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.
FIGURE 1
Regional Map
FIGURE 2
Project Location Map
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:

- criteria for significance;
- historic context; and
- 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:

- 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

- 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 Windmiller 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 Windmiller Culture, Cosumnes Culture and Hotchkiss Culture to the Early, Middle and Late Horizons and updated their descriptions.

The Windmiller 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 Windmiller, 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 Windmiller 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 Sloughhouse 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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APPENDIX 1

Resumes
PEAK & ASSOCIATES, INC.
RESUME

MELINDA A. PEAK January 2013
Senior Historian/Archeologist
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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 DeSabla-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.

APPENDIX 2

Record Search
May 16, 2013

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

Records Search Results for
McKinley 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
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
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

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Location Info
County(ies): Sacramento
USGS 7.5' Quads: SACRAMENTO EAST
PLSS: Township/Range Sections BL/M or Land Grant
T 8 N R 5 E 5 MDBM
T 9 N R 5 E 32 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: 1998
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

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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
COLFAK
DUTCH FLAT
GOLD HILL
GREENWOOD
MARTIS PEAK
NORDEN
RIO LINDA
ROCKLIN
ROSEVILLE
SACRAMENTO EAST
SODA SPRINGS
TRUCKEE
WESTVILLE

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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

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Location Info
County(ies): Sacramento
USGS 7.5' Quads: SACRAMENTO EAST
SACRAMENTO WEST
PLSS: Township/Range Sections BL/M or Land Grant
T 9 N R 4 E 22 MDBM
T 9 N R 5 E unsectioned MDBM
Address:

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User: Renee Carter
Last Modified: 4/23/2013
User: kate
IC Actions: Date User Action taken
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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 Conrct SPPL-1994
Affiliation: Theodoratus Cultural Research Inc.
Client: Southern Pacific Pipe Lines, Inc.
No. Pages:
Report Type(s): Archæological 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
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Last Modified: 11/24/2009 lan
IC Actions: Date: User: Action taken
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11/24/2009 lan 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

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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
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WESTVILLE
WHEATLAND
YUBA CITY

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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

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Notes
HAER 34-SAC-63

Location Info
County(ies): Nevada
Placer
Sacramento

USGS 7.5' Quads: AUBURN
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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
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North Central Information Center Report Detail Record: 10434

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IC Actions: Date | User | Action taken
12/13/2010 | Ellen | GIS
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 21st streets (Sacramento East 7.5' USGS quadrangle, T 9N, R 5E, section 89 at UTM point 532,910E/4,271,850N), to the Sacramento/Placer County line (Citrus Heights 7.5' USGS quadrangle, T 10N, R 6E, section 15 at UTM point 645,320E/4,287,440N). 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 10th streets to "B" and 25th 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 644,360E/4,287,440N), to the town of Colfax (Colfax 7.5' USGS quadrangle, T 15N, R 9E, section 34 at UTM point 677,350E/4,320,170N). This segment subsumes the 1400' segment east of Roseville, CA-PLA-841-H, recorded by Jones & Stokes in 1996.

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 688,040E/4,341,790N.

5. Segment 5: Segment 5, CA-PLA-841-H, is a railroad crossing located on the Blue Canyon 7.5' quadrangle, T 17N, 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 747,900E/4,359,880N.

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/4,381,400N (1000' southeast of where Hirshdale Drive crosses the Truckee River), to the California/Nevada border (Boca 7.5' quadrangle, T 19N, R 16E, section 31 at UTM point 757,700E/4,372,580N).

References:


Lindstrom, S. 1995 Historic Property Survey Report, Glenshire Bridge Replacement Project, Nevada County, (Br. No. 17C-44), District 3, Glenshire Drive, 03-452334, 03-452354. Prepared for the Town of Truckee.


Report Citation:

Jones and Stokes Associates 1999 Cultural Resources Inventory for the Williams Fiber Optic Cable System, Sacramento to the California/Nevada Border, Placer, and Nevada Counties, California.
LOCATION MAP

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:

First Transcontinental Railroad - Segment 1
CA-Sac-478-H

Scale = 1:24,000
Base map: USGS 7.5'-series Sacramento East (PR 1992), and Rio Linda (1992), California, quadrangles