

**APPENDIX E**  
*Cultural Resource Assessment*



**CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT**  
**FOR THE PROPOSED MCKINLEY VILLAGE**  
**PROJECT, CITY OF SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA**

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## INTRODUCTION

The City of Sacramento (“City”), as the Lead Agency under CEQA, for the McKinley Village project, is preparing an EIR that will evaluate potential significant environmental effects of the proposed project. The proposed project consists of development of 328 residential units, a neighborhood recreation center, parks and other public spaces on an approximately 48-acre site located in the City of Sacramento (Figures 1 and 2).

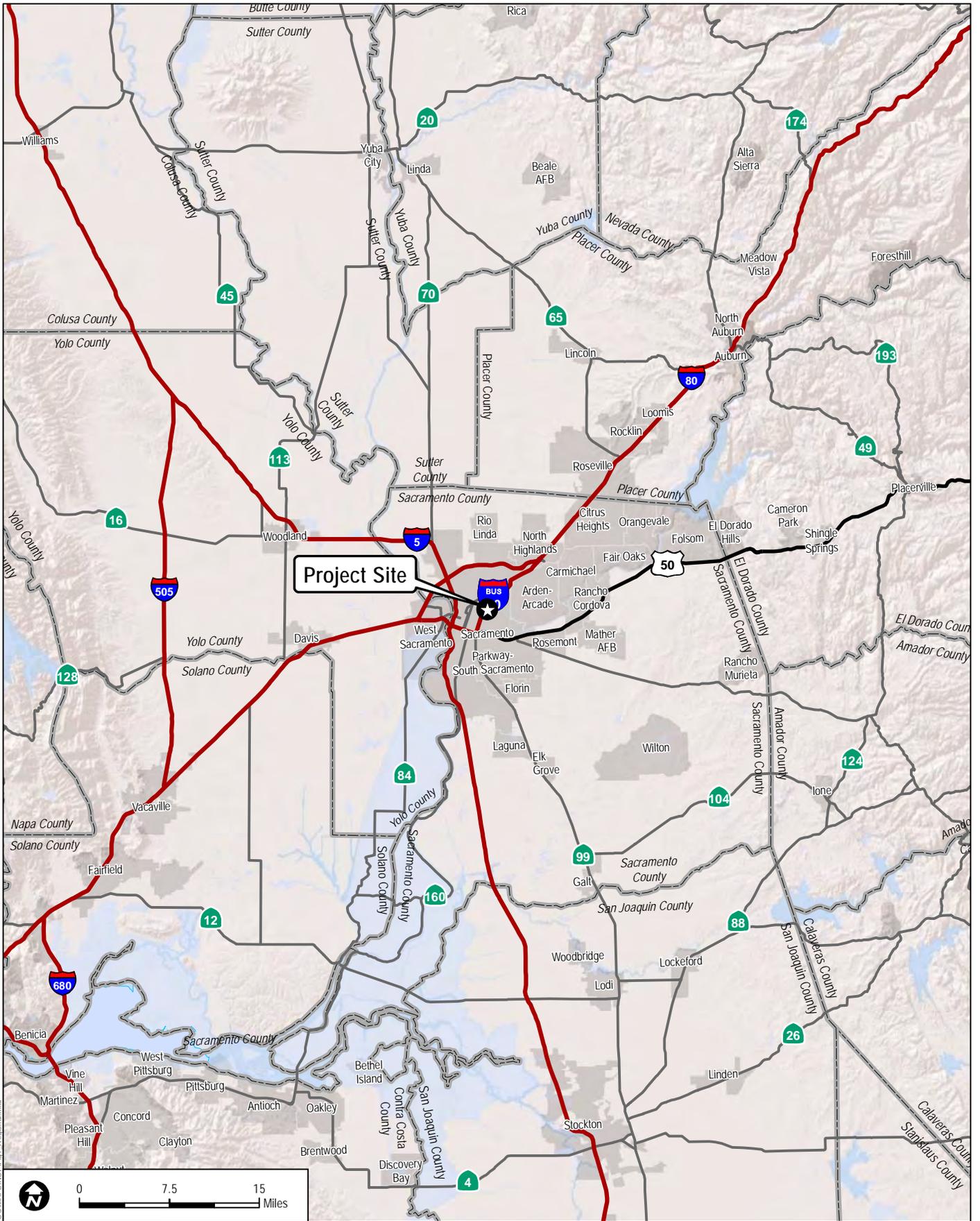
The project site is located along the south side of Capital City Freeway north of the Union Pacific rail lines, largely east of Alhambra Boulevard and largely west of Lanatt Street in the northeast area of downtown Sacramento. The Assessor’s Parcel Number is 001-0170-028. Surrounding land uses include the former City of Sacramento 28th Street Landfill to the north (the former landfill site has been designated as a future regional park – Sutter’s Landing Regional Park), and the River Park neighborhood to the east. Land uses to the south and west include the Cannery Business Park and residential neighborhoods in McKinley Park and East Sacramento.

The project site is currently vacant and contains a fallow field dominated by non-native grasses and shrubs along with four freestanding billboards and overhead utility lines and poles. Two groundwater monitoring wells and six soil gas probes are located along the northern portion of the project site used for post-closure monitoring of the 28th Street Landfill. Access to the project site is currently limited to an unimproved road (A Street) that connects to the downtown transportation grid at 28th Street. A two-lane roadway overpass across Capital City Freeway connects to the western end of the site

The proposed McKinley Village project includes development of a 328-unit residential neighborhood on an approximately 48-acre site (see Figure 3, Conceptual Land Use Plan). A variety of residences are proposed on different lot sizes. Second units would be offered as an option on some of the home plans. The overall density of the project is approximately 10.9 units per acre.

The project includes a 30-foot wide landscape/sound buffer adjacent to the northern boundary of the site with an approximately 10-foot high sound barrier consisting of a soil berm topped with a solid sound wall immediately adjacent to the edge of the property boundary. In addition, an 8-foot wide landscape buffer is proposed in the southern portion of the site adjacent to the UPRR right-of-way.

The project area lies with the boundaries of the Rancho New Helvetia. Melinda Peak (resume, Appendix 1) served as principal investigator for the current study, assisted by Robert Gerry.



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MCKINLEY VILLAGE PROJECT EIR

**FIGURE 1**  
**Regional Map**



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SOURCE: ESRI; County of Sacramento 2012

**FIGURE 2**  
**Project Location Map**

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MCKINLEY VILLAGE PROJECT EIR



NOT TO SCALE

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SOURCE: Woodley Architectural Group 2013

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MCKINLEY VILLAGE PROJECT EIR

**FIGURE 3**  
**Site Plan**

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## **FEDERAL 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;
- o historic context; and
- o integrity.

### **Criteria for Significance**

Significance of cultural resources is measured against the National Register criteria for evaluation:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, 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 have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (36 CFR 60.4).

## **Historic Context**

The historic context is a narrative statement “that groups information about a series of historic properties based on a shared theme, specific time period, and geographical area.” To evaluate resources in accordance with federal guidelines, these sites must be examined to determine whether they are examples of a defined “property type.” The property type is a “grouping of individual properties based on shared physical or associative characteristics.” Through this evaluation, each site is viewed as a representative of a class of similar properties rather than as a unique phenomenon.

A well-developed historical context helps determine the association between property types and broad patterns of American history. Once this linkage is established, each resource's potential to address specific research issues can be explicated.

## **Integrity**

For a property to be eligible for listing in the National Register it must meet one of the criteria for significance (36 CFR 60.4 [a, b, c, or d]) and retain integrity. Integrity is defined as "the authenticity of a property's historic identity, evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the property's historic or prehistoric period".

The following discussion is derived from National Register Bulletin 15 (“How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation”).

Within the concept of integrity, there are seven aspects or qualities that define integrity in various combinations. The seven aspects are: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. To retain historic integrity, a property will possess several or usually most of these aspects. The retention of specific aspects is necessary for a property to convey this significance. Determining which of the seven aspects are important involves knowing why, where and when the property is significant.

The prescribed steps in assessing integrity are as follows:

- define the essential physical features that must be present for a property to represent its significance;
- determine whether the essential physical features are visible enough to convey their significance;
- determine whether the property needs to be compared with similar properties; and,

- determine, based on the significance and essential physical features, which aspects of integrity are particularly vital to the property being nominated and if they are present.

Ultimately, the question of integrity is answered by whether or not the property retains the identity for which it is significant.

All properties change over time. It is not necessary for a property to retain all its historic physical features or characteristics. However, the property must retain the essential physical features that enable it to convey its historic identity. The essential physical features are those features that define why a property is significant.

A property's historic significance depends on certain aspects of integrity. Determining which of the aspects is most important to a particular property requires an understanding of the property's significance and its essential physical features. For example, a property's historic significance can be related to its association with an important event, historical pattern or person. A property that is significant for its historic association is eligible for listing if it retains the essential physical features that made up its character or appearance during the period of its association with the important event, historical pattern, or person.

A property important for association with an event, historical pattern, or person ideally might retain some features of all seven aspects of integrity. Integrity of design and workmanship, however, might not be as important to the significance, and would not be relevant if the property were an archeological site. A basic integrity test for a property associated with an important event or person is whether a historical contemporary would recognize the property as it exists today. For archeological sites that are eligible under criteria a and b, the seven aspects of integrity can be applied in much the same way as they are to buildings, structures, or objects.

In sum, the assessment of a resource's National Register eligibility hinges on meeting two conditions:

- o the site must possess the potential to be eligible for listing in the National Register under one of the evaluation criteria either individually or as a contributing element of a district based on the historic context that is established; and
- o the site must possess sufficient integrity, i.e. it must retain the qualities that make it eligible for the National Register.

For the National Register, "a district possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of ... objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development." The identity of a district derives from the relationship of its resources, which can be an arrangement of functionally related properties.

## **CALIFORNIA REGULATORY CONTEXT**

For the purposes of CEQA, an historical resource is a resource listed in, or determined eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources. When a project will impact a site, it needs to be determined whether the site is an historical resource, which is defined as any site which:

- (A.) Is historically or archeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political or cultural annals of California; and
- (B) Meets any of the following criteria:
  - 1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
  - 2. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
  - 3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
  - 4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The previous studies conducted on the project area have been designed to determine if any prehistoric or historic period sites were present; and if present, whether the resources are eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources.

## **CULTURAL HISTORY**

### **Prehistory**

The Central Valley region was among the first in the state to attract intensive fieldwork, and research has continued to the present day. This has resulted in a substantial accumulation of data. In the early decades of the 1900s, E.J. Dawson explored numerous sites near Stockton and Lodi, later collaborating with W.E. Schenck (Schenck and Dawson 1929). By 1933, the focus of work was directed to the Cosumnes locality, where survey and excavation were conducted by the Sacramento Junior College (Lillard and Purves 1936). Excavation data, in particular from the stratified Windmill site (CA-Sac-107), suggested two temporally distinct cultural traditions. Later work at other mounds by Sacramento Junior College and the University of California,

Berkeley, enabled the investigators to identify a third cultural tradition, intermediate between the previously postulated Early and Late Horizons. The three-horizon sequence, based on discrete changes in ornamental artifacts and mortuary practices, as well as on observed differences in soils within sites (Lillard, Heizer and Fenenga 1939), was later refined by Beardsley (1954). An expanded definition of artifacts diagnostic of each time period was developed, and its application extended to parts of the central California coast. Traits held in common allow the application of this system within certain limits of time and space to other areas of prehistoric central California. Ragir (1972) applied the terms Windmill Culture, Cosumnes Culture and Hotchkiss Culture to the Early, Middle and Late Horizons and updated their descriptions.

The Windmill Culture (Early Horizon) is characterized by ventrally-extended burials (some dorsal extensions are known), with westerly orientation of heads; a high percentage of burials with grave goods; frequent presence of red ochre in graves; large projectile points, of which 60 percent are of materials other than obsidian; rectangular *Haliotis* beads; *Olivella* shell beads (types A1a and L); rare use of bone; some use of baked clay objects; and well-fashioned charmstones, usually perforated.

The Cosumnes Culture (Middle Horizon) displays considerable changes from the preceding cultural expression. The burial mode is predominately flexed, with variable cardinal orientation and some cremations present. There is a lower percentage of burials with grave goods, and ochre staining is common in graves. *Olivella* beads of types C1, F and G predominate, and there is abundant use of green *Haliotis sp.* rather than red *Haliotis sp.* Other characteristic artifacts include perforated and canid teeth; asymmetrical and "fishtail" charmstones, usually unperforated; cobble mortars and evidence of wooden mortars; extensive use of bone for tools and ornaments; large projectile points, with considerable use of rock other than obsidian; and use of baked clay.

Hotchkiss Culture (Late Horizon) -- The burial pattern retains the use of the flexed mode, and there is wide spread evidence of cremation, lesser use of red ochre, heavy use of baked clay, *Olivella* beads of Types E and M, extensive use of *Haliotis* ornaments of many elaborate shapes and forms, shaped mortars and cylindrical pestles, bird-bone tubes with elaborate geometric designs, clam shell disc beads, small projectile points indicative of the introduction of the bow and arrow, flanged tubular pipes of steatite and schist, and use of magnesite (m Moratto 1984:181-183). The characteristics noted are not all-inclusive, but cover the more important traits.

Bennyhoff and Hughes (1984) have presented alternative dating schemes for the Central California Archeological Sequence. The primary emphasis is a more elaborate division of the horizons to reflect what is seen as cultural/temporal changes within the three horizons and a compression of the temporal span.

There has been a shift in general approach to taxonomy based on work by Fredrickson (1973) and Bennyhoff (1977). The term "pattern" is used rather similarly to "horizon" in the earlier system, but assignment of an archeological entity to a Pattern (now known as Windmill, Berkeley and Augustine, from earliest to most recent) does not imply a specific time span. A

pattern is a general way of life, as reflected in material culture, found in a defined geographic area. Related archeological assemblages in a smaller geographic area and specific time span can then be discussed as aspects, phases, facies or districts within the pattern.

Bennyhoff's (1977) work in the Plains Miwok area is the best definition of the Cosumnes District, of the Berkeley Pattern. This work, coupled with radiocarbon dating and the work of other archeologists, has shown that the Berkeley Pattern developed out of the Windmill Pattern, as the horizon system would suggest, but it did so in the Bay Area, then spread back into the Central Valley. There is a great deal of chronological variance in the times of introduction of the Berkeley Pattern. In the Stockton District there may not be a Berkeley Pattern at all.

Similarly, the introduction of the Augustine Pattern into the southern valley was largely from the north, rather than an *in situ* development. This introduction was not always friendly, as demonstrated by the large number of burials with evidence of violent death found at the Blodgett Site (CA-SAC-267) in the Sloughouse area (Johnson ed. 1976).

Thus, the modern view of prehistoric cultural sequences in the Central Valley allows for a more complex approach to cultural development than the horizon system's implied "Middle Horizon evolved out of Early and Late evolved from Middle." While *in situ* development is still an important aspect of the various material cultures, introduction of the basic patterns from elsewhere, peaceful or otherwise, is accommodated more easily in the newer taxonomic system. It is also generally recognized that chronological relationships are much more complex than was realized several years ago.

## **Ethnology**

At the time of the gold rush, the project vicinity was occupied by the Nisenan Indians, identified by the language they spoke. There have been several general treatments of the Nisenan culture by Beals 1933; Kroeber 1929, 1953; Littlejohn 1928; Wilson and Towne 1978 and Wilson 1982. There are also several more specific articles on various aspects of their culture as reported in the bibliography and elsewhere.

The Nisenan peoples occupied the drainages of the Yuba, Bear, and the American Rivers from the Sacramento River on the west to the summit of the Sierra in the east. The Foothill and Hill Nisenan peoples were distinctive from the Valley Nisenan and were loosely organized into tribelets or districts with large central villages, surrounded by smaller villages. These are often referred to as winter villages by older Indians. These central villages and their leaders seemed to have had power or control over the surrounding smaller villages and camps and specific surrounding territory (Beals 1933; Littlejohn 1928; Wilson and Towne 1978). These districts were oriented to the natural resources and the landforms.

All the Nisenan depended on activities attuned to the seasonal ripening of plant foods and the seasonal movements and migration of the animals and the runs of fish. With the flooding of the valley in the winter and spring a great number of animals such as elk, antelope and bears moved to the natural levees along the rivers and up into the lower foothills. Along the foothill margins they

joined the resident and migratory deer herds. Huge flocks of waterfowl visited the flooded areas between the rivers and the foothills, coveys of quail gathered in the fall, and pigeons were common in the fall and spring. Steelhead and salmon ran up most of the major streams including in the fall, winter and spring. The hunting of these plentiful resources was part of the foothill lifeway.

This same bounty was available to the river-oriented valley peoples out on the valley floor and along the natural levees of the rivers. Major north-south Indian trails along the margin of the foothills were usable year around as well as other trails east and west along the natural levees of the stream courses. There was probably not a great deal of competition for resources at this time except in lean years. Both the valley and foothill peoples lived at the edges of rich ecotones: the rivers and the valley floor, and the valley floor and the foothills.

Gabriel Moraga led the first recorded Spanish expedition into the project vicinity between 1806 and 1808, in order to scout new mission sites, return runaway Indians, and punish Indians hostile to Spanish rule. Beaver and other fur resources were exploited in the Sacramento Valley by the Hudson Bay Company. In 1827 and 1828, Jedediah Smith led a trapping foray into the project vicinity. These and other trappers set up temporary camps in Nisenan territory and relationships were friendly. However, another result of the early contacts was the great malaria epidemic of 1833 that swept through the Sacramento Valley, killing an estimated 75 percent of the Valley Nisenan population.

The first permanent European settler in the Sacramento Valley was Captain John Sutter, who set up operations in the present downtown area of Sacramento in 1839. Sutter initially employed the Nisenan to help him in his operations but later he imported large numbers of Plains Miwok from the Cosumnes River tribelets as laborers. Sutter's relations with these villages--both Miwok and Nisenan--were essentially feudal (Thompson and West 1880).

With the discovery of gold and the subsequent influx of a large Euro-American population of miners after 1849, Nisenan numbers were further reduced by disease and genocide. Survivors who were not either sickened or murdered were ultimately forced to vacate their ancestral homes. By the 1920s, when University of California anthropologists sought Native American informants who could testify concerning aboriginal lifeways in the areas, only two elderly individuals could be located who retained any knowledge of Sacramento's native heritage.

## **History**

In 1839, John Sutter approached Juan Bautista Alvarado, the Mexican governor, at the capitol in Monterey with a proposal to establish a community in Upper California. Alvarado, realizing the benefits of an inland community in the north, accepted the proposal, awarding Sutter a land grant for his New Helvetia colony. The project area lies on lands of the New Helvetia rancho.

Knowing that the best link to the supply center at Yerba Buena (now San Francisco) was by water, Sutter chose land at the confluence of the Sacramento and American rivers for his settlement. After Sutter established his fort, his need for supplies led to the expansion of river navigation. Initially, a round trip by schooner or small sailing raft from San Francisco to Sutter's

Fort and New Helvetia took from two to six weeks, depending on the wind. By the mid-1840s, the arrival of steam powered vessels accelerated the process of inland water travel.

With the 1848 discovery of gold at his mill site in Coloma in 1848, Sutter's plans for New Helvetia as an independent state were ruined and gold seekers overran his ranching empire. From a handful of residents at Sutter's Fort, the population of Sacramento had grown to about 2,000 in October 1849, and to an estimated 3,500 two months later. Early settlement focused on the waterfront, with businesses extending along J Street.

Sacramento became an off-loading point for those destined for the northern mines and it profited greatly from the mining trade. Sacramento was situated at a crucial transshipment point and soon came to dominate commercial activity at the interior of the state. The subsequent history is an example of urban growth based on its control over transportation. Sacramento became the state capitol in 1854 and continues as the State's political center to the present day.

The project area lies outside the major areas of development for the City. The early development centered on the downtown central business district. The rapidity of Sacramento's growth provided the economic incentive to transform this tent city quickly to a city of wood-frame and brick buildings and structures. The more permanent buildings served to reduce the damage caused by a series of devastating fires.

Increasingly efficient flood control measures protected the town from inundation and subsequent sewage problems generated by the periodic flooding of the Sacramento and American Rivers. Undertakings to prevent flooding included building and strengthening levees, re-channeling the American River, and by raising streets in the main business district some 12 feet. In 1868, the "S" curve of the American River was bypassed by digging an entirely new channel which joined the Sacramento River north of the rail yards, and reduced the frequency of flooding that once occurred within the present day Richards Boulevard area. Major raising of the City streets occurred in the 1860s, with some building owners opting to raise their buildings and others to convert their first floors to cellars (Brienes 1979; Thompson and West 1880).

The first transcontinental railroad, the Central Pacific, was in 1861, with ground-breaking ceremonies in Sacramento in 1863. The bridge crossing the American River was built adjacent to the property beginning in December 1862 and finished in the fall of the next year. The bridge crossing the American River has been replaced a number of times (Hayes 2005).

The property became "Muldrow's Gardens", with the land remaining in agricultural use until recent years. Sutter had reportedly sold a large tract of land to Muldrow by 1857. By 1908, the land was owned by George Meister. Much of the western portion of the project area appears to have been underwater with a large retention basin or pond (Official Map of Sacramento County 1911 in Simpson 2004).

A review of historical USGS topographic maps covering the properties indicates that there are no buildings present on the early 1:31,680 scale map (Brighton 1911). Similarly, the 1949 1:24,000 map shows no buildings present. The 1954 version of this map (Sacramento East) indicates that

Highway 40 (now Business 80) had been constructed. The project area had a roadway and four buildings and an outbuilding within the southeastern portion of the project area. The 1967 Sacramento East map indicates that all buildings had been removed by this date. The 1975, 1980, and 1992 Sacramento East maps indicate that there are no buildings present on the site.

Land use remained agricultural and under cultivation until at least the late 1980s as part of Mize's Farm. Half was reportedly an orchard with the other half regularly plowed and used for cultivation of an assortment of vegetables (Maniery 1987). Google Earth historical aerials show a building on the property in the late 1990s to about 2005, possibly related to this operation.

## **RESEARCH**

The research for the project consisted of two phases. The first is a formal record search, conducted for the project area. In addition, research was undertaken in a number of published sources as well as in on-line and corporate file topographic maps, county maps and aerial photographs. This was done to establish the historic context and to derive locations of other resources that may exist or have existed within the project area.

### **Current Record Search**

A records search was conducted through the North Central Information Center (NCIC) of the California Historical Resources Information Center on May 16, 2013 (NCIC file number SAC-13-60). The NCIC report (Appendix 2) indicates that there have been six previous studies that covered at least a portion of the McKinley Village Project Area. One of these covered all of the project area (Maniery 1987) and recorded no resources within the project boundary.

In 2008, AES archeologists conducted a cursory reconnaissance of the project area to verify the negative results of the previous survey efforts. No resources were found in this survey. As a result of the Maniery 1987 effort and this follow-up survey, no new survey work was undertaken for the project.

The route of the first transcontinental railroad, still in use by the Union Pacific, has been examined in three separate projects (Jones & Stokes Associates 1999, McCarthy *et al.* 1987, Snyder 1997), the route of the Capital City Freeway was examined by Caltrans (2003) and one project followed a proposed telecommunications cable route near the railroad (Arrington *et al.* 2006). The only resource recorded in any of these projects within or adjacent to the McKinley Village project area is the railroad. Recorded as CA-SAC-478-H in this area, it has also been recorded in Placer and Nevada counties within the NCIC area of responsibility. The route from Sacramento to the Nevada State line was nominated to the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) as survey number CA-196 (Snyder 1997).

## 2008 Record Search

The previous record search by AES in 2008 covered a wider zone, and indicated that two historic resources have been recorded adjacent to the project area (P-34-505 and P-34-637), while two additional resources have been recorded within a ½ mile radius (P-34-67 and P-34-509).

**P-34-505.** Located on the southern and eastern margins of the project site (outside of the area of potential effects) this historic resource consists of a 0.8-mile section of the Central Pacific's Transcontinental Railroad (Flint and Kelly in 1995). The segment is located between the intersection of the railroad and Interstate 80 and the north bank of the American River. A 20-mile segment of the railroad was recorded by Norton and Atchley in 1999. The segment is located between the corner of B and 21st Streets to the Sacramento/Placer County line and overlaps the original 0.8 mile segment. Together the recorded segments equal 21-miles. The segments are standard gauge tracks with gravel ballasts and include a trestle crossing the American River. This is also the resource described as CA-SAC-478H in the current record search.

**P-34-637.** Located roughly 375 feet south of the project site, this historic resource consists of a round riveted steel water tower with a peaked metal roof (EarthTouch in 2001). The tower, constructed between 1926 and 1928 is located in the courtyard of the American Cannery Company Business Park on the south side of the Union Pacific Railroad tracks and on the north side of C Street between 33rd and D Streets. The tank rests on four metal legs attached to concrete footings and is accessed by a catwalk and ladders. The tank and tower are painted white with the words "Cannery Business Park" painted in black on the side of the tank. EarthTouch found the tower eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A and C.

**P-34-67.** Located north of the project site, this prehistoric resource once consisted of a mound approximately 50 yards in diameter and four feet high (Heizer, 1924). The mound is located near the Elvas Railroad Bridge (overcrossing). The mound was revisited in 1995 by Flint and Bevill, who could not locate the mound. The mound is most likely buried under the American River Levee and/or the City Landfill, now located at plotted location of CA-SAC-40.

**P-34-509.** Located roughly ½ mile north of the project area, this historic resource consists of a federal earthen levee located along the south bank of the American River (Flint and Bradley, 1995). From the bridge over the American River that is located just south of the river, the levee runs approximately 500 feet west to end at the east bank of the Sacramento River and 11.3 miles east to end just east of the Mayhew drainage canal at the Gristmill Recreation Area (AES 2008).

## CONCLUSIONS

No prehistoric resources have been located by previous archeological surveys of the site (Maniery 1987, AES 2008). It appears to be somewhat low-lying, and likely not suitable for Native American occupancy.

The project area has been used primarily for agriculture since its acquisition from John Sutter in the 1850s. Buildings were present on the project site in the 1940s-1960s, but were apparently removed totally. A building may have existed in the orchard area in the 1990s-2005, but that building would be less than 45 years in age, of no historical concern, and with no trace of the newer structure was found by the AES team in their 2008 survey of the project area. There are no resources present from the historical use of the land.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

With any surface inspection there is always a remote possibility that previous activities (both natural and cultural) have obscured prehistoric or historic period artifacts or habitation areas, leaving no surface evidence that would permit discovery of these cultural resources. If, during construction activities, unusual amounts of non-native stone (obsidian, fine-grained silicates, basalt), bone, shell, or prehistoric or historic period artifacts (purple glass, etc.) are observed, or if areas that contain dark-colored sediment that do not appear to have been created through natural processes are discovered, then work should cease in the immediate area of discovery and a professionally qualified archeologist should be contacted immediately for an on-site inspection of the discovery.

If any bone is uncovered that appears to be human, then the Sacramento County Coroner must be contacted, according to state law. If the coroner determines that the bone most likely represents a Native American interment, then he must contact the Native American Heritage Commission in Sacramento so that they can identify the most likely descendants.

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1928 Nisenan Geography. Ms. on file, Department of Anthropology Archives, Document 18, Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley.
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1929 Archaeology of the Northern San Joaquin Valley. *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* 25(4):289-413. Berkeley.
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2004 *Images of America: East Sacramento*. Arcadia Publishing.
- Snyder, John W.  
1997 Central Pacific Transcontinental Railroad, Sacramento to Nevada State Line. - HAER CA-196
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## **APPENDIX 1**

### **Resumes**

**PEAK & ASSOCIATES, INC.**  
**RESUME**

**MELINDA A. PEAK**  
**Senior Historian/Archeologist**  
3941 Park Drive, Suite 20 #329  
El Dorado Hills, CA 95762  
(916) 939-2405

**January 2013**

**PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE**

Ms. Peak has served as the principal investigator on a wide range of prehistoric and historic excavations throughout California. She has directed laboratory analyses of archeological materials, including the historic period. She has also conducted a wide variety of cultural resource assessments in California, including documentary research, field survey, Native American consultation and report preparation.

In addition, Ms. Peak has developed a second field of expertise in applied history, specializing in site-specific research for historic period resources. She is a registered professional historian and has completed a number of historical research projects for a wide variety of site types.

Through her education and experience, Ms. Peak meets the Secretary of Interior Standards for historian, architectural historian, prehistoric archeologist and historic archeologist.

**EDUCATION**

M.A. - History - California State University, Sacramento, 1989  
Thesis: *The Bellevue Mine: A Historical Resources Management Site Study in Plumas and Sierra Counties, California*  
B.A. - Anthropology - University of California, Berkeley

**RECENT PROJECTS**

Ms. Peak completed the cultural resource research and contributed to the text prepared for the DeSabra-Centerville PAD for the initial stage of the FERC relicensing. She also served cultural resource project manager for the FERC relicensing of the Beardsley-Donnells Project. For the South Feather Power Project and the Woodleaf-Palermo and Sly Creek Transmission Lines, her team completing the technical work for the project.

In recent months, Ms. Peak has completed several determinations of eligibility and effect documents in coordination with the Corps of Engineers for projects requiring federal permits, assessing the eligibility of a number of sites for the National Register of Historic Places. She has also completed historical research projects on a wide variety of topics for a number of projects including the development of navigation and landings on the Napa River, farmhouses dating to the 1860s, bridges, an early roadhouse, Folsom Dam and a section of an electric railway line.

In recent years, Ms. Peak has prepared a number of cultural resource overviews and predictive models for blocks of land proposed for future development for general and specific plans. She has been able to direct a number of surveys of these areas, allowing the model to be tested.

She served as principal investigator for the multi-phase Twelve Bridges Golf Club project in Placer County. She served as liaison with the various agencies, helped prepare the historic properties treatment plan, managed the various phases of test and data recovery excavations, and completed the final report on the analysis of the test phase excavations of a number of prehistoric sites. She is currently involved as the principal investigator for the Clover Valley Lakes project adjacent to Twelve Bridges in the City of Rocklin, coordinating contacts with Native Americans, the Corps of Engineers and the Office of Historic Preservation.

Ms. Peak has served as project manager for a number of major survey and excavation projects in recent years, including the many surveys and site definition excavations for the 172-mile-long Pacific Pipeline proposed for construction in Santa Barbara, Ventura and Los Angeles counties. She also completed an archival study in the City of Los Angeles for the project. She also served as principal investigator for a major coaxial cable removal project for AT&T.

Additionally, she completed a number of small surveys, served as a construction monitor at several urban sites, and conducted emergency recovery excavations for sites found during monitoring. She has directed the excavations of several historic complexes in Sacramento, Placer and El Dorado Counties.

Ms. Peak is the author of a chapter and two sections of a published history (1999) of Sacramento County, *Sacramento: Gold Rush Legacy, Metropolitan Legacy*. She served as the consultant for a children's book on California, published by Capstone Press in 2003 in the land of Liberty series.

**APPENDIX 2**

**Record Search**

# NORTH CENTRAL INFORMATION CENTER

916-278-6217

ncic@csus.edu

FAX 916-278-5162

CSU-SACRAMENTO 6000 J STREET FOLSOM HALL SUITE #2042 - SACRAMENTO, CA 95826-6100

*Amador, El Dorado, Nevada, Placer, Sacramento, and Yuba Counties*

May 16, 2013

NCIC File No.: SAC-13-60

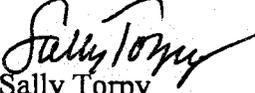
Robert A Gerry  
Peak & Associates, Inc.  
3941 Park Drive, Suite 20-329  
El Dorado Hills, CA 95762

Records Search Results for  
Mc Kinley Village Development  
T9N/R5E Section 32; T8N/R5E Section 5  
USGS 7.5' Sacramento East Quad, Sacramento County

- **NCIC Resources Within Project Area:**  
P-34-505 CA-SAC-478H  
Copy enclosed
- **NCIC Reports Within Project Area:**  
311  
2935  
4457  
7745  
8619  
10434  
Bibliographic references enclosed
- **OHP Historic Property Data File (2012):** Not requested
- **Determination of Eligibility (2012):** Not requested
- **NRHP/CRHR listings (2008 & updates):** Nothing listed
- **California Inventory of Historic Resources (1976):** Nothing listed
- **California State Historical Landmarks (1996):** Not requested
- **Points of Historic Interest (1992):** Not requested
- **California Place Names (Gudde 1975):** Not requested
- **Historic Spots in California (Hoover et al 1990):** Not requested
- **Caltrans Bridge Inventory:** Not requested
- **Historic Maps:**  
1865 GLO  
1887-1888 Sacramento Sheet  
1954 USGS Sacramento East Quad

Thank you for using our services. An invoice and confidentiality agreement is enclosed; please sign and return a copy for our files.

Regards,

  
Sally Torpy  
Researcher

# MC KINLEY VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT



NORTH CENTRAL INFORMATION CENTER  
RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS

SACRAMENTO EAST QUAD

ONE RESOURCE

# North Central Information Center Report Detail Record: 311

## Citation Information

*Authors:* Maniery, Mary L.

*Year:* 1987

*Title:* Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation of the Lennane Community Development Project, Sacramento County, California.

*Affiliation:* Public Anthropological Research

*Client:* Vitiello + Associates, Inc., 1931 H Street, Sacramento, CA 95814.

*No. Pages:* 16

*Report Type(s):* Archaeological survey

*Inventory Size:* 43 acres

*No. Sites:* 0

*No. Informal:* 0

*Collections:* Unknown

*Disclosure:* Not for publication

## Associated Resources

## Notes

## Location Info

*County(ies):* Sacramento

*USGS 7.5' Quads:* SACRAMENTO EAST

*PLSS: Township/range Sections*

T 8 N R 5 E 5

T 9 N R 5 E 32

*BL/M or Land Grant*

MDBM

MDBM

*Address:*

## Database Record Metadata

*Date User*

*Entered:* 8/21/2000 Erin Snyder

*Last Modified:* 10/19/2011 kate

*IC Actions: Date User Action taken*

11/8/2006 jay Added records from old Library database

10/19/2011 kate GIS

# North Central Information Center Report Detail Record: 2935

## Citation Information

*Authors:* Jones and Stokes Associates, Inc.

*Year:* 1999

*Title:* Cultural Resources Inventory Report for Williams' Fiber Optic Cable System: Sacramento to CA/NV State Border

*Affiliation:* Jones and Stokes Associates, Inc.

*Client:* Williams Communications, Inc. Mark Lines 110 West 7th St, Suite 500 Tulsa, OK 74119-1044

*No. Pages:* 322

*Report Type(s):* Archaeological survey

*Inventory Size:*

*No. Sites:* 35

*No. Informal:*

*Collections:* Unknown

*Disclosure:* Not for publication

## Associated Resources

<i>Primary No.</i>	<i>HRI No.</i>	<i>Trinomial</i>	<i>Name</i>
P-29-000169		CA-NEV-111	
P-29-000940			
P-29-000942			
P-29-000944			
P-29-000947			
P-29-000948		CA-NEV-713	
P-29-000949			
P-31-000671		CA-PLA-545	Rancho Rock
P-31-000796	5603-0078-0000	CA-PLA-670H	Boardman Canal
P-31-001249			
P-31-001267			
P-31-001268		CA-PLA-1002H	Penryn Canal
P-31-001269		CA-PLA-990H	
P-31-001270		CA-PLA-989H	Blue Canyon Guard Station
P-31-001271		CA-PLA-988H	
P-31-001272			
P-31-001273		CA-PLA-991H	
P-31-001274			
P-31-001275			
P-31-001277			
P-31-001278		CA-PLA-993H	
P-31-001279		CA-PLA-994H	
P-31-001280			
P-31-001281			
P-31-001283		CA-PLA-996H	
P-31-001284			
P-31-001285		CA-PLA-997H	
P-31-001286		CA-PLA-998H	
P-31-001287			
P-31-001288			
P-31-001289			
P-31-001290			
P-31-001291		CA-PLA-999H	
P-31-001294			
P-31-002629			

## Notes

## Location Info

*County(ies):* Nevada

Placer

Sacramento

*USGS 7.5' Quads:* AUBURN

## North Central Information Center Report Detail Record: 2935

BLUE CANYON  
BOCA  
CHICAGO PARK  
CISCO GROVE  
CITRUS HTS  
COLFAX  
DUTCH FLAT  
GOLD HILL  
GREENWOOD  
MARTIS PEAK  
NORDEN  
RIO LINDA  
ROCKLIN  
ROSEVILLE  
SACRAMENTO EAST  
SODA SPRINGS  
TRUCKEE  
WESTVILLE

*PLSS:*

*Address:*

### Database Record Metadata

	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	
<i>Entered:</i>	9/7/2001	Kris Berry	
<i>Last Modified:</i>	12/4/2012	kate	
<i>IC Actions:</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
	11/8/2006	jay	Added records from old Library database
	8/19/2009	Machiel	Survey plotted in GIS

# North Central Information Center Report Detail Record: 4457

## Citation Information

*Authors:* California Department of Transportation

*Year:* 2003

*Title:* Negative Historic Property Survey Report for the Proposed Installation of Automatic Vehicle Census Systems on Interstate 80, East of the West El Camino Overcrossing and on Highway 51 East of the "E" Street Ramps, Sacramento County, California

*Affiliation:*

*Client:* California Department of Transportation, District 3

*No. Pages:* 74

*Report Type(s):* Archaeological survey

*Inventory Size:* Approx. 15 acres

*No. Sites:* 0

*No. Informal:* 0

*Collections:* Unknown

*Disclosure:* Not for publication

## Associated Resources

## Notes

## Location Info

*County(ies):* Sacramento

*USGS 7.5' Quads:* SACRAMENTO EAST  
SACRAMENTO WEST

<i>PLSS: Township/range</i>	<i>Sections</i>	<i>BL/M</i>	<i>or Land Grant</i>
T 9 N R 4 E	22	MDBM	
T 9 N R 5 E	unsectioned	MDBM	

*Address:*

## Database Record Metadata

	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	
<i>Entered:</i>	11/4/2003	Renee Carter	
<i>Last Modified:</i>	4/23/2013	kate	
<i>IC Actions:</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
	11/8/2006	jay	Added records from old Library database
	9/19/2008	Machiel	Report plotted in GIS

# North Central Information Center Report Detail Record: 7745

## Citation Information

*Authors:* McCarthy, Helen  
Margaret Scully  
Clinton Blount

*Year:* 1987

*Title:* Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Sacramento to Roseville Pipeline Project Contract SPPL-1994

*Affiliation:* Theodoratus Cultural Research Inc.

*Client:* Southern Pacific Pipe Lines, Inc.

*No. Pages:*

*Report Type(s):* Archaeological survey

*Inventory Size:* approximately 21 miles

*No. Sites:*

*No. Informal:*

*Collections:*

*Disclosure:* Not for publication

## Associated Resources

## Notes

## Location Info

*County(ies):* Placer  
Sacramento

*USGS 7.5' Quads:* CITRUS HTS  
RIO LINDA  
ROCKLIN  
ROSEVILLE  
SACRAMENTO EAST  
SACRAMENTO WEST

*PLSS:*

*Address:*

## Database Record Metadata

	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	
<i>Entered:</i>	10/4/2006	Nathan Hallam	
<i>Last Modified:</i>	11/24/2009	Ian	
<i>IC Actions:</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
	12/15/2006	jay	Added records from old Library database
	11/24/2009	Ian	Report survey plotted in GIS

# North Central Information Center Report Detail Record: 8619

## Citation Information

*Authors:* Cindy Arrington et al

*Year:* 2006

*Title:* Cultural Resources Final Report of Monitoring and Findings for the Qwest Network Construction Project, State of California

*Affiliation:* SWCA Environmental Consultants

*Client:* Qwest Communication

*No. Pages:*

*Report Type(s):* Archaeological survey

*Inventory Size:* apx. 105 miles

*No. Sites:*

*No. Informal:*

*Collections:* Unknown

*Disclosure:* Not for publication

## Associated Resources

## Notes

## Location Info

*County(ies):* Nevada  
Placer  
Sacramento  
Yuba

*USGS 7.5' Quads:* AUBURN  
BLUE CANYON  
BOCA  
CARMICHAEL  
CHICAGO PARK  
CISCO GROVE  
CITRUS HTS  
COLFAX  
DUTCH FLAT  
ELK GROVE  
FLORIN  
GALT  
GOLD HILL  
GREENWOOD  
LINCOLN  
LODI NORTH  
MARTIS PEAK  
NORDEN  
OLIVEHURST  
RIO LINDA  
ROCKLIN  
ROSEVILLE  
SACRAMENTO EAST  
SACRAMENTO WEST  
SHERIDAN  
SODA SPRINGS  
TRUCKEE  
WESTVILLE  
WHEATLAND  
YUBA CITY

<i>PLSS:</i>	<i>Township/range</i>	<i>Sections</i>	<i>BL/M</i>	<i>or Land Grant</i>
T	5 N R 6 E	27, 34	MDBM	Sanjon
T	6 N R 6 E	6, 7, 20	MDBM	Sanjon, Omochumnes
T	7 N R 6 E	24, 25, 30, 31	MDBM	

# North Central Information Center Report Detail Record: 8619

T 8 N R 4 E	MDBM	unsectioned
T 8 N R 5 E 20, 21, 22, 26, 35	MDBM	New Helvetia
T 9 N R 4 E	MDBM	unsectioned
T 9 N R 5 E 1,13, 14, 16, 27, 30, 32, 33, 36, 38, 41, 68, 69	MDBM	
T 9 N R 6 E 41, 44, 55	MDBM	San Juan
T 10 N R 6 E 1, 2, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 21, 23, 26, 35, 37, 49, 48, 50	MDBM	
T 11 N R 6 E 4, 9, 16, 21, 25, 27, 28, 34, 35, 36	MDBM	
T 11 N R 7 E 3, 9, 16, 17, 19, 20, 30	MDBM	
T 12 N R 6 E 4, 5, 9, 10, 15, 22, 27, 28, 33	MDBM	
T 12 N R 7 E 23, 24, 26, 34, 35	MDBM	
T 12 N R 8 E 10, 15, 19, 20, 21, 22, 32	MDBM	
T 13 N R 4 E 3	MDBM	
T 13 N R 5 E 3, 10, 11, 13, 14, 24	MDBM	
T 13 N R 6 E 19, 30, 31, 32	MDBM	
T 13 N R 8 E 25, 26, 34, 35	MDBM	
T 13 N R 9 E 17, 18, 19, 30	MDBM	
T 14 N R 4 E 4, 5, 9, 10, 14, 15, 23, 24, 25, 30	MDBM	Johnson Rancho
T 14 N R 9 E 3, 4, 9, 10, 16, 21, 28, 33	MDBM	
T 15 N R 3 E	MDBM	New Helvetia
T 15 N R 4 E 29, 30, 32	MDBM	New Helvetia
T 15 N R 9 E 5, 24, 25, 26, 34, 35, 36	MDBM	
T 15 N R 10 E 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 18, 19	MDBM	
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T 16 N R 12 E 6	MDBM	
T 17 N R 12 E 21, 22, 23, 24, 28, 29, 30, 31	MDBM	
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T 17 N R 14 E 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 29, 30	MDBM	
T 17 N R 15 E 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 27	MDBM	
T 17 N R 16 E 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 25, 30	MDBM	
T 17 N R 17 E 5, 6, 7	MDBM	
T 18 N R 17 E 21, 27, 28, 29, 32, 34, 35, 36	MDBM	
T 18 N R 18 E 7, 12, 18, 19, 30, 31	MDBM	
T 7 N R 5 E 2, 11, 12, 13, 24	MDBM	

Address:

## Database Record Metadata

	Date	User	
Entered:	5/24/2007	erin	
Last Modified:	6/16/2011	kate	
IC Actions:	Date	User	Action taken
	8/21/2008	Machiel	Report plotted in GIS

# North Central Information Center Report Detail Record: 10434

## Citation Information

*Authors:* John W. Snyder  
*Year:* 1997  
*Title:* Central Pacific Transcontinental Railroad, Sacramento to Nevada State Line - HAER CA-196  
*Affiliation:* P.S. Preservation Services  
*Client:*  
*No. Pages:* 92  
*Report Type(s):* Evaluation/Testing: Other  
*Inventory Size:*  
*No. Sites:* 10  
*No. Informal:* 0  
*Collections:* Unknown  
*Disclosure:* Not for publication

## Associated Resources

Primary No.	HRI No.	Trinomial	Name
P-29-000613		CA-NEV-555H	Transcontinental Railroad
P-31-000964		CA-PLA-841H	First Transcontinental Railroad
P-31-003845			Milepost 164.34
P-31-003846			Milepost 180.65
P-31-003847			Milepost 180.95
P-31-003848			Newcastle Tunnel
P-31-003849			Milepost 145.4
P-31-003850			Milepost 180.58
P-31-003851			Milepost 180.95
P-34-000505		CA-SAC-478H	First Transcontinental Railroad

## Notes

HAER 34-SAC-63

## Location Info

*County(ies):* Nevada  
 Placer  
 Sacramento

*USGS 7.5' Quads:* AUBURN  
 BLUE CANYON  
 BOCA  
 CISCO GROVE  
 COLFAX  
 DUTCH FLAT  
 GOLD HILL  
 GREENWOOD  
 NORDEN  
 RIO LINDA  
 ROCKLIN  
 ROSEVILLE  
 SACRAMENTO EAST  
 SACRAMENTO WEST  
 SODA SPRINGS  
 TRUCKEE

PLSS:	Township/range	Sections	BL/M	or Land Grant
	T 8 N R 4 E		MDBM	
	T 8 N R 5 E		MDBM	
	T 9 N R 5 E		MDBM	
	T 9 N R 6 E		MDBM	
	T 10 N R 6 E		MDBM	
	T 11 N R 6 E		MDBM	
	T 11 N R 7 E		MDBM	
	T 12 N R 7 E		MDBM	

# North Central Information Center Report Detail Record: 10434

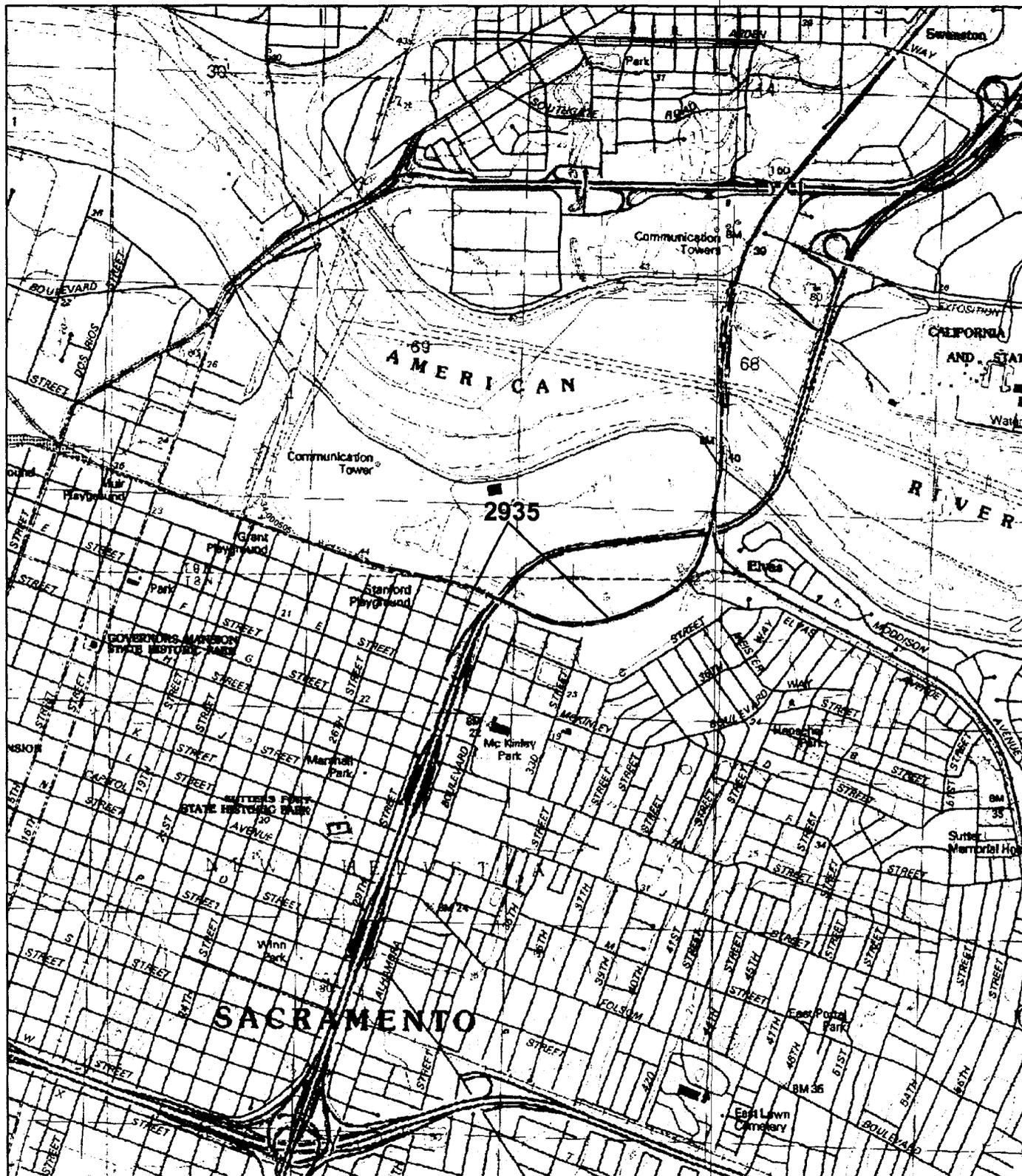
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T 15 N R 10 E	MDBM
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T 16 N R 10 E	MDBM
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T 16 N R 12 E	MDBM
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T 17 N R 13 E	MDBM
T 17 N R 14 E	MDBM
T 17 N R 15 E	MDBM
T 17 N R 16 E	MDBM
T 17 N R 17 E	MDBM
T 18 N R 17 E	MDBM
T 18 N R 18 E	MDBM

*Address:*

## Database Record Metadata

	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	
<i>Entered:</i>	3/8/2010	Monica	
<i>Last Modified:</i>	11/3/2011	kate	
<i>IC Actions:</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
	12/13/2010	Ellen	GIS

# MC KINLEY VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT

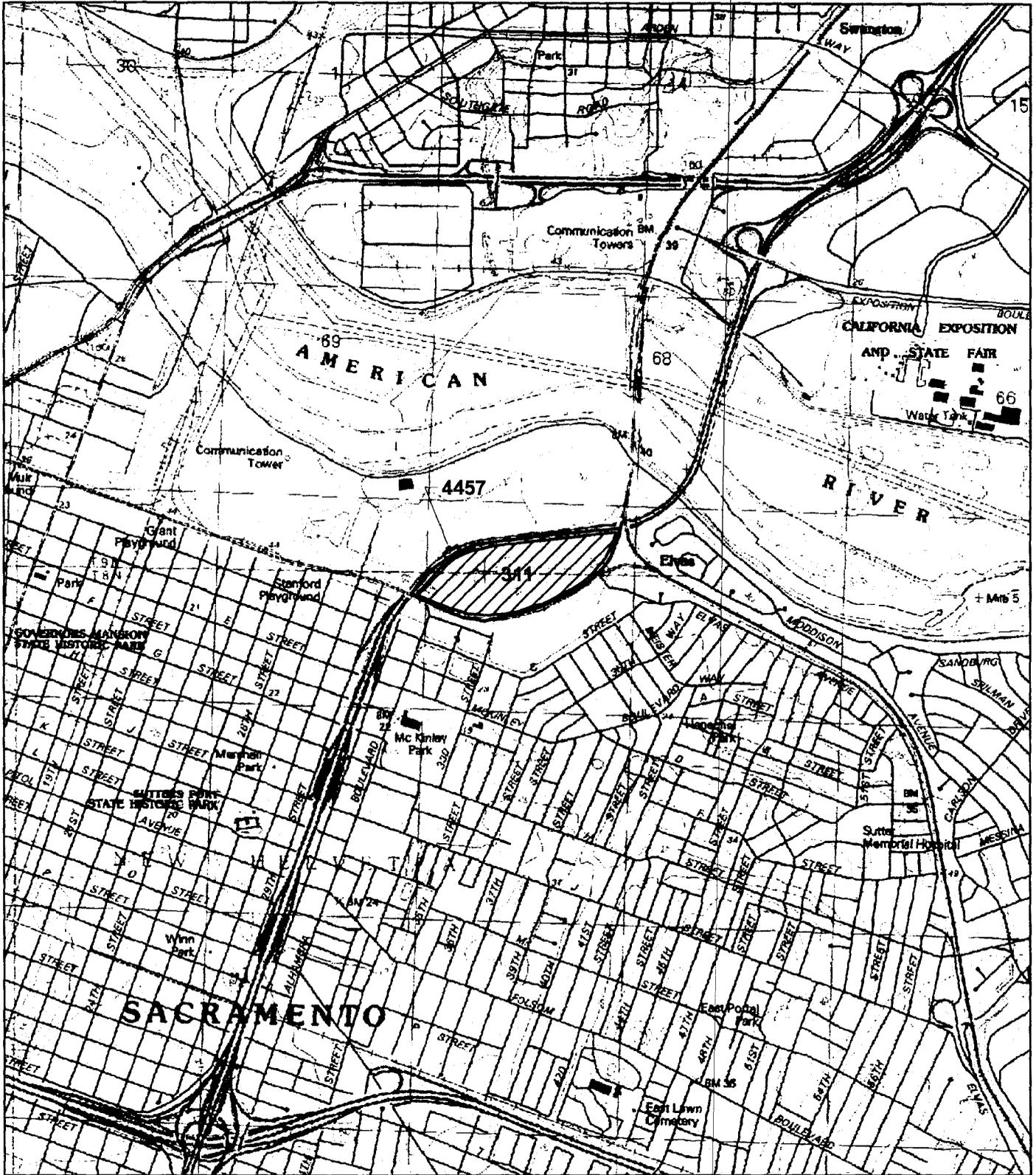


NORTH CENTRAL INFORMATION CENTER  
RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS  
SACRAMENTO EAST QUAD

ONE REPORT

*May depict confidential cultural resource locations. Do not redistribute.*

# MC KINLEY VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT



NORTH CENTRAL INFORMATION CENTER  
RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS  
SACRAMENTO EAST QUAD

TWO REPORTS

# MC KINLEY VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT



NORTH CENTRAL INFORMATION CENTER

RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS

SACRAMENTO EAST QUAD

ONE REPORT

# MC KINLEY VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT



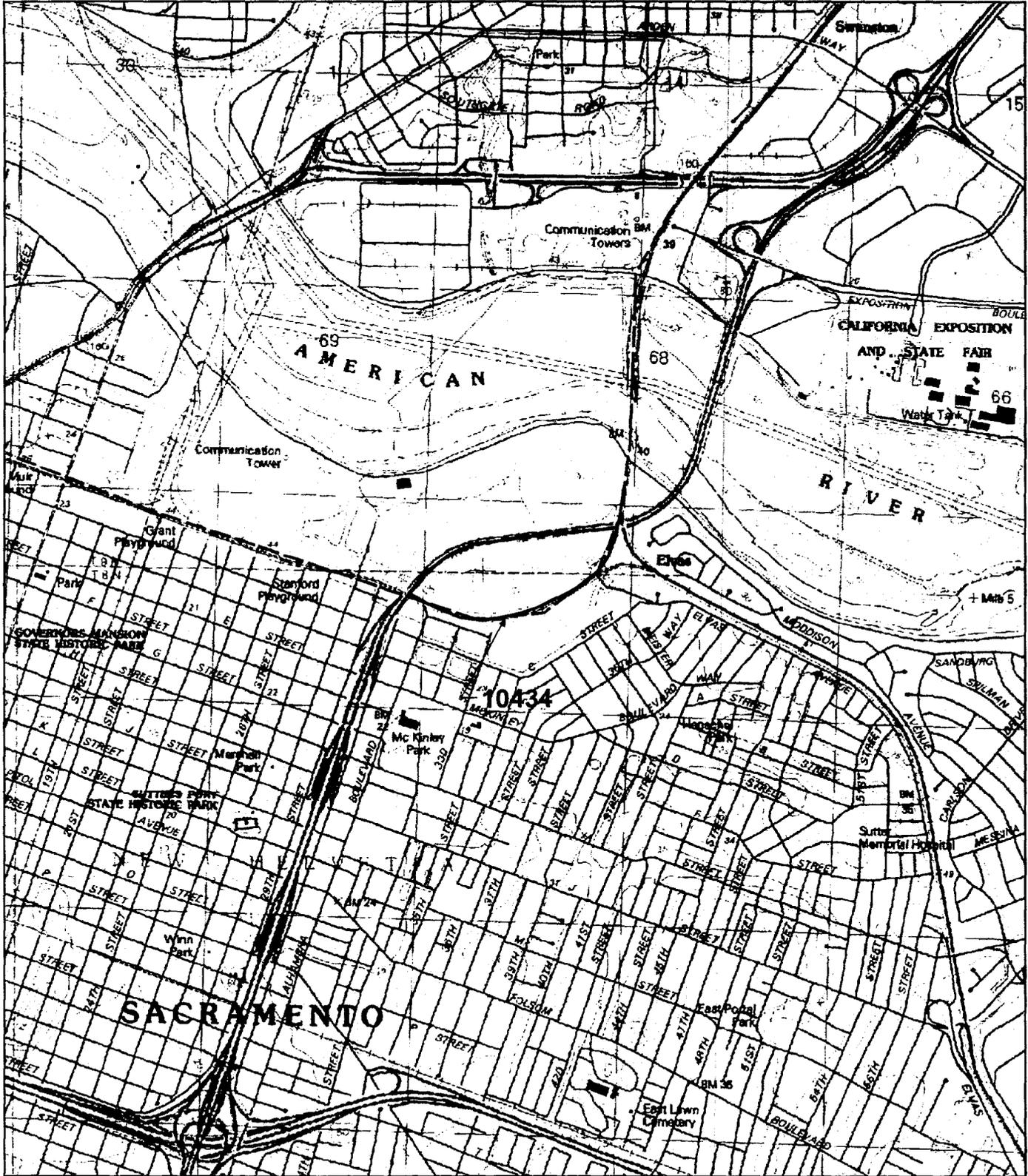
NORTH CENTRAL INFORMATION CENTER  
RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS

SACRAMENTO EAST QUAD

ONE REPORT

*May depict confidential cultural resource locations. Do not redistribute.*

# MC KINLEY VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT



NORTH CENTRAL INFORMATION CENTER  
RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS  
SACRAMENTO EAST QUAD

ONE REPORT

May depict confidential cultural resource locations. Do not redistribute.

**CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Description:**

Three segments of the First Transcontinental Railroad have been previously recorded. The first recording, CA-SAC-478-H, was for a 1 1/10 mile segment located in downtown Sacramento aligned E/S between "B" and C Streets (Derr 1995; Nilsson, Johnson, Kelly and Flint 1995). The second recording, CA-NEV-555-H, was for an 800' segment located 3.9 miles east of Truckee where Old Highway 40 crosses the Truckee River over the Glenshire Bridge (Lindstrom 1995). The third recording, CA-PLA-841-H, was for a 1400' segment that parallels Interstate 80 east of downtown Roseville (Jones & Stokes Associates 1998).

The purpose of this update is to document eight additional segments of the First Transcontinental Railroad. All of the segments are standard gauge track.

1. **Segment 1:** Segment 1 extends approximately 20 miles from downtown Sacramento at the corner of "B" and 21<sup>st</sup> streets (Sacramento East 7.5' USGS quadrangle, T 9N, R 5E, section 69 at UTM point 632,910E/4,271,650N), to the Sacramento/Placer County line (Citrus Heights 7.5' USGS quadrangle, T 10N, R 6E, section 15 at UTM point 646,320E/4287,440N). This segment partially overlaps the 1 1/10 mile segment of CA-SAC-478-H recorded by Derr in 1995. Derr's segment extended from approximately the corner of "B" and 10<sup>th</sup> streets to "B and 25<sup>th</sup> streets in downtown Sacramento. Thus, with this update, the entire length of CA-SAC-478-H is now approximately 21 miles.
2. **Segment 2:** Segment 2 extends approximately 47 miles from the Sacramento/Placer County line (Citrus Heights 7.5' USGS quadrangle, T 10N, R 6E, section 15 at UTM point 646,320E/4287,440N), to the town of Colfax (Colfax 7.5' USGS quadrangle, T 15N, R 9E, section 34 at UTM 677,350E/4,330,170N). This segment subsumes the 1400' segment east of Roseville, CA-PLA-841-H; recorded by Jones & Stokes in 1995.
3. **Segment 3:** Segment 3, CA-PLA-841-H, is a railroad crossing that extends the length of CalTrans Bridge # 19C0027. It is located on the Chicago Park 7.5' USGS quadrangle, T 15N, R 10E, section 18 at UTM point 682,520E/4,335,780N.
4. **Segment 4:** Segment 4, CA-PLA-841-H, is a railroad crossing located on the Dutch Flat 7.5' quadrangle, T 16N, R 10E, section 36 at UTM point 688,060E/4,341,760N.
5. **Segment 5:** Segment 5, CA-PLA-841-H, is a railroad crossing located on the Blue Canyon 7.5' quadrangle, T17N, R 12E, section 31 at UTM point 699,600E/4,351,620N.
6. **Segment 6:** Segment 6, CA-NEV-555-H, is a railroad crossing located on the Cisco Grove 7.5' quadrangle, T 17N, R 12E, section 24 at UTM point 709,600E/4,355,100N.
7. **Segment 7:** Segment 7, CA-PLA-841-H, is a railroad crossing located on the Martis Peak 7.5' quadrangle, T 17N, R 17E, section 6 at UTM point 747,960E/4,359,680N.
8. **Segment 8:** Segment 8, CA-NEV-555-H, extends approximately 10 miles from the Martis Peak 7.5' quadrangle, T 18N, R 17E, section 34 at UTM point 752,250E/4,361,400N (1000' southeast of where Hirshdale Drive crosses the Truckee River), to the California/Nevada border (Boca 7.5' quadrangle, T 19N, R 18E, section 31 at UTM point 757,700E/4,372,580N).

**References:**

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# LOCATION MAP

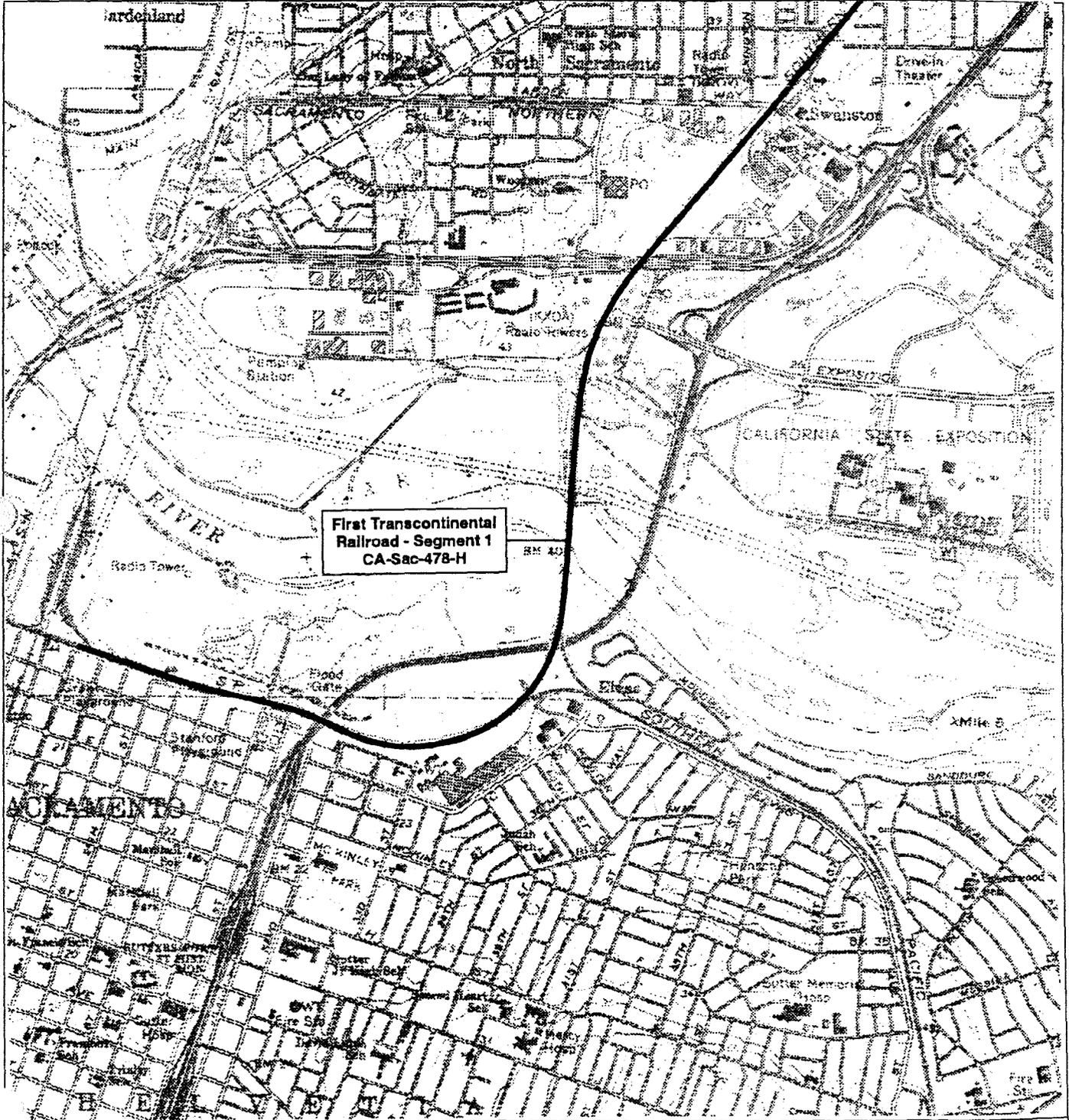
Page 2 of 25

\*Resource Name or #: First Transcontinental Railroad - Segment 1

\*Map Name: Sacramento East and Rio Linda, California

\*Scale: 1:24,000 (1"=2,000')

\*Date of Map: \_\_\_\_\_



0 1,000 2,000 3,000 4,000 5,000

feet

Scale = 1:24,000

Base map: USGS 7.5'-series Sacramento East (PR 1982),  
and Rio Linda (1992), California, quadrangles

