Township 12 North, Range 6 East.

The mitigation site is dissected by a shallow tributary of Markham Ravine, while the site of the proposed new school facility is dissected by a seasonal tributary of Auburn Ravine, although the latter has been nearly totally obliterated by past development and use of the parcel by the City as a sewage treatment facility. Further, approximately 60% of the former parcel is currently developed and utilized as the City's present sewer treatment plant, and this area will not be affected by the present undertaking.

RECORDS SEARCH AND PROJECT CONTEXT

Prior to conducting the field survey work, the archaeological records maintained by the North Central California Information Center at CSU-Sacramento were examined for any existing recorded prehistoric or historic sites within or immediately adjacent to the project area. The existing records do not indicate any previous surveys within the immediate project area, nor any previously recorded prehistoric or historic sites within or immediately adjacent to either one of the parcels.

Ethnographically, the project area is located within territory which was occupied by the Nisenan (Wilson and Towne 1978: Figure 1), Native American peoples who are also referred to as the "Southern Maidu." These Penutian-speaking peoples occupied the drainages of the southern Feather River and Honcut Creek in the north, through Bear

River and the Yuba and American River drainages in the south.

Based on the results of previous archaeological survey work within the general and immediate project area and similar northern California contexts, the expected range of prehistoric site types within the present project area included the following:

- (1) surface scatters of lithic artifacts and debitage associated with dark "midden" deposits resulting from short- and long-term encampments on flats or gentle slopes near water sources (i.e., springs and seeps, and particularly at stream confluences);
- (2) surface scatters of lithic artifacts and debitage without associated middens, resulting from short-term occupation and/or specialized economic activities;
- (3) bedrock milling stations, including mortar holes and metate slicks, and occasional petroglyphs, where appropriate bedrock outcrops are available;
- (4) isolated finds of aboriginal artifacts and flakes.

It was not expected that all of these site types would be encountered within the project area, but rather that these would be the most likely site types to be encountered if any sites were identified at all.

With regard to historic developments within the project vicinity, the first significant incursion by White men into the project area occurred during the Gold Rush period. Although no mining per se was undertaken within the project area, Lincoln is located close to the route of an historic transportation corridor between Sacramento and Marysville and the gold fields of the northern Sierra Nevada. As a consequence, ranchers and farmers moved into the area early, and cleared fields within the vicinity of the project area for use as winter and spring pasture. Some impacts to prehistoric sites occurred in conjunction with this activity, although the

losses to significant sites was much less than elsewhere within the Sierra Nevada mountains, where hydraulic mining operations, massive excavations, and ditch excavation destroyed major components of the prehistoric site record within these areas.

RECORDING STRATEGY

Whenever an archaeological property was encountered, its location was to be plotted onto a USGS topographic map. Each isolated find, isolated feature, or site would also be assigned a temporary field identification number. Complexes of artifacts/features would be identified as sites SHPO-approved and recorded on Archaeological Site Record forms. Isolated, individual components (i.e., isolated small ditches, discarded artifacts, single artifacts or clusters of 2-5 artifacts or artifact fragments, etc.) would be considered "isolates", and appropriate locational and descriptive information secured in field notebook form. Locations for both sites and isolates would be documented in terms of section quadrants and textual description, and for sites would include UTM coordinates. For recorded sites, the environmental setting would be described in terms of local geology, landform, slope, aspect, soils, hydrology, and vegetation, while the dimensions of all sites and features would be recorded in metric units and the methods of mensuration noted. Graphic documentation for sites would also include planimetric site sketch maps accompanied by compass bearings and distances to key features within the immediate vicinity.

SURVEY STRATEGY

The project area was subjected to an intensive pedestrian field inspection, as follows:

School Site (Section 16 lands):

This parcel was discovered to have been extensively disturbed and modified from "original" condition. The abandoned sewer treatment ponds consume most of the eastern portion of the parcel, while dirt excavated during construction of these ponds was piled in massive mounds within the western portion. Little or no evidence of the earlier shallow, ephemeral drainage remains within the parcel, although this area was inspected in detail for any surface indications of cultural material.

Mitigation Site (Section 17 lands):

Within the 100 acre "Mitigation Site", the 40 acre parcel located within the northeast quarter of the Section was inspected in its entirety. This entailed walking nonsystematic transacts along both sides of the shallow, ephemeral stream which flows roughly east-to west through this area. Elsewhere, systematic, east-west transects were spaced at approximate 20 meter intervals and walked until all of the land area had been examined.

Vegetation within both parcels was dominated by introduced grasses and star thistles. Although vegetation cover within areas of the mitigation site (Section 17) were densely overgrown with grass and thistles and obscured ground surface visibility, the ground surface was periodically inspected by removing the vegetation and scraping the surface with a trowel. The technique is considered adequate to have identified any significant, or potentially significant sites within both parcels.

Field work was undertaken by Jensen and Associates' Supervisory Archaeologist William Shapiro on June 29, 1990. Shapiro was taken to the project site by city employee Bob Brammer, who identified parcel boundaries and project impact areas.

PROJECT FINDINGS

Prehistoric Cultural Resources:

No evidence of prehistoric activity was observed within the project area.

Early Historic Cultural Resources:

No evidence of ranching- or homestead-related or other early historic activity was encountered within the project area.

Contemporary Items:

Evidence of contemporary use and activity was observed in the form of the extensive sewer treatment facilities described above, graded and paved access roads, and other indications of extensive past bulldozing.

RECOMMENDATION

Based on the negative results achieved during both the records search and field survey, archaeological clearance is recommended for the City's proposed school construction project and its donation and development of a wetlands site adjacent to the east side of the current city sewer treatment facility. However, the following general provision should be adopted:

should construction or development activities expose buried artifacts or other evidence of prehistoric or early historic occupation, a qualified archaeologist should be contacted immediately in order to assess the potential impacts of the project to the cultural resources observed.

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North Central Information Center Report Detail Record: 1989

Citation Information

Authors: Jensen, Peter

Year: 1990

Title: Archaeological Inventory Survey For A Proposed New Elementary School, City of Lincoln, Placer County, California.

Affiliation:

Client: City of Lincoln, c/o McDonough, Holland & Allen, Attorneys for the City of Lincoln, 555 Capitol Mall, Suite 950,

No. Pages:

Report Type(s):

Inventory Size: 120 acres

No.Sites:

No. Informal:

Collections:

Disclosure:

Associated Resources

Notes

Location Info

County(ies): Placer

USGS 7.5' Quads: LINCOLN

PLSS: Township/range Sections

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or Land Grant MDBM

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E OF HISTO	OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION	* * * Directory	of Properties in the Historic Property Names	Data File for PLACER County CTTY NAME.	R Count	nty. Page 3 YR-C OHP-PROG	04-05-12 PRG-REFERENCE-NUMBER	STAT-DAT N	NRS CRIT	E
	31-004010	198 ALMOND ST			Р 18	1895 HIST.SURV.	5603-0040-0000		582	
045260	31-003797	277 AUBURN FOLSOM RD	TRAVELER'S REST & WINERY, BERNHARD	AUBURN					7:	
						FED. FND. PR		/ 5//10/10	٦/ د	
							8500-T000-E095			
108998	31-005134	AUBURN FOLSOM					5603-0388-0000		X (
108999	31-005135	3995 AUBURN FOLSOM RD	AUBURN-FOLSOM ROAD LOG STORE				5603-0389-0000	/ /6/9T/90	۲ <u>ا</u>	
045541	31-004207	RAVINE	MARGUERITE MINE SITE				5603-0042-0000		X 0	
045540	31-004206	591 AUBURN RAVINE RD	HOLSCLAW HOME				5603-0041-0000		255	
096112		11499 B AVE	OES BUILDING #7			1943 HIST.RES.	DSA-31-SPS-3073		90	
109742		BELL RD	STEPS, WALKWAY				FHWA970430A		Α9	
173442		2835 BELL RD		AUBURN		2002 PROJ.REVW.	FDIC080320E		К9	
109744			DITCH	AUBURN	۵	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA970430A	07/22/97 6	К9	
045542	31-004208	123 BIRDSALL AVE	BIRDSALL HOME	AUBURN		1910 HIST.SURV.	5603-0043-0000		582	
045543	31-004209	BLATR ST				1915 HIST.SURV.	5603-0044-0000		N/	
045544	31-004210				P 19		5603-0045-0000	u,	582	
118873		BLOCKE	DAWSON OIL COMPANY (CHEVRON)				DOE-31-98-0006-0000	01/21/98	K9	
)							FHWA971218A	01/21/98	К9	
045545	31-004211	198 BOARDMAN ST	OGI.E HOUSE	AUBURN		1927 HIST.SURV.	5603-0046-0000	Δ,	582	
01550	212700 15	NAMUGAOB			Р 19		5603-0047-0000		582	
0 4 4 0	71-004212	MANGUAGO	awon Sa tatha				5603-0048-0000		582	
045547	31-004213	BOAKDIMAIN	SPIELDS HOME				0000-0100-0009		100	
045548	31-004214	BOAKDMAN						, .	1 0	
045549	31-004215	BOARDMAN					5603-0050-0000		720	
045550	31-004216		PURINGTON HOUSE			1900 HIST.SURV.	5603-0051-0000		252	
178025		169 BORLAND AVE		AUBURN	Д	PROJ.REVW.	FCC100203C	02/10/10	Х9	
045551	31-004217	175 BORLAND AVE	WALSH FAMILY HOME	AUBURN		1920 HIST.SURV.	5603-0052-0000		N/	
045552	31-004218	177 BORLAND AVE		AUBURN	P 18	1890 HIST.SURV.	5603-0053-0000		38	
045553	31-004219	205 BROOK RD	CARRIAGE HOUSE AND STABLES	AUBURN		1890 HIST.SURV.	5603-0054-0000	.,	582	
045554	31-004220	211 BROOK RD	EL TOYON, COSBY HOUSE	AUBURN	Р 188	o O	NPS-10000118-0000		1S C	
						NAT.REG.	31-0039	11/12/09		
						HIST.SURV.	5603-0055-0000	,	38	
045555	31-004221	160 CALIFORNIA ST	MARTIN HOME	AUBURN	P 15	925 HIST.SURV.	5603-0056-0000	Δ,	552	
04555	31-004222	CALTEORNIA	THE HAMTITON HOME	ATTRITRI	1.0	7	5603-0057-0000		582	
045550	31-004223	CALTEORNIA	FOR HOILSE FORD HOME		П.		5603-0058-0000		582	
777770	31-004223	CALIFORNIA					5603-0059-0000	υ,	582	
040008	3T-00477	CALIFORNIA	Control Control Control Control						222	
045559	31-004225	CALLFORNIA	LUKENS HOME, LUKENS HOME					, .	1 0	
045560	31-004011	296 CALIFORNIA ST	MISLEY HOUSE				2603 -0061-0000		200	
108822	31-001109	CANAL RD	WISE CANAL				5603-0362-0000	/6/9T/90	X :	
045372	31-003925	156 CENTER ST					5603-0011-0024	•	N.	
045373	31-003926	170 CENTER ST	ELDER HOME	AUBURN		1920 HIST.SURV.	5603-0011-0025	•	7N	
045374	31-003927	173 CENTER ST		AUBURN	P 15	1920 HIST.SURV.	5603-0011-0026		7N	
045375	31-003928	204 CENTER ST		AUBURN	P 15	1915 HIST.SURV.	5603-0011-0027		N/	
045376	31-003929	223 CENTER ST		AUBURN	P 15	1910 HIST.SURV.	5603-0011-0028		N/	
045377	31-003930	CENTER		AUBURN	P 15	1915 HIST.SURV.	5603-0011-0029	•	7N	
045561	31-004012	CENTER	HUCKABY HOUSE			1903 HIST.SURV.	5603-0062-0000		582	
045562	31-004013			AUBURN		1920 HIST.SURV.	5603-0063-0000		582	
109049	31-005141	CHANNEL HILI			P 15	1930 HIST.SURV.	5603-0396-0000	. /6/91/90	7R	
045563	31-004014	CHERRY AVE				1895 HIST.SURV.	5603-0064-0000		582	
045564	31-004015	CHERRY	BAMBROCK STIDTO, DENTAL OFFICE - D				5603-0065-0000		582	
045565	31-004016	CHERRY					5603-0066-0000		N/	
045303	31-003891	CHERRY	TIP TOP SHOR REPAIR	AUBURN	Ъ	1940 HIST.SURV.	5603-0010-0012		5D2	
045566	31-004017	CHERRY		AUBURN			5603-0067-0000		582	
045567	31-004018	CHERRY		AUBURN			5603-0068-0000		582	
045568	31-004019	CHERRY	MITITEDRE HOME RARI. CRARBE HOME	AIIBIIRN			5603-0069-0000		7N	
045569	31-004020	CHERRY	Civent	AUBURN	i ii		5603-0070-0000		582	
04550	31-004021	CHERRY	GORDON DAVIS HOTISE	ATTRITEN			5603-0071-0000		582	
045571	31-004022	CHERRY		AUBURN		1895 HIST.SURV.	5603-0072-0000		582	
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	FKIMAKY-#	SIREEL ADDRESS	NAMES								
045572 33	31-004023	164 CLEVELAND ST	POWERS MANSION/MACKAY HOUSE, POWER	AUBURN	Д	1900 HI	HIST.SURV.	5603-0073-0000	NL		
	31-003932	COLLEGE WY	COLLEGE WAY, COLLEGE WAY DISTRICT	AUBURN	Д	1880 HI	HIST.SURV.	5603-0012-9999	30		
045379		100 COLLEGE WY		AUBURN	Д	1960 HI	HIST.SURV.	5603-0012-0001	7R		
045380		COLLEGE		AUBURN	д	1960 HI	HIST.SURV.	5603-0012-0002	7R		
045381		COLLEGE		AUBURN	Д	1960 HI	HIST.SURV.	5603-0012-0003	7R		
	31-005296	COLLEGE		AUBURN		1920 HI	HIST.SURV.	5603-0012-0004	3D		
	31-003933	COLLEGE		AUBURN	Д	1927 HI.	HIST.SURV.	5603-0012-0006	3D		
	31-005297	COLLEGE		AUBURN		1920 HI	HIST.SURV.	5603-0012-0005	3D		
	31-003934	101.T.T.D.D		AUBURN			HIST.SURV.	5603-0012-0007	3D		
	בניניטט דנ	1011100	ASTION OUTEN	ATTRITEN			HIST.SURV.	5603-0012-0008	3D		
	T-005959		WALLOU TOOGE	Natiativ	, Д		HTST SURV.	5603-0012-0009	3D		
	31-005298	E COLLEGE		HOBOKEN	٠, ٦		HIGH CIDY	0100-6100-6095	U.E.		
	31-005299	COLLEGE		AUBURN	λ, į		HIST SORV.	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	T. C.		
		COLLEGE		AUBURN	י גב		ST.SUKV.	5603-0012-0011	3 6		
045391 3	31-003936	151 COLLEGE WY	JUDGE LANDIS HOME	AUBURN	Д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0012-0013			
045392 3	31-003937	155 COLLEGE WY	AUBURN SCHOOL PARK COOPER AMPHITHE	AUBURN	Σ	1935 PR	PROJ.REVW.	COE050106A	05/03/05 6Y		
						HI	HIST.SURV.	5603-0012-0014	3D		
045390 3.	31_005300	156 COLLEGE WY		AUBURN	Δ,	1910 HI	HIST.SURV.	5603-0012-0012	3D		
	0000001		EMOII WOTTOR	Noticity	Д		HIST SIRV	5603-0012-0015	3D		
	31-003338	1511100	CASSIDI nOME		4 F		THE CITE!	3100-6100-6033	תג		
	31-005301	COLLEGE		AUBURIN	ъ.		OT SORV.	3003-0016			
045396 3	31-003939	COLLEGE		AUBURN	ц		HIST. SURV.	5603-001Z-001B	תנ. תנ		
045397 3	31-003940	168 COLLEGE WY	HOWELL RESIDENCE	AUBURN	Д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0012-0019	U.S.		
045398 3	31-003941	173 COLLEGE WY		AUBURN	Д	1910 HI	HIST.SURV.	5603-0012-0020	5B		
	31-003942	174 COLLEGE WY		AUBURN	Д	1925 HI	HIST.SURV.	5603-0012-0021	30		
	31-005302	TOT.T.TOD		AITBITRN	Д	1920 HI	HIST.SURV.	5603-0012-0017	30		
	31-003943	TOTT TOO	RETINDAGE RESTDENCE	AITBITRIN	Д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0012-0030	3B		
	7 1 7 7 7 7 1			ATTRITON	, д		HIST SIRV	5603-0012-0022	7.8		
045400		COLLEGE		PODOICE.	٠,		HIGH CIRV	5005-0015-0055	77		
045401		HORTON		AUBUKN	L, f		SI.SUNV.		ת כ		
		COLLEGE		AUBUKN	٦,		HIST.SUKV.	5603-001Z-00Z4	מי ני		
045403 3	31-005303	192 COLLEGE WY		AUBURN	Д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0012-0025	J.S.		
045404 3	31-005304	193 COLLEGE WY		AUBURN	д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0012-0026	30		
045405 3	31-005305	196 COLLEGE WY		AUBURN	д	1920 HI	HIST.SURV.	5603-0012-0027	30		
	31-005306	COLLEGE		AUBURN	д	1920 HI	HIST.SURV.	5603-0012-0028	30		
	31-003764	COMMERCI	LAWYERS ROW	AITBITRN	Д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0001-0008	12/29/70 1D		
	31-003778		NITTIE SONS TITTED	AITBITEN	Д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0001-0009	12/29/70 1D		
	0 / / COO - H	TELOUTE CO	THE CONTRACT OF THE PROPERTY O	in the state of th			(NDG)	00578078800059			
045212		321 COMMERCIAL ST	LAWYERS ROW / CUI ABOVE	AUBURIN	74		A. (INFO)	0.000 1000 1000			
							HIST. SURV.	0700-7000-8098			
045213		COMMERCIAL	BARGAIN HILL CO-OP	AUBURN	Д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0001-0011			
045214		347 COMMERCIAL ST	PLACER COUNTY BANK	AUBURN	д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0001-0012	12/29/70 ID		
045215		351 COMMERCIAL ST		AUBURN	д	1857 HI	HIST.SURV.	5603-0001-0013			
045216 3	31-003779	135 COURT ST	LAW SHOPPE	AUBURN	д	1920 TA	TAX. (NPS)	CA780007			
						HI	HIST.SURV.	5603-0001-0014			
045217 3	31-003780	165 COURT ST		AUBURN	Д	1890 HI	HIST.SURV.	5603-0001-0015	12/29/70 1D		
	31-003944	CRUTCHER CT	CRUTCHER COURT. CRUTCHER COURT DIS	AUBURN	д	1925 HI	HIST.SURV.	5603-0013-9999	502	Ö	
	71-005307	100 CRITTCHER CT		AUBURN	Д	1930 HI	HIST.SURV.	5603-0013-0001	502	2	
	31-005308	GRITTCHER		ATIBITEN	Д		HIST. SURV.	5603-0013-0002	5D2	2	
	1 000000	Choronien		AIBIIDN	, ρ		HIST SIRV	5603-0013-0003	502	2	
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	31-005310	CRUTCHER		AUBUKN	ן, וּב		HISI SUKV.	5603-0013-0004	i e	Ŋ	
	31-005311	CRUTCHER		AUBURN	J. 1		HISI SURV.	2603-0013-0003	מת ב	, c	
	31-005312	CRUTCHER		AUBURN	٦,		HIST.SUKV.	56U3-UUL3-UUU6	מה נ	y (
	31-003945	CRUTCHER		AUBURN	Д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0013-0008	505	<u>y</u> (
	31-005313	190 CRUTCHER CT		AUBURN	Д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0013-0007		Ŋ	
109273 3	31-005145	11222 DRY CREEK RD		AUBURN	д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0400-0000			
109274 3	31-005146	11860 DRY CREEK RD		AUBURN	Д	1920 HI	HIST.SURV.	5603-0401-0000			
109275 3	31-005147	12045 DRY CREEK RD		AUBURN	Д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0402-0000			
109276 3	31-005148	13600 DRY CREEK RD		AUBURN	д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0403-0000	06/16/97 7R		
045584 3:	31-004034	186 E ELECTRIC ST		AUBURN	д	1930 HI	HIST.SURV.	5603-0085-0000	582	2	

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Y-NUMBER	PRIMARY-#	STREET.ADDRESS	NAMES	C.T.T.Y. INAIME	WN KK-		FRG - REFERENCE - NOTEEN	TWO TWO	
045645	31-004095	275 E LINCOLN WY			1920	D HIST.SURV.	5603-0146-0000	582	
	31-004096	ы		AUBURN	1900	O HIST.SURV.	5603-0147-0000	552	
	31-004098	297 E LINCOLN WY					5603-0149-0000	5.5.2	
045736	31-004184	130 E PLACER ST	CHISHOLM HOME	AUBURN		5 HIST.SURV.	5603-0237-0000	NL	
045737	31-004185	146 E PLACER ST				0 HIST.SURV.	5603-0238-0000	582	
045738	31-004186						5603-0239-0000	38	
045739	31-004187	E PLACER		AUBURN			5603-0240-0000	582	
045573	31-004024	凶	AUBURN VETERANS MEMORIAL HALL AND	AUBURN			5603-0074-0000	38	
045574	31-004025	126 E ST		AUBURN			5603-0075-0000	38	
045575	31-004026	134 E ST			1920		5603-0076-0000	7R	
045576	31-004027	EL DORADO ST	AUBURN FIRE HOUSE 1 / OLD AUBURN F	AUBURN			NPS-11000936-0000		
						NAT.REG.	31-0050		
							5603-00//-0000	9 26	
045577	31-000796	EL DORADO	BOARDMAN CANAL				5603-00/8-0000	NI/	
045578	31-004028	ELECTRIC					5603-0079-0000	280	
045579	31-004029	ELECTRIC		AUBURN			5603-0080-0000	200	
045580	31-004030	ELECTRIC					5603-0081-0000	אמה ו מני	
045581	31-004031						5603-0082-0000	780	
045582	31-004032	ELECTRIC					5603-0083-0000	2.5.c	
045583	31-004033	ELECTRIC					5603-0084-0000	582	
045585	31-004035	ELECTRIC		AUBURN			5603-0086-0000	582	
045586	31-004036	224 ELECTRIC ST		AUBURN	1930		5603-0087-0000	582	
045587	31-004037	257 ELM AVE		AUBURN	1920	0 HIST.SURV.	5603-0088-0000	7R	
045588	31-004038	303 ELM AVE		AUBURN 5	1900	0 HIST.SURV.	5603-0089-0000	582	
045589	31-004039		AUBURN HOUSE ANTIQUES	AUBURN	1900	0 HIST.SURV.	5603-0090-0000	582	
045476	31-003947		HALE TRACT & COLLEGE TRACT, HALE,				5603-0015-9999	5D2	
045426	31-003949	124 FINLEY ST		AUBURN	1915	5 HIST.SURV.	5603-0015-0007	5B	
045427		FINLEY		AUBURN	1920	0 HIST.SURV.	5603-0015-0008	7R	
045429	31-003950	FINLEY		AUBURN	1910	0 HIST.SURV.	5603-0015-0010	5B	
045470	31-003972	FINLEY		AUBURN	1910	0 HIST.SURV.	5603-0015-0052	5B	
045428		150 FINLEY ST		AUBURN	1965		5603-0015-0009	7R	
045430	31-003951	151 FINLEY ST		AUBURN	P 1910	0 HIST.SURV.	5603-0015-0011	5D2	
045431		165 FINLEY ST		AUBURN	P 1920	0 HIST.SURV.	5603-0015-0012	7R	
045432		FINLEY				0 HIST.SURV.	5603-0015-0013	7R	
045433		FINLEY					5603-0015-0014	7R	
045434	31-003952	FINIEY	AUBURN FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIE				5603-0015-0015	5B	
045590	31-004040	FINIEY					5603-0091-0000	582	
045591	31-004041	FTNIEY			D 1890		5603-0092-0000	582	
045592	31-004042	FTNIEV					5603-0093-0000	582	
200000	21-004042	TIME					5603-0094-0000	5.82	
045594	31-004043	FINIEY					5603-0095-0000	582	
045595	31-004045	FINIEY					5603-0096-0000	582	
045477	31-003979	FORESTH					5603-0016-0001	NL	
045478	31-005325	FORESTHILL					5603-0016-0002	5D2	
045596	31-004046	FORESTHILL					5603-0097-0000	5B	
045479	31-005326	FORESTHILL					5603-0016-0003	502	
045480	31-005327	FORESTHILL		_			5603-0016-0004	5D2	
045481	31-005328	FORESTHILL					5603-0016-0005	5D2	
045482		FORESTHILL					5603-0016-0006	7R	
045483	31-005329	FORESTHILL					5603-0016-0007	5D2	
045484	31-003980	FORESTHILL	DOCTOR SNYPP HOUSE				5603-0016-0008	3.5	
045597	31-004047	FORESTHILL					5603-0098-0000	582	
045598	31-004048	FORESTHILL					5603-0099-0000	5.8.2	
045599	31-004049	FORESTHILL					5603-0100-0000	532	
045600	31-004050	FORESTHILL			P 1890		5603-0101-0000	582	
045601	31-004051	FORESTHILL					5603-0102-0000	582	

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04-05-12 PRG-REFERENCE-NUMBER		5603-0103-0000	5603-0104-0000	5603-0105-0000	0000-1000	FOUR POLICE CONTRACTOR	FINAS/IZIOA	HUD930/22C	HUD930722C	HUD930722C	5603-0106-0000	HUD930722C	5603-0107-0000	6000-9100-6099		2603-0016-0010	5603-0016-0011	5603-0016-0012	5603-0016-0013	5603-0016-0014	5.00-3.0015		3903-0010-0010	5603-0303-0000	26U3-U1U8-UUUU	5603-0015-0016	5603-0015-0017	5603-0015-0018	5603-0015-0019	5603-0015-0020	0000-5010-5099	0000-010-0000	3603 - LILO - CO77	Seus-uttt-uuu	5603-0112-0000	5603-0113-0000	5603-0010-0001	5603-0010-0002	5603-0010-0003	5603-0010-0004	5603-0010-0005	5603-0010-0006	5603-0010-0007	5603-0010-0009	0.000 0.000 - 5000	OCCUPACED TO COOL	NEG-11000/33-0000	5603-0010-0011	3803-0010-0011	5603-0015-0022	2603-U013-U033	5603-0015-0023	5603-0015-0024	5603-0015-0026	5603-0015-0027	5603-0015-0054	5603-0015-0055	5603-0015-0028	5603-0015-0025	5603-0015-0029	5603-0015-0030	5603-0015-0031
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Y-NUMBER	FKIMAKI-#	SIKEEL.ADDKESS	NAMES					
045474	31-003976	HIGH		AUBURN	P 1905	HIST.SURV.	5603-0015-0056	5B
	31-003977	HIGH			P 1915		5603-0015-0057	
	31-005321	1161 HIGH ST	WALL	AUBURN	P 1910	-	537.9-31-0001	09/08/97 7J
							5603-0015-0032	5B
045451		HIGH			-		5603-0015-0033	7R
045613	31-004063	HIGH	FLEMING HOME				5603-0114-0000	
045614	31-004064	HIGH					5603-0115-0000	א מ א מ נ
045615	31-004065	HIGH				HIST.	5603-0116-0000	2 S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S
045616	31-004066	HIGH					5603-0117-0000	582
045617	31-004067	HIGH				HIST.	5603-0118-0000	582
045618	31-004068	HIGH			P 1925		5603-0119-0000	582
045619	31-004069	HIGH					5603-0120-0000	582
045620	31-004070	HIGH				HIST.	5603-0121-0000	582
045621	31-004071	HIGH	PLACER COUNTY MUSEUM				5603-0122-0000	SE I
045622	31-004072					HIST.	5603-0123-0000	582
045623	31-004073	1285 HIGH ST		AUBURN			5603-0124-0000	582
045624	31-004074	1287 HIGH ST				HIST.	5603-0125-0000	582
045625	31-004075	1293 HIGH ST		AUBURN			5603-0126-0000	5.5.2
045627	31-004077	125 HILLMONT	DUNLAP HOUSE	AUBURN	P 1880) HIST.SURV.	5603-0128-0000	3.5
045626	31-004076	102 HILLMONT AVE	LUDWIG HOME	AUBURN	P 1916	5 HIST.SURV.	5603-0127-0000	7N
045628	31-004078	143 HILLMONT AVE	HALL HOME	AUBURN	P 1926	5 HIST.SURV.	5603-0129-0000	5.52
045629	31-004079	124 HOFFMAN AVE		AUBURN	P 1890	O HIST.SURV.	5603-0130-0000	582
045630	31-004080	HOFFMAN					5603-0131-0000	5.52
045631	31-004081	193 HOFFMAN AVE		AUBURN	P 1915	5 HIST.SURV.	5603-0132-0000	582
045632	31-004082	HOFFMAN				HIST.	5603-0133-0000	582
045633	31-004083	HOFFMAN					5603-0134-0000	582
045515	31-003978	HINTLEY	ATRIC VETTURE NOTSTOTUBLE VETTURE				5603-0016-9999	5D2
045634	31-004084				1900		5603-0135-0000	55.2
045493	31-005334	HUNTLEY					5603-0016-0017	502
045494	H 1	HINTI.EY					5603-0016-0018	7R
045495		HINTI-EV		AITBIIBN	1965		5603-0016-0019	78
045497	11-003984	YELLENIH					5603-0016-0021	NZ
045496	1	HITNTI.EY					5603-0016-0020	7R
045498	31-005335	HINTI,EY					5603-0016-0022	502
001210	1	HINTLEY			0101		5603-0016-0003	82.2
040400		HONITEE					1000 - 0010 - 0000	מ מ
045500	31-005336	HONTEEY		AUBURN			5603-0016-0024	200 200
045502	31-003985	HONTLEY	HONTLEY HOOSE	AUBUKN			2803-0018-0028	ນ ເ
045503	31-003986	HONTER		AUBURN			5603-0016-002/	ש נ
045501		HONTLEY		AUBURN			5603-0016-0025	/R
045504	31-005337	HONTLEY		AUBURN	Р 1900		5603-0016-0028	502
045505	31-005338	HONTLEY		AUBURN			5603-0016-0029	5D2
045506		HUNTLEY		AUBURN			5603-0016-0030	7.R
045635	31-004085	HUNTLEY		AUBURN			5603-0136-0000	582
045636	31-004086	140 KENMASS AVE		AUBURN			5603-0137-0000	582
045637	31-004087		KRIEGAL HOME	AUBURN			5603-0138-0000	582
045638	31-004088	153 KENMASS AVE	HUNTLEY HOUSE, HOUSE OF NORED	AUBURN			5603-0139-0000	38
045407		103 KNOLL ST		AUBURN	P 1920	0 HIST.SURV.	5603-0012-0029	3D
187350		402 LANDIS CIR		AUBURN	Дı	PROJ.REVW.	HUD120221D	02/21/12 6Y
045639	31-004089	339 LANDIS CR		AUBURN	P 1910		5603-0140-0000	582
045640	31-004090	347 LANDIS CR	SANDERS HOME	AUBURN	P 1900	0 HIST.SURV.	5603-0141-0000	582
045641	31-004091	377 LANDIS CR	WITHERSPOON MATERNITY HOME	AUBURN	P 1890		5603-0142-0000	38
045642	31-004092	148 LEWIS ST	ST LUKE'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH	AUBURN	P 1890	0 HIST.SURV.	5603-0143-0000	38
045643	31-004093		OLD CHURCH RECTORY, SAINT LUKE THR	AUBURN			5603-0144-0000	
109478	31-005178	LILAC		AUBURN	P 1920		5603-0432-0000	
109479	31-005179	LILAC		AUBURN	P 1915		5603-0433-0000	24
109480	31-005180	1695 LILAC LANE		AUBURN	P 1920	0 HIST.SURV.	5603-0434-0000	06/16/97 7R

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OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROPERTY-NUMBER PRIMARY-# STREE	045659	045338	045340	0 1 7 0	043341			045660	045343	045344	045345	045346	045661	045347	045662	045663					045664					045665	045666	045667	045668	045669	045670	045671	043671	045210	045219	045220	045221	045222	045223	045224	045225	045226	045227	045228	045672	109484	045673	0456/4	045675	043676	0 T C U V C	045679	045680	045681	045682	045683	045684	

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						HIST.RES.	SPHI-PLA-015	07/02/85 7L	-	
045685	31-004136	436 LINDEN AVE		AUBURN		1900 HIST.SURV.	5603-0186-0000	NL	_	
045686	31-004137	453 LINDEN AVE	BELLIS HOUSE, MAGNOLIA APARTMENTS				5603-0187-0000	582	2 5	
045687	31-004138						5603-0188-0000	582	7 9	
045688	31-004139		ANDERSON HOME			1890 HIST.SURV.	5603-0189-0000	252	7 0	
045689	31-004140	155 LUBECK KD	TOKASK HOME THRECK HOME HIGHLAND HOSPITAL	AUBURN			5603-0191-0000	582	. 2	
045692	31-004143				i ii		5603-0193-0000	7N	_	
045693	31-004144		DURYEA RESIDENCE				5603-0194-0000	582	2	
045694	31-004145	MAGNOLIA					5603-0195-0000	582	2	
045691	31-004142	MAIDU DR	MAIDU BURIAL GROUNDS				5603-0192-0000	NL	_	
045261	31-003738	MAPLE ST	NORTH FORK/WOODS DRY DIGGINGS, OLD		PCM 1	1849 HIST.SURV.	5603-0001-9999			
						HIST.RES.	NPS-70000138-9999		, AC	
045207	31-003763	101 MAPLE ST	PLACER COUNTY COURTHOUSE	AUBURN	C 1	1898 ST.FND.PRG	619.0-HP-88-31-002	12/20/88 3		
						ST. FND. PRG	619.0-84-HP-31-001			
						FED. FND. PR	629.0-79-HPF-31-01		_	
						FED. FND. PR	629.0-78-HPF-31-01		-	
						HIST. SURV.	5603-0001-0005	12/29/70 ID	_	
1		1					619.0-84-AF-31-005	0 0 0		
045203	1	MAPLE				19/0 HIST.SUKV.	5603-0001-0001	77		
045204	31-005265	MAPLE				1890 HISI.SURV.	3803-0001-0002	A7 07/10/10		
045205	31-005266	MAPLE					3603-0001-0003			
045206	1	MAPLE					5803-0001-0004	תו 17/90/כו		
045208	31-003784	MAPLE				1890 HIST.SURV.	5603-0001-0006			
045209							3803-0001-0007		. 2	
045695	31-004146	MORGAIN	FERDINAND MORGAN RENIAL				3603+0196-0000	200 200	1 0	
045696	31-004147	MORGAIN	MORGAN KENTAL			1926 HISI.SURV.	5603-0197-0000	15C	1 0	
12005	31-004148	154 MORGAN CT	MABLE FOWERS LOKENS RENIAL		4 6		NDS-04000014-0000	2CC 20/11/00		
1322/8		N FORK AMERICAN KIVER	MOUNIAIN QUARKIES BKIDGE	AUBUKIN			31 - 0031		ט כ	
0.045.698	21_000149	TS AGAYAN ST	DEDENDENED HOTISE	ATTRITA		1900 HIST SHEV.	5603-0199-0000		01	
045598	31-004149		# C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C		4 6		DOR 21 08:0008-0000	75 ap/10/10	! .	
045699	31-001806	197 NEVADA ST	SOUTHERN PACIFIC DEPOT, BELLI AUTO	AUBUKN			DOE-31-98-0009-0000			
						HIST SHRV	5603-0200-0000		2	
045700	31-001804	201 NEVADA ST	DIRAN RESTDENCE. SPRR SECTION HOUS	AUBURN	Ъ	1911 HIST.RES.	DOE-31-98-0007-0000	01/21/98 252		
	1						FHWA971218A		D 2	
						HIST.SURV.	5603-0201-0000		2	
045701	31-001805	209 NEVADA ST	SOUTHERN PACIFIC FRUIT PACKING SHE	AUBURN	Ъ	1911 HIST.RES.	DOE-31-98-0008-0000			
						PROJ.REVW.	FHWA971218A	01/21/98 GY		
						HIST.SURV.	5603-0202-0000	NL	_	
118872		249 NEVADA ST	NEVADA STATION	AUBURN	P 1	1994 HIST.RES.	DOE-31-98-0005-0000			
						PROJ.REVW.	FHWA971218A			
045702	31-004150	311 NEVADA ST	AUBURN HARDWOODS, PACIFIC FRUIT EX	AUBURN	Б 1	1978 HIST.RES.	DOE-31-98-0004-0000			
						PROJ.REVW.	FHWA971218A	01/21/98 GY		
						HIST.SURV.	5603-0203-0000		2	
118869		313 NEVADA ST	KOCH'S FARM AND HOME SUPPLY	AUBURN	Д	HIST.RES.	DOE-31-98-0003-0000			
						PROJ.REVW.	FHWA971218A			
118867		319 NEVADA ST	BUSINESS / COMMERCIAL STRIP MALL	AUBURN	Дι	HIST.RES.	DOE-31-98-0002-0000			
							FHWA971218A			
128249		500 NEVADA ST		AUBURN	ъ Т	1949 HIST.RES.	DOE-31-01-0001-0000	07/20/01 6Y		
				25 To 10 To			USDAUIU622A	10/07//0		
045507	31-005339	OAK					5603-0016-0031	7R		
045508	31-005340	OAK					5603-0016-0032	502	7 (
045509	31-005341	OAK					5603-0016-0033	502	27	
045703	31-004151	OAK	ALTA VISTA SCHOOL SITE		S 1.		5603-0204-0000	7R		
045510	31-005342	182 OAK ST		AUBURN		1910 HIST.SURV.	5603-0016-0034	5D2	2	

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Y-NUMBER PRIMARY-#	-# STREET.ADDRESS	NAMES	CTTY: NAME:				FING THE EXPENSE TO THE		
045279 31-005267	67 100 PARKSIDE TERRACE		AUBURN	Д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0009-0001	5D2	
	118 PARKSIDE		AUBURN	Д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0009-0002	5D2	
	119 PARKSIDE		AUBURN	д	1925 HIS	HIST.SURV.	5603-0009-0003	5D2	
045282 31-005270	70 126 PARKSIDE TERRACE		AUBURN	д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0009-0004	5D2	
	129 PARKSIDE		AUBURN	Д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0009-0005	502	
	140 PARKSIDE		AUBURN	Д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0009-0006	505	
	145 PARKSIDE		AUBURN	Д , (HIST.SURV.	5603-0009-0007	202 כתת	
	155 PARKSIDE		AUBURN	ביו נ		HIST.SURV.	5603-0009-0008	אט ה מינה	
	177 PARKSIDE		AUBURN	די ב	1926 HIS	HIST.SURV.	5603-0009-0009	2 C C	
045288 31-005276	76 188 PARKSIDE TERRACE		AUBURN	ц Д		HIST. SURV.	5603-0009-0011	502	
	198 PARKSIDE		AUBURN	ц		HIST.SURV.	5603-0009-0012	7R	
045721 31-004169	124 PINE ST		AUBURN	Д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0222-0000	582	
	135 PINE		AUBURN	д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0223-0000	532	
	139 PINE		AUBURN	д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0224-0000	582	
	140 PINE		AUBURN	Ъ		HIST.SURV.	5603-0225-0000	552	
045725 31-004173			AUBURN	Д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0226-0000	582	
045726 31-004174			AUBURN	Д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0227-0000	582	
045727 31-004175	.75 162 PINE ST		AUBURN	д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0228-0000	582	
045728 31-004176	167	ROBINSON HOUSE	AUBURN	Д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0229-0000	5 S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	
045729 31-004177	168		AUBURN	д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0230-0000	582	
	174 PINE		AUBURN	Д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0231-0000		
	179 PINE		AUBURN	Ц		HIST.SURV.	5603-0232-0000	582	
	180 PINE		AUBURN	Д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0233-0000	2.82.7	
	186 PINE		AUBURN	O4		HIST.SURV.	5603-0234-0000	א מיני	
	191 PINE	D. M. LINNINGER HOME	AUBURN	Дı, f		HIST.SURV.	5603-0235-0000	7 C	
	198 PINE ST		AUBURN	זי נ		HIST SURV.	5603-0236-0000	א מ	
	149	BED AND BREAKFAST	AUBURN	די ל		HIST.SURV.	5603-0241-0000	7 Y Y	
	167		AUBURN	ъ, D	1920 HIS	HIST.SURV. HIST SHRV	5603-0242-0000	រ ហ រ ហ រ ល	
045/42 31-004190	191 FLEASANT		AUBURN	цД		HIST SURV	5603-0011-0001	7R	
045349 31-005288	144 PFAMER	NOT SNAM SETTEFTE	AUBURN	μ Δ		HIST SURV.	5603-0011-0003	N.C	
	145 REAMER		AUBURN	ь		HIST.SURV.	5603-0011-0002	N.C	
	159 REAMER		AUBURN	ιД		HIST.SURV.	5603-0011-0004	7N	
	164 REAMER		AUBURN	Д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0011-0005	NL NL	
	165 REAMER	KLEMM HOME	AUBURN	Д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0011-0006	NL	
	170 REAMER		AUBURN	Д	1970 HIS	HIST.SURV.	5603-0011-0007	7.R	
045357 31-003914	14 183 REAMER ST		AUBURN	Д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0011-0009	7N	
045356 31-005292	:92 190 REAMER ST		AUBURN	Д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0011-0008	N4	
045358 31-005293	93 191 REAMER ST		AUBURN	Д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0011-0010	NL	
	203 REAMER		AUBURN	Д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0011-0011	N/.	
	209 REAMER		AUBURN	Д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0011-0012	N 20	
	215 REAMER		AUBURN	Δ, ι		HIST. SURV.	5603-0011-0013	N/	
	218 REAMER		AUBURN	Δ,		HIST.SURV.	5603-0011-0014	37	
	221 REAMER	!!	AUBURN	Di (HIST.SURV.	5603-0011-0015	N Z	
	224 REAMER	CLEGG HOME	AUBURN	,		HIST SURV.	3603-0011-0016	N.	
045365 31-003920	227 REAMER ST		AUBURN	בי נ	1910 HIS	HIST.SURV.	5603-0011-0017	N C	
		CHINESE AMERICAN COMMONITY	AUBUKN	י ב	DIN OVO	HIST.SURV.	0000-0000 0000-0000-0000	. n	
04523U 31-003766	103 SACKAMENIO		AUDUKIN	4		HIST SHEV	5603-0007-0000	7.8	
277500_15 CCC310	TO CHNOWAGOAS TO L	dons danomia alo	ATTRITION	Δ	STH U881	HIST SURV	5603-0001-0030	12/29/70 1D	
	111 SACRAMENTO	COLD BUILD BLAZA	ATTRIBUT	, д		HIST SURV.	5603-0001-0029		
045233 31-003776	135 SACRAMENTO	COORD FIRST ACTION	AUBURN	Д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0001-0031	12/29/70 1D	
	147 SACRAMENTO	1	AUBURN	Д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0001-0032	12/29/70 1D	
	150 SACRAMENTO		AUBURN	Д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0001-0033	12/29/70 1D	
	151 SACRAMENTO		AUBURN	Д		HIST.SURV.	5603-0001-0057	7R	

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Page 13 04-05-12	PRG-REFERENCE-NUMBER STAT-DAT
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S OF HISTC	OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION NIMBER PRIMARY-# STREE	* * * Directory	of Properties in the Historic Property NAMES.	Data File for PLACER County CITY.NAME OWN YR-	IR Coun	unty. Page 13 YR-C OHP-PROG	3 04-05-12 PRG-REFERENCE-NUMBER	STAT-DAT N	NRS CRIT	_
045236	31-003785	157 SACRAMENTO ST	AUBURN STEAM LAUNDRY, GADBERRY'S A	AUBURN	Ъ 1	875 HIST.SURV.	5603-0001-0034		0	
045237		157 SACRAMENTO ST	AUBURN STEAM LAUNDRY, MOTHER LODE	AUBURN	Р 1	1875 HIST.SURV.	5603-0001-0035		1D	
045238	31-003786	180 SACRAMENTO ST	MERCANTILE BUILDING	AUBURN	Ъ	.870 HIST.SURV.	5603-0001-0036		1D	
045239	31-003787	197 SACRAMENTO ST		AUBURN	P 1	1850 HIST.SURV.	5603-0001-0037		1D	
045240	31-003788	198 SACRAMENTO ST	CLARK & CLARK ANTIQUES	AUBURN		1870 HIST.SURV.	5603-0001-0038		10	
045241	31-003789	200 SACRAMENTO ST	CHINESE JOSS HOUSE	AUBURN		HIST.			1D	
045242	31-003790	SACRAMENTO		AUBURN			5603-0001-0040		10	
045243	31-003791	SACRAMENTO		AUBURN		HIST.	5603-0001-0041		1D	
045244	31-003792	215 SACRAMENTO ST	JONES HOUSE	AUBURN			5603-0001-0042	12/29/70 1	1D	
045245		SACRAMENTO	DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS	AUBURN		HIST.	5603-0001-0043		7R	
045246	31-003793	SACRAMENTO		AUBURN			5603-0001-0044	12/29/70 1	10	
045247		SACRAMENTO		AUBURN			5603-0001-0045	7	7R	
045248		SACRAMENTO		AUBURN			5603-0001-0046	7	7R	
045249		228 SACRAMENTO ST		AUBURN				7	7R	
045250		229 SACRAMENTO ST		AUBURN	Ъ 1			7	7R	
045252		233 SACRAMENTO ST		AUBURN			5603-0001-0050	7	7R	
045251		234 SACRAMENTO ST		AUBURN		1935 HIST.SURV.	5603-0001-0049	7	7R	
045253		SACRAMENTO		AUBURN		1965 HIST.SURV.	5603-0001-0051	<i>L</i>	7R	
045254		SACRAMENTO		AUBURN		1935 HIST.SURV.	5603-0001-0052	7	7R	
045255	31-003794	250 SACRAMENTO ST	CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE / AUBURN MO	AUBURN			5603-0001-0053	2	5.52	
109601	31-005250	1710 SHIRLAND TRACT RD		AUBURN	Ъ 1	1930 HIST.SURV.	5603-0473-0000		7R	
109603	31-005251	1820 SHIRLAND TRACT RD		AUBURN		1880 HIST.SURV.	5603-0475-0000	06/16/97 7	7R	
045743	31-004191	SHIRLEY		AUBURN		HIST.	5603-0244-0000	S	582	
045266	31-003802	SR 49	CHINESE AMERICAN CEMETERY	AUBURN			5603-0006-0000	7	7R	
045264	31-003800	SR 80	BRIDGE #19-45	AUBURN		HIST.	5603-0004-0000	7	7N	
090256		SR 80	OLD CITY OF AUBURN	AUBURN			SHL-0404-0000	04/14/48 7	7L	
045744	31-004192	154 TENNIS WY		AUBURN		1926 HIST.SURV.	5603-0245-0000	LS.	582	
045745	31-004193	5 TENNIS	MABEL POWERS LUKENS RESIDENCE	AUBURN	Р		5603-0246-0000	S	582	
045746	31-004194	4		AUBURN			5603-0247-0000		552	
045747	31-004195	TENNIS		AUBURN	Ъ 1		5603-0248-0000	m	35	
045748	31-004196	171 TENNIS WY	HENRY ADAMS RESIDENCE	AUBURN		1929 HIST.SURV.	5603-0249-0000	3	S	
045749	31-004197	178 TENNIS WY		AUBURN		1926 HIST.SURV.	5603-0250-0000	D.	S2	
045750	31-004198	181 TENNIS WY	CHARLIE MCCLOUD RESIDENCE	AUBURN		1925 HIST.SURV.	5603-0251-0000	S	582	
045751	31-004199	186 TENNIS WY		AUBURN		1930 HIST.SURV.	5603-0252-0000	r.	582	
045752	31-004200	187 TENNIS WY	CHARLIE MCCLOUD RENTAL	AUBURN		1927 HIST.SURV.	5603-0253-0000	ľ	582	
045753	31-004201	6 TERRACE CT	HOWARD DAVIS HOME	AUBURN			5603-0254-0000	r.	582	
045378	31-003931	TUTTLE ST	TUTTLE TRACT, TUTTLE TRACT DISTRIC	AUBURN	Р 1	1890 HIST.SURV.	5603-0011-9999	7	7N	
045366		101 TUTTLE ST		AUBURN		1890 HIST.SURV.	5603-0011-0018	7	N/	
045368	31-003921	125 TUTTLE ST		AUBURN	Ъ	1920 HIST.SURV.	5603-0011-0020	7	7N	
045369	31-003922	152 TUTTLE ST		AUBURN		1925 HIST.SURV.	5603-0011-0021	7	NL	
045367		159 TUTTLE ST		AUBURN	Ъ	1935 HIST.SURV.	5603-0011-0019	7	7R	
045370	31-003923	174 TUTTLE ST		AUBURN		1930 HIST.SURV.	5603-0011-0022	7	7N	
045371	31-003924	190 TUTTLE ST		AUBURN		1910 HIST.SURV.	5603-0011-0023	7	NZ.	
045754	31-004202	140 WALKER DR		AUBURN		1925 HIST.SURV.	5603-0255-0000	Ln)	582	
045755	31-004203	WALSH		AUBURN	Ъ 1		5603-0256-0000	u)	5S2	
045756	31-004204	240 WALSH ST		AUBURN	Ъ 1		5603-0257-0000	u)	582	
045757	31-004205	242 WALSH ST	MERZ HOME	AUBURN	<u>п</u>	1900 HIST.SURV.	5603-0258-0000	u)	582	
045229	31-003772	WASHINGTON ST	FIRE HOUSE #2 / OLD FIREHOUSE / AU	AUBURN	ъ	891 HIST.RES.	NPS-11000937-0000		1S AC	
						NAT.REG.	31-0049	01/13/12 7	7.7	
1	1				,		5603-0001-002/		3 6	
045256	31-003795	WASHINGTON		AUBURN	D	1969 HIST.SURV.	5603-0001-0054		/K	
045257		WASHINGTON		AUBURIN			5500-1000-5095		4 1	
045258	31-003796	289 WASHINGTON ST	SHANGHAI RESTAURANT	AUBURN	 Д	1906 HIST.SURV.	5603-0001-0056	12/29/70	a a	
. 109068	31-005142	310 COVEY RD		(VIC) AUBURN	P 1				7R	
088638	31-004988	LAKE ARTHUR RD	LAKE ARTHUR	(VIC) AUBURN		1909 HIST.SURV.	5603-0327-0000	03/22/94 7	ez.	

MATION * * * Directory of STREET.ADDRESS
LONESTAR CEMETERY
DEWITT CENTER
LONE STAR CANAL
ROCK CREEK CANAL
DITCH-WESLEY LANE
FIDDLER'S GREEN CANAL SEGMENT
BEAR RIVER DITCH/SOUTH YUBA CANAL
GOLD HILL CANAL
FIDDLER'S GREEN CANAL SEGMENT C
WOLF MOUNTAIN FIRE LOOKOUT STATION
MOUNTAIN QUARRIES RALLROAD GRADE
LOWER BOARDMAN CANAL
MUSCAVITCH HOUSE
BOWMAN STORE
NELLIE ARMBRUSTER
BOWMAN RANCH / MACHADO RANCH
STONE WALL-ATWOOD
PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY AQU
CDITALLY BEAR
LIBERTY HOUSE
TODD'S VALLEY
U.S. RANCH
SPRING GARDEN SCHOOL
WHITTINGTON HOME /
CHINA WELL
BAXTER WINTER HEADQUARTERS
GOLDEN EAGLE MINE
BOSSE RANCH / SPRING CREEK
BELL ROAD BRIDGE #19-C0144
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KOCK CKEEK DAM
MOUNT VERNON GRANGE
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					ſ	E C		17 /0/ 00/ 00		
088502	31-004940	BOWMAN RD			i i	MISI.SURV		03/22/94	. ~	
088503	31-004941		SHERWOOD BOWMAN KANCH / MUSSO KANC	(VIC) AUBURN				03/22/94 7B	. ~	
088504	31-004942	13431 BOWMAN KD	Brenching Rench / FOURTHERS HOLES			TSTH			~	
088505	31-004943 31-004944		CI.YDE HAMMOND HOME / DAI.E NORTON H						~	
088508	31-004945		SOWMAN SCHOOL			HIST.		03/22/94 7R	~	
109029	31-005140					0	J. 5603-0395-9999	06/16/97 7R	~	
108880	31-005119		PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY	(VIC) AUBURN	P 1.9	940 HIST.SURV	J. 5603-0372-9999	06/16/97 7R	~	
088510	31-004946			(VIC) AUBURN	P 19	1945 HIST.SURV	V. 5603-0279-0000	94	~	
088511	31-004947	228 CHANNEL HILL RD	LEROY WELLER	(VIC) AUBURN		1940 HIST.SURV			~	
088512	31-004948	CHRISTIAN VALLEY RD	HALSEY FOREBAY & BANCROFT RANCH SI	(VIC) AUBURN	M 1.9	1913 HIST.SURV	. 5603-0281-	94	~	
088513	31-004949	610 CHRISTIAN VALLEY RD	BANCROFT HOME / HARRIS HOME	(VIC) AUBURN	Ъ 18	1880 HIST.SURV	V. 5603-0282-0000		~	
088515	31-004950	781 CHRISTIAN VALLEY RD	ORMSBY DAIRY / SHINABARGER'S	(VIC) AUBURN	Р 1	1900 HIST.SURV		03/22/94 7R	~	
088516	31-004951	1355 CHRISTIAN VALLEY RD	R.S.V. THOMAS HOME / LEVY HOME	(VIC) AUBURN					~	
088517	31-000455	COLE RANCH RD	COLE RANCH/TOFANELLI RANCH	(VIC) AUBURN		1930 HIST.SURV	. 5603-0285-	94	~	
088519	31-004952	9405 CRATER HILL RD	MUNDT RANCH / FORSTER RANCH	(VIC) AUBURN		1923 HIST.SURV			~	
088521	31-004953	9600 CRATER HILL RD		(VIC) AUBURN					~	
109069	31-005143	1590 CROCKETT RD		(VIC) AUBURN					~	
109070	31-005144	1803 CROCKETT RD					. 5603-0399-		~	
088522	31-004954	DRY CREEK RD	CHRISTIAN VALLEY SCHOOL / TUTOR TO	(VIC) AUBURN				94	α.	
088523	31-004955								۸. ا	
088524	31-004956	DRY CREEK RD	WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION BRID	(VIC) AUBURN				94	7R	
088525	31-004957	DRY CREEK	WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION BRID						7R ==	
109277	31-005149	DRY CREEK						76	7R ===	
109278	31-005150	DRY CREEK							7R 	
109279	31-005151	DRY CREEK		•				76	7R 	
088526	31-004958	DRY CREEK	SMS SMS						7R 	
088527	31-004959	DRY CREEK	GEORGE SILVA HOME / SANDERSON HOME					4 6	7.R	
109280	31-005152	DRY CREEK							7,K	
088528	31-004960	14291 DRY CREEK RD							٦ . t	
088529	31-004961	EDGEWOOD	SOUTHERN PACIFIC UNDERPASS			1911 HIST.SURV	V. 5603-0295-0000	03/22/94 /	7 / K	
056880	31-004962	COOMEDCE	MAKK BEECHER HOME		- I -				3 1	
088531	31-004963	EDGEWOOD	SE			1937 HIST.SURV			7 / 2	
088532	31-004964		FELLENCER FARM / STEVE VICK RESIDE		in t				7.K	
109298	31-005153			•					7.P	
109382	31-005154	245 FLOOD RD	į			L940 HISI.SUKV			X / X	
183204	1	FOLSOM-AUBURN RD	OREGON HILL ABANDONED MINES						70	
108844	31-005114	COLFUILL AVE	THE T 1100	(VIC) AUBUKN	י ר	1940 HISI.SURV			7.R	
088533	31-004965	GOLD HILL RD	GOLD HILL SITE						77	
088535	31-005263	GOLD HILL KD	GOLD HILL CEMETERY	(VIC) AUBURN					7.R	
70000	31-004968		THOMAS PANCH / TITT MONTE STITES HOM			1900 HIST SURV			7R	
088612	31-005264		CHINESE CEMETERY						7R	
088613	31-004969	VALLEY	LITTLE BONANZA OUARTZ MINE / CHEVR				V. 5603-0306-0000	03/22/94 7	7R	
088614	31-004970	GRASS VALLEY	, 5			1946 HIST.SURV		03/22/94 7	7R	
088615	31-004971	GRASS VALLEY	GASOLINE ALLEY S		P 1				7R	
088616	31-004972	GRASS VALLEY	OMPANY		Т			03/22/94 7	7R	
088617	31-004973	GRASS VALLEY	WENDELL HOMES RESIDENCE		Д	HIST.SURV	.V. 5603-0310-0000	03/22/94 7	7R	
088618	31-004974	3605 GRASS VALLEY SR	GOLDSBERRY/ROCK CREEK SCHOOL SITE	(VIC) AUBURN	Д	HIST.SURV	V. 5603-0311-0000		7R	
109387	31-005155	4030 GRASS VALLEY SR	UNION ICE COMPANY	(VIC) AUBURN	٦	935 HIST.SURV			7R	
109388	31-005227	4120 GRASS VALLEY SR		(VIC) AUBURN					7R	
088619	31-004975	4195 GRASS VALLEY SR	BISSETT RANCH / GRIFFIN RANCH	(VIC) AUBURN	П				7R	
109389	31-005159	GRASS VALLEY			ъ	1935 HIST.SURV			7R	
088620	31-004976	GRASS VALLEY	⋈		Д	HIST.SURV			7R	
088621	31~004977		OF		בי ב	HIST.SURV	V. 5603-0314-0000	03/22/94 7	7.R 7.B	
088622	31-004978	5545 GRASS VALLEY SR	HANSON KANCH / L.E. JOHNSTON KANCH	(VIC) AUBURN	ч				4	

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* * Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File for PLACER County.	ADDRESS NAMES OHP-PROG P
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Page 1 OHP-PROG	HIST SIRV	HIST SURV	HIST.SURV.	HIST. SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST. SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV	HIST SURV	HIST. SURV	HIST. SURV	HIST. SURV	HIST. SURV	HIST.SURV	HIST. SURV	HIST. SURV	HIST. SURV	HIST. SURV	HIST.SURV.	HIST SURV	HIST. SURV	HIST.SURV	HIST.SURV	HIST. SURV	HIST.SURV.	PROJ. REVW	HIST.SURV	HIST. SURV	HIST.SURV	HIST SHRV	HIST SURV	HIST. SURV.	HIST.SURV	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV	HIST.RES.	HIST.SURV	HIST.SURV.	HIST SIRV	HIST. SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SUKV.	HIST. SURV.	HIST.SURV.
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.IC PRESERVATION * * * Directory o PRIMARY-# STREET.ADDRESS	20 K 40 00 F	31-0049/9 6180 GRASS VALLEI SK	6715 GRASS VALLEY		31-004982 HAINES RD	HAINES	31-004984 404 HAINES RD	635 HAINES RD		31-003888 1050 HIGH ST	WW ATTEN WITH TOOL COLL COLLON	12045	12050 HOLLY VISTA	1825	12473	9623	31-005165 10730 JOEGER RD	10880	10950	10980 JOEGER	11210	31-005170 11826 JOEGER RD	440	216	285	31-005174 294 KILHAM RD	LAKE ARTHUR	LAKE ARTHUR	LAKE ARTHUR	13400 LAKE V	725	31-004990 775 LESTER LANE	12118	11715	11885 LONE STAR	13085 LONE STAR	LOZAN		12232 LUTHER	12723 LUTHER	31-005188 12/3/ LOIMER RU 31-006189 12060 IITHUBB BD	12857 LITHER	12880 LUTHER	13145 LUTHER	13167 LUTHER	31-005236 13191 LUTHER RD	13296 LUTHER	13315 LUTHER	31-005226 13335 LUTHER RD 31-006338 13480 LITHER BD	11220 MALEZA	31-004994 4140 MEYER LANE
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Page 18 OHP-PROG	PROJ.REVW. HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV. HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	NAT.REG. PROJ.REVW.	HIST.RES. PROJ.REVW.	HIST.RES. PROJ.REVW.	PROJ.REVW.	PROJ.REVW.	PROJ. REVW.	PROJ.REVW.	PROJ.REVW.	PROJ. REVW.	PROJ.REVW.	HIST.RES.	PROJ.REVW.	PROJ.REVW.	PROJ.REVW.	PROJ. REVW.	PROJ.REVW.	PROJ.REVW. PROJ.REVW.	HIST.RES. NAT.REG.	ST.AG.5024	HIST.RES.	HIST.RES. NAT.REG.	PROJ.REVW. HIST.RES. NAT.REG.	TOGG TOGG	PROJ. REVW.	PROJ.REVW.	ST.PT.INT.	HIST.SURV.		ST.AG.5024 HIST.RES.
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*IC PRESERVATION * * * Directory of PRIMARY-# STREET.ADDRESS	502 WISE RD	107 7647 WISE RD 108 9205 WISE RD 109 10393 WISE RD	428 35151 BAXTER RD	9818 LAKE ST 9872 PILOT CR	FOREST SERVICE RD 16N	FOREST SERVICE RD 16N	3800 N LAKE BLVD	N LAKE	4000 N LAKE BLVD	N LAKE	N LAKE	N LAKE	N LAKE	4920 N LAKE BLVD 5146 N LAKE RIVD			N LAKE	6420 N LAKE BLVD	590 TUNNINGTON DR			24020 FOWLER RD	MAIN ST	7 MAIN ST	RAILROAD AVE	מזוג הגסמודגם		S AUBURN	SR	244 SR 80 SR 80	200	COLFAX FORREST HILL
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CE OF HIST	OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION NUMBER PRIMARY-# STREE	* * * Directory T.ADDRESS	of Properties in the Historic Property NAMES	Data File for PLA CITY.NAME	for PLACER County	unty. YR-C	Page 19 OHP-PROG	04-05-12 PRG-REFERENCE-NUMBER	STAT-DAT	NRS (CRIT
109402	31-004500	1260 HILLCREST BLVD IOWA HILL RD	BRIDGE #19C-7 / IOWA HILL BRIDGE	(VIC) COLFAX (VIC) COLFAX	дъ	1928 1928	PROJ.REVW. HIST.SURV. HIST.RES. PROJ.REVW.	FHWA860919Z 5713-0005-0000 DOE-31-86-0002-0000 FHWA860919Z	10/19/86 3 06/16/97 1 10/19/86 1	2S2 (27R (2S2 (2S2 (2S2 (2S2 (2S2 (2S2 (2S2 (2S	טט
090253	31-004501	IOWA HILL RD 20465 PLACER HILLS RD	TOWN OF IOWA HILL	(VIC) COLFAX (VIC) COLFAX	дд	1853 1910	HIST.SURV.	SHL-0401-0000 5713-0006-9999		7L 7R	
047497	31-004243	SR 174	BRIDGE #19-65		ΩD	1924	HIST.SURV.	5713-0001-0000 SHL-0405-0000	04/14/48	3S 7L	
109649	31-004503	20271 W PAOLI LANE	GOLD RON	-	ч Сч	1925	HIST.SURV.	5713-0008-0000		7R	
108849	31-004691			DUTCH FLAT	Д		HIST.SURV.	5714-0084-0000		7R	
108850	31-004692		CEDAR CREEK DITCH CO. VAULT		Д	1860	HIST.SURV.	5714-0085-0000	7 0 0	7. 1.	
108856	31-004693		VOURTHUM MY STINGS KM GEGGII	DUTCH FLAT	<u>-</u> 4 ⊨		HIST.SURV.	5/14-0086-0000		7. 7.	
108866	31-004695		HYDRAULIC MINING DITCH		ם	1880	HIST.SURV.	5714-0088-0000		7R	
108867	31-004696		NICHOFTS DIGGINGS		Д	1890	HIST.SURV.	5714-0089-0000		7R	
108869	31-004698				Д.	1880	HIST.SURV.	5714-0091-0000	06/16/97	7.R dr	
108870	31-004699		OLD CEMETERY / TOWN CEMETERY MINING ADTH	DUTCH FLAI	э Д		HIST SURV.	5714-0093-0000		7K	
129310	000		MONTE VISTA OVERCROSSING/ BRIDGE #			1961	HIST.RES.	DOE-31-01-0004-0000		Х9	
129311			CRYSTAL SPRINGS ROAD OVERCROSSING/	DUTCH FLAT		1964	HIST.RES.	DOE-31-01-0005-0000	12/03/01	6Y 6Y	
129312			BAXTER OVERCROSSING/ BRIDGE #19 01	DUTCH FLAT			HIST.RES.	DOE-31-01-0006-0000		¥9	
							PROJ.REVW.	FHWA010920A		Т9	
129313			DRUM FOREBAY OVERCROSSING/ BRIDGE	DUTCH FLAT		1960	HIST.RES.	DOE-31-01-0007-0000 FHWA010920A	12/03/01 12/03/01	6У	
129315			BLUE CANYON ROAD UNDERCROSSING/ BR	DUTCH FLAT		1959	HIST.RES.	DOE-31-01-0009-0000		Э	
							PROJ.REVW.	FHWA010920A		λ9	
129314			BLUE CANYON ROAD UNDERCROSSING/ BR	DUTCH FLAT		1959	HIST.RES.	DOE-31-01-0008-0000		Х9	
							PROJ.REVW.	FHWA010920A	12/03/01	6У	
108536	31-004508	32932 STH AVE		DUTCH FLAT	Д	1870	HIST.SURV.	5714-0003-0000	06/16/97	7R	
108539	31-004510	CLARK			Дı	1940	HIST.SURV.	5714-0005-0000	06/16/97	7R	
108540	31-004520	CLARK			<u>Д</u> , і	1870	HIST.SURV.	5714-0006-0000	06/16/97	7R tr	
108541	31-004521	CLARK		DUTCH FLAT	בי ב	1930	HIST.SURV.	5714-0007-0000	06/16/9/ 06/16/97	۲ / ۲ ت	
108542	31-004522	32665 CLAKK SI 32685 CLAPK ST			цρ	1936	HIST SURV.	5714-0009-9999	06/16/97	7.R	
047506	31-004252	DUTCH	CHINESE STORE, ADOBE BUILDING		D	0	HIST.SURV.	5714-0001-0007	01/01/73	10	
108868	31-004697		DUTCH FLAT COMMUNITY CLUB		Δı	1940	HIST.SURV.	5714-0090-0000	06/16/97	7R	
108895	31-004701	LINCOLN RD			D :	,	HIST.SURV.	5714-0094-0000	06/16/97	7R	
047507	31-003705	MAIN ST	DUTCH FLAT HISTORIC DISTRICT	DUTCH FLAT	بد	TRRT	HIST.RES.	NFS-73000419-9999 5714-0001-9999	03/28/73	. F	
090250		MAIN ST	TOWN OF DUTCH FLAT	DUTCH FLAT	Д	1851	HIST.RES.	SHL-0397-0000	04/14/48	7.F	
047502	31-004248		CLAY LODGE #101, MASONIC TEMPLE	DUTCH FLAT	Δı	1856	HIST.SURV.	5714-0022-0000	06/16/97	7.K	
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108549	31-004528	MAHN		DUTCH FLAT	בי ס	1880	HIST.SURV.	5/14-0014-0000	06/16/9/	7 / R	
108557	31-004534	32//U MAIN ST	/ EDGO: MILTO /		א כ	1000	HIST SURV.	5/14-0020-2222	76/31/90	7 Y Z	
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108848	31-004690	32785 MAIN ST		DUTCH FLAT	Д	1850	HIST.SURV.	5714-0083-0000	06/16/97	7R	
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108568	31-004538	32791 MAIN ST.	T COL		ביי ל	T R D C	HIST.SURV.	5/14-0024-0000	06/16/90	۲ / L	
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047500	31-004246	32798 MAIN ST	DUTCH FLAT HOTEL	DUTCH FLAT	Д	1852	HIST.SURV.	5714-0026-0000	06/16/97	7R	
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						DRO.T PEVW	TSES021018D	11/18/02	¥9	
108636	31-004703	5865 CHIRCH ST		(VIC) FORESTHILL	Δ.	HIST.SURV.	5631-0002-0000	06/16/97	7R	
108637	31-004726	CHURCH		FORESTHILL	P 193	0 HIST.SURV.	5631-0003-0000	06/16/97	7R	
108638	31-004727	CHURCH		(VIC) FORESTHILL	P 1901	1 HIST.SURV.	5631-0004-0000	06/16/97	7R	
108639	31-004728	CHURCH	-	(VIC) FORESTHILL	P 1930	0 HIST.SURV.	5631-0005-0000	06/16/97	7R	
108641	31-004729	CHURCH		(VIC) FORESTHILL	P 1937	7 HIST.SURV.	5631-0006-0000	06/16/97	7R	
108643	31-004730	6121 CHURCH ST		(VIC) FORESTHILL	P 1900		5631-0007-0000	06/16/97	7R	
108647	31-004731	23801 FORESTHILL RD		(VIC) FORESTHILL	P 1900	0 HIST.SURV.	5631-0008-9999	06/16/97	7R	
108650	31-004732	24225 FORESTHILL RD		(VIC) FORESTHILL	P 1880	0 HIST.SURV.	5631-0009-0000	06/16/97	7R	
108651	31-004733			FORESTHILL	P 1870	0 HIST.SURV.	5631-0010-0000	06/16/97	7R	
108652	31-004736	FORESTHILL		FORESTHILL	P 1870	0 HIST.SURV.	5631-0011-0000	06/16/97	7.R	
108659	31-004737	24281 FORESTHILL RD		_		0 HIST.SURV.	5631-0012-0000		7R	
108660	31-004738	24345 FORESTHILL RD		(VIC) FORESTHILL			5631-0013-0000	06/16/97	7R	
108667	31-004739	24407 FORESTHILL RD		FORESTHILL			5631-0022-0000	06/16/97	7R	
108661	31-004741	24495 FORESTHILL RD		(VIC) FORESTHILL			5631-0016-0000	06/16/97	7R	
108662	31-004742	FORESTHILL		FORESTHILL			5631-0017-0000	06/16/97	7R	
108663	31-004743	FORESTHILL		FORESTHILL			5631-0018-0000		7R	
108664	31-004744	FORESTHILL		FORESTHILL			5631-0019-0000	06/16/97	7.R	
108665	31-004745	FORESTHILL		FORESTHILL			5631-0020-0000	06/16/97	7.K	
108666	31-004746	FORESTHILL		FORESTHILL			5631-0021-0000	06/16/97	7R	
108668	31-004748	FORESTHILL		FORESTHILL			5631-0023-0000	06/16/97	7R	
108669	31-004749	FORESTHILL		FORESTHILL			5631-0024-0000	06/16/97	7R	
108670	31-004750	24791 FORESTHILL RD		FORESTHILL			5631-0025-0000	06/16/97	7R	
108672	31-004752	GOLD					5631-0027-0000	06/16/97	7R	
108673	31-004753	LOWE					5631-0028-9999	06/16/97	7R	
108675	31-004755	LOWE					5631-0030-0000	06/16/97	7R	
108676	31-004756	LOWE ST					5631-0031-0000	06/16/97	7R 	
090254			MICHIGAN BLUFF		P 1850		SHL-0402-0000	04/14/48		
137574		MOSQUITO RIDGE RD	CIRCLE BRIDGE	(VIC) FORESTHILL	F 1947		DOE-31-03-0008-0000	01/23/03		r) (
							USFS021210A	01/23/03	2S2 AC	7)
108692	31-004771	24370 RACE TRACK ST			P 1950		5631-0046-9999	06/16/97	7R	
108842	31-003744	YANKEE JIMS	SUSPENSION BRIDGE YANKEE JIMS ROAD				5631-0051-0000	06/16/97	7R	
108693	31-004772	YANKEE JIMS					5631-0047-0000	06/16/97	7R	
108695	31-004773	5781 YANKEE JIMS RD		(VIC) FORESTHILL	P 1920	0 HIST.SURV.	5631-0048-0000	06/16/97	7R	
108696	31-004774	YANKEE JIMS	FORD HOUSE		P 1890		5631-0049-0000	06/16/97	7R	
108697	31-004775	5850 YANKEE JIMS RD		(VIC) FORESTHILL	P 1860	0 HIST.SURV.	5631-0050-0000	06/16/97	7R	
109384	31-004917	31190 GOLD RUN RD		(VIC) GOLD RUN	P 1910	0 HIST.SURV.	5717-0003-0000	06/16/97	7R	
108826			GOLD RUN CEMETERY	GOLD	U 1868		5717-0001-0000	06/16/97	7R	
108875	31-004916	RUN	PIONEER UNION CHURCH	GOLD		5 HIST.SURV.	5717-0002-0000	06/16/97	7R	
109385	31-004918	30745 GOLD RUN SCHOOL RD	GOLD RUN SCHOOL	(VIC) GOLD RUN	P 1870	0 HIST.SURV.	5717-0004-0000	06/16/97	7R	
109482	31-004919	31125 LINCOLN RD		(VIC) GOLD RUN	P 1910	0 HIST.SURV.	5717-0005-0000	06/16/97	7R	
180331		GA SON STIRLING BOY SON RD	AIBIIRN-FOLSOM ROAD WIDENING PROTEC	GRANTTE BAY		4 PROJ.REVW.	BUR030428A	10/11/10	¥9	
135454		9935 AUBURN FOLSOM RD	SAN JUAN WATER DISTRICT MAINTENCE		1982 P		DOE-31-02-0007-0000	06/12/02	79	
							FHWA020425D	06/12/02	K9	
167417		DOUGLAS BLVD	DOUGLAS/MELWOOD PROJECT	GRANITE BAY	D	PROJ.REVW.	COE070727S	10/60/80	K9	
176471		7000 LAIRD RD	Δ		18	80 PROJ.REVW.	COE090727B	60/60/80	2S2 C	
174269			אסידה שיבוספו	VAR RTINERS (DIV)	ŭ	PROT REVW	RITRO805063	05/21/08	¥9	
174270			PIONEER EXPRESS TRAIL	GRANITE	ממ	PROJ.REVW.	BUR080506S	05/21/08	2S2 A	
109601	31-004921	9022 BARTON RD					5746-0002-0000	06/16/97	7R	
108887	31-004920	DOUGLAS BLVD		(VIC) GRANITE BAY	P 1915	5 HIST.SURV.	5746-0001-9999	06/16/97	7R 7R	
o o o	1									
108833	31-003745	IOWA HILL RD	IOWA HILL ROAD BRIDGE	IOWA HILL	U 1930	0 HIST.SURV.	9571-0005-0000	06/16/97	7R	

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108871	31-004926	IOWA HILL RD		IOWA HILL	Δ,		HIST.SURV.	9571-0006-0000	06/16/97 7R		
108828		IOWA HILL RD	IOWA HILL CEMETERY AND ST DOMINC'S	IOWA	ĹΉ		HIST. SURV.	9571-0001-0000			
108829	31-004923	IOWA HILL RD		IOWA			HIST.SURV.	9571-0002-0000			
108830	31-004924	HILL	SCHWAB HOUSE	(VIC) TOWA HILL		1875	HIST.SURV. HIST SHRV	9571-0003-0000	06/16/97 7R		
109444	31-004925 31-004927	JOWA HILL RD		IOWA	ц		HIST. SURV.	9571-0007-0000			
0		t 1	הפספסם פדג מעגד	HJG3 BEDCH	ρ	1955	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA061207E	02/14/07 6Y		
172046		200 BEAK 31	CIAD I DE TODGE		, Д	1947	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA061207E	02/14/07 6Y		
172004					, Δ,	1939	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA061207E	02/14/07 6Y		
173004		BROCKWAY VISTA				1940	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA061207E	02/14/07 6Y		
173012		BROCKWAY VISTA				1920	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA061207E			
173013		BROCKWAY VISTA			д	1942	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA061207E			
173015		BROCKWAY VISTA		KINGS BEACH		1938	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA061207E			
173016		8685 BROCKWAY VISTA AVE		KINGS BEACH		1938	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA061207E			
173017		BROCKWAY VISTA			Д	1954	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA061207E	02/14/07 6Y		
173026			BROCKWAY PINES COTTAGES	KINGS BEACH		1926 1955	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA06120/E			
172957		BROOK	Bulletin British and States			0001	DECT DEVM	EHWA 061207E			
172952		8515 BROOK AVE	LA MEXICANA MEAT MARKET	KINGS BEACH		1948	PROJ. REVW.	FHWA061207E			
173001			RIME WATERS LODGE		Д	1945	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA061207E	02/14/07 6Y		
172987		TS. NOOD				1951	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA061207E	02/14/07 6Y		
172940						1950	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA061207E	02/14/07 6Y		
172941		DEER		KINGS BEACH		1955	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA061207E			
161799		245 HARBOR AVE		KINGS BEACH		1926	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA040217C			
172999		8789 MINNOW AVE				1945	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA061207E			
173000		8827 MINNOW AVE				1947	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA061207E			
161792		z				1932	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA040217C			
161793		N LAKE				1950	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA040217C	02/27/04 61		
156993		N LAKE	BROCKWAY GOLF COURSE			1924	PROJ. REVW.	FHWAUSII28D	12/02/05 61 03/14/07 6V		
172907		N LAKE		KINGS BEACH	чр	1924	PROLI REVW	FHWA061207E			
173003		SUSU N LAKE BLVD	SESTEBLIA GRADE STEPS			1936	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA061207E			
172910		N LAKE				1952	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA061207E			
172924		N LAKE	SERVET COLUMN SERVE SERVET SER			1946	PROJ. REVW.	FHWA061207E			
172928		N LAKE				1940	PROJ. REVW.	FHWA061207E	02/14/07 6Y		
173007		N LAKE	GOLDCREST LODGE			1952	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA061207E	02/14/07 6Y		
172931		N LAKE	BLAIR COTTAGES	KINGS BEACH	д	1937	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA061207E		2	
173008		8200 N LAKE BLVD	CROWN MOTEL	KINGS BEACH		1955	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA061207E			
173009			SUN 'N' SAND LODGE			1952	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA061207E			
172948		N LAKE	BLUE LAGOON CAFE		വ	1900	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA061207E	02/14/07 2S2	7.	
172956		N LAKE	KING BULDING		Дι	1948	PROJ.REVW.	FHWAU6120/E			
172958		N LAKE	ALPINE LODGE/TRADEWINDS		Дι	1946	PROJ.REVW.	FHWAU61207E	02/14/0/ 61		
173010		N LAKE			Дι	1950	PROJ.REVW.	FHWAU61207E			
173011		N LAKE	LAKESIDE GALLERY AND GIFTS			1930	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA061207E	02/14/0/ 61		
172991		8675 N LAKE BLVD		KINGS BEACH	цр	1934	PROT REVW	FHWA061207E			
1.300.1 1.3000.1			TION GOITHVININ HOVED SONIA		' b	1 9 7 P L	PROT REVW	FHWA061207E	02/14/07 6Y		
172010		N LAND	AINGS BEACH MINISTORE GOLD		, д	1940	PROJ. REVW.	FHWA061207E			
173019		N LAKE	EVERGREEN LODGE		ь	1950	PROJ. REVW.	FHWA061207E	02/14/07 6Y		
173020		N T.AKE	DEW-MAR COTTAGES		Д	1946	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA061207E	02/14/07 6Y		
172998		N LAKE	TACOS JALISCO		Д	1940	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA061207E			
173021		N LAKE	STEVENSON'S HOLIDAY INN	KINGS BEACH	Д	1946	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA061207E			
173022		N LAKE			Д	1941	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA061207E			
173023		8762 N LAKE BLVD	SIERRA TV AND LAUNDERETTE	KINGS BEACH	Д	1940	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA061207E	02/14/07 6Y		

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172996	8771 N LAKE BLVD		KINGS BEACH P	1940	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA061207E	02/14/07	Х9	
173024	N LAKE		BEACH			FHWA061207E	02/14/07	К9	
173025	8790 N LAKE BLVD	SIERRA PACIFIC COFFEE COMPANY				FHWA061207E	02/14/07	Х9	
161794	8796 N LAKE BLVD					FHWA040217C	02/27/04	К9	
173002	8817 N LAKE BLVD	BROCKWAY HILLS APARTMENTS	KINGS BEACH P	1951	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA061207E	02/14/07	282	
161795	9806 N LAKE BLVD		BEACH			FHWA040217C	02/27/04	Х9	
161798	9866 N LAKE BLVD		BEACH			FHWA040217C	02/27/04	К9	
172912	8094 RAINBOW AVE		KINGS BEACH P			FHWA061207E	02/14/07	Х9	
172939	8230 RAINBOW AVE					FHWA061207E	02/14/07	Т9	
172943	8333 RAINBOW AVE		KINGS BEACH P			FHWA061207E	02/14/07	Х9	
172944	8363 RAINBOW AVE		BEACH			FHWA061207E	02/14/07	Х9	
172945						FHWA061207E	02/14/07	79	
172988			BEACH			FHWA061207E	02/14/07		
172990			BEACH			FHWA061207E	02/14/07	79	
172994			BEACH			FHWA061207E	02/14/07	7.	
172909		KINGS BEACH LIBRARY GARAGE	веасн			FHWA061207E	02/14/07	6Y	
172906			BEACH			TRPA071206A	80/60/60	, K	
172942	TROUT	BENNING RESORT	BEACH			FHWA061207E	02/14/07	Д :	
172947	8358 TROUT AVE		BEACH			FHWA061207E	02/14/07	Α	
172951	TROUT		BEACH			FHWA061207E	02/14/07	79	
172950	TROUT	NORTHWOOD PINES MOTEL	BEACH			FHWA061207E	02/14/07	. Е	
172953	8534 TROUT AVE		BEACH			FHWA061207E	02/14/07	ξ <u>5</u>	
172954	8550 TROUT AVE		BEACH			FHWA061207E	02/14/07	К9	
161797	9805 YACHT ST		BEACH			FHWA040217C	02/27/04	Б	
161800	9881 YACHT ST			1940	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA040217C	02/27/04	К9	
161801	YACHT		KINGS BEACH P	1946	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA040217C	02/27/04	Х9	
133144	28 S	SR 267 ROAD SEGMENT	(VIC) KINGS BEACH F		HIST.RES.	DOE-31-02-0004-0000	03/15/02	К9	
† † † † † † † † † † † † † † † † † † †					PROJ.REVW.	FHWA020201A	03/15/02	Х9	
20,100		Mems of deline and many	I.TNCOLN	1900	DRO,T REVW	FHWA910820B	09/23/91	Х9	
0/SIZ4		TINGOIN PROCESS STREET				FAA0710228	70/41/61		
1/3364	Ē	ALNEON:				HINO 91221G	03/26/10	282	
1/81/5	ASO FIN ST		E NICOLIA			1000011111 5648-0002-0000	12/10/90		
	1	mooner / marga				NPS-90001814-0000	12/10/90		r
					NAT REG	31-0002	12/10/90	3S AC	
					ST FND PRG	619.0-HP-88-31-005	12/20/88		
144648	878 A ST		LINCOLN		HIST.RES.	DOE-31-03-0017-0000	11/03/03	K9	
)	:				PROJ.REVW.	HUD030812B	11/03/03	К9	
137750	941 AIRPORT RD		LINCOLN	1952	HIST.RES.	DOE-31-02-0012-0000	11/19/02	К9	
						FHWA910903A	11/19/02	К9	
073444 31-003640	3500 CHAMBERLAIN RD	NADER RANCH	LINCOLN	1880		5648-0004-0000	03/22/94	7R	
					HIST.RES.	DOE-31-91-0007-0000	10/22/91	, т	
						FHWA910903A	10/24/91		
115901	2780 DOWD RD	HAY BARN - FICKEWIRTH RANCH/GEORGE	LINCOLN	1901		DOE-31-91-0009-0002	10/22/91		
						FHWA910903A	10/22/91		
115902	2780 DOWD RD	RESIDENCE - FICKEWIRTH RANCH/GEORG	LINCOLN	TOGT	. HIST.RES.	DOE-31-91-0009-0001 FHWA910903A	10/22/91	202	
115904	2780 UMOU 0872	AIWHYDIA - CHRS ENO'I HSHOH NEXCIHO	TINCOL'N	1901		DOE-31-91-0009-0004			
						FHWA910903A	10/22/91		
115906	2780 DOWD RD	WINDMILL - FICKEWIRTH RANCH/GEORGE	LINCOLN	1901		DOE-31-91-0009-0006	10/22/91		
						FHWA910903A	10/22/91	2D2 C	
115905	2780 DOWD RD	TANKHOUSE - FICKEWIRTH RANCH/GEORG	LINCOLN	Б 1901	PROT REVW	DOE-31-91-0009-0005 FHWA910903A	10/22/91	ZDZ C	
115903	2780 DOWD RD	BLACK SHOP - FICKEWIRTH RANCH/GEOR	LINCOLN	1901		DOE-31-91-0009-0003	10/22/91		
						FHWA910903A	10/22/91	2D2 C	
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Principal Part Principal	025	Œ	WOMAN'S CLUB OF LINCOLN	LINCOLN						
Freedom Principal Freedom Daniel	523		RANCH BUILDING	LINCOLN						
Part	526		FERRARI RANCH BUILDING #6	LINCOLN			3 3		7 X S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	
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Figure 1 Figure 2 Figure 2 Figure 3 Figure 3				14 TO C14 T					X &	
Figure 14 Figure 15 Figu	528	RANCH	RANCH BUILDING	LINCOLN					ΣŢ	
PROPERTY PROPERTY	524	RANCH	RANCH BUILDING	LINCOLN					7. 2.4	
Parabal Shaker Short S	519		RANCH BUILDING	LINCOLN					. X 5	
Particular Par	521	RANCH	RANCH BUILDING	LINCOLN					7.5	
THE PRESENT BANCH RD PRESENT BANCH BUILDING #9 LINCOLM P 1947 MENT REPROCESSIBLE BANCH BUILDING #9 LINCOLM P 1945 MENT REPROCESSIBLE BANCH BUILDING BANCH BUILDING BANCH BUILDING BANCH BUILDING BANCH BUILDING BANCH BUILDING BANCH BUI	522	RANCH	RANCH BUILDING	LINCOLN					7. 6.Y	
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THEOREM FERGMENT RANCH ROLLINGS FINCOLINE P. 1386 HIET-RES. DEG-11-91-000-0010 07/15/97 E. 1888 MISCORDEREY RANCH RANCH BUILDINGS LINCOLINE P. 1388 HIET-RES. DEG-11-91-000-0010 07/15/97 E. 1888 MISCORDEREY RANCH	0			MICOMET					7.5 5.4 5.4	
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100 100		MCCOURTNEY	HUTCHINSON RANCH	LINCOLN	D	HIST.RE			5Y 6Y	
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LINCOLM RD LINCOLM RD LINCOLM P 1920 HIST.RES DCB-31-02-0011-000 11/19/02 6	755	N DOWD		LINCOLN					Z Z 9	
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STATE LANE FERRARI GRANITE BUILDING LINCOLN P 1945 HIST.RES DOE-31-02-0019-000 09/15/97 252	ļ								_	,
SOUR RIOSA RD PROJ.REVW FHWA910903A 1/19/02 1/	518			LLNCOLN						
LINCOLN PROJ.REW. FHWA910903A 11/15/02	757			LINCOLN					 6Y	
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2330 SR 65 GATES RANCH LINCOLN P 1890 HIST.RES. DOE-31-91-0005-0000 10/24/91 5801 SR 65 LINCOLN P 1955 HIST.RES. DOE-31-02-0020-0000 11/19/02 PROJ.REVW. PHWA910903A 11/19/02 PROJ.REVW. PHWA910903A 11/19/02 BROJ.REVW. PHWA910903A 11/19/02 11/19/02 BROJ.REVR. DOE-31-02-0013-0000 11/19/02 BROJ.REV. DOE-31-02-0013-0000 11/19/02 BROJ.REV. DOE-31-02-0013-0000 11/19/02 BROJ.REV. DOE-31-02-0013-0000 11/19/02 BROJ.REV. DOE-31-02-0013-0000 11/19/02 BROJ.REV. DOE-31-02-0013-0000 11/19/02 BROJ.REV. DOE-31-02-0013-0000 11/19/02 BROJ.REV. DOE-31-02-0013-0000 11/19/02 BROJ.REV. DOE-31-02-0013-0000 11/19/02	162	SR		LINCOLN					X X	
5801 SR 65 LINCOLN P 1955 HIST.RES. DOE-31-02-0020-0000 11/19/02 PROJ.REVW. FHWA910903A 10/19/02 PROJ.REVW. FHWA910903A 11/19/02 3027 W WISE RD LINCOLN P 1944 HIST.RES. DOE-31-02-0013-0000 11/19/02	442	SR 6	GATES RANCH	LINCOLN					7.9	
11/19/02 3027 W WISE RD 5.0013-0000 11/19/02 1944 HIST-RES. DOE-31-02-0013-0000 11/19/02 11/19/02	758	SR		LINCOLN					6Y	
	752	W WISE		LINCOLN					6Y	

E OF HISTO Y-NUMBER	OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION-NUMBER PRIMARY-# STREE	* * * T.ADDRESS.	Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File for PLACER County.	Data File for PLAC CITY.NAME	SER Cou		Page 27 OHP-PROG	04-05-12 PRG-REFERENCE-NUMBER	STAT-DAT NRS		CRIT
073443		4005 WISE RD	AHART RANCH	LINCOLN	D	1890	HIST.RES. PROJ.REVW.	DOE-31-91-0006-0000 FHWA910903A	10/24/91 6Y 10/24/91 6Y	×. ×.	
088706	31-005157		BIG BEN MINE		Ъ	1863	HIST.SURV.	5648-0003-0000		~	
088707	31-005158	2024 CROSBY HEROLD RD	FRANK G. ANDRE HOME		Д	1900	HIST.SURV.	5648-0005-0000		~	
088708	31-005194	DOWD RD	COON CREEK BRIDGE		Д	1930	HIST.SURV.	5648-0006-0000		~	
088709	31-005195	DOWD RD	KENTUCKY HOUSE SITE	(VIC) LINCOLN	Þ	1850	HIST.SURV.	5648-0007-0000		~	
073439	31-003641	2780 DOWD RD	FICKEWIRTH RANCH/GEORGE P AHART RA	(VIC) LINCOLN	Д	1901	HIST.SURV.	5648-0009-0000		2S2	
							HIST.RES.	DOE-31-91-0009-9999	10/24/91 28	2S2 C	
							PROJ.REVW.	FHWA910903A	10/24/91 28	2S2 C	
088712	31-005198	3000 FRUITVALE RD	FRUITVALE HALL	(VIC) LINCOLN	Д	1890	HIST.SURV.	5648-0011-0000	03/22/94 7R	~	
088713	31-005199	FRUITVALE			Д		HIST.SURV.	5648-0012-0000	03/22/94 7R	~	
088714	31-005200	4065 FRUITVALE RD	PETERSON RANCH/WILSON RANCH	(VIC) LINCOLN	Д		HIST.SURV.	5648-0013-0000	03/22/94 7R	~	
108910	31-005222				Þ	1935	HIST.SURV.	5648-0039-0000	06/16/97 7R	~	
970901	31-005221	CA MOLITION AND HIS			D		HIST.SURV.	5648-0038-0000		~	
088716	31-001736		GRANITE OUARRY/REMNANTS OF CHINESE		Д	1878	HIST.SURV.	5648-0015-0000	03/22/94 7R	~	
088717	31-005201				Ω	1856	HIST.SURV.	5648-0016-0000		~	
088718	31-005202	CEMETERY	MANZANITA GROVE / MANZANITA CEMETE	(VIC) LINCOLN	Д	1855	HIST.SURV.	5648-0017-0000	03/22/94 7R	~	
108899			/ MANZANITA		Д		HIST.SURV.	5648-0033-0000	06/16/97 7R	~	
109503	31-005223		K FARM / CON CREEK		Д	1890	HIST.SURV.	5648-0040-0000	06/16/97 7R	~	
108906	31-005218	MCCOURTNEY			D	1930	HIST.SURV.	5648-0035-0000		~	
108907	31-005219				D		HIST.SURV.	5648-0036-0000	06/16/97 7R	α.	
088719	31-005203		DANEVIII.E SCHOOL		Д	1874	HIST.SURV.	5648-0018-0000	03/22/94 7R	n/	
108908	31-005220				Þ		HIST.SURV.	5648-0037-0000		nł.	
088720	31-005204		CLARK RANCH / VINEYARD RANCH		Д	1880	HIST.SURV.	5648-0041-0000	06/16/97 7R	α.	
	31-005224						HIST.SURV.	5648-0019-0000	03/22/94 7R	nł.	
088723	31-005206	MT PLEASANT RD	MOUNT PLEASANT COMMUNITY HALL	(VIC) LINCOLN	Ω	1886	HIST.SURV.	5648-0021-0000		κ.	
088722	31-005205	MT PLEASANT RD	HUNGRY HOLLOW / MOUNT PLEASANT / N	(VIC) LINCOLN	Д	1852	HIST.SURV.	5648-0020-0000	03/22/94 7R	c.	
088724	31-005207	3750 MT PLEASANT RD	MOUNT PLEASANT SCHOOL	(VIC) LINCOLN	Д		HIST.SURV.	5648-0022-0000	03/22/94 7R	es.	
088710	31-005196		OLIVE TREES	(VIC) LINCOLN	Д	1916	HIST.SURV.	5648-0008-0000		α.	
088711	31-005197	4710 N DOWD RD	SUSOEFF RANCH	(VIC) LINCOLN	Д	1934	HIST.RES.	DOE-31-02-0016-0000	11/19/02 6Y	ы	
							PROJ.REVW.	FHWA910903A	11/19/02 6Y	>1	
							HIST.SURV.	5648-0010-0000	03/22/94 7R	2	
108904	31-005217	RANCH HOUSE RD		(VIC) LINCOLN	D	1915	HIST.SURV.	5648-0034-0000	06/16/97 7R	æ	
088715	31-001710	SR 65	BACCARAT GRAVEL AND DRIFT MINE		Д		HIST.SURV.	5648-0014-0000	03/22/94 7R	~	
088725	31-005208	VIRGINIATOWN RD	VIRGINIATOWN ADOBE		Д	1851	HIST.SURV.	5648-0023-0000	03/22/94 7R	œ	
088726	31-005209		HAROLD BAKER HOME & RANCH	(VIC) LINCOLN	Д		HIST.SURV.	5648-0024-0000	03/22/94 7R	22	
088727	31-005210		CONLEY DAIRY AND RANCH	(VIC) LINCOLN	Д	1870	HIST.SURV.	5648-0025-0000	03/22/94 7R	2	
088728	31-005211	VIRGINIATOWN	DANIEL'S RANCH / HANKE HOME		Д	1910	HIST.SURV.	5648-0026-0000	03/22/94 7R	~	
088729	31-005212	VIRGINIATOWN	COSTA DAIRY / IVAN HUNT HOME AND R		Д	1900	HIST.SURV.	5648-0027-0000	03/22/94 7R	~	
088730	31~005213	VIRGINIATOWN			Д	1920	HIST.SURV.	5648-0028-0000	03/22/94 7R	~	
088731	31-005214	W WISE RD			Д		HIST.SURV.	5648-0029-0000	03/22/93 7R	~	
088732	31-005215	4701 W WISE RD	SCHWARTZ RANCH	(VIC) LINCOLN	Д	1927	HIST.RES.	DOE-31-02-0014-0000	11/19/02 6Y	×	
							PROJ.REVW.	FHWA910903A	11/19/02 6Y	×	
							HIST.SURV.	5648-0030-0000	03/22/94 7	7R	
088733	31-003166	5211 W WISE BD	AHART RANCH / MARTNER RANCH	(VIC) LINCOLN	Д	1880	HIST.SURV.	5648-0031-0000	03/22/94 7.	7.R	
088734	31-005216		. ~	(VIC) LINCOLN	ιД		HIST.SURV.	5648-0032-0000		7R	
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163697			CROFTWOOD-1	LOOMIS			PROJ.REVW.	COE050614A		⋈	
163698			CROFTWOOD-2	LOOMIS			PROJ.REVW.	COE050614A	10/28/05 6Y	×	
163699			CROFTWOOD-3	LOOMIS			PROJ.REVW.	COE050614A	10/28/05 6Y	×	
163700			CROFTWOOD-4	LOOMIS		1952	PROJ.REVW.	COE050614A	10/28/05 6	λ9	
109046	31-005045	6915 CAVITT-STALLMAN RD		LOOMIS	д	1915	HIST.SURV.	5650-0008-0000	06/16/97	7R	
109051	31-005046	CITRUS		LOOMIS	ሷ	1910	HIST.SURV.	2650-0009-0000		7R	
109052	31-005047	CITRUS		LOOMIS	Д	1926	HIST.SURV.	5650-0010-9999		7R	
109281	31-005052	2260 DUARTE RD		LOOMIS	ф	1930	HIST.SURV.	5650-0015-9999	06/16/97	<u>س</u>	
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* * * Directory of Properties in the Historic P	RD BLUE ANCHOR FRUIT PACKING	RD		HORSESHOE BAR	HORSESHOE BAR		LEAK LANE	LEAK LANE PLACER ELEMENTARY	TAILUR KD	000 VAL VERDE RD	an MOD TOR MARKET	AUBUKN FOLSOM KD NIAON HOUSE AIRIRN-ROISOM RD MOINTAINER HOIISE SITE /	ROBOUNDAS RD GOOD TO THE PRESENCE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	CAVITT-STALLMAN RD	COLWELL RD		DICK COOK	DICK COOK	HANSEN RD	HOLLY HILL LANE	31 HORSESHOE BAR RD	HORSESHOE BAR	HORSESHOE BAR	HORSESHOE BAR RD	HORSESHOE BAR RD	HORSESHOE BAR	HORSESHOE BAR	HUMPHREY	HUMPHREY	HUMPHREY	HUMPHREY	KING	KING					03 MAMMOTH DR	NEWCASTLE	PENRYN RD	PENRYN					SUDOR LANE	SUZUKI LANE	
<pre>VATION * * * Directory of Properties in the Historic P STREET.ADDRESS</pre>	BLUE ANCHOR FRUIT PACKING			6201 HORSESHOE BAR	6990 HORSESHOE BAR	2633	3851 LEAK LANE	3943 LEAK LANE PLACER ELEMENTARY	TAILUR KD	3800	מת אולם דלת ומתוזמוזה לחונה	4150 AUBUKN FOLSOM KD NIAON HOUSE 3475 AIRIIDN.FOLSOM KD MOINTAINER HOUSE	2360 RRENNANG RD	6950 CAVITT-STALLMAN RD	6299 COLWELL RD	3705	7590 DICK COOK	7778 DICK COOK	4924 MANSEN RD	3625 HOLLY HILL LANE	6731	6961 HORSESHOE BAR	7873 HORSESHOE BAR	8280 HORSESHOE BAR RD	8350 HORSESHOE BAR RD	8595 HORSESHOE BAR	9261 HORSESHOE BAR	3070 HUMPHREY	3104 HUMPHREY	3120 HUMPHREY	3136 HUMPHREY	8718 KING	8991 KING	4400	7 7 7 7 7	7745	3805	3703	2701 NEWCASTLE		3188 PENRYN	7580	8025	2745	3050	3552 SUDOR LANE	7541 SUZUKT LANE	2764
<pre>VATION * * * Directory of Properties in the Historic P STREET.ADDRESS</pre>	RD BLUE ANCHOR FRUIT PACKING	RD		6201 HORSESHOE BAR	6990 HORSESHOE BAR	2633	3851 LEAK LANE	3943 LEAK LANE PLACER ELEMENTARY	TAILUR KD	3800	מת אולם דלת ומתוזמוזה לחונה	4150 AUBUKN FOLSOM KD NIAON HOUSE 3475 AIRIIDN.FOLSOM KD MOINTAINER HOUSE	2360 RRENNANG RD	6950 CAVITT-STALLMAN RD	6299 COLWELL RD	3705	7590 DICK COOK	7778 DICK COOK	4924 MANSEN RD	3625 HOLLY HILL LANE	6731	6961 HORSESHOE BAR	7873 HORSESHOE BAR	8280 HORSESHOE BAR RD	8350 HORSESHOE BAR RD	8595 HORSESHOE BAR	9261 HORSESHOE BAR	3070 HUMPHREY	3104 HUMPHREY	3120 HUMPHREY	3136 HUMPHREY	8718 KING	8991 KING	4400	7 7 7 7 7	7745	3805	3703	2701 NEWCASTLE		3188 PENRYN	7580	8025	2745	3050	3552 SUDOR LANE	7541 SUZUKT LANE	2764
IC PRESERVATION * * * Directory of Properties in the Historic P PRIMARY-# STREET.ADDRESS	5750 HORSESHOE BAR RD BLUE ANCHOR FRUIT PACKING	5775 HORSESHOE BAR RD		6201 HORSESHOE BAR	31-005058 6990 HORSESHOE BAR	31-005065 2633	31-005077 3851 LEAK LANE	31-005078 3943 LEAK LANE PLACER ELEMENTARY	3636 TAYLOR KD	31-005092 3800	31-005042	31-005043 4150 AUBUKN FULSOM KD NIKON HOUSE 31-005038 3475 AIBIPN-FOISOM PD MOINTAINPFP HOISF SITTE /	31-003038 34/3 ACECUA-LOBSCH IN HOUNTAINER HOUSE STIE /	31-005039 6950 CAVITT-STALLMAN RD	31-005048 6299 COLWELL RD	31-005049 3705	31-005050 7590 DICK COOK	31-005051 7778 DICK COOK	31-003033 4324 MANSEN KD 31-005054 4927 HANSEN RD	31-005055 3625 HOLLY HILL LANE	31-005056 6731	31-005057 6961 HORSESHOE BAR	31-005059 7573 HORSESHOE BAR	31-005061 8280 HORSESHOE BAR RD	31-005062 8350 HORSESHOE BAR RD	31-005063 8595 HORSESHOE BAR	31-005064 9261 HORSESHOE BAR	31-005066 3070 HUMPHREY	31-005067 3104 HUMPHREY	31-005068 3120 HUMPHREY	31-005069 3136 HUMPHREY	31-005070 8718 KING	31-005071 8991 KING	31-005073 6922	31-005074 6987	31-005075 7745	31-005076 3805	31-005079 3703	31-005080 2701 NEWCASTLE	31-005041	31-005081 3188 PENRYN	31-005082 7580	31-005083 8025	31-005084 2745	31-005040 3050	31-005085 3552 SUDOR LANE	31-005087 7541 SUMMITT TANE	31-005088 2764
IC PRESERVATION * * * Directory of Properties in the Historic P PRIMARY-# STREET.ADDRESS	RD BLUE ANCHOR FRUIT PACKING	RD		6201 HORSESHOE BAR	31-005058 6990 HORSESHOE BAR	31-005065 2633	31-005077 3851 LEAK LANE	3943 LEAK LANE PLACER ELEMENTARY	3636 TAYLOR KD	3800	31-005042	4150 AUBUKN FOLSOM KD NIAON HOUSE 3475 AIRIIDN.FOLSOM KD MOINTAINER HOUSE	31-003038 34/3 ACECUA-LOBSCH IN HOUNTAINER HOUSE STIE /	31-005039 6950 CAVITT-STALLMAN RD	31-005048 6299 COLWELL RD	31-005049 3705	31-005050 7590 DICK COOK	31-005051 7778 DICK COOK	4924 MANSEN RD	31-005055 3625 HOLLY HILL LANE	6731	31-005057 6961 HORSESHOE BAR	7873 HORSESHOE BAR	31-005061 8280 HORSESHOE BAR RD	31-005062 8350 HORSESHOE BAR RD	8595 HORSESHOE BAR	31-005064 9261 HORSESHOE BAR	31-005066 3070 HUMPHREY	31-005067 3104 HUMPHREY	31-005068 3120 HUMPHREY	31-005069 3136 HUMPHREY	31-005070 8718 KING	8991 KING	31-005073 6922	31-005074 6987	31-005075 7745	31-005076 3805	31-005079 3703	2701 NEWCASTLE		31-005081 3188 PENRYN	31-005082 7580	31-005083 8025	31-005084 2745	31-005040 3050	3552 SUDOR LANE	31-005087 7541 SUMMITT TANE	31-005088 2764
<pre>VATION * * * Directory of Properties in the Historic P STREET.ADDRESS</pre>	5750 HORSESHOE BAR RD BLUE ANCHOR FRUIT PACKING	5775 HORSESHOE BAR RD		6201 HORSESHOE BAR	31-005058 6990 HORSESHOE BAR	31-005065 2633	31-005077 3851 LEAK LANE	31-005078 3943 LEAK LANE PLACER ELEMENTARY	3636 TAYLOR KD	31-005092 3800	31-005042	31-005043 4150 AUBUKN FULSOM KD NIKON HOUSE 31-005038 3475 AIBIPN-FOISOM PD MOINTAINPFP HOISF SITTE /	31-003038 34/3 ACECUA-LOBSCH IN HOUNTAINER HOUSE STIE /	31-005039 6950 CAVITT-STALLMAN RD	31-005048 6299 COLWELL RD	31-005049 3705	31-005050 7590 DICK COOK	31-005051 7778 DICK COOK	31-003033 4324 MANSEN KD 31-005054 4927 HANSEN RD	31-005055 3625 HOLLY HILL LANE	31-005056 6731	31-005057 6961 HORSESHOE BAR	31-005059 7573 HORSESHOE BAR	31-005061 8280 HORSESHOE BAR RD	31-005062 8350 HORSESHOE BAR RD	31-005063 8595 HORSESHOE BAR	31-005064 9261 HORSESHOE BAR	31-005066 3070 HUMPHREY	31-005067 3104 HUMPHREY	31-005068 3120 HUMPHREY	31-005069 3136 HUMPHREY	31-005070 8718 KING	31-005071 8991 KING	31-005073 6922	31-005074 6987	31-005075 7745	31-005076 3805	31-005079 3703	31-005080 2701 NEWCASTLE	31-005041	31-005081 3188 PENRYN	31-005082 7580	31-005083 8025	31-005084 2745	31-005040 3050	31-005085 3552 SUDOR LANE	31-005087 7541 SUMMITT TANE	31-005088 2764

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Page 29 OHP-PROG	HIST.SURV. HIST.SURV.	PROJ.REVW. PROJ.REVW.	PROJ.REVW.	HIST.SURV.	HIST. SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV. HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST SURV.	HISI SURV.	HIST.SORV.	HIST SURV	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.RES. NAT.REG.	HIST SHRV	HIST SURV	HIST. SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST. SURV.	HIST. SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST SURV	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	, vioe : 16111	
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ATION * * * Directory o STREET.ADDRESS	3011 SWETZER RD 3025 TAYLOR RD 3900 TWIN PALMS LANE			רא אורט וגא	COMB		COMBIE		705 MEADOW GATE RD	1430 MEADOW GATE RD	MEADOW LANE 16898 PLACER HILLS RD	950 CROTHER RD			737 MEADOW GATE RD	848 MEADOW GATE RD	851 MEADOW GATE RD					Z694 MOONBEAM TERRACE		PI,ACER HILLS	PLACER HILLS	VOLLEY RD	0					402 2ND ST	2ND	2ND	308 3BT				9585 CHANTRY HILL RD	CYPRESS	9220 CYPRESS ST	JOST HOWELL LANE	
RIC PRESERV. PRIMARY-#	31-005089 31-005090 31-005091			31-004610	31-004610	31-005016	31-005017			31-005027	31-001772 31-005032	31-005019	31-005020	31-005021	31-005023	31-005024	31-005025	31-005026	31-005028	31-005029	31-005030	31-005031	31-005034	31-005035	31-005036	31-005037		700700-16	31-004827	31-004900	31-004899	31-004805	31-004806	31-004807	31-004811	31-004902	31-004820	31-004826	31-004830	31-004831	31-004832	058400-T5	
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Page 30 04-05-12	XX-# STREET.ADDRESS NAMES CITY.NAME OWN YR-C OHP-PROG. PRG-REFERENCE-NUMBER STAT-DA
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108742	31-004837	550 KELLOGG ST		NEWCASTLE	Д	1920	HIST.SURV.	5658-0064-0000		7R	
108743	31-004838	561 KELLOGG ST		NEWCASTLE	Д	1900	HIST.SURV.	5658-0065-0000		7R	
108744	31-004839	KEL, LOGG		NEWCASTLE	Д	1915	HIST.SURV.	5658-0066-0000	06/16/97 7	7R	
108751	31-004845	L'ANGS HI		NEWCASTLE	Д	1910	HIST.SURV.	5658-0072-0000	06/16/97 7	7R	
089409		MATN ST	FIRST TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILROAD -	NEWCASTLE	D	1864	HIST.RES.	SHL-0780-3-0000	11/20/62 1	1CL	
108758	31-004851	TS NICH OSA		NEWCASTLE	Д	1890	HIST.SURV.	5658-0078-0000	06/16/97 7	7R	
108760	31-004852	MATN	NEWCASTLE FRUIT SHEDS	NEWCASTLE	Д	1903	HIST.RES.	SPHI-PLA-021	03/15/00 1	1CL	
	1						ST. PT. INT.	31-0012		7.T	
							HIST.SURV.	5658-0079-0000		7R	
108762	21-004853	TS NTAM 874	PLACER COUNTY BANK / PLACER SAVING	NEWCASTLE	Д	1895	HIST.SURV.	5658-0080-0000		7R	
108765	31-004854	MATM	` "	NEWCASTLE	Д	1932	HIST.SURV.	5658-0081-0000	7 /6/91/90	7R	
108772	31-004856	MATN		NEWCASTLE	Д	1875	HIST.SURV.	5658-0083-0000		7R	
108773	31-004857	MATM	BANK OF AMERICA / GUS PEARSON'S KE	NEWCASTLE	Д	1915	HIST.SURV.	5658-0084-0000	7 /6/91/90	7R	
100775	31-004859	MIAM		NEWCASTI.E	Д	1940	HIST. SURV.	5658-0086-0000		7R	
108776	31-004860	MATN		NEWCASTI.E	Д	1890	HIST.SURV.	5658-0087-0000		7R	
108847	31-004896	NEWCZ		NEWCASTLE	Д	1890	HIST.SURV.	5658-0123-0000		7R	
10821	31-004861	OID STATE		NEWCASTLE	Д	1935	HIST.SURV.	5658-0088-0000	06/16/97 7	7R	
100700	31-004862	TTATE CITO		NEWCASTI.E	Д	1920	HIST.SURV.	5658-0089-0000		7R	
100702	700700-18	OLD STATE		NEWCASTLE	ιД	1920	HTST SURV	5658-0091-0000		7R	
T00/00		THE CHO		NEWCASTLE	, D	1920	HIST SHRV	0000-6600-8595		7R	
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100194	31-004874	OLD SIAIE		MEMORGITE	, p		HIST.SON.	5658 -0103 -0000		7.R	
108/36	31-004876	PAGE ST		NEW (AS LEE	Y E		HEGH GIRM			2.0	
109578	31-004908	RATTLESNAKE BAR	WINTON HOUSE	NEWCASTLE	ייר	1880 1881	HIST.SURV.	3638-U133-U000		4 6	
109579	31-004909			NEWCASTLE	Dų i	1887	HIST.SURV.	5658-U136-UUUU		۲ : ا	
109595	31-004910	9580 ROCK SPRINGS RD		NEWCASTLE	പ	1920	HIST.SURV.	2658-UL37-UUUU	/ /6/9T/90	۲ ر ۲ ر	
046403	31-002962	SR 193	NEWCASTLE TUNNEL, BRIDGE #19-15	NEWCASTLE	ഗ	1932	HIST.SURV.	5658-0001-0000		35	
108807	31-004888	420 TAYLOR RD		NEWCASTLE	വ	1890	HIST.SURV.	5658-0115-0000		٦ <u>۱</u>	
109638	31-004914	10030 VAN RIPER LANE		NEWCASTLE	Д	1925	HIST.SURV.	5658-0141-0000	/ /6/9T/90	X.	
108890			OLD NEWCASTLE CHINATOWN / JAPANESE	(VIC) NEWCASTLE	Ø		HIST.SURV.	5658-0128-0000	7 /6/91/90	7R	
108705	31-004808	TS ONC 202			Д	1930	HIST.SURV.	5658-0035-0000	7 16/91/90	7R	
108706	31-004809				Д	1930	HIST.SURV.	5658-0036-0000		7R	
108707	31-004810				Д	1931	HIST SURV.	5658-0037-0000		7R	
108717	31-004812	300			ιД	1930	HIST. SURV.	5658-0039-0000		7R	
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088/43	31-004/81	LUSS BALD HILL RD	NECENT		ъ (0 0 0	HISI.SURV.			: E	
088746	31-004782		OPHIR COMMUNITY CEMETERY		ו ני	Labo	HIST.SURV.	5658-0005-0000		Υ F	
109027	31-004903				_ 1	1905	HIST. SURV.	5658-UI3U-UUU		۲ i	
108720	31-004815	BUENA VISTA			പ	1907	HIST.SURV.	5658-0042-0000		۲ ا	
108721	31-004816				പ	1908	HIST.SURV.	5658-0043-0000		ૠ [
108722	31-004817	BUENA VISTA	W.J. WILSON HOUSE		പ	1910	HIST.SURV.	5658-0044-0000		/R	
108723	31-004818				പ	1920	HIST.SURV.	5658-0045-0000		7.R	
108724	31-004819	BUENA VISTA			Д	1923	HIST.SURV.	5658-0046-0000		7R	
108726	31-004821	390 BUENA VISTA AVE			Д	1888	HIST.SURV.	5658-0048-0000		7R	
108727	31-004822	400 BUENA VISTA AVE		(VIC) NEWCASTLE	Д	1887	HIST.SURV.	5658-0049-0000		7R	
108728	31-004823	411 BUENA VISTA AVE		(VIC) NEWCASTLE	Д	1890	HIST.SURV.	5658-0050-0000	97	7R	
108729	31-004824	421 BUENA VISTA AVE		(VIC) NEWCASTLE	Д	1890	HIST.SURV.	5658-0051-0000		7R	
108730	31-004825	440 BUENA VISTA AVE		(VIC) NEWCASTLE	Д	1920	HIST.SURV.	5658-0052-0000	97	7R	
108732	31-004827	460 BUENA VISTA AVE			ሷ	1910	HIST.SURV.	5658-0054-0000		7R	
108733	31-004828				Д	1920	HIST.SURV.	5658-0055-0000	97	7R	
108734	31-004829	9570 CHANTRY HILL RD		(VIC) NEWCASTLE	Д	1910	HIST.SURV.	5658-0056-0000		7R	
088749	31-004783		AN		Д		HIST.SURV.	5658-0006-0000	94	7R	
088750	31-004784		H		Д		HIST.SURV.	5658-0007-0000		7R	
088752	31-004785	2079 COUNTRY HILL RUN	OLD SCHINDLER RANCH - DUMPING AREA		Д (6	HIST.SURV.	5658-0008-0000		7.R	
108825	31-004895	FAIRVIEW LANE		(VIC) NEWCASTLE	ゴ	1900	HIST.SURV.	5658-0122-0000	/ /6/9T/90	복	

E OF HISTC Y-NUMBER	OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION NUMBER PRIMARY-# STREE	VATION * * * Directory of STREET.ADDRESS	Properties in the Historic Property NAMES	Data File for PLACER County CITY.NAME OWN YR-	ER Cou	ınty. YR-C	Page 31 OHP-PROG	04-05-12 PRG-REFERENCE-NUMBER	STAT-DAT	NRS C	CRIT
109295	31-004904	2043 FAIRVIEW LANE		(VIC) NEWCASTLE	Д	1920	HIST.SURV.	5658-0131-0000	06/16/97	7R	
088753	31-004786		OLD PETERSON RANCH/CLOVERTOP RANCH		д		HIST.SURV.	5658-0009-0000	03/22/94	7R	
088754	31-004787		GERALDSON HOUSE	(VIC) NEWCASTLE	Ъ	1874	HIST.SURV.	5658-0010-0000	03/22/94	7R	
088755	31-004788	645 GERALDSON RD	VARGAS HOME / MARK & SHARON MANSFI		Ъ	1894	HIST.SURV.	5658-0011-0000	03/22/94	7R 	
109386	31-004905				Д	1860	HIST.SURV.	5658-0132-0000	06/16/97	7.K	
108738	31-004833	HOWELL		(VIC) NEWCASTLE	ש' נ	1920	HIST.SURV.	5658-0060-0000	16/16/90	77 77	
108739	31-004834			(VIC) NEWCASTLE	די כ	0261	HISI SURV.	3638-0081-0000 5658-0062-0000	76/91/90	7.R	
108740	31-004835	SOO KELLOGG ST			цД	1878	HIST.SURV.	5658-0067-0000	06/16/97	7R	
108746	31-004841	KELLOGG			, Д,	1920	HIST.SURV.	5658-0068-0000	06/16/97	7R	
108747	31-004842	KELLOGG			Ъ	1890	HIST.SURV.	5658-0069-0000	06/16/97	7R	
108749	31-004843	LANGS HI			Д	1890	HIST.SURV.	5658-0070-0000	06/16/97	7R	
108750	31-004844			(VIC) NEWCASTLE	д	1890	HIST.SURV.	5658-0071-0000		7R	
088757	31-004789	LINCOLN NEWCASTLE	HOUSE OF YESTERYEAR		Д	1890	HIST. SURV.	5658-0012-0000	03/22/94	7R 78	
108752	31-004846				д	1935	HIST.SURV.	5658-0073-0000	06/16/97	X	
108753	31-004847		,	(VIC) NEWCASTLE	ביי ב	406T	HIST.SURV.	5658-00/4-0000	08/16/9/ 03/22/94	7. dr	
19/880	31-004790	641 LOZANOS KD	HATHAWAY MINE / LAFF FROFERIY	(VIC) NEWCASILE	ı, D	0 8 8 1	HIST SURV.	3658-0013-0000 5658-0075-0000	76/31/50	7.R	
100756	31-004848 31-004848	420 MAIN SI			ц Д	1890	HIST SURV	5658-0076-0000	06/16/97	7.R	
108757	31-004850 31-004850	MATN			, Д	1909	HIST.SURV.	5658-0077-0000	06/16/97	7R	
108768	31-004855	MAIN			ц	1925	HIST.SURV.	5658-0082-0000	06/16/97	7R	
108774	31-004858	MAIN			Д	1900	HIST.SURV.	5658-0085-0000	06/16/97	7R	
088763	31-004791	NEWC?	GREEN HILL RANCH		д	1920	HIST.SURV.	5658-0014-0000	03/22/94	7R	
088764	31-004792		OLD SHERMAN HOUSE / BRIGGS' HOME	(VIC) NEWCASTLE	Ъ	1910	HIST.SURV.	5658-0015-0000	03/22/94	7R	
108781	31-004863	OLD STATE SR		(VIC) NEWCASTLE	д	1910	HIST.SURV.	5658-0090-0000	06/16/97	7R	
088765	31-004793	OLD STATE	OLD STATE HIGHWAY TUNNEL		Ü	1911	HIST.SURV.	5658-0016-0000	03/22/94	7R	
108784	31-004865	OLD STATE			Д 1	1890	HIST.SURV.	5658-0092-0000	06/16/97	7.R	
108785	31-004866	OLD STATE			D ₄ (1890	HIST.SURV.	5658-0093-0000	06/16/97	X E	
108787	31-004867	OLD STATE		(VIC) NEWCASTLE	ביי נ	1191 0101	HIST.SURV.	5558-0094-0000	76/9T/90	۸ ر ت	
100788	31~004868	9150 OLD STATE SK		(VIC) NEWCASILE	ц	1920	HIST SURV.	1618 - 0000 - 0000 1618 - 0096 - 0000	06/16/97	7. 7.R	
108790	31-004870	OLD STATE			ч Д.	1890	HIST. SURV.	5658-0097-0000	06/16/97	7R	
108791	31-004871	OLD STATE			Ъ	1901	HIST.SURV.	5658-0098-0000	06/16/97	7R	
108793	31-004873	OLD STATE			Д	1890	HIST.SURV.	5658-0100-0000	06/16/97	7R	
088767	31-003162	10240 OPHIR RD	ADAMS RANCH / GREER HOUSE	(VIC) NEWCASTLE	凸	1894	HIST.SURV.	5658-0017-0000	03/22/94	7R	
108795	31-004875	545 ORANGE ST		(VIC) NEWCASTLE	Ъ	1898	HIST.SURV.	5658-0102-0000	06/16/97	7R	
108797	31-004877	PAGE			Ъ	1900	HIST.SURV.	5658-0104-0000	06/16/97	7R	
108798	31-004878	PAGE			д	1890	HIST.SURV.	5658-0105-0000	06/16/97	7R 11	
108799	31-004879	PARK			Д	1890	HIST.SURV.	5658-0106-0000	06/16/97	/.R	
108800	31-004880	PARK			Дι	1914	HIST.SURV.	5658-0107-0000	06/16/97	7 K	
108801	31-004881	9436 PARK AVE		(VIC) NEWCASTLE	די כ	0761	HIST.SUKV.	5658-0108-0000	16/91/90	777	
108802	31-004882	9438 PAKK AVE			цД	1920	HIST SURV	5658-0110-0000	06/16/97	7R	
109538	31-004906	PERS]			Д	1910	HIST.SURV.	5658-0133-0000	06/16/97	7R	
108804	31-004884	PLUM LANE			ሷ	1920	HIST.SURV.	5658-0111-0000	06/16/97	7R	
108805	31-004885	9161 PLUM LANE		(VIC) NEWCASTLE	Ъ	1910	HIST.SURV.	5658-0112-0000	06/16/97	7R	
088768	31-004794	RATTLESNAKE BAR	LONG VALLEY SCHOOL / LONG VALLEY G		Ъ	1888	HIST.SURV.	5658-0018-0000	03/22/94	7R 	
088772	31-004795	RATTLESNAKE BAR	SCOTT'S CORNER STORE		дι	1880	HIST.SURV.	5658-0019-0000	03/22/94	X	
109577	31-004907	RATTLESNAKE BAR			בין ני	1900	HIST.SURV.	5658-U134-UUUU	/6/T/00	х t	
088774	31-004796	3230 KATTLESNAKE BAR RD	MASUDA HOME	(VIC) NEWCASTLE	די כ	1866	HISI.SUKV.	5658-0020-0000	03/22/94	7.R	
088776	31-004798		U		цД	000	HIST.SURV.	5658-0022-0000	03/22/94	7R	
109598	31-004911	SCOTT RD			Д	1920	HIST.SURV.	5658-0138-0000	06/16/97	7R	
088777	31-004799	TAYLOR RD	NEW CASTLE, ROCKLIN AND GOLD HILL C	(VIC) NEWCASTLE	D	1859	HIST.SURV.	5658-0023-0000	03/22/94	7R	
088794			OLD US ROUTE 40 TUNNEL / TAYLOR RO		טו	1931	HIST.SURV.	5658-0024-0000	03/22/94	7R 11	
088795	31-004800	300 TAYLOR RD	PERRY HOME	(VIC) NEWCASTLE	Д	1920	HIST.SURV.	5658-0113-0000	06/16/97	¥	
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108806 088796 046404	31-004886 31-004887 31-004801	320 TAYLOR RD 565 TAYLOR RD 690 TAYLOR RD	CHEVRON-TEXACO STATION / R&R REPAI NEWCASTLE PORTUGUESE HALL, PORTUGU	(VIC) NEWCASTLE (VIC) NEWCASTLE (VIC) NEWCASTLE	ሷ ሷ ሷ	1925 1932 1917	HIST. SURV. HIST. SURV. HIST. SURV. HIST. SURV. HIST. RES.	5658-0025-0000 5658-0114-0000 5658-0026-0000 5658-0027-0000 NPS-82002225-0000 SPHI-PLA-012		7R 7R 7R 1S	
088797 088798 109629 109630 088799	31-004803 31-004803 31-004912 31-004913 31-004804	950 TAYLOR RD 1133 TAYLOR RD 1144 TRYLOR RD 1185 TAYLOR RD 1250 TAYLOR RD 410 THEFF. RF.	VEGA RANCH OLD GASOLINE SERVICE STATION TAYLOR REAL ESTATE & CONSTRUCTION	(VIC) NEWCASTLE (VIC) NEWCASTLE (VIC) NEWCASTLE (VIC) NEWCASTLE (VIC) NEWCASTLE (VIC) NEWCASTLE		1920 1930 1935 1930 1930	HIST. SURV. HIST. SURV. HIST. SURV. HIST. SURV. HIST. SURV.	\$658-0028-0000 \$658-0029-0000 \$658-0139-0000 \$658-0140-0000 \$658-0130-0000	03/22/94 03/22/94 06/16/97 06/16/97 03/22/94	78 78 78 78 78	
108808 108809 108810 108811 108812 108813 088800	31-004889 31-004890 31-004891 31-004893 31-004894 31-004894	THRELKEL THRELKEL THRELKEL THRELKEL THRELKEL THRELKEL VIRGINIAI	VIRGINIA; VIRGINIATOWN SITE	(VIC) NEWCASTLE	r Or Or Or Or Or	1900 1890 1890 1851	HIST. SURV. HIST. SURV. HIST. SURV. HIST. SURV. HIST. SURV. HIST. SURV.	5658-0117-0000 5658-0117-0000 5658-0119-0000 5658-0120-0000 5658-0121-0000 5658-0031-0000 541L-0400-0000		778 778 778 778 77	
090668		SQUAW VALLEY RD	PIONEER SKI AREA OF AMERICA, SQUAW	OLYMPIC VALLEY			HIST.RES.	SHL-0724-0000		7L	
108914 109035 109038 109284 109287 109287 109287 109287 109287 109287 109297 109594 109594 109516 109618 109618 109618 109618 109618 109618 109038	31-004602 31-004606 31-004623 31-004624 31-004628 31-004628 31-004639 31-004634 31-004644 31-004645 31-004645 31-004645 31-004645 31-004604 31-004608 31-004608 31-004608	2601 ALABAMA MINE RD 6445 BUTLER CR 7203 CHURCH ST CLARK TUNNEL RD 6950 ENGLISH COLONY WY 7025 ENGLISH COLONY WY 7128 ENGLISH COLONY WY 7130 ENGLISH COLONY WY 7135 ENGLISH COLONY WY 7135 ENGLISH COLONY WY 7136 ENGLISH COLONY WY 7135 ENGLISH COLONY WY 7136 ENGLISH COLONY WY 7136 ENGLISH COLONY WY 7137 ENGLISH COLONY WY 7138 ENGLISH COLONY WY 7139 ENGLISH RD 7089 FLINT WY 7034 ALLEN LANE 2250 BRENNANS RD 6383 BUTLER CR 6455 BUTLER CR 6455 BUTLER CR	ALABAWA MINE CLARK RUNNEL ROAD PALMS GRIFFITH QUARRY PALM TREES	PENRYN (VIC) PENRYN	ь ч ч р р ч ч ч ч ч ч ч ч ч ч ч ч ч ч ч	1935 1935 1915 1915 1900 1900 1930 1930 1930 1930 1930 1930	HIST. SURV.	5663-0014-9999 5663-0018-0000 5663-0013-0000 5663-0013-0000 5663-0035-0000 5663-0035-0000 5663-0036-0000 5663-0040-0000 5663-0044-0000 5663-0044-0000 5663-0044-0000 5663-0044-0000 5663-0046-0000 5663-0059-0000 5663-0059-0000 5663-0059-0000 5663-0059-0000 5663-0059-0000 5663-0059-0000 5663-0059-0000 5663-0011-0000 5663-0011-0000 5663-0015-0000 5663-0015-0000 5663-0015-0000 5663-0017-0000 5663-0017-0000 5663-0017-0000 5663-0017-0000	06/16/97 06/16/97	77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77	
088804 109040 109042	31-004560	7052 CALLISON RD 7030 CALLISION RD 7052 CALLISION RD	CALLISON RANCH	(VIC) PENRYN (VIC) PENRYN (VIC) PENRYN		1920 1900 1920	HIST.SURV. HIST.SURV. HIST.SURV.	5663-0003-0003 5663-0021-0000 5663-0022-0000	03/22/94 06/16/97 06/16/97	7R 7R 7R	

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	PKIMAKY-#	SIREELADDRESS		:							
109043	31-004611	7397 CALLSION RD		(VIC) PENRYN	Ъ	1920 H	HIST.SURV.	5663-0023-0000	06/16/97	7R	
109045	31-004612	925 CARDOSA LANE					HIST.SURV.	5663-0024-0000	06/16/97	7R	
088805	31-004561	7200 CHURCH ST	FISHER'S STORE	(VIC) PENRYN	-		HIST.SURV.	5663-0003-0004	03/22/94	7R	
088807	31-004562	7217 CHURCH ST	HALL HOME	(VIC) PENRYN		1890 H	HIST.SURV.	5663-0026-0000		7.R	
	31-004614						HIST.SURV.	5663-0003-0005		χ F	
109053	31-004615	CLARK TUNNEL				1930 H	HIST. SURV.	5663-002/-0000	06/16/97	۲ . ۲ .	
109055	31-004616						HIST. SURV.	5663-0028-0000	06/16/97 06/17/00	κ t	
109058	31-004617	6268 COLWELL RD					HIST.SURV.	5663-0029-9999	/6/9T/90	저 [
109067	31-004618	6870 COUEY LANE					HIST.SURV.	5663-0030-0000	06/16/97	7.K	
109092	31-004619	2380 DEL MAR AVE	CITRUS COLONY CLUB HOUSE	(VIC) PENRYN		1865 H	HIST.SURV.	5663-0031-0000	06/16/97	7R	
109268	31-004620	2850 DEL MAR AVE	FRANCISCO SILVA HOUSE	(VIC) PENRYN		1910 H	HIST.SURV.	5663-0032-0000	06/16/97	7R	
109269	31-004621			(VIC) PENRYN	Ω,	1910 H	HIST.SURV.	5663-0033-0000	06/16/97	7R	
088803	31-004559	ENGLISH	PENRYN MASONIC TEMPLE	(VIC) PENRYN		1878 H	HIST.SURV.	5663-0003-0002	03/22/94	7.R	
088801	31-004591	COLONY	DENRYN				HIST.SURV.	5663-0003-9999	03/22/94	7R	
109097	31-004622	COLONY				1920 E	HIST.SURV.	5663-0034-0000	06/16/97	7R	
202000	21 004022	FNGLISH COLONY	MOH VELITE / HOUTHO TETTORE NVENEG					5663-0003-0006	03/22/94	7R	
000000	31-004563	TWOILTON COLONY	CHOKCH / GILLET HOW				HIST SHEV	5663-0003-0007	03/22/94	7R	
608860	31-004564	ENGLISH COLONY	LSI CHUKCH				THE CITE .		76/22/20	7.0	
088870	31-004565	ENGLISH COLONY	BLAU HOUSE			יי די	TOTO CITED		10/31/30	4 5	
109288	31-004627	ENGLISH COLONY					HISI SURV.	טטטט רענטט רעטטר	10/01/00	4 F	
109292	31-004631	ENGLISH COLONY					HIST. SURV.	5663-0043-0000	/6/07/00	۲ , (
046406	31-003706	7325 ENGLISH COLONY WY	GRIFFITH HOUSE/RESIDENCE	(VIC) PENRYN		1867 F	HIST.SURV.	5663-0003-0009	03/22/94	۲, '	
						ш,	HIST.RES.	NPS-78000733-0000	12/19/78	χ. Τ	
						بالو	HIST.SURV.	5663-0001-0000	01/01/18	TS	
						Д,	HIST.RES.	SPHI-PLA-011	12/01/77	7T	
088811	31-004566	7330 ENGLISH COLONY WY	PENRYN SCHOOL / THIRD SCHOOL SITE	(VIC) PENRYN	д	1905 F	HIST.SURV.	5663-0003-0010	03/22/94	7R	
088812	31-004567	7365 ENGLISH COLONY WY	PARKER-HEALEY HOUSE	(VIC) PENRYN	Д	1895 F	HIST.SURV.	5663-0003-0011	03/22/94	7R	
088813	31-004568	FLINT W	OLD PENRYN SCHOOL	(VIC) PENRYN		1875 F	HIST.SURV.	5663-0003-0012	03/22/94	7R	
088814	31-004569	7135 FLINT WY	ELMER CROFTS HOME	(VIC) PENRYN	Д,	1915 F	HIST.SURV.	5663-0003-0013	03/22/94		
088815	31-004570	FI,TNT	OLD PENRYN POST OFFICE	(VIC) PENRYN		1915 F	HIST.SURV.	5663-0003-0014	03/22/94	7R	
108877	31-004596						HIST.SURV.	5663-0008-0000	06/16/97	7R	
70001	21 -00100 21 -001E99						HIST SIRV	5663-0010-0000	06/16/97	7R	
0/0001	21-004550						HTST SURV.	5663-0012-0000	06/16/97	7R	
F0007	31-004000	THE FUEL OF					HEST STIDY	5663-0045-0000	79/31/30	7.12	
LUBSBI	31-004633	GKIFFITH					TITOT GITTE	מונים ביים ביים ביים ביים ביים ביים ביים ב		AL	
088816	31-004571		ELLISON HOME				ILST. SURV.	5663-0003-0013	16/27/50	4 6	
109457	31-004635	KAYO					HIST.SURV.	5663-0047-0000	16/17/90	/ K	
109459	31-004637	7134 KAYO DR			д		HIST.SURV.	5663-0049-0000	06/16/97	7R	
088819	31-004573	KAYO ST	BLOXHAM HOME	(VIC) PENRYN		1890 F	HIST.SURV.	5663-0003-0017	03/22/94	7R	
088818	31-004572	KAYO ST	KAYO HOUSE / LA FRANO HOUSE	(VIC) PENRYN	д	ш.	HIST.SURV.	5663-0003-0016	03/21/94	7R	
088820	31-004574	PENRYN RD	CHINA TOWN	(VIC) PENRYN	Д	1905 F	HIST.SURV.	5663-0003-0018	03/22/94	7R	
088821	31-004575	2225 PENRYN RD	JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE	(VIC) PENRYN		1920 F	HIST.SURV.	5663-0003-0019	03/22/94	7R	
088822	31-004576	2231 PENRYN RD	PENRYN FISH MARKET / GOTO'S MARKET	(VIC) PENRYN		1920 F	HIST.SURV.	5663-0003-0020	03/22/94	7R	
088823	31-004577	PENRYN		(VIC) PENRYN	д	1920 F	HIST.SURV.	5663-0003-0021	03/22/94	7R	
088824	31-004578	PENRYN	PASTIME CLUB / K AND M GARAGE				HIST.SURV.	5663-0003-0022	03/22/94	7R	
088825	31-004579		ROCERY /	(VIC) PENRYN		1920 F	HIST.SURV.	5663-0003-0023	03/22/94	7R	
000000	31-004580	PENRYN	C				HIST.SURV.	5663-0003-0024	03/22/94	7R	
088807	31-004581	DENBYN	FISH MARKET				HIST.SURV.	5663-0003-0025	03/22/94	7R	
088808	31-004582	DENRYN					HIST.SURV.	5663-0003-0026	03/22/94	7R	
00000	31-004583	OTTABBY	FISHER S HOME				HIST.SURV.	5663-0003-0027	03/22/94	7R	
00000	21 - 004593	Offaction	CONTRACTOR HOUSE				HIST SURV	5663-0003-0028	03/22/94	7R	
	100100 10	Vadario					HIST SIRV	5663-0050-0000	06/16/97	7R	
1,000	31-004585	OTTABLY					HIST.SURV.	5663-0003-0029	03/22/94	7R	
109572	31-004639	OHARRY					HIST.SURV.	5663-0051-0000	06/16/97	7R	
25.88.80	31-004586	RIPPEY	THE PINES - BUTTLER MANSION / STAN				HIST.SURV.	5663-0003-0030	03/22/94	7R	
088837	31-004592						HIST.SURV.	5663-0004-0000	03/22/94	7R	
088833	31-004587		PENRYN GRANITE WORKS / GRIFFITH QU				HIST.SURV.	5663-0003-0031	03/22/94	7R	
088838	31-004593	ROCK SPRINGS					HIST.SURV.	5663-0005-0000	03/22/94	7R	
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00																			4090 ROCKLIN RD			ROCKLIN RD	5255 PACIFIC ST	5140 4TH ST	5400 2ND ST			YEGO S		2851 TAVIOR RD	TAYLOR	TAY TO E		SISLEY I	1366 SISLEY RD			SISLEY RD	8732 ROCK SPRINGS RD	VATION * * * Directory of STREET.ADDRESS	+
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PROJ. REVW. HUD101108J 11/17/10		02T
3.02 ST ROSERVILLE P 1944 PROLEDMAN HUNGGROUND 04/01/96	302	302
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HUD040301Q	• :-	:)	ı				
DOE-31-04-0003-0000		1923	ש	ROSEVILLE			150676
HUD040621K HUD060808G	PROJ.REVW. HUDO		ש	ROSEVILLE		1349 GREENBOROUGH DR	160808
DOE-31-04-0007-0000	HIST.RES. DOE-	1941	ď	ROSEVILLE		114 FRANKLIN ST	150914
DOE-31-00-0002-0000			Z	ROSEVILLE	BRIDGE #19C-0087	FOLSOM RD	126756
HUD951228A		1927	טי	ROSEVILLE		203 FOLSOM DR	100794
HUD101228A	•	1985	ď	ROSEVILLE		209 FIRESTONE DR	184375
HUD120206E	•						1
HUD120206E	•	1921	Ъ	ROSEVILLE		FIG ST	187261
COE040621A		1949	ש	ROSEVILLE	PUMPHOUSE/P-31-001229	FIDDYMENT	162123
COE040621A		1930	שי	ROSEVILLE	TURKEY BROODING SHED/P-31-001227	FIDDYMENT	162121
COE040621A		1941	שי	ROSEVILLE	TURKEY FARM COMPLEX		162122
FHWA060914E		1940	ש	ROSEVILLE		108 FERN ST	165282
HUD030113P							1
DOE-31-03-0001-0000		1960	ש	ROSEVILLE			136793
HUD930713L	•	1922	שי	ROSEVILLE			084024
HUD050519D	•		ש	ROSEVILLE		ELM ST	154348
HUD960301M	•	1926	ש	ROSEVILLE		330 EL DORADO ST	101445
FHWA000908C							
DOE-31-00-0001-0000		1957	שי	ROSEVILLE	TAYLOR HOME RESIDENCE	EAST	126755
HUD930713M	•	1910	ש	ROSEVILLE		414 EARL ST	084025
HUD9511091	•					!	
HUD951109m		1920	טי	ROSEVILLE		EARL	099154
HUD960626H	•	1926	ש	ROSEVILLE		222 EARL AVE	102808
HUD0301130			,			t	FU 0 7 V #
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HUD030915I			,				144/17
DOE-31-03-0018-0000			י ס	BOSEVILLE			144710
HUD951228D		1910	ש	ROSEVILLE			13660 1000,0
HUD070425I		1962	שי	ROSEVILLE			165975
HUD111128C		1936	ש	ROSEVILLE		224 CORONADO AVE	186810
HUD030113L	•						
DOE-31-03-0004-0000		1958	ש	ROSEVILLE			136796
HUD951109o		1935	ש	ROSEVILLE		CLINTON	099157
HUD951109n		1920	ש	ROSEVILLE			099156
HUD080825M	•		ש	ROSEVILLE			172773
HUD070425H	•	1926	ש	ROSEVILLE			165974
HUD940303C	PROJ.REVW. HUD9	1915	ש	ROSEVILLE		CIRCUIT	088995
HUD951228B		1925	ש	ROSEVILLE		CIRCUIT	099959
НUD951109j	•	1940	ש	ROSEVILLE		CIRCUIT	099152
HUD090707A		1920	ש	ROSEVILLE		206 CIRCUIT DR	176365
HUD030317M							1
DOE-31-03-0009-0000		1915	Ā	ROSEVILLE			138166
SIROSEVILLE 3	MAINST. PRG SIRO		Þ	ROSEVILLE	LILY WHITE LAUNDRY	121 CHURCH ST	069135

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,	FIDDYMENT RANCH / BRICK SMOKEHOUSE	THERE SHEAKING BAKIN	FIDERMENT RANCH / MODERN WELLS	` _	RANCH /	OTO TOGING &	FIDUITENI MANCH / BAICA COOPER	BANCH /	ETDOWENT DANCH / GARAGE		-	FIDDYMENT RANCH COMPLEX/CA-PLA-970	WC2 #1									HAMAN HOUSE	はいませいひ ボモング いっそう	BAIDER #190-0010								OLD TOWN ROSEVILLE DISTRICT					ROSEVILLE FUBLIC HIBRARI; ROSEVILL	FIRST TRANSCONTINENTAL RALLROAD -									COLLECTER'S PRIDE ANTIQUE MALL							
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	HIST.RES.	FACO. AEVW.	DEOI DEVIN	HEGE. SEG.	HIGH DEG.	HIGH DEC		HIST BES	HIST BES	PROJ.REVW.	NAT.REG.	HIST.RES.	PROJ.REVW.	PROJ.REVW.	HIST.RES.	PROJ.REVW.	HIST.RES.	PROJ.REVW.	PROJ.REVW.	PROJ.REVW.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.RES.	PROJ.REVW.	HIST RES	PROJ. KEVW.	HIST RES.	PROJ.REVW.	PROJ.REVW.	PROJ.REVW.	PROJ.REVW.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	PROJ.REVW.	PROJ.REVW.	ST.FND.PRG	HIST.SURV.	NAT REG.	HIST DES.	TROJ. KEVW.	TROU REVW.	PROJ.REVW.	PROJ.REVW.	HIST.RES.	PROJ.REVW.	HIST.RES.	PROJ.REVW.	PROJ.REVW.	PROJ.REVW.	PROJ.REVW.	PROJ.REVW.	PROJ.REVW.	PROJ.REVW.	PROJ.REVW.	MAS L'OSO
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HISTORIC GATEKEEPER'S LOG HOUSE CN1925B	LAKE TAHOE RAILWAY & TRANSPORTATIO	POLISH SKI CLUB CABIN (P-31-5379,	ROBINSON'S FLAT GUARD STATION	WHISKEY CREEK CAMP		LOT NO	REEK TRACT LOT NO 17	BIG BEND RECREATION TRACT LOT 7		LOT NO 1	BIG BEND RESIDENCE TRACT LOT 1	SILVER CREEK TRACT LOT NO 15	WESTERN STATES TRAIL CORRI	CREEK TRACT LOT NO	STIVER CREEK TRACT LOT NO 16	CREEK TRACT LOT NO	CREEK TRACT LOT NO	TRACT	TOT	SILVER CREEK TRACT LOT NO 7	BIG BEND RECREATION TRACT LOT 5	BEND RECREATION TRACT	BIG BEND RECREATION TRACT LOT 10			WHISKEY CREEK CAMP STONE OVEN				WHISKEY CREEK CAMP CABIN A			WHISKEY CREEK CAMP CABIN B		TRACT LOT NO		BRADLEY HUT CABIN	CREEK	SILVER CREEK TRACT LOT NO 23		4		SILVER CREEK TRACT LOT NO 22	NAMES	Directory of Properties in the Historic Pygarty
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SPHI-PLA-001 FCC100727B	DOE-31-94-0001-0000	USFS110707A	DOE-31-03-0019-0000 USFS030306A	DOE-31-91-0002-9999 DOE-31-91-0001-9999 USFS910725A	USFS080609W	USFS080609W	USFS080609W	USFS070307A	USFS070307A	USFS080609W	USFS070307A	USFS080609W	USFS880513A	USFS080609W	USFS080609W	USFSOBOBOSW		USFS070307A	USFS070307A	USFS080609W	USFS070307A	USFS070307A	USFS070307A	USFS910725A	DOE-31-91-0002-0003	USFS910725A	USFS910725A	DOE-31-91-0001-0001	DOE-31-91-0002-0001	USFS910725A	USFS910725A	DOE-31-91-000Z-000Z	USFS910/25A		USFS080609W	USFS951214A	DOE-31-96-0001-0000	USFS080609W	USFS080609W	USFS070307A	USFS080609W	USFS070307A	USFS080609W	FRG-REFERENCE-NOMBER	
10/05/71	10/31/94	09/09/11	03/26/03 03/26/03	10/25/91 09/05/91 09/05/91	07/15/08	07/15/08	07/15/08	04/17/07	04/17/07	07/15/08	04/17/07	07/15/08	08/04/88	07/15/08	07/15/08	07/15/08	07/15/08	04/17/07	04/17/07	07/15/08	04/17/07	04/17/07	04/17/07	09/05/91	09/05/91	16/25/91	09/05/91	09/05/91	10/25/91	10/25/91	09/05/91	16/50/01	10/25/91	30/25/01	80/51/0	01/09/96	01/09/96	07/15/08	07/15/08	04/17/07	07/15/08	04/17/07	07/15/08	STAT-DAT	!
7L	A A 9	4۶	2S2 2S2	282 282		49	49	8 K	ν ς Κ	45 79	49	6Ү		49	4.5 1.5	6K 6	N 6	9 K	49	49	А9	4Y	43	2D2 i	2D2 i		8	2D2 i				2002			6 K	6Y	49 7	A9	49	4Y	6Y	49	43	NRS	
				AC AC A C)								A											AC	AC AC	Ä	AC C	AC	AC	AC	AC	AC AC	7 6	3										CXLL	1

i.C	09/17/08 252	TRPA080801B 09,	PROJ.REVW.	1933	ש	(VIC) TAHOE CITY		4815 W LAKE BLVD		174317
		000	HIST.SURV.	1929	ß	(VIC) TAHOE CITY	BRIDGE #19-32	SR 89		047514
	7N	5730-0003-0000	HIST.SURV.	1928	ß	TAHOE	BRIDGE #19-33	SR 89		047515
	7R	5730-0004-0000	HIST.SURV.	1934	ഗ	TAHOE				047516
	1 1	5730-000I-0000	HIST.SURV.	1926	Č.	HOHAT.			31-004255	047513
	7	0 / 0 0 - 0 0 0 / - 0 0 0 0	HLSI.SURV.	1267	ı ü	HOHAT		SR 89		047519
	TO 00/06/60		TROC.REVM.	194/	טי נ	HOHAT				173446
			HISI.SURV.	10.00	ל ל	TAHOE		PLONEER WK	31-004470	109554
			HIST SURV.	200	י ל	TAHOE		PIONEER	31-004469	109553
			HEGE GUNY.	1	ן ק	TAHOE		FLONERK	31-004468	75550T
			HIGH SHRV	020	٠ ا	TAHOE		FIONEER	00440	100001
			HIST SURV	1910	ਰ '	TAHOR		REGIONER	31-004467	100551
			HIST.SURV.	1930	P	TAHOE		PIONEER	31-004466	109550
	06/16/97 7R	5730-0023-0000 06,	HIST.SURV.	1935	'n	(VIC) TAHOE CITY		303 PIONEER WY	31-004465	109549
		5730-0022-0000 06,	HIST.SURV.	1925	Ъ	(VIC) TAHOE CITY		300 PIONEER WY	31-004464	109548
			HIST.SURV.	1930	שי	TAHOE		270 PIONEER WY	31-004463	109547
			HEUL. BORV.	T930	ı Pţ	TAHUE			31-004462	109546
			HIGH CHEV	1000	J +			PHONE BA	31-004461	10011
			HIST SURV	1935	ਰ	TAHOE		DIONERD	31-004461	10001
	06/16/97 7R		HIST.SURV.	1940	ש	(VIC) TAHOE CITY		231 PIONEER WY	31-004460	109544
	03/25/81 1S	5730-0005-0000 03/	HIST.SURV.							
		000	HIST.RES.	1909	μij	(VIC) TAHOE CITY	LAKE TAHOE DAM	LITTLE TRUCKEE RIVER		047517
			PROJ.REVW.	1929	שי	TAHOE		6900 LAKE BLVD		172979
		000	HIST.SURV.	1930	טיי ו	HOHAT		4190 HAZEL AVE	31-004474	109657
			HEST. SURV.	1000	זי נ	LANCE		GROVE	31-004455	76560T
			TET CIDY	100	đ		F-31-2004-II HOGGING ND DC-2			#700.T
			PROJ REVW			TAHOR				170001
	01/19/05 6Y	USFS040709C 01,	PROJ.REVW.	1954	ש	(VIC) TAHOE CITY	TWIN CRAGS RECREATION RESIDENCE TR			1 56982
	TT/00/00	FHWAUSIUZ6A	でなこの・ なぜくが・	9T6T	'n	TAHOE CITY		5490 W LAKE BLVD		156977
			THUI. DOKY.	1 1 0	רי ל	, (WLAKE	31-0044/3	T09648
			HICH CURV	1 2 9 0	י ס			W LAKE	01 004474	1000 to
		000	HIST SURV	1935	ਚ '	. ز	CONDENSATE LONGE & OLD TAHOE CAFE	W 1775	00445	100010
			PROJ.REVW.	1950	ָּד ט	ا		H LAKE		15000
			PROJ.REVW.	1910	ש			W LAKE		156979
			PROJ.REVW.	1925	ש	C		W LAKE		156980
	11/08/05 6Y	026A	PROJ.REVW.	1940	Ъ	TAHOE CITY		4890 W LAKE BLVD		156981
C	07/30/10 3S	31-0037 07/	NAT.REG.							
C	08/18/11 1S	NPS-11000534-0000 08/	HIST.RES.	1909	ש	TAHOE CITY	CHAPEL OF THE TRANSFIGURATION / ST	855 W LAKE BLVD		176385
•	09/16/64 1CL	SHL-0797-0000 09/	HIST.RES.							
		5730-0008-0000 12/	HIST.SURV.							
		000	HIST.RES.	1870	'n	TAHOE CITY	OUTLET GATES AND GATEKEEPER'S CABI	130 W LAKE BLVD	31-001976	047520
			FROJ. KEVW.	1956	טי ו		INN/ SAC-405B	645 N LAKE TAHOE BLVD		172605
		Þ	PROC. REVW.	1 P G G	ן ל			N LAKE BLVD		180349
			PROF. REVEN.	1 F	j h		C I BELSS / C W MERKILLE ACCOR	N LAKE		T8/.T9T
Ω	02/27/04 252		DECT DEVIM	1010	ם ָ נ		\ C	N LANE	31-004454	179740
			HIST SHRV	1894	י מ	3 5	TODGE BUILDING	N LAND	31 004459	87560T
			HIST.SURV.	1935	U	TAHOE CITY		₹	004450	100530
			• •							
		000							() () () () () () () () () ()	C H
	06/16/97 7K	000	HIST.SURV.	1908	Z	TAHOE CITY	WATSON LOG CABIN	S60 N LAKE BLVD	31-003714	047518
	11/21/95 6Y	FHWA950818Z 11/	PROJ.REVW.							
	11/21/95 6Y	DOE-31-95-0001-0000 11/	HIST.RES.							
	06/16/97 7R	5730-0014-0000 06/	HIST.SURV.	1934	ש	TAHOE CITY	TAHOE INN/MI CASA TOO	425 N LAKE BLVD	31-004458	098493
AC	08/07/00 35	31-0026 08/	CAL.REG.							i t
	11/03/00 1CS	CR 11/		1938	U		NORTH TAHOE ART CENTER	N LAK		126460
	06/16/97 7R			1930	ש				31-004457	109394
	06/16/97 7R	5730-0012-0000 06/		1935	Ъ		LD HOUSE	GROVE ST	31-004456	109393
		5730-0010-0000 06/	HIST.SURV.		Ф	TAHOE CITY	TRAILS END CEMETERY	500 FAIRWAY DR		109296
		31-0027 11/	CAL.REG.	1909		TAHOE CITY	TAHOE COMMONS HISTORIC DISTRICT	COMMONS BEACH ST		128886
										ENGE DIVIT I INCLIDENT
CRIT	STAT-DAT NRS	NCE-NUMBER		YR-C	NMO	CITY.NAME	DITECTORY OF FRODERITES IN THE DESCRIPTION OF FRODERRY	r ADDRESS .	ORIMARY:	MARKES #-AAMMING AKKMIN-ALGAGOGG NOTIVAXASSAXA DIXOISIH AO BOLAAO
		04-05-12	Page 41	v+mile	DI.ACER County	e for	יי ד'ר עימדריין שרייים אין	+		

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CALIFORNIA OHP * ARCHEOLOGICAL DETERMINATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY * PLACER COUNTY * 10:10:08 04-05-12 PAGE 158
SITE-NUMBER. PRIMARY-NUM NRS EVL-DATE PROGRAM REF..... EVAL OTHER NAMES AND NUMBERS.....
                      1S 01/08/73 73000420
                                                       KPNP JOHNSON
PT-A-000037/H
                                                            STRAP RAVINE NISENAN MAIDU INDIAN SITE
                                                            TEMPORARY SITE 50
                                                            1975 SURVEY
PLA-000038/H
                      1S 01/08/73 73000420
                                                       KPNP STRAP RAVINE NISENAN MAIDU INDIAN SITE
                                                           TEMP.SITE 16 & 17, 1975 SURVEY
                                                      WEPR CA-PLA-1954/H LANDA SHEEP CAMP, CA-PLA-40/H P-31-2806/H
PLA-000040/H
                      2S2 03/18/10 COE090817A
                                                      WEPR LITHIC SCATTER, CA-PLA-76
PLA-000076
                       6Y 04/06/10 COE100401B
                       6Y 07/20/88 FHWA880623A
6Y 04/06/10 COE100401B
                                                           31-157
PLA-000079
                                                      WEPR REPORTED LOCATION OF ISOLATED MANO, CA-PLA-81
PLA-000081
                       6Y 05/03/99 ADOE-31-99-013-000 SGPR 31-101
PLA-000101H
                       6Y 05/03/99 COE990415A SGPR
                        6Y 10/15/96 COE960911B
                                                       GRPR RVA-A-1
PLA-000139
                       6Y 10/10/00 ADOE-31-00-002-000 CCPR
PLA-000142
                       6Y 10/10/00 FHWA000908C CCPR
                       6Y 10/10/00 ADOE-31-00-001-00 CCPR 5121
PLA-000205
                        6Y 10/10/00 FHWA000908C
                                                       CCPR
                        7J 04/05/10 COE080730K
                                                       WEPR PREHISTORIC OCCUPATION SITE WITH HISTORIC WELL, 000566 - CA-YOL-218H
PLA-000218/H
                       6Y 08/24/00 ADOE-31-00-004-000 JWPR
PLA-000222H
                        6Y 08/24/00 USFS000731E
                       6Y 01/10/94 RTC931230A
                                                      HKPR
                       6Y 01/10/94 RTC931230A
PLA-000223H
                                                      HKPR
                       6Y2 08/06/10 FERC100719A
                                                      ABPR MORTAR CUPS, FLAKES, POSSIBLE PIT HOUSE DEPRESSIONS HALSEY, CA-PLA-3
PLA-000331
                                                           3.1
                        2S2 04/07/92 USFS920306A
                                                       GRPR FS# 05-17-54-0188
PLA-000359H
                        2S2 04/17/92 USFS920117Z
                                                      HKPR
PLA-000394
                        6Y 10/06/97 ADOE-31-97-032-00 SGPR FS# 05-17-57-0153
                        6Y 10/06/97 USFS970915A
                                                       SGPR
                        2S2 10/06/97 ADOE-31-97-033-00 SGPR FS# 05-17-57-0154
PLA-000395
                        2S2 10/06/97 USFS970915A
                                                       SGPR
                        6Y 01/20/87 ADOE-31-87-0001-0 NDPR FS# 05-17-57-0147,05-17-57-0148
PLA-000414
                       6Y 01/20/87 FHWA860520A
PLA-000469H
                      6Y 05/23/08 COE070827A
                                                       WEPR CA-PLA-469/H
                     6Y 05/23/08 COE070827A
6Y 05/23/08 COE070827A
6Y 05/23/08 COE070827A
6Y2 07/29/11 FERC110429A
                                                   WEPR CA-PLA-470/H-A
PLA-000470/H
                                                     WEPR CA-PLA-473/H
PLA-000473/H
                                                     ABPR ROCK CREEK LAKE BRM'S, 31-624
PT - 100498
                      6Y 10/25/96 COE961004A SGPR
6Y 05/03/99 ADOE-31-99-010-000 SGPR
    00509
Pin. 000510H
                       6Y 05/03/99 COE990415A
                                                   SGPR
                       6Y 10/25/96 COE961004A
                                                       SGPR
PLA-000515
                        2S2 04/26/95 COE940721C
                                                       GRPR
 PLA-000592
                       6Y 04/26/95 COE940721C
                                                      GRPR
PLA-000593
 PLA-000594/H
                        2S2 08/27/97 ADOE-31-97-004-00 JWPR 31-000720
                        2S2 08/27/97 COE960718Z
                                                       JWPR
 PLA-000596
                        6Y 08/27/97 ADOE-31-97-009-00 JWPR
                        6Y 08/27/97 COE960718Z
                                                       JWPR
                        6Y 04/26/95 COE940721C
                                                       GRPR
 PLA-000598
                        6Y 08/27/97 ADOE-31-97-010-00 JWPR
 PLA-000599
                        6Y 08/27/97 COE960718Z
 PLA-000600
                        6Y 08/27/97 ADOE-31-97-011-00 JWPR
                         6Y 08/27/97 COE960718Z
                                                       JWPR
                        6Y 08/27/97 ADOE-31-97-012-00 JWPR
 PLA-000604H
                                                       JWPR
                         6Y 08/27/97 COE960718Z
                        2S2 08/27/97 ADOE-31-97-005-00 JWPR
 PLA-000605/H
                        2S2 08/27/97 COE960718Z
                                                       JWPR
                        2S2 08/27/97 ADOE-31-97-006-00 JWPR 31-000732
 PLA-000606/H
                         2S2 08/27/97 COE960718Z
                                                       JWPR
                        2S2 04/26/95 COE940721C
 PLA-000613
 PLA-000614/H
                         6Y 08/27/97 ADOE-31-97-013-00 JWPR
                         6Y 08/27/97 COE960718Z
                         6Y 08/27/97 ADOE-31-97-014-00 JWPR
 PLA-000615
                         6Y 08/27/97 COE960718Z
                         6Y 08/27/97 ADOE-31-97-015-00 JWPR
 PLA-000617
                         6Y 08/27/97 COE960718Z
                                                        JWPR
 PT-A-000618
                        2S2 04/26/95 COE940721C
                                                       GRPR
 PLA-000619
                        2S2 04/26/95 COE940721C
                                                       GRPR
 PLA-000620
                        2S2 04/26/95 COE940721C
                                                       GRPR
                        2S2 04/26/95 COE940721C
 PLA-000621
                                                       GRPR
 PT" 100622
                        2S2 04/26/95 COE940721C
                                                       GRPR
                        6Y 04/26/95 COE940721C
                                                       GRPR
      0623
 300625 - تصبية
                         6Y 08/27/97 ADOE-31-97-016-00 JWPR
                         6Y 08/27/97 COE960718Z
                         6Y 08/15/95 COE950728B
                                                       SGPR
                         6Y 08/27/97 ADOE-31-97-007-00 JWPR 31-000753
 PLA-000627/H
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6Y 08/27/97 COE960718Z

JWPR

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CALIFORNIA OHP * ARCHEOLOGICAL DETERMINATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY * PLACER COUNTY * 10:10:08 04-05-12 PAGE 159
SITE-NUMBER. PRIMARY-NUM NRS EVL-DATE PROGRAM REF..... EVAL OTHER NAMES AND NUMBERS.....
                     6Y 08/27/97 ADOE-31-97-017-00 JWPR
                        6Y 08/27/97 COE960718Z
                                                       JWPR
                        6Y 10/16/96 COE960930A
     0630
                                                      SGPR
PL. J00632
                       6Y 10/16/96 COE960930A
                        2S2 12/16/96 COE960930A
                                                       SGPR
PLA-000633
                       6Y 12/16/96 COE960930A
                                                       SGPR
PLA-000634
                       6Y 12/16/96 COE960930A
                                                       SGPR
PLA-000635
                       2S2 04/15/99 ADOE-31-99-001-00 SGPR
PLA-000636
                        2S2 04/15/99 COE960930A
                                                       SGPR
                        6Y 04/15/99 ADOE-31-99-002-00
PLA - 000637
                        6Y 04/15/99 COE960930A
                                                       SGPR
                        6Y 04/15/99 ADOE-31-99-004-00 SGPR
PLA-000638H
                        6Y 04/15/99 COE960930A
                                                       SGPR
                       6Y 04/15/99 ADOE-31-99-005-00 SGPR
PLA-000639H
                       6Y 04/15/99 COE960930A SGPR
                                                       SGPR
                       6Y 12/16/96 COE960930A
PLA-000640
                      6Y 12/16/96 COE960930A
PLA-000641
                                                      SGPR
                      6Y 12/16/96 COE960930A
PLA-000644
                       6Y 12/16/96 COE960930A
                                                       SGPR
PLA-000645
                      6Y 12/16/96 COE960930A
PLA-000646/H
                       6Y 04/15/99 ADOE-31-99-006-00 SGPR
PLA-000647H
                        6Y 04/15/99 COE960930A
                                                       SGPR
                        6Y 08/27/97 ADOE-31-97-018-00 JWPR
                        6Y 08/27/97 COE960718Z
                        6Y 10/16/96 COE960930A
PLA-000648H
                                                       SGPR
                        6Y 04/26/95 COE940721C
                                                       GRPR
                        6Y 04/20/92 ADOE-31-92-002-00 NDPR
PT-A~000650
                        6Y 04/20/92 FHWA860520A NDPR
                                                           CA - PT-A - 655
                        6Y 07/20/88 FHWA880623A
PLA-000655H
                                                            H WIDEN D
                        6Y 09/06/05 USFS050808A
                                                       AMPR FS# 05-19-59-0214, BLACKWOOD DUMP
PLA-000661H
                                                          05-19-214
                        6Y 09/15/97 ADOE-31-97-022-00 JWPR
PT.A-000666
                        6Y 09/15/97 COE970804C
                                                       JWPR
                        6Y 09/15/97 ADOE-31-97-023-00 JWPR
    0667
                        6Y 09/15/97 COE970804C
                                                       TWPR
PLA-000668
                        2S2 09/15/97 ADOE-31-97-020-00 JWPR GL-7
                      252 09/15/97 COE970804C JWPR
6Y 10/25/96 COE961004A SGPR SEGMEN
2S2 09/15/97 ADOE-31-97-021-00 JWPR GL-10
2S2 09/15/97 COE90804C JWPR
                                                       SGPR SEGMENT BOARDNAN CANAL, 31-000796
 PLA-000670H
 PLA-000671
PLA-000682
                        6Y 06/05/90 COE900510A
                                                       TVPR
                      6Y 06/05/90 COE900510A
2S2 12/10/91 USFS911125A
                                                       DCPR SUMMIT HOTEL
 PLA-000689
                       2S2 10/12/95 ADOE-31-95-001-00 HKPR MV-1
 PLA-000695H
                                                       HKPR
                        2S2 10/12/95 FHWA940111A
                        2S2 06/16/94 ADOE-31-94-003-00 NDPR
                        2S2 06/16/94 FHWA860520A NDPR
2D2 11/16/94 USFS940727G SGPR
                                                       SGPR BIG BEN SEGMENT OF TRUCKEE ROUTE AT THE OVERLAND EMIGRANT TR
 PLA-000699
                       6Y 04/20/92 ADOE-31-92-005-00 NDPR
 PT-A - 000720
                        6Y 04/20/92 FHWA860520A
                                                       NDPR
                         6Y 04/20/92 ADOE-31-92-003-00 NDPR
 PLA-000721
                        6Y 04/20/92 FHWA860520A
                                                       NDPR
                        6Y 04/20/92 ADOE-31-92-004-00 NDPR
 PLA-000722
                         6Y 04/20/92 FHWA860520A
                                                       NDPR
                       2S2 12/17/96 ADOE-31-96-0001-00 GRPR
 PLA-000728/H
                                     0.0
                       2S2 12/17/96 FHWA860520A
                       6Y 02/28/94 COE940126A
                                                       NDPR
 PLA-000729
                                                       NDPR
 PLA-000730
                        6Y 02/28/94 COE940126A
                        6Y 01/08/96 COE950414A
                                                      NDPR
 PLA-000735
                       6Y 01/22/92 USFS911220A GRPR
6Y 03/11/09 USFS090224A FCPR FS# 05-17-57-0450
6Y 08/31/94 USFS940809A NDPR 31-000910
 PLA-000736
 PLA-000783H
 PT.A-000784
                        6Y 12/06/94 ADOE-31-94-004-00 CCPR BRIDGE ABUTMENTS
 PLA-000785H
                         6Y 12/06/94 FHWA940912B
                                                       CCPR CC-1
                         6Y 03/13/96 ADOE-31-96-003-00 CCPR
 PLA-000787H
                         6Y 03/13/96 FHWA940912A
                                                       CCPR
                         6Y 03/13/96 ADOE-31-96-004-00 CCPR
      10788H
                         6Y 03/13/96 FHWA940912A
                                                       CCPR
                                                       GRPR
   008000-A
                         2S2 04/26/95 COE940721C
                       6Y 02/13/96 COE960129A
 PLA-000807H
                                                       SGPR
 PT-A-000808H
                        6Y 02/13/96 COE960129A
                                                        SGPR
                        6Y 02/13/96 COE960129A
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SGPR

PLA-000809

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SITE-NUMBER. PRIMARY-NUM NRS EVL-DATE PROGRAM REF..... EVAL OTHER NAMES AND NUMBERS.....
                                                                 SGPR
  -000810/H
                            6Y 02/13/96 COE960129A
                            6Y 12/16/96 COE960930A
                                                                 SGPR
    000813
                            2S2 12/16/96 COE960930A
                                                                 SGPR
     0816
                            6Y 01/26/00 ADOE-31-00-006-000 SGPR TENPIPE SITE
Pt. J00818
                            6Y 01/26/00 COE000118A SGPR
                    6Y 04/15/99 ADOE-31-99-003-00 SGPR
                            6Y 04/15/99 COE960930A SGPR
2S2 07/26/11 USFS110513A J2PR FS# 05-17-55-0481, RHOADES HOLLER, 31-000951
PLA-000828
                            2S2 07/26/11 USFS110513A
PLA-000840
PLA-000841
PLA-000847
PLA-000848
PLA-000850
PLA-000853
PLA-000861
PLA-000874H
PLA-000879
PLA-000881
PLA-000882
HE88000-ALI
PLA-000884H
PLA-000930
 PLA-000982
 PLA-001041
 PT-A-001042
PLA-001078H
 PLA-001189H
PLA-001256H
PLA-001258
 PLA-001337H
PLA-001405H
PLA-001420H
 PLA-001438/H
 חוד 101711 מיזר
     )1760H
  .... J01901H
 PLA-001923/H
 PLA-001978H
 PI-A-001981H
 PLA-002002/H
 PLA-002059
 PLA-002133H
PLA-002134H
 PLA-002423H
 PLA-0089-1H
 PLA-01337HH
 PLA-016068
 PLA-02133HH
 PLA-02134HH
                           6Y 02/19/08 FHWA080207A
6Y 11/10/05 FHWA051026A
 PLA-074/84/H
 PLA-089-1HH
                                                                 CEPR
                                                                     FS# 05-17-57-0209, USFS ARR 05-17-209
                            2S 07/31/81
 PLA-Z00001
                            2S 07/31/81 65006824
2S 11/16/81
                                                                   FS# 05-17-57-0069
 PLA-Z00002
                           6Y 05/14/93 USFS930421A
                                                                 NDPR FS# 05-17-54-0273
 PLA-Z00003
                             6Y 05/14/93 USFS930421A
                                                                  NDPR FS# 05-17-54-0271
 PI-A-Z00004
                            2S2 11/29/93 ADOE-31-93-001-00 NDPR FS# 05-03-53-0065
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                             2S2 11/29/93 USFS931021A
                                                                  NDPR
                           O7/27/92 USFS920124A GRPR FS# 05-17-57-0450
GY 07/27/92 USFS920124A GRPR FS# 05-17-57-0453
GY 07/27/92 USFS920124A GRPR FS# 05-17-57-0453
GY 07/27/92 USFS920124A GRPR FS# 05-17-57-0454
GY 07/27/92 USFS920124A GRPR FS# 05-17-57-0454
GY 07/27/92 USFS920124A GRPR FS# 05-17-57-0456
GY 07/27/92 USFS920124A GRPR FS# 05-17-57-0458
GY 07/27/92 USFS920124A GRPR FS# 05-17-57-0458
GY 07/27/92 USFS920124A GRPR FS# 05-17-57-0459
25 07/27/92 USFS920124A GRPR FS# 05-17-57-0459
GY 11/13/92 USFS920929A CCPR ARR 05-19-254
GY 08/06/92 AD0E-31-92-007-00 CCPP FC# 05 ---
                                                                  NDPR 05-19-253
 PLA-Z00006
                             6Y 03/15/94 USFS940218A
                                                                       GRIFF CREEK RESERVOIR
 PLA-Z00007
 PI,A-Z00008
 PT-A - Z00009
  PLA-Z00010
  PLA-Z00011
 PT-A - Z00012
  PLA-200013
  PT 700014
      )0015
                              6Y 08/06/92 ADOE-31-92-007-00 CCPR FS# 05-19--0253, BROCKWAY RESERVOIR
    . ∠00016H
                              6Y 08/06/92 USFS920929A
                                                                  CCPR
  PLA-Z00017
                             6Y 08/08/94 ADOE-31-94-001-00 NDPR AF-31-10-H
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NDPR

6Y 08/08/94 FHWA910903A

PLA-Z00018

6Y 08/08/94 ADOE-31-94-002-00 NDPR AF-31-11-H

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SITE-NUMBER. PRIMARY-NUM NRS EVL-DATE PROGRAM REF..... EVAL OTHER NAMES AND NUMBERS.....
                          6Y 08/08/94 FHWA910903A
                                                           NDPR
                     6Y 03/15/96 ADOE-31-96-0001-0 NDPR FS-05-19-301
6Y 03/15/96 USFS960205B NDPR
6Y 05/28/96 USFS960416A GRPR FS 05-17-54-234
6Y 05/28/96 USFS960416A GRPR FS 05-17-54-379
6Y 05/28/96 USFS960416A GRPR FS 05-17-54-380
6Y 05/28/96 USFS960416A GRPR FS 05-17-54-392
6Y 05/28/96 USFS960416A GRPR FS 05-17-54-393
2S2 05/28/96 USFS960416A GRPR FS 05-17-54-393
6Y 10/25/96 COE961004A SGPR HIGHLANDS #1
6Y 10/25/96 COE961004A SGPR AF-31-6611
6Y 08/18/97 ADOE-31-97-001-00 JWPR PA-97-52
P. 3 700019
                          6Y 03/15/96 ADOE-31-96-0001-0 NDPR FS-05-19-301
Pi. (00020
PLA-Z00021
PLA-Z00022
PLA-Z00023
PLA-Z00024
PLA-Z00025
PLA-Z00026
PLA-Z00027
                         6Y 08/18/97 ADOE-31-97-001-00 JWPR PA-97-52
6Y 08/18/97 BLM970612A JWPR
PLA-Z00029H
                         6Y 08/18/97 ADOE-31-97-002-00 JWPR PA-97-53
PLA-Z00030H
                         6Y 08/18/97 BLM970612A JWPR
                          6Y 08/18/97 ADOE-31-97-003-00 JWPR PA-97-54
PLA-Z00031H
                          6Y 08/18/97 BLM970612A JWPR
PLA-Z00032H
                          6Y 08/18/97 ADOE-31-97-0004-0 JWPR PA-97-55
                          6Y 08/18/97 BLM970612A
                                                            JWPR
                          6Y 08/27/97 ADOE-31-97-008-00 JWPR PL1-10
PLA-Z00033
                          6Y 08/27/97 COE960718Z JWPR
                          6Y 10/20/97 ADOE-31-97-019-00 SGPR FS# 05-17-54-0399
PLA-Z00034
                          6Y 10/20/97 USFS971006A SGPR
                         6Y 09/15/97 ADOE-31-97-024-00 SGPR FERRARI-1
PLA-Z00035H
                         6Y 09/15/97 COE970818B SGPR
                          6Y 09/15/97 ADOE-31-97-025-00 SGPR HEMPHILL DITCH
6Y 09/15/97 COE970818B SGPR FERRARI-2
PLA-Z00036H
                         6Y 09/15/97 ADOE-31-97-026-00 SGPR FERRARI-3
PLA - Z00037H
                          6Y 09/15/97 COE970818B SGPR
                         6Y 09/15/97 ADOE-31-97-027-00 SGPR FERRARI-4
PLA-Z00038H
                         6Y 09/15/97 COE970818B SGPR
PLA-Z00039H
                          6Y 09/15/97 ADOE-31-97-028-00 SGPR LS-12 FERRARI-5
                      6Y 09/15/97 COE970818B SGPR
6Y 09/15/97 ADOE-31-97-029-00 SGPR BEERMANN'S SLAUGHTER HOUSE
PLA-Z00040H
                         6Y 09/15/97 COE970818B SGPR FERRARI-6
PL. 200041H 6Y 09/15/97 ADOE-31-97-030-00 SGPR HUGHES RANCH SITE
                          6Y 09/15/97 COE970818B SGPR FERRARI-7
                          2S2 09/15/97 ADOE-31-97-031-00 SGPR BA MU MA
PLA-Z00042
                          2S2 09/15/97 COE970818B SGPR SALT SPRING
                           2D2 10/29/97 ADOE-31-97-034-00 JWPR 05-19-703 (SOUTH HALF)
PLA-200043
                          2D2 10/29/97 USFS971022A JWPR
                          2D2 10/29/97 ADOE-31-97-035-00 JWPR 05-19-706
PLA-Z00044
                          2D2 10/29/97 USFS971022A JWPR
2D2 10/29/97 AD0E-31-97-36-00 JWPR 05-19-707
PLA-Z00045
                          2D2 10/29/97 USFS971022A
                                                            JWPR
                           2D2 10/29/97 ADOE-31-97-037-00 JWPR 05-19-710
PLA-Z00046
                           2D2 10/29/97 USFS971022A JWPR
                           2D2 10/29/97 ADOE-31-97-038-00 JWPR 05-19-711
PLA-Z00047
                           2D2 10/29/97 USFS971022A JWPR
                           2D2 10/29/97 ADOE-31-97-039-00 JWPR 05-19-712
PLA-Z00048
                           2D2 10/29/97 USFS971022A
                                                             JWPR
PLA-Z00049
                           2D2 10/29/97 ADOE-31-97-040-00 JWPR 05-19-713
                           2D2 10/29/97 USFS971022A JWPR
 PLA-Z00050
                           2D2 10/29/97 ADOE-31-97-040-00 JWPR 05-19-714
                           2D2 10/29/97 USFS971022A JWPR
                           2D2 10/29/97 ADOE-31-97-41-00 JWPR 05-19-715
 PLA-Z00051
                           2D2 10/29/97 USFS971022A
                                                             JWPR
                           2D2 10/29/97 ADOE-31-97-42-00 JWPR 05-19-717
 PLA-Z00052
                           2D2 10/29/97 USFS971022A JWPR
                           6Y 10/29/97 ADOE-31-97-043-00 JWPR 05-19-703 (NORTH HALF)
 PLA-Z00053
                           6Y 10/29/97 USFS971022A JWPR
                          6Y 10/29/97 ADOE-31-97-044-00 JWPR 05-19-704
 PLA-Z00054
                           6Y 10/29/97 USFS971022A JWPR
                           6Y 10/29/97 ADOE-31-97-045-00 JWPR 05-19-705
 PLA-Z00055
                           6Y 10/29/97 USFS971022A
                                                             JWPR
                          6Y 10/29/97 ADOE-31-97-046-00 JWPR 05-19-708
 PT~ 70056
                           6Y 10/29/97 USFS971022A
                                                             JWPR
                           6Y 10/29/97 ADOE-31-97-047-00 JWPR 05-19-716
 200057 منا
                           6Y 10/29/97 USFS971022A JWPR
 PLA-Z00058
                           6Y 10/29/97 ADOE-31-97-048-00 JWPR 05-19-718
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6Y 10/29/97 USFS971022A JWPR

PLA-Z00059

6Y 10/29/97 ADOE-31-97-049-00 JWPR 05-19-727

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CALIFORNIA OHP * ARCHEOLOGICAL DETERMINATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY * PLACER COUNTY * 10:10:08 04-05-12 PAGE 162
SITE-NUMBER. PRIMARY-NUM NRS EVL-DATE PROGRAM REF..... EVAL OTHER NAMES AND NUMBERS.....
                      6Y 10/29/97 USFS971022A
                                                   JWPR
                      6Y 10/29/97 ADOE-31-97-050-00 JWPR 05-19-728
Pr. 7 - 7.00060
                      6Y 10/29/97 USFS971022A
                                                   JWPR
                          11/13/92 ADOE-31-92-006-00 CCPR FS# 05-19--0256, TWIN CRAGS HAUL ROAD
PL _00061H
                      6Y 11/13/92 USFS920929A CCPR
                      6U 11/18/98 ADOE-31-98-001-00 GRPR GN-2
PLA-Z00063
                      6U 11/18/98 COE960911A GRPR
                      6U 10/08/98 ADOE-31-98-002-00 GRPR FS# 05-17-57-0249, LAKE VIEW
PLA-Z00064/H
                      6U 10/08/98 USFS980505C GRPR TAHOE NATIONAL FOREST
                      6U 10/08/98 ADOE-31-98-003-00 GRPR FS# 05-17-57-0255, ESTUARY
PLA-Z00065
                      6U 10/08/98 USFS980505C GRPR TAHOE NATIONAL FOREST
                      6Y 04/14/99 ADOE-31-99-008-00 DDPR TB-7
PLA-Z00066H
                      6Y 04/14/99 COE990316A DDPR APN# 021-270-025
                      6Y 04/14/99 ADOE-31-99-009-00 DDPR TB-8
PLA-Z00067/H
                      6Y 04/14/99 COE990316A DDPR APN# 021-270-025
                      6Y 05/03/99 ADOE-31-99-011-000 SGPR FRS-1
PLA-Z00068
                      6Y 05/03/99 COE990415A
                                                   SGPR
                      6Y 05/03/99 ADOE-31-99-012-000 SGPR THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RESERVOIR
PLA-Z00069H
                      6Y 05/03/99 COE990415A SGPR ERP SITE #5
                      6Y 08/30/99 ADOE-31-99-014-000 SGPR CRU-91-PLA-9
PLA-Z00070H
                      6Y 08/30/99 COE990802B SGPR
                      6Y 06/16/99 ADOE-31-99-015-000 JWPR CRU-19-PLA-5H
PLA-Z00071H
                      6Y 06/16/99 COE990524B JWPR
                      6Y 06/16/99 ADOE-31-99-016-000 JWPR CRU-91-PLA-6H
PLA-Z00072H
                      6Y 06/16/99 COE990524B JWPR
                      6Y 06/16/99 ADOE-31-99-017-000 JWPR CRU-91-PLA-3H
PLA-Z00073H
                      6Y 06/16/99 COE990524B JWPR
PLA-Z00074H
                      6Y 06/16/99 ADOE-31-99-018-000 JWPR CRU-91-PLA-4H
                      6Y 06/16/99 COE990524B JWPR
                      6Y 06/16/99 ADOE-31-99-019-000 JWPR CRU-91-PLA-8H
PLA-Z00075H
                      6Y 06/16/99 COE990524B JWPR
                      6Y 06/16/99 ADOE-31-99-020-000 JWPR CRU-91-PLA-7
PLA-Z00076
                      6Y 06/16/99 COE990524B JWPR
                      6Y 01/03/01 ADOE-31-01-001-000 NTPR
PLA-Z00077
                      6Y 01/03/01 FCC001115A
                                               NTPR
                     6Y 12/03/01 ADOE-31-01-002-000 CCPR STEWART MINE HYDRAULIC CUT
   )0078
                       6Y 12/03/01 FHWA010920A CCPR
                       6Y 10/09/01 ADOE-31-01-003-000 AMPR FS# 05-19--0125, LOST LAKE
PLA-Z00079
                       6Y 10/09/01 USFS010920B AMPR
                       6Y 01/08/02 ADOE-31-00-003-000 AMPR FS# 05-19--0993, THE BUICK SITE
PT-A-Z00080
                       6Y 01/08/02 USFS011203A AMPR
                       6Y 01/08/02 ADOE-31-02-003-000 AMPR FS# 05-19--0992, LONELY GULCH CAN DUMP
PLA-Z00081
                       6Y 01/08/02 USFS011203B AMPR
                       6Y 01/08/02 ADOE-31-02-004-000 AMPR FS# 05-19--610H
PLA-Z00082
                       6Y 01/08/02 USFS011204A AMPR
                      6Y 03/30/01 ADOE-31-01-004-000 JWPR FS# 05-19--0948, ROAD 15N37/ BLACKWOOD CANYON AREA ROADS DECOMMISSIO
PLA-Z00083
                      6Y 03/30/01 USFS010301A JWPR
PT-A-Z00084
                       6Y 03/30/01 ADOE-31-01-005-000 JWPR FS# 05-19--0948, ROAD 15N37.1/ BLACKWOOD CANYON AREA ROAD DECOMMISSI
                                                        ON
                       6Y 03/30/01 USFS010301A
                                                    JWPR
                       6Y 03/30/01 ADOE-31-01-006-000 JWPR FS# 05-19--0214, ROAD 15N37.2/ BLACKWOOD CANYON ROAD DECOMMISSION
PLA-200085
                       6Y 03/30/01 USFS010301A JWPR
                       6Y 11/06/01 ADOE-31-01-007-000 AMPR FS# 05-19--0298
PLA-Z00086
                       6Y 11/06/01 USFS011017B AMPR
PLA-Z00087
                       6Y 04/16/02 ADOE-31-02-005-000 DSPR FS# 05-19--0611, STANFORD ROCK RD
                       6Y 04/16/02 USFS020213A DSPR
                       6Y 04/16/02 ADOE-31-02-006-000 DSPR FS# 05-19--0612, WARD CREEK RD
PLA-Z00088
                       6Y 04/16/02 USFS020213A DSPR
                       6Y 01/26/00 ADOE-31-00-005-000 SGPR PL-1
PLA-Z00089
                       6Y
                           01/26/02 COE000118A SGPR
                       6Y 07/08/02 ADOE-31-02-007-000 MMPR
PLA-Z00090
                       6Y 07/08/02 FHWA971020A
                                               MMPR
                       6Y 07/08/02 ADOE-31-02-008-000 MMPR
PLA-Z00091
                       6Y 07/08/02 FHWA971020A MMPR
                       6Y 07/08/02 ADOE-31-02-009-000 MMPR
PT-A-Z00092
                       6Y 07/08/02 FHWA971020A MMPR
                       6Y 07/08/02 ADOE-31-02-010-000 MMPR ROCKLIN PASSENGER DEPOT, RM-3
PLA-Z00093
                       6Y 07/08/02 FHWA971020A MMPR
                       6Y 09/04/02 ADOE-31-02-011-000 JDPR QUAIL SPRING DITCH
   10094
                       6Y 09/04/02 COE020805A
                                                   JDPR
                       6Y 09/04/02 ADOE-31-02-012-000 JDPR QUAIL SPRINGS RANCH TRASH DUMP AND PRIVY PIT
 PLA-Z00095
                       6Y 09/04/02 COE020805A
                                                   JDPR
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6Y 06/12/02 ADOE-31-02-013-000 CCPR MAIN CANAL, FOLSOM-AUBURN RD SEGMENT

PLA-Z00096

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CALIFORNIA OHP * ARCHEOLOGICAL DETERMINATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY * PLACER COUNTY * 10:10:08 04-05-12 PAGE 163
SITE-NUMBER. PRIMARY-NUM NRS EVL-DATE PROGRAM REF..... EVAL OTHER NAMES AND NUMBERS......
                       6Y 06/12/02 FHWA020425D
                                                     CCPR
                       6Y 04/29/04 ADOE-31-04-001-000 AMPR FS# 05-17-54-0447, ELDORADO MINE
                       6Y 04/29/04 USFS040405D
                                                     AMPR
                       6Y 12/04/03 ADOE-31-03-001-000 NTPR TAHOE TREASURE MINE
PLA-Z00098H
                       6Y 12/04/03 USFS031020A NTPR
                       6Y 07/21/04 ADOE-31-04-002-000 JHPR FS# 05-19--0801, WINCHESTER SITE HISTORIC REFUSE SCATTER
PLA-Z00099H
                       6Y 07/21/04 USFS040707A JHPR
6Y 03/23/05 USFS050223C BHPR FS# 05-03-53-0090, FOREST SERVICE SITE 05-03-53-90
27 01/10/07 21-0034 SSPG CLOVER VALUEY LAKES ARCHEOLOGICAL DISTRICT
PLA-Z00100/H
                       7J 01/10/07 31-0034
                                                     SSRG CLOVER VALLEY LAKES ARCHEOLOGICAL DISTRICT
PLA-Z00102
                       2S2 10/03/02 ADOE-31-02-014-999 JDPR
                       2S2 10/03/02 COE020726C JDPR
PLA-Z00103
                       2D2 10/03/02 ADOE-31-02-014-001 JDPR PA-98-100
                       2D2 10/03/02 COE020726C JDPR
                       2D2 10/03/02 ADOE-31-02-014-002 JDPR PA-98-101
PLA-Z00104
                       2D2 10/03/02 COE020726C JDPR
                       2D2 10/03/02 ADOE-31-02-014-003 JDPR PA-98-102
PLA-Z00105
                       2D2 10/03/02 COE020726C JDPR
                       2D2 10/03/02 ADOE-31-02-014-004 JDPR PA-98-103
PLA-Z00106
                       2D2 10/03/02 COE020726C JDPR
                       2D2 10/03/02 ADOE-31-02-014-005 JDPR PA-31-02-014-005
PLA-Z00107
                       2D2 10/03/02 COE020726C JDPR
                       2D2 10/03/02 ADOE-31-02-014-006 JDPR PA-98-006
PLA-Z00108
                       2D2 10/03/02 COE020726C
                                                     JDPR
PLA-Z00109
                       2D2 10/03/02 ADOE-31-02-014-007 JDPR PA-98-106
                       2D2 10/03/02 COE020726C JDPR
                       6Y 10/03/02 ADOE-31-02-014-008 JDPR PA-98-107
PLA-Z00110
                       6Y 10/03/02 COE020726D JDPR
                       2D2 10/03/02 ADOE-31-02-014-009 JDPR PA-98-108
PLA-Z00111
                       2D2 10/03/02 COE020726C JDPR
                        2D2 10/03/02 ADOE-31-02-014-010 JDPR PA-98-109
PLA-Z00112
                       2D2 10/03/02 COE020726C JDPR
PLA-Z00113
                        2D2 10/03/02 ADOE-31-02-014-011 JDPR PA-98-110
                        2D2 10/03/02 COE020726C JDPR
PLA-Z00114
                        2D2 10/03/02 ADOE-31-02-014-012 JDPR PA-98-111
                        2D2 10/03/02 COE020726C JDPR
                       2D2 10/03/02 ADOE-31-02-014-013 JDPR PA-98-112
  00115
                        2D2 10/03/02 COE020726C JDPR
                        2D2 · 10 / 03 / 02 ADOE - 31 - 02 - 014 - 014 JDPR PA - 98 - 113
PLA-Z00116
                        2D2 10/03/02 COE020726C JDPR
PLA-Z00117
                        2D2 10/03/02 ADOE-31-02-014-015 JDPR PA-98-015
                       2D2 10/03/02 COE020726C JDPR
                        2D2 10/03/02 ADOE-31-02-014-016 JDPR PA-98-115
PLA-Z00118
                        2D2 10/03/02 COE020726C JDPR
                        2D2 10/03/02 ADOE-31-02-014-017 JDPR PA-98-116
PLA-Z00119
                        2D2 10/03/02 COE020726C
                                                    JDPR
PLA-Z00120
                        2D2 10/03/02 ADOE-31-02-014-018 JDPR PA-98-117
                        2D2 10/03/02 COE020726C JDPR
PLA-Z00121
                        2D2 10/03/02 ADOE-31-02-014-019 JDPR PA-98-118
                        2D2 10/03/02 COE020726C JDPR
PLA-Z00122
                        2D2 10/03/02 ADOE-31-02-014-020 JDPR PA-98-119
                        2D2 10/03/02 COE020726C
                                                    JDPR
                        2D2 10/03/02 ADOE-31-02-014-021 JDPR PA-98-120
PLA-Z00123
                        2D2 10/03/02 COE020726C JDPR
                        2D2 10/03/02 ADOE-31-02-014-022 JDPR PA-98-121
PLA-Z00124
                        2D2 10/03/02 COE020726C JDPR
PLA-Z00125
                        2D2 10/03/02 ADOE-31-02-014-023 JDPR PA-98-122
                        2D2 10/03/02 COE020726C JDPR
PLA-Z00126
                        2D2 10/03/02 ADOE-31-02-014-024 JDPR PA-98-123
                        2D2 10/03/02 COE020726C JDPR
PLA-Z00127
                        2D2 10/03/02 ADOE-31-02-014-025 JDPR PA-98-124
                        2D2 10/03/02 COE020726C JDPR
PLA-Z00128
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                        2D2 10/03/02 ADOE-31-02-014-026 JDPR
                        2D2 10/03/02 ADOE-31-02-014-027 JDPR CVL-3
PLA-Z00129
                        2D2 10/03/02 COE020726C
                                                 JDPR
                        2D2 10/03/02 ADOE-31-02-014-028 JDPR CVL-4
PLA-Z00130
                        2D2 10/03/02 COE020726C JDPR
PT 700131
                        2D2 10/03/02 ADOE-31-02-014-029 JDPR CVL-5
                        2D2 10/03/02 COE020726C JDPR
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2D2 10/03/02 AD0E-31-02-014-030 JDPR CVL-6A 2D2 10/03/02 COE020726C JDPR 2D2 10/03/02 AD0E-31-02-014-031 JDPR CVL-6B

2D2 10/03/02 ADOE-31-02-014-032 JDPR CVL-7

JDPR

2D2 10/03/02 COE020726C

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PLA-Z00133

PLA-Z00134

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CALIFORNIA OHP * ARCHEOLOGICAL DETERMINATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY * PLACER COUNTY * 10:10:08 04-05-12 PAGE 164
2D 10/03/02 COE020726C
                                                                                                  JDPR
                                          2D2 10/03/02 ADOE-31-02-014-033 JDPR CVL-8
.₽T.* -200135
                                                                                                  JDPR
                                          2D2 10/03/02 COE020726C
                                         2D2 10/03/02 ADOE-31-02-014-034 JDPR CVL-9
PLA-Z00136
                                         2D2 10/03/02 COE020726C JDPR
                                       6Y 08/16/05 COE050720A
6Y 08/16/05 COE050720A
                                                                                                 AMPR
PLA-Z00137H
                                                                                         AMPR LAIRD HYDRAULIC MINE SITE AMPR
PLA-Z00138H
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6Y 02/10/06 USFS050920A WEPR FS# 05-19--1066, TRASH SCATTER
6Y 09/20/04 COE040621A JHPR CONCRETE FOUNDATION, P-31-001224
6Y 09/20/04 COE040621A JHPR EC-04-08
6Y 09/20/04 COE040621A JHPR EC-04-09
6Y 09/20/04 COE040621A JHPR WELL, EC-04-10
6Y 02/27/04 FHWA040217C MMPR FS 05-19-81 (ETHNOGRAPHIC WASHOE ENCAMPMENT: MASUNDAUWO'THA)
6Y 02/27/04 FHWA040217C MMPR FS 05-19-656 (MD5)
6Y 02/27/04 FHWA040217C MMPR FS 05-19-652 (MD1)
6Y 02/27/04 FHWA040217C MMPR FS 05-19-654
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WEPR SV-002
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 PLA-Z00185H
                                       6Y2 02/24/11 COE110214A
 PLA-Z00186
                                           6Y2 02/05/08 COE070323A
                                                                                                 WEPR ESA-2 BRUSH FENCE MINE
                                          6Y2 02/05/08 COE070323A
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                                         6Y2 02/05/08 COE070323A
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PLA-Z00192

WEPR LINCOLN HIGHWAY/TAYLOR ROAD/CALLISON ROAD

STATE POINT OF HISTORIC INTEREST:

PLACER COUNTY:

SPHI#	Name	<u>City</u>
PLA-001	Historic Gatekeeper's Log House (Lake Tahoe)	Tahoe City
PLA-002	Griffith Quarry (Taylor Road)	Penryn
PLA-003	Buckner's Bar (Auburn-Foresthill Road)	(vic) Auburn
PLA-004	Grizzly Bear House (Auburn-Foresthill Road)	(vic) Auburn
PLA-005	Liberty House (Auburn-Foresthill Road)	(vic) Auburn
PLA-006	Butcher Ranch (Auburn-Foresthill Road)	(vic) Auburn
PLA-007	Todd's Valley (Auburn-Foresthill Road)	(vic) Auburn
PLA-008	Clipper Gap (Interstate 80)	(vic) Auburn
PLA-009	United States Ranch/ U.S. Ranch (Mile Hill Toll House, North Star Toll House) (Auburn-Foresthill Road)	(vic) Auburn
PLA-010	Spring Garden School (Auburn-Foresthill Road)	(vic) Auburn Colfax
PLA-011	Griffith Griffith Residence (7325 English Colony Way)	Penryn

SPHI#	Name	City
PLA-012	Newcastle Portuguese Hall (690 Taylor Road)	(vic) Newcastle
PLA-013	Baxter (Baxter's Camp) (Highway 40)	(vic) Dutch Flat
PLA-014	Auburn Iron Works (578 Lincoln Way)	Auburn
PLA-015	Irene Burns Home (405 Lincoln Way)	Auburn
PLA-016	Finnish Temperance Hall (4090 Rocklin Road)	Rocklin
PLA-017	Auburn Grammar School (1225 Lincoln Way)	Auburn
PLA-018	Sheridan Cash Store (5740 13 th .Street)	Sheridan
PLA-019	Odd Fellow Hall, Auburn Lodge #7 (1256 Lincoln Way)	Auburn
PLA-020	Auburn Masonic Hall (9671/2 Lincoln Way)	Auburn
PLA-021	Newcastle Fruit Sheds (455 Main Street)	Newcastle
PLA-022	Auburn Public Library (175 Almond Street)	Auburn



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Dlassu C	Andrew Area	District 03		_	
Placer C Bridge	Bridge Name	Location	Historical Significance	Year	Year
Number	bridge Name	Location	Thistorical digrillication		Wid/E
19C0001	NORTH FORK AMERICAN RIVER	0.3 MI NE OF SR 49	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1955	
19C0002	NORTH FORK AMERICAN RIVER	1.5 MI W SHIRT TAIL CYN R	2. Bridge is eligible for NRHP	1930	
19C0004	AUBURN RAVINE	0.6 MI N/O S.H. 193	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1990	
9C0006	SECRET RAVINE	6.2 MI N OF SACTO CO.LINE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1964	
19C0010	DRY CREEK	BTWN OAK ST & PARK DR	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1987	
19C0020	ANTELOPE CREEK	JUST WEST OF SH 80	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1989	
I9C0021	SOUTH YUBA RIVER	NEAR HAMPSHIRE ROCKS RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1963	
9C0025	SOUTH YUBA RIVER	NORTH OF YUBA DRIVE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1929	
19C0026	SQUAW CREEK	0.6 MI E/O HWY 89	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1958	2006
19C0027	MAGRA ROAD OH	ADJACENT TO I-80	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1928	
19C0032	SOUTH YUBA RIVER	JUST NORTH OF I-80	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1925	
19C0033	DRY CREEK	NEAR CLINTON AVE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1964	
19C0036	AUBURN RAVINE	JUNCT WITH OPHIR RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1940	1970
19C0037	CROTHER ROAD OH	NEAR BURGAN RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1973	
19C0039	SOUTH FORK DRY CREEK	2.0 MI E OF RTE 49	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1966	
19C0040	BEAR RIVER CANAL	1.2 MI N OF I-80	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1935	1965
19C0041	SOUTH YUBA RIVER	1.7 MI E OF CISCO	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1928	
19C0042	SOUTH YUBA RIVER	2.3 MI E OF CISCO	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1929	
19C0046	PLEASANT GROVE CREEK	0.7 MI S PLACER BLVD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1950	
19C0047	WEST SUNSET BLVD OH	INDUSTRIAL BLVD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1966	
19C0048	ROCK CREEK (ORCHARD CREEK)	0.5 MI N ATHENS AVE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1950	
19C0049	DRY CREEK	0.35 MI E OF VERNON ST	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1972	
19C0051	MINERS RAVINE	1.1 MI N DOUGLAS BLVD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1930	
19C0052	MINERS RAVINE	2.1 MI N DOUGLAS BLVD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1950	1981
19C0053	PG&E OH FLUME	10.6 MI SACTO CO LINE	4. Historical Significance not determined	1931	AVST
19C0054	MINERS RAVINE	2.7 MI N OF CO LINE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1964	
19C0055	SECRET RAVINE	0.9 MI E TAYLOR BLVD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1970	
19C0056	ANTELOPE CREEK	0.15 MI E SIERRA COLL RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1970	
19C0058	SUNSET BLVD OH	NEAR PACIFIC ST.	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1961	
19C0059	EAST NICOLAUS DISTRIBUTION CANAL (SUTTER CANAL)	1,5 MI WEST OF DOWD RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1963	
19C0060	NORTH FORK AMERICAN RIVER	EAST OF I-80	Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1972	
19C0061	BOWMAN ROAD OH	0.1 MI SOUTH OF 19C-62	Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1949	
19C0062	BOWMAN ROAD OH	0.1 MI NORTH OF 19C-61	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1949	
19C0063	PLEASANT GROVE CREEK	3.5 MI N/O BASE LN RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1976	
19C0066	WISE CANAL	0.4 MI E OF S,H, 49	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1975	2004
19C0067	SIERRA BOULEVARD OH	ROSEVILLE ST & LINCOLN ST	2. Bridge is eligible for NRHP	1929	
19C0069	ROCK CREEK (ORCHARD CREEK)	0.5 MI N OF E CATLETT	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1977	
19C0071	NORTH FORK AMERICAN RIVER	9 MI S OF SODA SPRINGS	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1900	
19C0072	SECRET RAVINE	0.3 MI E OF I-80	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1983	
19C0073	WOOLEY CREEK	4.0 MI NORTH OF I-80	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1935	1950
19C0074	WISE CANAL	NE HWY 49	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1930	
19C0075	AUBURN RAVINE	NEAR AUBURN RAVINE RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1980	1987
19C0076	WISE CANAL	JUST EAST HWY 49	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1973	1983



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Placer C	Territoria Contractoria de la contractoria della contractoria de la contractoria della contractoria della contractoria della contractoria della contractoria della contractoria della co			Walter or	
Bridge Number	Bridge Name	Location	Historical Significance	Year Built	Year Wid/Ex
19C0077	CLOSED ROADWAY	NEAR SACRAMENTO ST.	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1970	
19C0078	SOUTH SUTTER CANAL	1.4 MI E SUTTER CO LINE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1960	
9C0079	NORTH RAVINE	2.0 MI W OF AUBURN	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1935	
19C0082	MARKHAM RAVINE	0.25 MI S OF NICOLAUS RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1940	
19C0083	AUBURN RAVINE	9,8 MI N OF SECOND BASELI	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1940	
19C0084	DRY CREEK	0.4 MI N OF P.F.E. RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1940	
19C0086	DRY CREEK	0.3 MI N CIRBY WY	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1973	
9C0087	DRY CREEK	0.1 MI SE VERNON ST	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1970	
9C0090	DOTY RAVINE	0.5 MI E GARDEN BAR	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1923	
19C0093	MARKHAM RAVINE	0.9 MI S OF NICOLAUS RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1930	1991
19C0095	COON CREEK	0.4 MI N WISE RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1930	
19C0096	COON CREEK	1.5 MI N OF NICOLAUS RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1938	
19C0100	SHIRT TAIL CREEK	0.5 MI N YANKEE JIM RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1940	
19C0101	MCKINNEY CREEK	0.1 MI NW MCKNY RUBCN SP	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1950	
19C0102	MCKINNEY CREEK	0.2 MI NW MCKNY RUBCN SP	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1950	
19C0104	BRANCH OF CURRY CREEK	2.2 MI N/O BASE LN RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1920	
19C0105	CURRY CREEK	0.5MI NTH OF JACKSON RD.	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1992	
9C0106	COON CREEK	3 MI N PLEASANT RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1945	
I9C0107	SHIRLAND CANAL	0.5 MI S AUBURN-FOLSOM RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1939	1979
19C0108	SECRET RAVINE	JUST EAST OF I-80	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1930	1976
19C0110	AUBURN RAVINE	0.25 MI W FIDDYMENT RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1930	
19C0111	DOTY RAVINE	0.9 MI N OF WISE RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1945	
19C0115	DOTY RAVINE	0.3 MI SOUTH OF WISE RD	4. Historical Significance not determined	1993	
19C0116	MCBRIDE CREEK	1.8 MI N FORRESTHILL RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1973	
19C0118	MARKHAM RAVINE	0.5 MI S NICOLAUS RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1940	
19C0121	YANKEE SLOUGH	1.0 MI N OF S.H. 65	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1935	
19C0122	COON CREEK	SOUTH OF RIOSA RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1928	
19C0124	CURRY CREEK	1.0 MILE N OF BASELINE RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1940	
19C0126	DOTY RAVINE	0.9 MI N OF WISE RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1940	
19C0128	COON CREEK	1.0 MI E BREWER RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1955	
19C0129	YANKEE SLOUGH	JUST SOUTH OF DALBY RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1920	
19C0130	YANKEE SLOUGH	JUST WEST OF DOWD RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1925	
19C0132	DOTY RAVINE	0.9 MI N OF WISE RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1935	
19C0134	SOUTH CANAL	0.45 MI W AUBURN-FOLSOM R	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1940	
19C0135	PLEASANT GROVE CREEK	4.2 MI N/O BASE LINE RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1940	
19C0136	SECRET RAVINE	JUST EAST OF I-80	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1939	
19C0137	AUBURN RAVINE	7.6 MI N BASE LINE RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1941	
19C0140	AUBURN RAVINE	0.65 MIN SR 193	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1930	
19C0141	BEAR RIVER CANAL	0.4 MI N PLACER HILLS RD	Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1975	
19C0142	ROCK CREEK	0.35 MI W SH 49	Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1977	
19C0143	WISE CANAL	0.2 MI W SH 49	Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1930	
19C0145	WISE CANAL	0.45 MI N BELL RD	Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1930	
19C0146	SOUTH FORK DRY CREEK	JUST S DRY CREEK RD	Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1930	





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Placer Co					
Bridge Number	Bridge Name	Location	Historical Significance	Year Built	Year Wid/Ex
19C0147	WOOLEY CREEK	AT PLACER HILLS RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1930	
19C0148	BEAR RIVER CANAL	0.5 MI E PLACER HILLS RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1930	1945
19C0150	SQUAW CREEK	2 MI W OF SH 89	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1959	
I9C0151	TRUCKEE RIVER	0.1 MI W OF SH 89	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1970	
19C0152	BEAR CREEK	0.9 MI W OF SH 89	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1970	1985
19C0153	BEAR CREEK	0.1 MI S ALPINE MEADOW RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1950	
19C0154	DRY CREEK	NEAR DRY CREEK RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1970	
19C0155	DRY CREEK	6.0 MI E RTE 49	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1930	
19C0156	BEAR RIVER CANAL	0.85 MI E PLACER HILLS RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1976	
19C0157	BEAR RIVER CANAL DRAIN	0.1 MI W PLACER HILL RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1989	
19C0158	WOOLEY CREEK	0.4 M W PLACER HILLS RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1930	1970
19C0159	DRY CREEK	1.1 MI S BASE LINE RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1973	
19C0160	MINERS RAVINE	0.4 MI N OLIVE RANCH RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1979	
19C0162	SECRET RAVINE	0.3 MI SOUTH EAST I-80	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1929	1935
19C0163	ROCK CREEK	0.35 MI W PLACER HILLS RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1970	
19C0164	SOUTH SUTTER CANAL	2.0 MI W DOWD RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1972	
19C0165	SOUTH SUTTER CANAL	1.9 MI E BREWER RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1972	
19C0167	BLUE OAKS BLVD OH	AT INDUSTRIAL AVE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1980	
19C0169	NEWCASTLE TUNNEL	UNDER SH 193	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1932	
19C0170	OLD STATE HIGHWAY UP	BTWN SH 193 & I-80	4. Historical Significance not determined	1910	
19C0173	LINDA CREEK	NEAR S CIRBY RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1987	
19C0174	LINDA CREEK	S CIRBY RD MAP NO 7J13	4. Historical Significance not determined	1995	
19C0175	SUGAR PINE DAM SPILLWAY	4 MI E OF IOWA HILL	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1981	
19C0176	NORTH FORK AMERICAN RIVER	3.1 MI E I-80	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1984	
19C0178	ONION CREEK	6.6 MI S SODA SPRINGS	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1975	
19C0180	LINDA CREEK	0.2 MI N CIRBY WAY	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1964	
19C0181	CIRBY CREEK	0.1 MI E SUNRISE AVE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1968	
19C0184	ANTELOPE CREEK	AT ATLANTIC STREET	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1985	1993
19C0185	MINERS RAVINE	0.2 MI S ATLANTIC ST	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1985	
19C0187	DRY CREEK	0.6 MI N CIRBY AVE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1928	1979
19C0188	VERNON STREET	AT WASHINGTON BLVD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1950	
19C0189	ATLANTIC STREET	AT WASHINGTON BLVD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1950	
19C0190	ROSEVILLE UP	N/W OF ATLANTIC ST	4. Historical Significance not determined	1950	
19C0191	PACIFIC STREET OC	WASHINGTON BLVD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1960	
19C0192	ANDORA UNDERPASS	S DIAMOND OAKS RD	4. Historical Significance not determined	1916	
19C0193	FOOTHILLS BLVD OH	FOOTHILL BL & ATKINSON ST	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1988	
19C0194	FOOTHILLS BLVD OH	0.8 MI N COUNTY LINE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1988	
19C0196	BEAR CREEK	W END ALPINE MEADOWS RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1965	
19C0197	SQUAW CREEK	0.1 1 W SQUAW VALLEY	Historical Significance not determined	1993	
19C0198L	AUBURN RAVINE	0.1 MI N/O MOORE ROAD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1988	
19C0199L	MARKHAM RAVINE	0.25 MI E/O NELSON LANE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1987	
19C0199R	MARKHAM RAVINE	0.25 MI E/O NELSON ROAD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2009	
19C0200	AUBURN OH	0.2 MI N PACIFIC AVE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1976	



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		District 03			
Placer Co	Contract of the Contract of th				10.0
Bridge Number	Bridge Name	Location	Historical Significance	Year Built	Year Wid/Ex
19C0201	AUBURN PARK UC	0.1 MI N SACRAMENTO ST	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1976	
9C0202	HARDING BLVD VIADUCT	0.1M EAST OF WILLS RD.	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1993	
9C0203	MINERS RAVINE	0.4 KM N JOE ROGERS RD	4. Historical Significance not determined	1980	
9C0204	NORTH BRANCH ORCHARD CREEK	W OF STATE ROUTE 65	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2000	
9C0205	AUBURN RAVINE	0.25 KM E JCT WISE RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1925	1931
9C0206L	SOUTH BRANCH PLEASANT GROVE CREEK	3.5 MI WEST OF RT 65	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2006	
19C0206R	SOUTH BRANCH PLEASANT GROVE CREEK	3.5 MILES WEST OF RT 65	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1998	
9C0207	PLEASANT GROVE CREEK	0.5 MI N. OF BLUE OAKS BL	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1999	
9C0208	SOUTH BRANCH PLEASANTS GROVE CREEK	0.7 MI S OF BLUE OAKS BL	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1999	
19C0209	PLEASANT GROVE CREEK	0.9 MI N OF BLUE OAKS BL	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1999	
19C0210	ANTELOPE CREEK	0.4 MI SE OF GALLERIA BL	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2000	
19C0211	FALSE RAVINE	0.4 MI S SECRET RAVINE PK	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2002	
19C0212	FALSE RAVINE	1 MI E OF E ROSEVILLE PW	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2001	
19C0213	MINERS RAVINE	0.4 MI S SECRET RAVINE PW	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2001	
19C0214	SOUTH BRANCH PLEASANT GROVE CREEK	.8 MI E WOODCREEK OAKS BL	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1991	
19C0215	PLEASANT GROVE CREEK	0.5 MIN OF BLUE OAKS BL	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2003	
19C0216	SOUTH FORK DRY CREEK	2.0 MI S OF LOAN STAR RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2005	
19C0217	ORR CREEK	1.0 MI N HUBBARD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2005	
19C0218	DOTY RAVINE	0.7 MI N OF WISE RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1998	
19C0219	COON CREEK	0.8 MI S. OF RIOSA ROAD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1998	
19C0221	COON CREEK	0.8 MI S OF RIOSA RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2007	
19C0222	LINDA CREEK	0.3 MI NORTH OF CIRBY WAY	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2000	
19C0223	BIG YANKEE SLOUGH	WEST OF RTE 65 PM 22.3	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2012	
19C0224R	AUBURN RAVINE	0.1 MI NORTH OF MOORE RD.	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2005	
19C0225	INGRAM SLOUGH	NEAR CALEDON CIRCLE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2005	
19C0226	INGRAM SLOUGH	NEAR ALBERTON CIRCLE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2005	
19C0228	AIRPORT SLOUGH	4.8 MI WEST OF DOWD RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2006	
19C0230	DRY CREEK	0.4 MIN OF PFE RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2007	
19C0231	SECRET RAVINE	EAST OF TAYLOR RD.	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1998	
19C0232	MINERS RAVINE	0.1 M S OF E ROSEVILL PKY	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1998	
19C0233	MINERS RAVINE	0.1 MI NW OF N. SUNRISE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1990	2013
19C0235	AUBURN RAVINE	NEAR CHILI HILL RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2007	
19C0236	INGRAM SLOUGH	AT GROVELAND & JOINER PKY	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2005	
19C0237	INGRAM SLOUGH	0.1 NORTH OF JOINER PKWY	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2005	
19C0238	MINERS RAVINE	0,5 MI S CAVIT STALMAN RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2009	
19C0239	AUBURN RAVINE	BTWN MILLERTON & STONE RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2010	
19C0240L	KASEBERG CREEK	0.2 MI EAST OF FIDDYMENT	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1990	
19C0240R	KASEBERG CREEK	0.2 M EAST OF FIDDYMENT	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2006	
19C0241	PLEASANT GROVE CREEK	JUST NTH OF BLUE OAKS	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2007	
19C0242	KASEBERG CREEK	FIDDYMENT @ HAYDEN	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2007	
19C0245	KASEBERG CREEK	100' W OF ROSE CREEK RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1990	2006
19C0249	MINERS RAVINE	NEAR AUBURN FOLSOM RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2010	
19C0254	AUBURN RAVINE	400 FEET E OF EAST AVE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1923	1963



SM&I November 2014

		District 03			
Placer County					
Bridge Number	Bridge Name	Location	Historical Significance	Year Built	Year Wid/Ex
19C0256	SOUTH SUTTER AQUEDUCT	AT NORTH DOWD RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2012	
19C0257	CHERRY AVENUE OH	100 FT WEST OF BORLAND	4. Historical Significance not determined	1950	
19C0259L	JOINER PARKWAY BOH	03-PLA-065S-12.50-LNCN	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2004	
19C0259R	JOINER PARKWAY BOH	03-PLA-065S-12.49	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2004	
19C0260	INGRAM SLOUGH	03-PLA-065S-12.67-LNCN	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2001	
19C0261	AUBURN RAVINE	03-PLA-065S-13.17-LNCN	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1926	1971
19C0262	MARKHAM RAVINE	03-PLA-065S-14.80-LNCN	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1975	
19C0263	COON CREEK OVERFLOW	03-PLA-065S-18.28	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1975	
19C0264	COON CREEK	03-PLA-065S-18.33	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1975	
19C0265	YANKEE SLOUGH	03-PLA-065S-19.68	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1950	1975
19C0266	BIG YANKEE SLOUGH	03-PLA-065S-20.79	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1950	1975

APPENDIX

B

PROJECT CORRESPONDENCE

Michella Rossi

From: Michella Rossi

Sent: Thursday, December 04, 2014 1:55 PM

To: Native American Heritage Commission (nahc@pacbell.net)

Subject: Gill Property Project (Placer County)

To Whom It May Concern,

Please see the request below and respond at your earliest convenience.

Thank You!

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

915 Capitol Mall, RM 364 Sacramento, CA 95814 (916) 653-4082 (916) 657-5390 – Fax nahc@pacbell.net

Project: Gill Property

Project Description: Development Project

County: Placer

USGS Quadrangle

Name:, Lincoln Calif. Quadrangle

Township 12N Range 6E Section(s) Section 17

Company/Firm/Agency: Cardno ENTRIX

Contact Person: Michella Rossi

Street Address: 701 University Ave. Suite 200

City: Sacramento, CA Zip: 95825

Phone: 916-386-3864

Email: Michella.Rossi@cardno.com

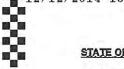
Michella Rossi STAFF SCIENTIST

1



Phone (+1) 916-923-1097 Fax (+1) 916-923-6251 Direct (+1) 916-386-3864 Address 701 University Avenue Suite 200, Sacramento, CA 95825 USA Email michella.rossi@cardno.com Web www.cardno.com - www.cardnoentrix.com

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STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Edmund G. Brown, Jr., Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Blvd., ROOM 100 West SACRAMENTO, CA 95691 (916) 373-3710 Fax (916) 373-5471



December 11, 2014

Michella Rossi CARDNO Entrix 701 University Avenue, Suite 200 Sacramento, CA 95825

Sent by Fax: (916) 923-6251 Number of Pages: 3

Re: Gill Property, Placer County.

Dear Ms. Rossi,

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

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

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 373-3712.

Sincerely,

Katy Sanchez

Kuty Sanchez

Associate Government Program Analyst

Native American Contacts Placer County December 10, 2014

Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians Hermo Olanio, Vice Chairperson P.O. Box 1340 Miwok

Shingle Springs, CA 95682

holanio@ssband.org (530) 676-8010 Office (530) 676-8033 Fax

Rose Enos

15310 Bancroft Road Maidu Auburn , CA 95603 Washoe

(530) 878-2378

Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians Nicholas Fonseca, Chairperson

P.O. Box 1340

Miwok Maidu

Shingle Springs, CA 95682

nfonseca@ssband.org (530) 676-8010 Office

(530) 676-8033 Fax

T' si-Akim Maidu

Grayson Coney, Cultural Director

P.O. Box 1316

Maidu

Colfax ,

, CA 95713

akimmaidu@att.net (530) 383-7234

United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria Gene Whitehouse, Chairperson

10720 Indian Hill Road

10720 Indian Hill Road Auburn , CA 95603 Maidu Miwok

Maidu

(530) 883-2390 Office (530) 883-2380 Fax United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria Marcos Guerrero, Tribal Preservation Committee

10720 Indian Hill Road Auburn CA 95603

Maidu 3 Miwok

mguerrero@auburnrancheria.com

(530) 883-2364 Office (530) 883-2320 Fax

T' si-Akim Maidu Eileen Moon, Vice Chairperson P.O. Box 1246 Maidu Grass Valley, CA 95945

(530) 274-7497

April Wallace Moore

19630 Placer Hills Road

Nisenan - So Maidu

Colfax

, CA 95713

Konkow

(530) 637-4279

Washoe

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting locative Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Project; Gill Property, Placer County.

Native American Contacts Placer County December 10, 2014

Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians Daniel Fonseca, Cultural Resource Director

P.O. Box 1340

Miwok

Shingle

, CA 95682

Maidu

(530) 676-8010 Office (530) 676-8033 Fax T' si-Akim Maidu Don Ryberg, Chairperson P.O. Box 1246

Grass Valley, CA 95945

Maidu

(530) 274-7497

Colfax-Todds Valley Consolidated Tribe Judith Marks 1068 Silverton Circle Miwok Lincoln , Ca 95648 Maidu (916) 580-4078

Colfax-Todds Valley Consolidated Tribe Pamela Cubbler

P.O. Box 734

Miwok

Foresthill

, Ca 95631

Maidu

(530) 320-3943 (530) 367-2093 home

(530) 888-5476 - Fax

United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria Jason Camp, THPO 10720 Indian Hill Road Maidu Auburn CA 95603 Miwok jcamp@auburnrancheria.com (916) 316-3772 Cell (530) 883-2390

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting locative Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Project: Gilt Property, Placer County.



Suite 200

USA

701 University Avenue

Sacramento, CA 95825

Phone 916 923 1097 Toll-free 800 368 7511 Fax 916 923 6251

www.cardno.com

January 5, 2015

Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians Hermo Olanio, Vice Chairperson P.O. Box 1340 Shingle Springs, CA 95682

RE: Gill Property Project, City of Lincoln, Placer County, California

Dear Hermo Olanio:

I am writing in regard to a cultural resources investigation that I am conducting on behalf of Gill Property Development, LLC. Gill Property Development, LLC is proposing to develop the land located east of Nelson Lane and South of Nicolaus Road in Lincoln, Placer County, California (please see attached map for reference).

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If you have information about cultural resources within the project area or any questions please write to:

Joshua Peabody Cardno 701 University Avenue, Suite 200 Sacramento, CA 95825

Or email me at Joshua.peabody@cardno.com. You may also call me at (916)386-3826 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Joshua Peabody

Senior Consultant/Cultural Resources Specialist

B. 91

for Cardno

Direct Line 916 386 3826

Email: joshua.peabody@cardno.com

Writer: MR



January 5, 2015

Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians Daniel Fonseca, Cultural Resource Director P.O. Box 1340 Shingle Springs, CA 95682

RE: Gill Property Project, City of Lincoln, Placer County, California

Dear Daniel Fonseca:

I am writing in regard to a cultural resources investigation that I am conducting on behalf of Gill Property Development, LLC. Gill Property Development, LLC is proposing to develop the land located east of Nelson Lane and South of Nicolaus Road in Lincoln, Placer County, California (please see attached map for reference).

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Sincerely,

Joshua Peabody

Senior Consultant/Cultural Resources Specialist

13. Sely

for Cardno

Direct Line 916 386 3826

Email: joshua.peabody@cardno.com

Writer: MR

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www.cardno.com



January 5, 2015

Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians Nicholas Fonseca, Chairperson P.O. Box 1340 Shingle Springs, CA 95682

RE: Gill Property Project, City of Lincoln, Placer County, California

Dear Nicholas Fonseca:

I am writing in regard to a cultural resources investigation that I am conducting on behalf of Gill Property Development, LLC. Gill Property Development, LLC is proposing to develop the land located east of Nelson Lane and South of Nicolaus Road in Lincoln, Placer County, California (please see attached map for reference).

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916 923 6251

January 5, 2015

United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria Jason Camp, THPO 10720 Indian Hill Road Auburn, CA 95603

RE: Gill Property Project, City of Lincoln, Placer County, California

Dear Jason Camp:

I am writing in regard to a cultural resources investigation that I am conducting on behalf of Gill Property Development, LLC. Gill Property Development, LLC is proposing to develop the land located east of Nelson Lane and South of Nicolaus Road in Lincoln, Placer County, California (please see attached map for reference).

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January 5, 2015

United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria Marcos Guerrero, Tribal Preservation Committee 10720 Indian Hill Road Auburn, CA 95603

RE: Gill Property Project, City of Lincoln, Placer County, California

Dear Marcos Guerrero:

I am writing in regard to a cultural resources investigation that I am conducting on behalf of Gill Property Development, LLC. Gill Property Development, LLC is proposing to develop the land located east of Nelson Lane and South of Nicolaus Road in Lincoln, Placer County, California (please see attached map for reference).

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Sincerely,

Joshua Peabody

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Direct Line 916 386 3826

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January 5, 2015

United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria Gene Whitehouse, Chairperson 10720 Indian Hill Road Auburn, CA 95603

RE: Gill Property Project, City of Lincoln, Placer County, California

Dear Gene Whitehouse:

I am writing in regard to a cultural resources investigation that I am conducting on behalf of Gill Property Development, LLC. Gill Property Development, LLC is proposing to develop the land located east of Nelson Lane and South of Nicolaus Road in Lincoln, Placer County, California (please see attached map for reference).

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January 5, 2015

Colfax-Todds Valley Consolidated Tribe Judith Marks 1068 Silverton Circle Lincoln, CA 95648

RE: Gill Property Project, City of Lincoln, Placer County, California

Dear Judith Marks:

I am writing in regard to a cultural resources investigation that I am conducting on behalf of Gill Property Development, LLC. Gill Property Development, LLC is proposing to develop the land located east of Nelson Lane and South of Nicolaus Road in Lincoln, Placer County, California (please see attached map for reference).

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Sincerely,

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Senior Consultant/Cultural Resources Specialist

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Direct Line 916 386 3826

Email: joshua.peabody@cardno.com

Writer: MR



January 5, 2015

Colfax-Todds Valley Consolidated Tribe Pamela Cubbler P.O. Box 734 Foresthill, CA 95631

RE: Gill Property Project, City of Lincoln, Placer County, California

Dear Pamela Cubbler:

I am writing in regard to a cultural resources investigation that I am conducting on behalf of Gill Property Development, LLC. Gill Property Development, LLC is proposing to develop the land located east of Nelson Lane and South of Nicolaus Road in Lincoln, Placer County, California (please see attached map for reference).

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January 5, 2015

T'si-Akim Maidu Grayson Coney, Cultural Director P.O. Box 1316 Colfax, CA 95713

RE: Gill Property Project, City of Lincoln, Placer County, California

Dear Grayson Coney:

I am writing in regard to a cultural resources investigation that I am conducting on behalf of Gill Property Development, LLC. Gill Property Development, LLC is proposing to develop the land located east of Nelson Lane and South of Nicolaus Road in Lincoln, Placer County, California (please see attached map for reference).

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Sincerely,

Joshua Peabody

Senior Consultant/Cultural Resources Specialist

13. 91

for Cardno

Direct Line 916 386 3826

Email: joshua.peabody@cardno.com

Writer: MR



T'si-Akim Maidu Eileen Moon, Vice Chairperson P.O. Box 1246 Grass Valley, CA 95945

RE: Gill Property Project, City of Lincoln, Placer County, California

Dear Eileen Moon:

I am writing in regard to a cultural resources investigation that I am conducting on behalf of Gill Property Development, LLC. Gill Property Development, LLC is proposing to develop the land located east of Nelson Lane and South of Nicolaus Road in Lincoln, Placer County, California (please see attached map for reference).

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Writer: MR

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Phone 916 923 1097 Toll-free 800 368 7511 Fax 916 923 6251 www.cardno.com

www.cardno.com



T'si-Akim Maidu Don Ryberg, Chairperson P.O. Box 1246 Grass Valley, CA 95945

RE: Gill Property Project, City of Lincoln, Placer County, California

Dear Don Ryberg:

I am writing in regard to a cultural resources investigation that I am conducting on behalf of Gill Property Development, LLC. Gill Property Development, LLC is proposing to develop the land located east of Nelson Lane and South of Nicolaus Road in Lincoln, Placer County, California (please see attached map for reference).

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Or email me at Joshua.peabody@cardno.com. You may also call me at (916)386-3826 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Joshua Peabody

Senior Consultant/Cultural Resources Specialist

B. 91

for Cardno

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Writer: MR

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www.cardno.com



April Wallace Moore 19630 Placer Hills Road Colfax, CA 95713

RE: Gill Property Project, City of Lincoln, Placer County, California

Dear April Wallace Moore:

I am writing in regard to a cultural resources investigation that I am conducting on behalf of Gill Property Development, LLC. Gill Property Development, LLC is proposing to develop the land located east of Nelson Lane and South of Nicolaus Road in Lincoln, Placer County, California (please see attached map for reference).

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Sincerely,

Joshua Peabody

Senior Consultant/Cultural Resources Specialist

13. Sely

for Cardno

Direct Line 916 386 3826

Email: joshua.peabody@cardno.com

Writer: MR

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Australia • Belgium • Canada • Ecuador • Indonesia • Kenya • New Zealand • Papua New Guinea Peru • United Arab Emirates • United Kingdom • United States • Operations in 70 countries



Rose Enos 15310 Bancroft Road Auburn, CA 95603

RE: Gill Property Project, City of Lincoln, Placer County, California

Dear Rose Enos:

I am writing in regard to a cultural resources investigation that I am conducting on behalf of Gill Property Development, LLC. Gill Property Development, LLC is proposing to develop the land located east of Nelson Lane and South of Nicolaus Road in Lincoln, Placer County, California (please see attached map for reference).

As part of our scoping process we requested a sacred lands search and list of individuals who may have knowledge of the cultural resources within the project area from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The sacred lands search did not indicate the presence of any areas of concern. Your name appears on the NAHC list of individuals who may know more about the cultural resources of the project area. Any information you have in this regard would greatly help our effort to identify all properties of concern for this project.

If you have information about cultural resources within the project area or any questions please write to:

Joshua Peabody Cardno 701 University Avenue, Suite 200 Sacramento, CA 95825

Or email me at Joshua.peabody@cardno.com. You may also call me at (916)386-3826 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Joshua Peabody

Senior Consultant/Cultural Resources Specialist

13. Sely

for Cardno

Direct Line 916 386 3826

Email: joshua.peabody@cardno.com

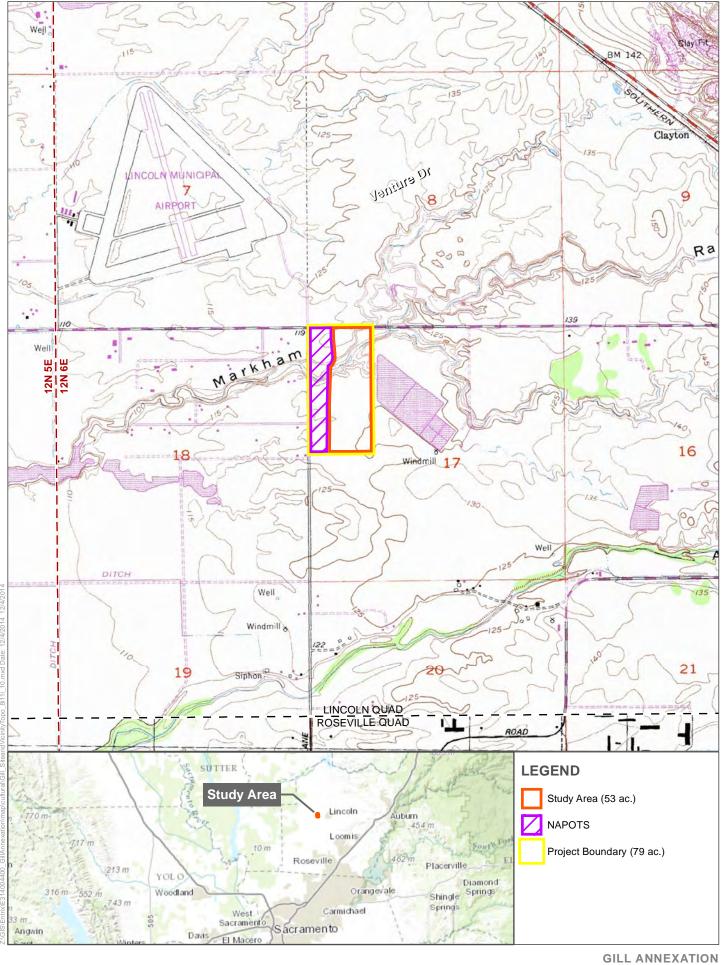
Writer: MR

Cardno

701 University Avenue Suite 200 Sacramento, CA 95825 USA

Phone916 923 1097Toll-free800 368 7511Fax916 923 6251www.cardno.com

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2,000 500 1,000 Scale in Feet 1:24,000



☐ Personal Contac	ct (i.e., lunch, meeting, etc.)		
Date:	1/23/2015	Ву:	M. Rossi
Conversed With:	Hermo Olanio, Vice Chairperson	Time:	12:35
Company:	Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians	Project Name:	Liberty Ranch/Galt 358/ Eastview Specific
Phone No.:	530-676-8010	Project No.:	E314002300
	v-up phone calls to letters sent to it operty Project	ndividuals listed on th	ne NAHC contact list for the
	per listed above and left a brief me ne letter and if he had any commen n contact number.		
Follow-up: On January 26 th a letter	response was received from the	Shingle Springs Rancl	heria



☐ Personal Contac	ct (i.e., lunch, meeting, etc.)		
Date:	1/23/2015	Ву:	M. Rossi
Conversed With:	Nicholas Fonseca, Chairperson	Time:	12:35
Company:	Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians	Project Name:	Gill Property Project
Phone No.:	530-676-8010	Project No.:	N/A
	r-up phone calls to letters sent to i operty Project	ndividuals listed on the	ne NAHC contact list for the
	e letter and if he had any comme		ng machine for Nicholas Fonseca cerns pertaining to the Project. I
_			
Follow-up: On January 26 th a letter	response was received from the	Shingle Springs Ranc	heria



Personal Contact (i.e., lunch, meeting, etc.)					
Date:	1/23/2015	Ву:	M. Rossi		
Conversed With:	Daniel Fonseca, Cultural Resource Director	Time:	12:35		
Company:	Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians	Project Name:	Gill Property Project		
Phone No.:	530-676-8010	Project No.:	N/A		
	-up phone calls to letters sent to i operty Project	ndividuals listed on the	ne NAHC contact list for the		
	per listed above and left a brief me letter and if he had any comment contact number.				
Follow-up: On January 26 th a letter	response was received from the	Shingle Springs Ranc	heria		
_					



☑ Telephone☑ Personal Conta	ct (i.e., lunch, meeting, etc	.)	
Date:	1/23/2015	Ву:	M. Rossi
Conversed With:	Jason Camp, THPO	– Time:	13:42
Company:	United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria	Project Name:	Gill Property Project
Phone No.:	916-316-3722 (cell), 530- 883-2390 (other)	– Project No.: –	N/A
,	w-up phone calls to letters sent to roperty Project	individuals listed on t	the NAHC contact list for the
a message. I called the			x is not set up so I could not leave neeting so I sent an email to Jason
Follow-up:			



Personal Conta	ct (i.e., lunch, meeting, etc	.)	
Date:	1/23/2015	Ву:	M. Rossi
Conversed With:	Marcos Guerrero, Tribal Preservation Committee	Time:	14:06
Company:	United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria	Project Name:	Gill Property Project
Phone No.:	530-883-2364	Project No.:	N/A
	roperty Project		
Remarks:			
I sent an email to Jase correspondence)	on Camp with regards to the Pro	ject and ccd. Marcos C	Guerrero (see email
Follow up:			
Follow-up:			



D.	ct (i.e., lunch, meeting, etc	.)	
Date:	1/23/2015	Ву:	M. Rossi
Conversed With:	Gene Whitehouse, Chairperson	Time:	15:45
Company:	United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria	Project Name:	Gill Property Project
Phone No.:	530-883-2390	Project No.:	N/A
Remarks: Called the phone num	nber listed above and they said had as Gene Whitehouse did not		emailed Jason Camp and Marcos
Follow-up:			



	е			
Personal	Contac	ct (i.e., lunch, meeting	g, etc.)	
Date:		1/23/2015	Ву:	M. Rossi
Conversed W	/ith:	Judith Marks	Time:	14:37
Company:		Colfax-Todds Valley Consolidated Tribe	Project Name:	Gill Property Project
Phone No.:		916-580-4078	Project No.:	N/A
Subject:		-up phone calls to letters operty Project	sent to individuals listed on	the NAHC contact list for the
asking if she re	eceived th			ering machine for Judith Marks concerns pertaining to the Project. I
Follow-up:				



☑ Telephone☑ Personal Contact	ct (i.e., lunch, meeting, etc.)		
Date:	1/23/2015	Ву:	M. Rossi
Conversed With:	Pamela Cubbler	Time:	14:50
Company:	Colfax-Todds Valley Consolidated Tribe	Project Name:	Gill Property Project
Phone No.:	530-320-3943 (cell) 530-367-2093 (home)	Project No.:	N/A
	r-up phone calls to letters sent to it operty Project	ndividuals listed on th	ne NAHC contact list for the
letter and if she had any	number listed above and spoke with y comments, questions, or concertime to fully go over the letter and	ns pertaining to the Pr	
Follow-up:			



Telephoi	ne			
Persona	l Conta	ct (i.e., lunch, meeting, et	c.)	
Date:		1/23/2015	Ву:	M. Rossi
Conversed \	With:	Grayson Coney, Cultural Director	— Time:	15:00
Company:		T'si-Akim Maidu	— Project Name:	Gill Property Project
Phone No.:		530-383-7234	— Project No.:	N/A
Subject:		v-up phone calls to letters sent t Property Project	to individuals listed on t	the NAHC contact list for the
		1 7 3		
asking if he re	eceived th			ring machine for Grayson Coney acerns pertaining to the Project. I
Follow-up:				
Follow-up:				



☐ Telephon☐ Personal		ct (i.e., lunch, meeting	g, etc.)		
Date: Conversed V Company: Phone No.:	Vith:	1/23/2015 Eileen Moon, Vice Chairperson T'si-Akim Maidu 530-274-7497	By: Time: Project Name: Project No.:	M. Rossi 15:11 Gill Property Project N/A	
Subject: Follow-up phone calls to letters sent to individuals listed on the NAHC contact list for the Gill Property Project Remarks:					
asking if she re	eceived			ing machine for Eileen Moon oncerns pertaining to the Project. I	
Follow-up:					



☐ Personal Co	ontact (i.e., lunch, meeting, etc	c.)	
Date:	1/23/2015	Ву:	M. Rossi
Conversed With	Don Ryberg, Chairperson	— Time:	15:11
Company:	T'si-Akim Maidu	— Project Name:	Gill Property Project
Phone No.:	530-274-7497	Project No.:	N/A
Subject: Fo	ollow-up phone calls to letters sent t	to individuals listed on	the NAHC contact list for the
	ill Property Project		
	red the letter and if he had any comreturn contact number.	ments, questions, or con	acerns pertaining to the Project. I
Follow-up:			



	е		
☐ Personal (Contact (i.e., lunch, meeting	ı, etc.)	
Date:	1/23/2015	Ву:	M. Rossi
Conversed W	April Wallace Moore	Time:	15:20
Company:		Project Name:	Gill Property Project
Phone No.:	530-637-4279	Project No.:	N/A
Subject:	Follow-up phone calls to letters s Gill Property Project	sent to individuals listed on t	the NAHC contact list for the
Moore asking it	ne number listed above and left a beginning to the second state of the letter and if she by name and return contact numbers.	had any comments, question	
Follow-up:			



_	1/23/2015	By:	M. Rossi
Conversed With:	Rose Enos	Time:	15:32
Company:		Project Name:	Gill Property Project
Phone No.:	530-878-2378	Project No.:	N/A
premstoric cultural ma	actiais are identified. She		Thunder Velley Tribe (Cosine)
		e explained she works with the	Thunder Valley Tribe (Casino).
		e explained she works with the	Thunder Valley Tribe (Casino).
		e explained she works with the	Thunder Valley Tribe (Casino).
		e explained she works with the	Thunder Valley Tribe (Casino).

Michella Rossi

From: Michella Rossi

Sent: Friday, January 23, 2015 2:06 PM jcamp@auburnrancheria.com
Cc: 'mguerrero@auburnrancheria.com'

Subject: Cardno, Inc. (ENTRIX) 9 development Projects

Jason,

I tried calling your cell phone number but the voicemail box was not set up yet. I figured an email may be more efficient. I am contacting the UAIC in regard to contact letters that were mailed to the UAIC for 9 different development projects (all with different landowners). I was contacting you to see if you had any comments, questions or concerns pertaining to any of the Projects (list and location below) or if you needed the letters and maps re-sent to you via email?

- 1. Liberty Ranch/ Galt 358/ Eastview Specific Project (located in Galt, CA)
- 2. Andrews Property Project (located in Granite Bay, CA)
- 3. Gill Property Project (Located west of Lincoln, CA off of Nicolaus Road)
- 4. Hidden Hills Project (located south of Oak Tree Lane in Lincoln, CA)
- 5. Leavell Property Project (located south of highway 193 in Lincoln, CA)
- 6. Moore Property Project (located west of Lincoln, CA on Moore Road)
- 7. Oak Tree Lane Phase 1/ Highway 193 Widening (located on highway 193 and Oak Tree Lane in Lincoln, CA)
- 8. Oak Tree Lane Phase 2 (located on Oak Tree Lane in Lincoln, CA)
- 9. Peery Property Project (located west of Lincoln, CA near Highway 65)

Thank You!

Michella Rossi

STAFF SCIENTIST | CULTURAL RESOURCES SPECIALIST

NATURAL RESOURCES & HEALTH SCIENCES DIVISION CARDNO



Direct (+1) 916-386-3864

Address 701 University Avenue Suite 200, Sacramento, CA 95825 Email michella.rossi@cardno.com Web www.cardno.com

CONNECT WITH CARDNO









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SHINGLE SPRINGS RANCHERIA P.O. BOX 1340; SHINGLE SPRINGS, CA 95682 (530) 676-8010; FAX (530) 676-3582

January 21, 2015

Cardno, Inc. 701 University Avenue, Suite 200 Sacramento, CA 95825

RE: Gill Property Project, City of Lincoln, Placer County, California

Dear Joshua Peabody

Thank you for your letter dated January 5, 2015 in regard to the Gill Property Project. Based on the information provided, the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians is not aware of any known cultural resources on this site. However, SSR would like to have continued consultation through updates, as the project progresses this will foster a greater communication between the Tribe and your agency.

SSR would also like to request any and all completed record searches and or surveys that were done in or around the project area up to and including environmental, archaeological and cultural reports.

If during the progress of the project new information or human remains are found we would like to be able to go over our process with you that we currently have in place to protect such important and sacred artifacts (especially near rivers and streams).

Please contact the following individuals if such finds are made:

Kara Perry, Administrative Assistant (530) 488-4049 kperry@ssband.org

And copy all communications to:

Cynthia Franco, Administrative Assistant, cfranco@ssband.org

Thank you for providing us with this notice and opportunity to comment.

Sincerely.

Daniel Fonseca

Cultural Resource Director

Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO)

Most Likely Descendent (MLD)

APPENDIX FIELD PHOTOGRAPHS



Gill Property Project APE taken by D. Andolina 12/29/2014. View is toward 30° Accession No. DSCF9092.



Gill Property Project APE taken by D. Andolina 12/29/2014. View is toward 95°. Accession No. DSCF9095.