

# Historical Resources Survey and Evaluation Technical Report

## Specific Plan for the Sacramento Center for Innovation

Prepared for

**City of Sacramento**

Prepared by

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& Hunt**

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and



November 2012

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## Executive Summary

The City of Sacramento (City) is developing a Specific Plan for the Sacramento Center for Innovation (Specific Plan) and requires the completion of a historical/cultural resources survey and evaluation of the plan area as part of the planning and environmental review process. The plan area is located south of Sacramento State University and west of the Granite Regional Park Development Area. The 240-acre plan area is generally bound by U.S. Highway 50 to the north, the Union Pacific Railroad to the west, Power Inn Road to the east, and 21st Avenue to the south. The Specific Plan is described in Section 1 and the plan area is shown in Figure 1.

The City retained Mead & Hunt, Inc. (Mead & Hunt) to review the plan area and identify properties eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) and the Sacramento Register of Historic and Cultural Resources (Sacramento Register). A description of state regulations and City ordinances is provided in Section 2.

Mead & Hunt completed research and survey to document and evaluate properties in the built environment. Mead & Hunt partnered with ECORP Consulting Inc. (ECORP) to provide an analysis of the potential for archaeological sites within the plan area. The research design and survey methodology are provided in Section 3.

Fifty-six properties in the built environment at least 45 years of age are located within the plan area. Mead & Hunt evaluated properties in the built environment to determine if they qualified for listing in the California Register or Sacramento Register. Based on the results of research and evaluation, two properties are recommended eligible for listing in the California Register and the Sacramento Register. No further work is recommended to identify and evaluate properties in the built environment for local and state environmental review. The results of identification and evaluation efforts for properties in the built environment are provided in Section 4.

No known archaeological sites are located within the plan area. ECORP provided an analysis to identify areas of high sensitivity for the presence of historic and prehistoric archaeological sites within the plan area and provided recommendations for further archaeological investigations for proposed projects in the future; however, no field survey was completed for the purposes of this report. The results of the archaeological analysis are provided in Section 5.

Qualifications for staff working on the project are provided in Section 6.

## **1. Project Description**

The Specific Plan will provide the planning support for development that will transform the plan area into the hub of the sustainable growth, green technology, and clean energy movement that is growing in Sacramento. It will provide a clear focus for urban design, development standards, design guidelines, public facilities, utility capacity, and circulation proposed in the plan area. In conjunction with the Specific Plan's development will be the identification of properties, built prior to 1967, that are and are not eligible for listing in the Sacramento or California Registers as historic or cultural resources, largely based on this report's recommendations. Completion of the Specific Plan is anticipated in early 2013 and will be posted along with additional information on the project website at <http://www.cityofsacramento.org/dsd/projects/innovation-technology-village-sp.cfm>.

The plan area is located in portions of Section 15 and Section 22, Township 8N, Range 5E (MDM), south of Sacramento State University and west of the Granite Regional Park Development Area. The 240-acre plan area is generally bound by U.S. Highway 50 to the north, the Union Pacific Railroad to the west, Power Inn Road to the east, and 21st Avenue to the south. Figure 1 on the next page presents a map showing the proposed plan area.

The purpose of this *Historical Resources Survey and Evaluation Technical Report* is to identify properties in the built environment to evaluate eligibility for listing in the California Register and Sacramento Register, and to provide an analysis of areas of high sensitivity for historic and prehistoric archaeological sites. City and state registers' evaluation criteria for listing are described in further detail in Section 2.

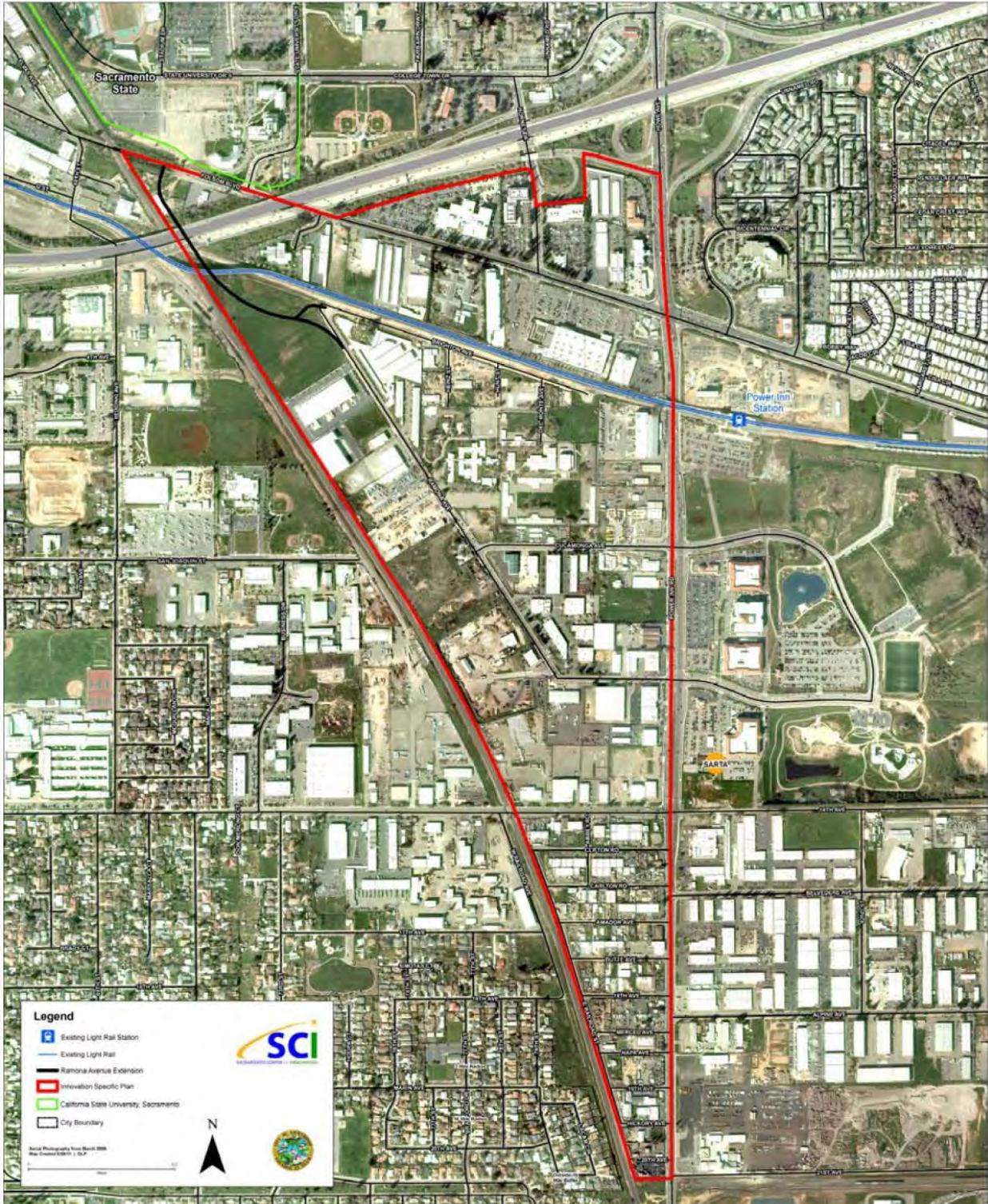


Figure 1. Sacramento Center for Innovation Plan Area.

## **2. Regulatory Environment**

### **A. Sacramento Register**

The City's historic preservation policies, goals, and program elements, relative to the identification, protection, and assistance for the preservation of historic and cultural resources, are found in the Historic & Cultural Resources Element of the 2030 General Plan and in the Sacramento City Code, Chapter 17.134, articles I-XII. The city code outlines roles, eligibility criteria, and a process for the nomination and listing of local landmarks and historic districts, including a district's contributing resources, in the Sacramento Register. Article IV sets forth the eligibility criteria for Sacramento Register listing, which in summary include:

#### *Landmarks*

- A nominated resource shall be listed in the Sacramento Register as a landmark if the city council finds, after holding the hearing(s) required by this chapter, that all of the requirements set forth below are satisfied by meeting one or more of the following criteria:
  - It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of the history of the city, the region, the state, or the nation.
  - It is associated with the lives of persons significant in the city's past.
  - It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction.
  - It represents the work of an important creative individual or master.
  - It possesses high artistic values.
  - It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in the prehistory or history of the city, the region, the state, or the nation.
- The nominated resource has integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and association judged with reference to the particular criterion the resource embodies from above.
- The nominated resource has significant historic or architectural worth, and its designation as a landmark is reasonable, appropriate, and necessary to promote, protect, and further the goals and purposes of Sacramento City Code, Chapter 17.134.
- Factors to be considered in determining whether to list a nominated resource on the Sacramento register as a landmark include:
  - A structure removed from its original location is eligible if it is significant primarily for its architectural value or it is the most important surviving structure associated with a historic person or event.

## Section 2 Regulatory Environment

- A birthplace or grave is eligible if it is that of a historical figure of outstanding importance and no other appropriate site or structure is directly associated with his or her productive life.
- A reconstructed building is eligible if the reconstruction is historically accurate, if the structure is presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and if no other original structure survives that has the same association.
- Properties that are primarily commemorative in intent are eligible if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value invests such properties with their own historical significance.
- Properties achieving significance within the past 50 years are eligible if such properties are of exceptional importance.

### *Historic Districts*

- A geographic area nominated as a historic district shall be listed in the Sacramento Register as a historic district if the city council finds that all of the requirements set forth below are satisfied:
  - The area is a geographically definable area.
  - The area possesses either:
    - A significant concentration or continuity of buildings unified by: (A) past events, or (B) aesthetically by plan or physical development;
    - Associated with an event, person, or period significant or important to city history; or
    - The designation of the geographic area as a historic district is reasonable, appropriate, and necessary to protect, promote, and further the goals and purposes of this chapter and is not inconsistent with other goals and policies of the City.
- Factors to be considered in determining whether to list a geographic area on the Sacramento Register as a historic district include:
  - A historic district should have integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship, and association.
  - The collective historic value of the buildings and structures in a historic district taken together may be greater than the historic value of each individual building or structure.

### *Contributing Resources*

- A nominated resource shall be listed in the Sacramento Register as a contributing resource if the council finds that all of the following requirements are satisfied:
  - The nominated resource is within a historic district.
  - The nominated resource either embodies the significant features and characteristics of the historic district or adds to the historical associations, historical architectural qualities, or archaeological values identified for the historic district.
  - The nominated resource was present during the period of historical significance of the historic district and relates to the documented historical significance of the historic district.
  - The nominated resource either possesses historic integrity or is capable of yielding important information about the period of historical significance of the historic district.
  - The nominated resource has important historic or architectural worth, and its designation as a contributing resource is reasonable, appropriate, and necessary to protect, promote, and further the goals and purposes of Sacramento City Code, Chapter 17.134.

## **B. California Register**

The California Register (Public Resources Code [PRC] § 5024.1) is the authoritative guide to the state's significant historical and archeological resources. The California Register program encourages public recognition and protection of resources of architectural, historical, archeological, and cultural significance; identifies historical resources for state and local planning purposes; determines eligibility for state historic preservation grant funding; and affords certain protections under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

A resource is considered historically significant if it meets the one of the following criteria for listing in the California Register:

1. Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States.
2. Associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history.
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values.
4. Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

## **Section 2**

### **Regulatory Environment**

Historical resources identified as significant in historical resource surveys conducted by local governments may be eligible for listing in the California Register if the survey meets one or more of the criteria for eligibility set forth in PRC § 5024.1(g).

Under the California Register, properties that are less than 50 years in age do not need to possess exceptional significance; however, enough time must have passed that they can be placed within a historic context for proper evaluation. In addition to meeting one or more of the criteria listed above, a historical resource must retain integrity. The California Register references the guidelines of the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) for determining integrity.

### 3. Research Design and Survey Methodology

#### A. Research design

##### (1) Previous studies

Mead & Hunt received the results of a records search request from the North Central Information Center (NCIC) of the plan area on February 27, 2012 (NCIC File No.: SAC-12-13). The results of the records search request are provided in Appendix A.

Thirteen previous cultural resource investigations, resulting in 16 reports, have been conducted between 1980 and 2010 within the plan area. A summary of reports resulting from previous studies is provided in Table 1.

**Table 1. Previous Historical Resource Survey and Evaluations within the Plan Area**

Report Number	Author(s)	Report Title	Year	Portion of Previous Coverage within Plan Area
488	Ann S. Peak & Associates	Cultural Resource Assessment of Sacramento Municipal Utility District's Project A, Phase II 230 kv Transmission Line, Hurley to Hedge-Pocket Tap, Sacramento County, California	1980	Along entire western and eastern boundaries
2761	JRP Historical and FWARG	Historic Properties Survey Report: Downtown Sacramento Amtrak and Folsom Corridor Light Rail Transit Extensions and Double Tracking Project	1999	Along the northern boundary
3312	Billat (Earth Touch)	Letter Report Regarding Telecommunication Facility at 2901 Power Inn Road	2001	0.1 acre in the northeastern corner of plan area
3405	Maniery and Kelly (PAR)	Historical Property Survey of the Sacramento Army Depot Redevelopment Plan EIR, Sacramento County, California	1995	Intersection of Power Inn Road and Alpine Avenue
3853a	Munns and Turner (Chambers Group)	Cultural Resources Records Search and Literature Review Report, Level (3) Long Haul Fiber Optic Project: WS04 Sacramento to Cosumnes River, California	2000	Transmission line along entire western boundary
3853b	Nelson (Chambers Group)	Cultural Resources Survey for the Level (3) Communications Long Haul Fiber Optics Project	2000	Along entire western boundary
3853c	Furlong and Tremaine (Tremaine & Assoc.)	Archaeological Monitoring for WS04 Long Haul Fiber Optic Segment, Between Sacramento and Bakersfield, California	2001	Unable to determine; may include small portions along plan area boundary

**Table 1. Previous Historical Resource Survey and Evaluations within the Plan Area**

<b>Report Number</b>	<b>Author(s)</b>	<b>Report Title</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Portion of Previous Coverage within Plan Area</b>
5809	Derr and Brown (Brown and Mills)	Historical and Cultural Resource Assessment for 14 <sup>th</sup> and Power Inn, Site No. SA-976-03, 7930 14 <sup>th</sup> Avenue, Sacramento, California	2002	Approx. 0.1 acre at 7930 14 <sup>th</sup> Avenue in south-central plan area
5814	Munns and Turner (Chambers Group)	Cultural Resources Survey Report, Level (3) Long Haul Fiber Optic Project: WS04 Through West Sacramento and Sacramento, California	2000	Intersection of 14 <sup>th</sup> Avenue and the transmission lines along the western boundary
6092	Jones & Stokes Associates	Archaeological and Architectural Inventory and Determination of Eligibility and Effect of the Butterfield to Mather Field Light Rail Extension and Brighton Bridge Double Tracking Project	1993	Western half of the railroad that passes through the northern plan area
8211 (3)	Caltrans District 3	Historic Property Survey Report, Negative Archaeological Survey Report, and Historic Resources Evaluation Report	2006	Bridge 24-0286L (carries SR 50 over Hornet Drive, in northeastern corner of plan area)
9236	Goetter (LSA)	Historic Property Survey Report for the Redding Avenue Bicycle and Pedestrian Improvements Project, Sacramento, Sacramento County, California, Caltrans District 3	2008	Intersection of Folsom Boulevard and transmission lines that run along western boundary
10446	Baker (PAR)	Historic Property Survey Report, Folsom Boulevard Widening and Ramona Avenue Extension Project, City of Sacramento, California	2010	Irregular portions of the northwestern quadrant of the plan area

Portions of the perimeter of the plan area and a small portion of the interior of the plan area have been previously surveyed for built environment and archaeological resources. A review of the results of the records search request and previous studies identified six previously documented properties within the plan area.<sup>1</sup> No recorded archaeological sites were identified within the plan area. Documented properties provided in the NCIC records search results are shown in Table 2. The six previously documented properties were reevaluated, with the results provided in Table 2. Mead & Hunt obtained copies of previous studies and Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 Forms for the six documented properties from the NCIC in May 2012 for inclusion into this report.

<sup>1</sup> Two properties listed in the NCIC records search results, the Brighton Substation (Primary Number P-34-889) and Army Depot 5 (Primary Number P-34-732), are not within the plan area. Three beam and girder overpasses constructed in 1971 identified by Goetter in 2008 include Bridge No. 24-0286L (U.S. Highway 50 over First Transcontinental and Sacramento Valley Railroads) and Bridge Nos. 24-0286L and 24-0286R (U.S. Highway 50 over Folsom Boulevard – eastbound and westbound). These bridges are not eligible because they do not meet the age requirements or exceptional significance to be considered for national, state, or local designation.

Table 2. Previously Documented Properties Within the Plan Area

Primary Number P-34-	Site Number CA-SAC-	Most Recent Recorder and Year	Age/Period	Previous Eligibility Recommendations <sup>2</sup>	Description	Date of construction	Potential for Associated Archaeological Deposits? (type)
505	478-H	Maniery (PAR) 2009	Historic	1CL - Listed in California Register (State Historical Landmark No. 780); 6Z – found ineligible for the National Register, California Register, and designation as a local landmark through survey evaluation	First Transcontinental Railroad segment (current Union Pacific Railroad) <sup>3</sup>	1869	Yes (old grades/beds, refuse)
3449	N/A	C. Ceasar 1985	Historic	5S2 – Eligible for Sacramento Register	Duncan's Store/Brighton Oil, 7400 Folsom Boulevard	c.1911, c.1920	Not likely
3450	N/A	C. Ceasar 1985	Historic	N/A - nonextant	Chorich Residence, 7716 Folsom Boulevard (no longer extant)	1924	Yes (residential)
4120	N/A	Baker (PAR) 2010	Historic	6Z – Found ineligible for the National Register, California Register or designation as a local landmark through survey evaluation	Single-family residence and Paul & Sons Automotive Body Repair, 6948 Folsom Boulevard	1941, 1948	Yes (residential)

<sup>2</sup> Previous eligibility recommendations are based on the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) Status Codes listed in the Historic Property Data File or the closest equivalent Status Code as described in previous historical resource survey and evaluation reports or on DPR 523 forms.

<sup>3</sup> The segment of the line carried by the Brighton Underpass (Bridge No. 24C0235) was determined a noncontributing portion of the overall property in 2010 due to a loss of integrity. This property is listed in the California Register and previous survey and evaluation reports state it has been determined eligible for the National Register.

**Table 2. Previously Documented Properties Within the Plan Area**

Primary Number P-34-	Site Number CA-SAC-	Most Recent Recorder and Year	Age/Period	Previous Eligibility Recommendations <sup>2</sup>	Description	Date of construction	Potential for Associated Archaeological Deposits? (type)
4121	N/A	Maniery (PAR) 2009	Historic	3S – Appears eligible for the National Register through survey evaluation	Brighton Underpass (Bridge No. 23C0235) and Floodgate, Folsom Boulevard at railroad tracks, approximately 800 feet west of U.S. Highway 50	1928	No
N/A	N/A	Baker (PAR) 2010	Historic	2B – Determined eligible for the National Register as an individual property and as a contributor to an eligible district	Sacramento Valley Railroad segment, along north side of Brighton Avenue (currently the alignment of the Sacramento Light Rail Transit)	c.1856	Yes (old grades/beds, refuse)

**(2) Sources of additional research**

Additional research focused on the physical development of the plan area to supplement existing historic contextual themes in previous studies to evaluate properties' eligibility for listing in the California Register and Sacramento Register and to complete the analysis for identifying potential archaeological sites within the plan area as described below. Research was conducted at the Center for Sacramento History, the California State Library, and the City of Sacramento Planning Department. Additional information was collected by Mead & Hunt from city residents knowledgeable about the history and development of the plan area. A list of sources consulted in the preparation of this report is included in the bibliography.

**(3) Native American outreach**

Mead & Hunt assisted the City to coordinate outreach with Native Americans known to have an interest in properties associated with the prehistory or history of the plan area. Mead & Hunt obtained a list of tribes and individuals with an interest in the plan area identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and the City. On May 22, 2012, Mead & Hunt sent letters to interested tribes and individuals notifying them of the Specific Plan's preparation and to solicit information regarding properties associated with the prehistory and history in the plan area or to provide concerns about the Specific Plan. Follow up telephone calls were completed on July 19, 2012, to interested tribes and individuals. Two tribes provided a response: the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians and the United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria. The City provided a response to the requests. Copies of correspondence of Native American outreach efforts are included in Appendix B.

**B. Survey methodology**

On May 28 through June 1, 2012, Mead & Hunt staff completed a survey of properties in the built environment that were at least 45 years in age. Properties that met this criterion were photographically recorded using high-resolution digital photography along with location and descriptive information related to the architectural features of each property. Surveyed properties in the built environment are provided in Section 4.

ECORP reviewed the previous studies to determine if portions or all of the plan area has been subjected to a cultural resources inventory and whether or not archaeological sites have been previously documented within the plan area. In addition, historical topographic maps were consulted to determine sensitivity of the plan area for the presence of prehistoric or historic archaeological sites. This information was used to prepare a summary of previous studies, any previously documented archaeological sites, and areas of high sensitivity for the presence of historic and prehistory archaeological sites within the plan area.

## 4. Built Environment

### A. Historic context

Research and historic contextual themes in previous studies and site-specific history on previously documented properties within the plan area were summarized according to areas of significance defined by the National Park Service. Supplemental research focused on historic contextual themes related to surveyed properties in the built environment not provided in previous studies. The following historic contextual themes were identified as influential to the development of the plan area and surveyed properties.

#### (1) Settlement, agriculture, and residential development

Permanent settlement of the region began in 1839 when the Mexican government granted Swiss Immigrant John Sutter a large swath of land in the Sacramento Valley near the confluence of the American and Sacramento Rivers. The area became a regional trade and supply center for travelers crossing the Sierra Nevada Mountains in the 1840s. After gold was discovered near Coloma in 1848, the area grew rapidly due to its ideal location between San Francisco and the northern gold mine fields. Sacramento was incorporated as a city in 1850, and its growth coincided with expanding transportation networks and commerce with outlying markets and communities.<sup>4</sup>

The town of Brighton was established in 1849 about three miles east of Sutter's Fort, near the west bank of the American River. Brighton was located outside the plan area with the present-day Union Pacific Railroad serving as its eastern boundary. By 1880 the town site was surrounded by orchards, vineyards, hop fields, and other crops, including sugar beets and wheat, and stock-raising on predominately small farms, which corresponded with the emergence of Sacramento as an established agricultural center by the 1860s. Most parcels surrounding the Brighton town site were devoted to farming and ranged in size from 20 acres to over 1,200 acres. The town site consisted of approximately 13 blocks. Little development occurred in Brighton; approximately five structures appear within or near the platted town site in 1911.<sup>5</sup>

By 1918 the northern portion of the plan area was subdivided as the New Ramona Colony, bound by present-day Power Inn Road on the east, 14<sup>th</sup> Avenue on the south, the railroad corridor to the west, and Folsom Boulevard to the north. Advertised as the "gem of the whole valley" and "the

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<sup>4</sup> Ann Munns et al., *Cultural Resources Survey Report, Level (3) Long Haul Fiber Optic Project: WSO4 Through West Sacramento and Sacramento, California*, prepared for Level (3) Project Office, 14 December 1999, revised 12 January 2000, 5; PAR Environmental Services, Inc., *Historical Property Survey of the Sacramento Army Depot Redevelopment Plan EIR, Sacramento County, California*, prepared for Sacramento Housing and Development Agency on behalf of Gail Ervin Consulting (May 1995), 5-8.

<sup>5</sup> Gail Ervin Consulting, *65<sup>th</sup> Street Redevelopment Plan, Sacramento, California: Administrative Draft and Subsequent Environmental Impact Report*, prepared for the City of Sacramento (20 February 2004), 4.7-4 – 4.7-6; United States Department of the Interior, Geological Survey Map, *Brighton Quadrangle, Sacramento County, California*, 1911.

coming Pasadena of Sacramento," this development was envisioned as an agricultural colony with large parcels (presumably for small-scale farming). New Ramona Colony eventually included a small subdivision known as Ramona Villa, which consisted of small, densely platted parcels. Small parcel sizes in Ramona Villa indicate that the area was likely a speculative residential development.<sup>6</sup>

The small parcel dimensions of Ramona Villa no longer exist and no properties associated with early agriculture, Brighton, New Ramona Colony, or Ramona Villa were identified during the survey of the plan area.

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No. 416 J Street.....Sacramento,  
Importers of Drugs, Chemicals,  
Proprietary Articles, Druggists'  
Glassware, Sundries, Etc. 24-101m

Indorsed: Filed December 15, 1887.  
W. B. HAMILTON, Clerk,  
By Joe J. Geth, Deputy Clerk. 416-101

NEW RAMONA!

NEW RAMONA!

Ho! for a Home

— AT —

NEW RAMONA!

HO! FOR AN OLIVE OR AN ORANGE ORCHARD

— AT —

NEW RAMONA!

— THE COMING PASADENA OF SACRAMENTO! —

THE GEM OF THE WHOLE VALLEY!

Only Three Miles from City Limits!

ON LINE OF SACRAMENTO AND PLACERVILLE  
RAILROAD, BETWEEN BRIGHTON AND PERRINS.

NEW STATION! NEW DEPOT!

Fare, Only 12 Cents.

Passenger Train from New Ramona Every Morning, reaching Sacramento at ten minutes to 7 o'clock, and returning every evening after working hours. These advantages are invaluable.

IN THE SOUTH THEY BUILD RAILROADS TO THE COLONIES. HERE IS A Colony that now has two, worth \$100 an acre to the land to day. Well- & Rich Black Loam, well drained. MANIFEST GET LOOK Will be sold in Four, Five and Six-Acre Tracts, at from \$140 to \$215 per Acre. \$250 an acre will be issued on the property to every buyer. Here is an opportunity to make a GILT-EDGED INVESTMENT. NEW RAMONA COLONY LANDS WILL BE PLACED ON THE MARKET NEXT Monday.....December 19th.

AT THE OFFICE OF  
M. J. DILLMAN.....1007 Fourth Street, Sacramento,  
Where a Map of the property may be seen. THREE TRACTS ALREADY SOLD.  
Take a run out on Sunday, buy a Tract on Monday, and you will be happy. 416-01

Figure 2. New Ramona advertisement, 1887 (image provided to Mead & Hunt by the City and is available at the City Community Development Department).

<sup>6</sup> Map of the City of Sacramento and Vicinity, 1918, available at California State Library, Sacramento, Calif.; "New Ramona! New Ramona!" (Advertisement in the Sacramento Bee, 17 December 1887).

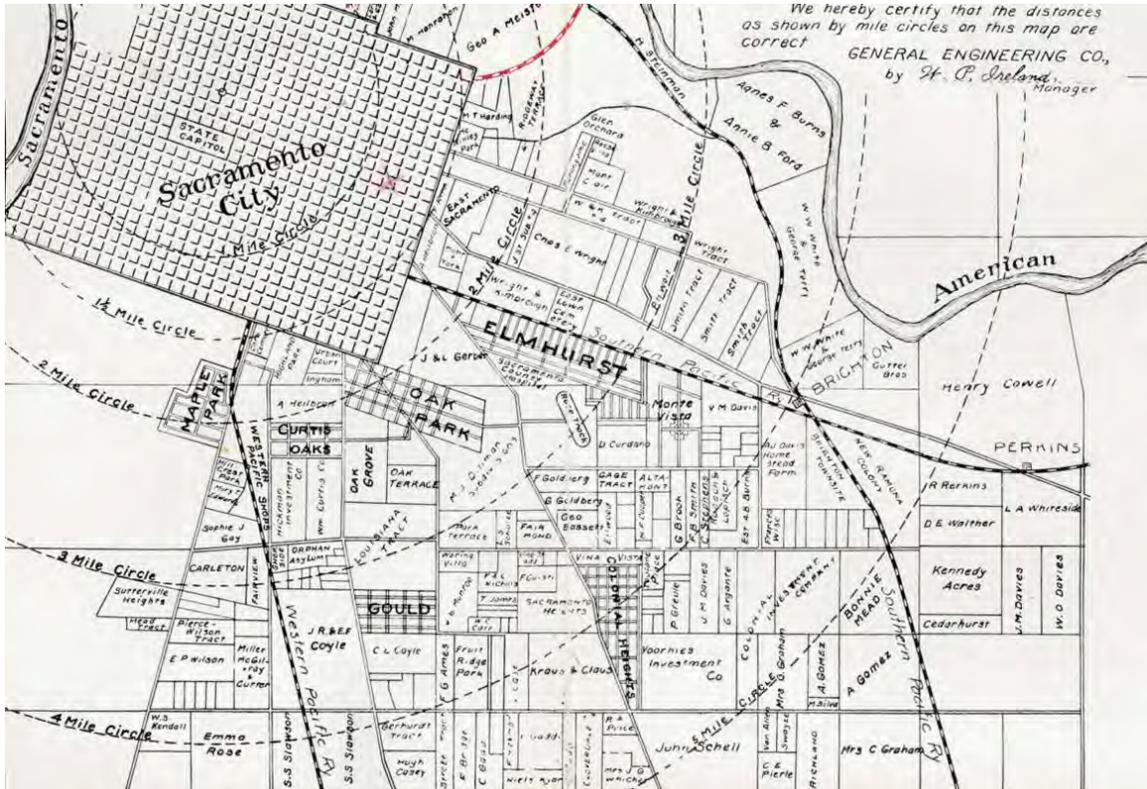


Figure 3. Excerpt from map, c.1910 (image provided to Mead & Hunt by the City and is available at the City Community Development Department).



commercial, industrial, agricultural processing, and residential development occurred near railroad corridors.<sup>9</sup> A portion of the Union Pacific Railroad is the only property associated with early railroads identified during the survey of the plan area. In 1995 it was determined eligible for inclusion in the National Register at the state level of significance and is eligible for listing in the California Register.

Folsom Boulevard served as an important early road linking Sacramento to San Francisco and the Sacramento Valley communities and Sierra Mountains to the east. In 1928 Folsom Boulevard was designated as U.S. Highway 50 and the route continued as one of the main east-west automobile routes in Sacramento. In 1928-1929 the Southern Pacific Railroad, in a joint effort with the State Department of Public Works, constructed an underpass and flood gate to separate rail and automobile traffic along Folsom Boulevard/U.S. Highway 50. The construction of the underpass and flood gate alleviated one of the most dangerous at-grade railroad crossings in Sacramento.<sup>10</sup>

After World War II, a new corridor for U.S. Highway 50 was developed with the acquisition of right-of-way by the California Department of Transportation. Between 1967 and 1975 the new alignment of U.S. Highway 50 was constructed north of Folsom Boulevard within the plan area. In 2010 the Brighton Underpass and Flood Gate were determined eligible for inclusion in the National Register as a rare example of a 1920s grade separation with integrated flood gates in Sacramento.<sup>11</sup> No other properties with a direct association with transportation were identified within the plan area.

### **(3) Industrial and commercial development**

Industrial and commercial development in the general vicinity of the plan area began in earnest during the early twentieth century. Businesses were initially oriented along the railroad corridors and Folsom Boulevard. By 1915 businesses within the general vicinity were located along the south side of Folsom Boulevard. Little information exists for early industrial or commercial development within the plan area; however, early businesses adjacent to the plan area included the Schaw-Batcher Company Pipe Works, a hotel, an auto garage, and a dance hall.<sup>12</sup>

Commercial and industrial development along the transportation routes continued during the 1920s and 1930s with restaurants, a service station, and other auto-related businesses that catered to motorists centered along Folsom Boulevard/U.S. Highway 50 within the general vicinity, but outside the plan area. Based on properties identified during the survey and a review of maps from the period, there appears to have been limited development within the plan area,

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<sup>9</sup> Gail Ervin Consulting, *65<sup>th</sup> Street Redevelopment Plan*, 4.7-6 - 4.7-7.

<sup>10</sup> Gail Ervin Consulting, *65<sup>th</sup> Street Redevelopment Plan*, 4.7-6; City of Sacramento and California Department of Transportation, *Draft Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Assessment and Section 4(f) De Minimis Impact Finding* (July 2011), 2-21– 2-22.

<sup>11</sup> Gail Ervin Consulting, *65<sup>th</sup> Street Redevelopment Plan*, 4.7-6 – 4.7-7.

<sup>12</sup> Gail Ervin Consulting, *65<sup>th</sup> Street Redevelopment Plan*, 4.7-7.

with a small concentration north of 14<sup>th</sup> Avenue.<sup>13</sup> One property was identified during the survey that is associated with the early period of industrial and commercial development: Duncan's Store/Brighton Oil located at 7400 Folsom Boulevard.

World War II and federal defense spending were major impetuses to economic expansion nationwide between the 1940s and 1960s, and Sacramento was no exception. The local economy was bolstered by nearby military installations at McClellan Field, Mather Field, and the Army Signal Depot. Military facilities provided a major source of employment during this period, which also resulted in the expansion of commerce and industry.<sup>14</sup> During the postwar period, City officials also worked closely with the Chamber of Commerce to attract new businesses, large and small, to Sacramento.<sup>15</sup>

The larger parcel sizes, combined with the close proximity to transportation routes, made the area ideal for industrial and commercial uses. By 1949 a large gravel pit was located between the present-day Union Pacific Railroad and Ramona Avenue. Proctor & Gamble opened a manufacturing facility in 1951 near the intersection of Power Inn Road and Fruitridge Road (outside the plan area).<sup>16</sup> By 1954 the California Youth Authority (CYA) complex, a youth correctional facility, occupied a large parcel bound generally by present-day Cucamonga Avenue, Ramona Avenue, Power Inn Road, and Brighton Avenue. The CYA built its Northern Youth Correctional Reception Center and Clinic on vacant lots and remained open for many years. No buildings remain on the site once occupied by the large CYA facility.<sup>17</sup>

Numerous industrial and commercial buildings were constructed in the plan area between the mid-to-late 1960s and the present day. Surveyed properties from this period include the Gilmore Steel Company, which occupied the large building at 3000 Power Inn Road currently used by Atlas Disposal. The Lukenbill Company constructed a series of concrete slab tilt-up warehouses during the 1970s and 1980s. These warehouses are generally located along Carlton Road and Clifton Road, but were not surveyed because they are not yet 45 years in age. The Lukenbill Company was active in Sacramento during the 1970s and 1980s, and these tilt-up warehouses represent typical construction carried out by the company in Sacramento during this period. Recent industrial and commercial construction is generally concentrated along Power Inn Road, Folsom Boulevard, and U.S. Highway 50, and includes office buildings, hotels, self-storage

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<sup>13</sup> United State Department of the Interior, Geological Survey Map, *Brighton Quadrangle, Sacramento County, California*, 1911; Gail Ervin Consulting, *65th Street Redevelopment Plan*, 4.7-9.

<sup>14</sup> Steven M. Avella, *Sacramento, Indomitable City* (Arcadia Publishing, 2003) 104, 117.

<sup>15</sup> Avella, 118.

<sup>16</sup> Avella, 118.

<sup>17</sup> PAR Environmental Services, Inc., *Historic Property Survey Report: Folsom Boulevard Widening and Ramona Avenue Extension Project, City of Sacramento, CA* (prepared for the City of Sacramento, Mark Thomas, and the California Department of Transportation, District 3, 22 March 2010), 11; United State Department of the Interior, Geological Survey Map, *Sacramento East Quadrangle, Sacramento County, California*, 1949 and 1954.

buildings, gas stations, and commercial retail buildings.<sup>18</sup> A number of industrial and commercial buildings dating from the early-to-mid 1960s were surveyed.

**(4) Architecture**

The architectural styles and vernacular forms represented in the plan area generally consist of front gable and side gable examples of residential dwellings from the c.1920s to the c.1960s, Ranch-style residential dwellings with modest elements of Colonial Revival, and minimalist homes from the post-World War II era. One residence, located at 8005 Merced Avenue, displays modest design features of the Tudor Revival style with the use of decorative brick window and door surrounds. The majority of residential architecture within the plan area dates to the post-World War II period and consists of small unadorned ubiquitous Ranch-style front and side gable forms.

These forms are commonly found in Sacramento, the region, and the U.S. Typical postwar housing with few if any distinctive design features consists of one level minimalist and Ranch-style homes. Common design features of the postwar minimalist house generally include a compact form, minimal roof overhangs, front porches reduced to a small sheltered area at the entrance, attached one-car garage, and horizontally divided two-over-two windows and picture windows. Common design features of the Ranch-style house include low profiles, roofs with a low pitch and broad overhangs, small covered entries, integrated garages or carport, and picture windows. Both minimalist homes and Ranch Houses may feature stucco or a variety of other exterior materials.<sup>19</sup>

Postwar residences within the plan area are intermixed with industrial warehouses and commercial buildings with little to no distinctive design features. Many of these residences feature alterations with the application of non-original siding materials, altered fenestration, and unsympathetic additions. Collectively, the residential development within the plan area does not represent a cohesive example of suburban development associated with the post-World War II period. The Ranch-style homes at 7937 19<sup>th</sup> Avenue and at 3316 Ramona Avenue are modest examples of architecture with the overall form and common features such as low-pitch rooflines, picture windows, and integrated garages. However, they are not outstanding examples of a type in comparison to other collections of intact residences in Sacramento and the region.

Generally, the architecture associated with other property types within the plan area, such as industrial and commercial buildings in particular, display astylistic utilitarian forms associated with low-cost post-World War II design, such as pole and cinder block construction. These forms have little to no ornamentation, and, as such, most do not appear to merit any significance under this theme. One industrial building, located at 3000 Power Inn Road, displays a modest use of late International-style design features; however, this building remains a fairly typical example of an industrial property type within the broader context of Sacramento. One extant church in the plan

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<sup>18</sup> John D. Cox, "Maybe It Should Be Lukensbuild, Not Lukenbill," *Sacramento Bee*, 4 March 1985; Gail Ervin Consulting, *65th Street Redevelopment Plan*, 4.7-7.

<sup>19</sup> California Department of Transportation, *Tract Housing in California, 1945-1973: A Context for National Register Evaluation* (Sacramento, Calif.: California Department of Transportation, 2011), 67-78.

area, located at 3930 Power Inn Road, served area residents but has no identifiable ethnic groups associated with the congregation, no association with trends important in local or regional history, and no distinctive architectural design features.<sup>20</sup> See Section 4.B below for further discussion of these properties.

## **B. Results of survey and evaluation**

Built environment properties at least 45 years in age surveyed within the plan area are listed in Table 3 below. Based on the historic contextual themes listed in Section 4.A, Mead & Hunt completed an evaluation to determine the eligibility for listing in the Sacramento Register and California Register.

Four built environment properties within the plan area were previously evaluated and recommended eligible for listing in the Sacramento Register, California Register, and/or the National Register:

- First Transcontinental Railroad, located along the western edge of the plan area running parallel to East Railroad Avenue
- Duncan's Store/Brighton Oil, located at 7400 Folsom Boulevard
- The Brighton Underpass (Bridge 24-0235) and Floodgate, located at the intersection of Folsom Boulevard and First Continental Railroad (current Union Pacific Railroad)
- Sacramento Valley Railroad, located along the north side of Brighton Avenue (current alignment of Sacramento Light Rail Transit)

These properties along with the one extant property previously surveyed and evaluated as not eligible were reevaluated as part of this effort (see Table 2 in Section 3). Recommendations of whether these properties are significant and/or retain integrity are provided in Table 3 below along with newly surveyed properties.

Surveyed properties were also evaluated collectively for a possible historic district. Overall, the collection of properties in the plan area does not retain the physical integrity necessary to represent a cohesive collection of commercial, industrial, or residential buildings that resulted from broad patterns of community planning and development that made important contributions to the history of Sacramento or the region; nor is it representative of an identifiable grouping of buildings that display locally or regionally distinctive architectural styles or property types. No eligible historic districts were identified.

The eligibility of structures for listing in the California Register and Sacramento Register built since 1967 should be evaluated by a professional who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for architectural history and history since these structures were not surveyed as part of this effort.

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<sup>20</sup> Calvin McGee, phone interview by Mead & Hunt, Sacramento, Calif., 25 June 2012.

**Table 3. Results of Survey and Evaluation of Built Environment Properties at Least 45 Years in Age**

Name/Historic Function and Primary No. (if previously documented) (based on OHP Classification)	Address (Main address as shown on survey maps in Appendix C)	Street	Property APN and description <sup>21</sup>	OHP Status Code, Recommendation/Evaluation Rationale, and Representative Image(s)
Industrial building	7840	14th Avenue	<p>06100210230000</p> <p>c.1960, one-story, concrete foundation, rectangular plan, frame construction; clad with board and baton and composite wood siding; side gable roof; large storage structure attached with shed roof and partially enclosed storage area.</p>	<p>6Z - Not eligible</p> <p>This industrial building does not appear to have an important association with industrial/commercial development in Sacramento or the region or other themes in the historic context and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 1</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. Based on a literature review and research, the property does not have a known association with a person of historic significance and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 2</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. This property is not an example of a locally or regionally distinctive architectural style or property type. A better representative example would be associated with early or a formative period of industrial development; or served as an impetus to industrial development within the plan area, city, or region; and retain distinctive design features. It also displays diminished integrity due to physical alterations and is not significant under <i>Criterion 3</i> of the California Register nor does it meet Sacramento Register criteria. Due to the lack of significance and diminished integrity, this property does not meet the criteria for listing in the California Register or the Sacramento Register.</p>



<sup>21</sup> Construction dates for properties identified in the survey were based on available Sacramento County Assessor records, GIS tax parcel data, online information, and professional judgment during field survey activities. Generally, building permits (either online, at the City, or the Center for Sacramento History) are not available for properties in the plan area.

**Table 3. Results of Survey and Evaluation of Built Environment Properties at Least 45 Years in Age**

Name/Historic Function and Primary No. (if previously documented) (based on OHP Classification)	Address (Main address as shown on survey maps in Appendix C)	Street	Property APN and description <sup>21</sup>	OHP Status Code, Recommendation/Evaluation Rationale, and Representative Image(s)
Ancillary industrial/commercial building	8006	18 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	<p>06100810250000</p> <p>c.1940, one-story, concrete foundation rectangular plan, frame construction with vertical composite wood siding; exposed rafters; side gable roof; alterations include replacement siding and windows. Limited access to property from public right-of-way due to fencing and gates resulted in poor images for use in this report.</p>	<p>6Z - Not eligible</p> <p>This ancillary building does not appear to have an important association with industrial/commercial development in Sacramento or the region or other themes in the historic context and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 1</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. Based on a literature review and research, the property does not have a known association with a person of historic significance and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 2</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. This property is not an example of a locally or regionally distinctive architectural style or property type. A better representative example would be associated with early or a formative period of industrial/commercial development within the plan area, city, or region; and retain distinctive design features. It also displays diminished integrity due to physical alterations and is not significant under <i>Criterion 3</i> of the California Register nor does it meet Sacramento Register criteria. Due to the lack of significance and diminished integrity, this property does not meet the criteria for listing in the California Register or the Sacramento Register.</p>



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Commercial building	7933	18 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	<p>06100530240000</p> <p>c.1960, one-story, concrete foundation, rectangular plan, frame construction with applied stucco, wide overhanging eave on facade; non-historic detached garage at rear; flat roof; alterations include replacement windows.</p>	<p>6Z - Not eligible</p> <p>This commercial property does not appear to have an important association with commercial development in Sacramento or the region or other themes in the historic context and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 1</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. Based on a literature review and research, the property does not have a known association with a person of historic significance and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 2</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. This property is not an example of a locally or regionally distinctive architectural style or property type. Post-World War II commercial properties are plentiful in the region. A better representative example would be associated with early or a formative period of commercial development; or served as an impetus to commercial development within the plan area, city, or region; and retain distinctive design features. It also displays diminished integrity due to physical alterations and is not significant under <i>Criterion 3</i> of the California Register nor does it meet Sacramento Register criteria. Due to the lack of significance and diminished integrity, this property does not meet the criteria for listing in the California Register or the Sacramento Register.</p>



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Commercial building	8020	18 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	<p>06100810260000</p> <p>c.1945, one-story, concrete foundation, rectangular plan, concrete block, flat roof, metal awning on facade, garage door at rear; alterations include replacement windows and non-historic particleboard shed roof addition, and two detached frame carports at building rear.</p>	<p>6Z - Not eligible</p> <p>This commercial property does not appear to have an important association with commercial development in Sacramento or the region or other themes in the historic context and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 1</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. Based on a literature review and research, the property does not have a known association with a person of historic significance and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 2</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. This property is not an example of a locally or regionally distinctive architectural style or property type. Post-World War II commercial properties are plentiful in the region. A better representative example would be associated with early or a formative period of commercial development; or served as an impetus to commercial development within the plan area, city, or region; and retain distinctive design features. It also displays diminished integrity due to physical alterations and is not significant under <i>Criterion 3</i> of the California Register nor does it meet Sacramento Register criteria. Due to the lack of significance and loss of integrity, this property does not meet the criteria for listing in the California Register or the Sacramento Register.</p>



**Table 3. Results of Survey and Evaluation of Built Environment Properties at Least 45 Years in Age**

Name/Historic Function and Primary No. (if previously documented) (based on OHP Classification)	Address (Main address as shown on survey maps in Appendix C)	Street	Property APN and description <sup>21</sup>	OHP Status Code, Recommendation/Evaluation Rationale, and Representative Image(s)
Single-family property	7937	19 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	06100830190000 c.1950, one-story, concrete foundation, Ranch, frame with horizontal wood cladding and vertical wood in gable ends, side gable with wood shingles, picture window, and integral one-car garage; alterations include replacement windows.	6Z - Not eligible  This residential property does not appear to have an important association with residential development in Sacramento or the region or other themes in the historic context and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 1</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. Based on a literature review and research, the property does not have a known association with a person of historic significance and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 2</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. This property is not an example of a locally or regionally distinctive architectural style or property type. Post-World War II Ranch-style homes are plentiful in the region. A better representative example would retain distinctive design features. It also displays diminished integrity due to physical alterations and is not significant under <i>Criterion 3</i> of the California Register nor does it meet Sacramento Register criteria. Due to the lack of significance and diminished integrity, this property does not meet the criteria for listing in the California Register or the Sacramento Register.



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Single-family property	7999	19 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	06100830170000  c.1960, one-story, concrete foundation, frame with vertical wood siding and brick veneer, flat roof; alterations include removal of rear portion of building, added concrete block wall, and window replacements.	6Z - Not eligible  This property appears to have initially been residential in use before undergoing alterations. It does not appear to have an important association with residential development in Sacramento or the region or other themes in the historic context and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 1</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. Based on a literature review and research, the property does not have a known association with a person of historic significance and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 2</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. This property is not an example of a locally or regionally distinctive architectural style or property type. Post-World War II Ranch-style homes are plentiful in the region. A better representative example would retain distinctive design features. It also displays diminished integrity due to physical alterations and is not significant under <i>Criterion 3</i> of the California Register nor does it meet Sacramento Register criteria. Due to the lack of significance and loss of integrity, this property does not meet the criteria for listing in the California Register or the Sacramento Register.



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Single-family property	8021	19 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	<p>06100830130000</p> <p>c.1945, one-story, concrete foundation, frame, front gable roof with asphalt shingles; shed addition to north with artificial siding; alterations include composite wood siding and replacement windows.</p>	<p>6Z - Not eligible</p> <p>This residential property does not appear to have an important association with residential development in Sacramento or the region or other themes in the historic context and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 1</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register Criteria. Based on a literature review and research, the property does not have a known association with a person of historic significance and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 2</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register Criteria.</p> <p>This property's historic use was a single-family dwelling one of many that once existed along this street. It is now used as an office and is surrounded by a large asphalt parking lot, fencing, and industrial equipment. This building is not an example of a locally or regionally distinctive architectural style or property type. A better example would retain integrity of workmanship, setting, association, and feeling representative of a c.1945 residence. It also displays diminished integrity due to physical alterations and is not significant under <i>Criterion 3</i> of the California Register nor does it meet Sacramento Register criteria. Due to the lack of significance and diminished integrity, this property does not meet the criteria for listing in the California Register or the Sacramento Register.</p>



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Single-family property	8024	19 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	<p>06101110060000</p> <p>c.1925, one-story, concrete foundation, frame, cutaway front porch, hip roof with asphalt shingles and exposed rafters; alterations include vinyl siding, replacement windows, and non-historic attached one-car garage.</p>	<p>6Z - Not eligible</p> <p>This residential property does not appear to have an important association with residential development in Sacramento or the region or other themes in the historic context and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 1</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. Based on a literature review and research, the property does not have a known association with a person of historic significance and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 2</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. This property is not an example of a locally or regionally distinctive architectural style or property type. A better example would retain integrity of workmanship, setting, association, and feeling representative of a c.1925 residence. It also displays diminished integrity due to physical alterations and is not significant under <i>Criterion 3</i> of the California Register nor does it meet Sacramento Register criteria. Due to the lack of significance and loss of integrity, this property does not meet the criteria for listing in the California Register or the Sacramento Register.</p>



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Single-family property	7917	Amador Avenue	<p>06100510310000</p> <p>c.1950, one-story, concrete foundation, rectangular plan, frame with stucco and stone veneer, side gable with asphalt shingles, historic side addition; alterations include replacement windows and non-historic front porch.</p>	<p>6Z - Not eligible</p> <p>This residential property does not appear to have an important association with residential development in Sacramento or the region or other themes in the historic context and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 1</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. Based on a literature review and research, the property does not have a known association with a person of historic significance and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 2</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. This property is not an example of a locally or regionally distinctive architectural style or property type. Post-World War II homes are plentiful in the region. A better representative example from this period would retain distinctive design features. It also displays diminished integrity due to physical alterations and is not significant under <i>Criterion 3</i> of the California Register nor does it meet Sacramento Register criteria. Due to the lack of significance and diminished integrity, this property does not meet the criteria for listing in the California Register or the Sacramento Register.</p> <p>The property also includes a large whiskey jug made out of concrete and stucco. This is an example of vernacular folk art architecture and was constructed in 1976. It is presently not yet old enough to be qualify for national, state, or local designation; however, it should be reevaluated when it reaches 50 years of age in 2026.</p>



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Single-family property	7921	Amador Avenue	06100510300000 c.1950, one-story, concrete foundation, rectangular plan, frame construction with applied stucco, side gable roof with historic rear additions; alterations include non-historic front porch roof and replacement windows.	<p>6Z - Not eligible</p> <p>This residential property does not appear to have an important association with residential development in Sacramento or the region or other themes in the historic context and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 1</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. Based on a literature review and research, the property does not have a known association with a person of historic significance and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 2</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. This property is not an example of a locally or regionally distinctive architectural style or property type. Post-World War II homes are plentiful in the region. A better representative example from this period would retain distinctive design features. It also displays diminished integrity due to physical alterations and is not significant under <i>Criterion 3</i> of the California Register nor does it meet Sacramento Register criteria. Due to the lack of significance and diminished integrity, this property does not meet the criteria for listing in the California Register or the Sacramento Register.</p>



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Single-family property	7922	Amador Avenue	<p>06100520050000</p> <p>c.1950, one-story, concrete foundation, rectangular plan, frame construction with vertical composite wood siding, flat roof with slight pitch, three-light original windows; alterations include replacement windows. According to discussions with a local resident, this residence may have been surplus housing subsequently relocated to this location from Mather Field.</p>	<p>6Z - Not eligible</p> <p>This residential property does not appear to have an important association with residential development in Sacramento or the region or other themes in the historic context and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 1</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. Based on a literature review and research, the property does not have a known association with a person of historic significance and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 2</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. This property is not an example of a locally or regionally distinctive architectural style or property type. This post-World War II surplus military housing may have been moved to this location, and, as such, no longer has a direct association with this theme. A better representative example from this period would retain integrity of location and clearly retain common design features of standardized military housing, which if present are obscured due to physical alterations and is not significant under <i>Criterion 3</i> of the California Register, nor does it meet Sacramento Register criteria. Due to the lack of significance and diminished integrity, this property does not meet the criteria for listing in the California Register or the Sacramento Register.</p>



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Single-family property	7925	Amador Avenue	<p>06100510290000</p> <p>c.1950, one-story, concrete foundation, rectangular plan, frame construction with applied stucco, flat roof with slight pitch; alterations include replacement windows and non-historic shed attached to east elevation.</p>	<p>6Z - Not eligible</p> <p>This residential property does not appear to have an important association with residential development in Sacramento or the region or other themes in the historic context and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 1</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. Based on a literature review and research, the property does not have a known association with a person of historic significance and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 2</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. This property is not an example of a locally or regionally distinctive architectural style or property type. Post-World War II homes are plentiful in the region. A better representative example from this period would retain distinctive design features. It also displays diminished integrity due to physical alterations and is not significant under <i>Criterion 3</i> of the California Register nor does it meet Sacramento Register criteria. Due to the lack of significance and diminished integrity, this property does not meet the criteria for listing in the California Register or the Sacramento Register.</p>



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Single-family property	7926	Amador Avenue	<p>06100520060000</p> <p>c.1950, one-story, concrete foundation, rectangular plan, frame construction with vertical composite wood siding, flat roof with slight pitch; alterations include replacement windows. According to discussions with a local resident, this residence may have been surplus housing subsequently relocated to this location from Mather Field.</p>	<p>6Z - Not eligible</p> <p>This residential property does not appear to have an important association with residential development in Sacramento or the region or other themes in the historic context and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 1</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. Based on a literature review and research, the property does not have a known association with a person of historic significance and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 2</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. This property is not an example of a locally or regionally distinctive architectural style or property type. This post-World War II surplus military housing may have been moved to this location, and, as such, no longer has a direct association with this theme. A better representative example from this period would retain integrity of location and clearly retain common design features of standardized military housing, which if present are obscured due to physical alterations and is not significant under <i>Criterion 3</i> of the California Register nor does it meet Sacramento Register criteria. Due to the lack of significance and diminished integrity, this property does not meet the criteria for listing in the California Register or the Sacramento Register.</p>



Table 3. Results of Survey and Evaluation of Built Environment Properties at Least 45 Years in Age

Name/Historic Function and Primary No. (if previously documented) (based on OHP Classification)	Address (Main address as shown on survey maps in Appendix C)	Street	Property APN and description <sup>21</sup>	OHP Status Code, Recommendation/Evaluation Rationale, and Representative Image(s)
Single-family property	7929	Amador Avenue	<p>06100510280000</p> <p>c.1955, one-story, concrete foundation, rectangular plan, frame construction with applied stucco, side gable with asphalt shingles; alterations include side addition and replacement windows.</p>	<p>6Z - Not eligible</p> <p>This residential property does not appear to have an important association with residential development in Sacramento or the region or other themes in the historic context and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 1</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. Based on a literature review and research, the property does not have a known association with a person of historic significance and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 2</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. This property is not an example of a locally or regionally distinctive architectural style or property type. Post-World War II homes are plentiful in the region. A better representative example from this period would retain distinctive design features. It also displays diminished integrity due to physical alterations and is not significant under <i>Criterion 3</i> of the California Register nor does it meet Sacramento Register criteria. Due to the lack of significance and diminished integrity, this property does not meet the criteria for listing in the California Register or the Sacramento Register.</p>



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Name/Historic Function and Primary No. (if previously documented) (based on OHP Classification)	Address (Main address as shown on survey maps in Appendix C)	Street	Property APN and description <sup>21</sup>	OHP Status Code, Recommendation/Evaluation Rationale, and Representative Image(s)
Ancillary industrial/commercial building	7942	Amador Avenue	06100520090000  c.1940, one-story, concrete foundation, rectangular plan, frame construction, side gable roof with asphalt shingles, garage door, non-historic side gable frame garage with applied stucco on property; alterations include composite wood siding. Limited access to property from public right-of-way due to fencing and gates resulted in poor images for use in this report.	6Z - Not eligible  This ancillary building does not appear to have an important association with industrial/commercial development in Sacramento or the region or other themes in the historic context and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 1</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. Based on a literature review and research, the property does not have a known association with a person of historic significance and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 2</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. This property is not an example of a locally or regionally distinctive architectural style or property type. A better representative example would be associated with early or a formative period of industrial/commercial development within the plan area, city, or region; and retain distinctive design features. It also displays diminished integrity due to physical alterations and is not significant under <i>Criterion 3</i> of the California Register nor does it meet Sacramento Register criteria. Due to the lack of significance and diminished integrity, this property does not meet the criteria for listing in the California Register or the Sacramento Register.



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Single-family property	8004	Amador Avenue	06100520110000  c.1925, one-story, concrete foundation, frame construction, cutaway front porch, front gable roof with asphalt shingles; alterations include vertical composite wood siding and replacement windows.	<p>6Z - Not eligible</p> <p>This residential property does not appear to have an important association with residential development in Sacramento or the region or other themes in the historic context and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 1</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. Based on a literature review and research, the property does not have a known association with a person of historic significance and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 2</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. This property is not an example of a locally or regionally distinctive architectural style or property type. A better example would retain integrity of workmanship, setting, association, and feeling representative of a c.1925 residence. It also displays diminished integrity due to physical alterations and is not significant under <i>Criterion 3</i> of the California Register nor does it meet Sacramento Register criteria. Due to the lack of significance and loss of integrity, this property does not meet the criteria for listing in the California Register or the Sacramento Register.</p>



Table 3. Results of Survey and Evaluation of Built Environment Properties at Least 45 Years in Age

Name/Historic Function and Primary No. (if previously documented) (based on OHP Classification)	Address (Main address as shown on survey maps in Appendix C)	Street	Property APN and description <sup>21</sup>	OHP Status Code, Recommendation/Evaluation Rationale, and Representative Image(s)
Ancillary industrial/commercial building	8016	Amador Avenue	06100520030000  c.1950, one-story, concrete foundation, rectangular plan, frame construction with applied stucco; alterations include a non-historic shed roof enclosure.	<p>6Z - Not eligible</p> <p>This ancillary building does not appear to have an important association with industrial/commercial development in Sacramento or the region or other themes in the historic context and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 1</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. Based on a literature review and research, the property does not have a known association with a person of historic significance and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 2</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. This property is not an example of a locally or regionally distinctive architectural style or property type. A better representative example would be associated with early or a formative period of industrial/commercial development; or served as an impetus to industrial/commercial development within the plan area, city, or region; and retain distinctive design features. It also displays diminished integrity due to physical alterations and is not significant under <i>Criterion 3</i> of the California Register nor does it meet Sacramento Register criteria. Due to the lack of significance and diminished integrity, this property does not meet the criteria for listing in the California Register or the Sacramento Register.</p>



**Table 3. Results of Survey and Evaluation of Built Environment Properties at Least 45 Years in Age**

Name/Historic Function and Primary No. (if previously documented) (based on OHP Classification)	Address (Main address as shown on survey maps in Appendix C)	Street	Property APN and description <sup>21</sup>	OHP Status Code, Recommendation/Evaluation Rationale, and Representative Image(s)
Single-family property	7430	Brighton Avenue	07902420020000  c.1920, one-story, frame construction with clapboard, gable-on-hip roof, front gable projecting wing, six-over-one windows.	<p>6Z - Not eligible</p> <p>This residential property does not appear to have an important association with residential development in Sacramento or the region or other themes in the historic context and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 1</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. Based on a literature review and research, the property does not have a known association with a person of historic significance and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 2</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. This property is not an example of a locally or regionally distinctive architectural style or property type. A better example would retain integrity of setting, association, and feeling representative of a c.1920 residence. The residence also lacks architectural distinction and is not significant under <i>Criterion 3</i> of the California Register nor does it meet Sacramento Register criteria. Due to the lack of significance, this property does not meet the criteria for listing in the California Register or the Sacramento Register.</p>



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Single-family property	8004	Butte Avenue	<p>06100530090000</p> <p>c.1955, one-story, concrete foundation, rectangular plan, frame construction with applied stucco, front gable roof, front gable porch; alterations include replacement windows and a non-historic carport.</p>	<p>6Z - Not eligible</p> <p>This residential property does not appear to have an important association with residential development in Sacramento or the region or other themes in the historic context and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 1</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. Based on a literature review and research, the property does not have a known association with a person of historic significance and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 2</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. This property is not an example of a locally or regionally distinctive architectural style or property type. Post-World War II homes are plentiful in the region. A better representative example from this period would retain distinctive design features. It also displays diminished integrity due to physical alterations and is not significant under <i>Criterion 3</i> of the California Register nor does it meet Sacramento Register criteria. Due to the lack of significance and diminished integrity, this property does not meet the criteria for listing in the California Register or the Sacramento Register.</p>



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Single-family property	8008	Butte Avenue	<p>06100530100000</p> <p>c.1955, one-story, concrete foundation, rectangular plan, frame construction with applied stucco, front gable roof with low pitch and wide overhanging eaves; alterations include replacement windows and porch. According to discussions with a local resident, this residence may have been surplus housing subsequently relocated to this location from Mather Field.</p>	<p>6Z - Not eligible</p> <p>This residential property does not appear to have an important association with residential development in Sacramento or the region or other themes in the historic context and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 1</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. Based on a literature review and research, the property does not have a known association with a person of historic significance and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 2</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. This property is not an example of a locally or regionally distinctive architectural style or property type. This post-World War II surplus military housing may have been moved to this location, and, as such, no longer has a direct association with this theme. A better representative example from this period would retain integrity of location and clearly retain common design features of standardized military housing, which if present are obscured due to physical alterations and is not significant under <i>Criterion 3</i> of the California Register nor does it meet Sacramento Register criteria. Due to the lack of significance and diminished integrity, this property does not meet the criteria for listing in the California Register or the Sacramento Register.</p>



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Single-family property	8016	Butte Avenue	06100530280000  c.1955, one-story, concrete foundation rectangular plan, frame construction, front gable roof; alterations include vertical composite wood siding and replacement windows.	<p>6Z - Not eligible</p> <p>This residential property does not appear to have an important association with residential development in Sacramento or the region or other themes in the historic context and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 1</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. Based on a literature review and research, the property does not have a known association with a person of historic significance and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 2</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. This property is not an example of a locally or regionally distinctive architectural style or property type. Post-World War II homes are plentiful in the region. A better representative example from this period would retain distinctive design features. It also displays diminished integrity due to physical alterations and is not significant under <i>Criterion 3</i> of the California Register nor does it meet Sacramento Register criteria. Due to the lack of significance and diminished integrity, this property does not meet the criteria for listing in the California Register or the Sacramento Register.</p>



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Single-family property	8020	Butte Avenue	06100530320000  c.1950, one-story, concrete foundation, rectangular plan, frame construction with applied stucco, front gable roof; alterations include an altered side entrance and replacement windows.	<p>6Z - Not eligible</p> <p>This residential property does not appear to have an important association with residential development in Sacramento or the region or other themes in the historic context and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 1</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. Based on a literature review and research, the property does not have a known association with a person of historic significance and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 2</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. This property is not an example of a locally or regionally distinctive architectural style or property type. Post-World War II homes are plentiful in the region. A better representative example from this period would retain distinctive design features. It also displays diminished integrity due to physical alterations and is not significant under <i>Criterion 3</i> of the California Register nor does it meet Sacramento Register criteria. Due to the lack of significance and diminished integrity, this property does not meet the criteria for listing in the California Register or the Sacramento Register.</p>



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Single-family property	7949	Carlton Road	<p>06100240190000</p> <p>c.1930, one-story, concrete foundation, rectangular plan, frame with stucco, hip roof with non-historic tile, two-over-two windows, front gable projection on roof facade; alterations include enclosed front porch, non-historic stone veneer, rear addition, and conversion to religious property.</p>	<p>6Z - Not eligible</p> <p>This residential property does not appear to have an important association with residential development in Sacramento or the region or other themes in the historic context and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 1</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. Based on a literature review and research, the property does not have a known association with a person of historic significance and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 2</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria.</p> <p>This property's historic use was a single-family dwelling, one of many that once existed along this street. It is now used for religious purposes and is largely surrounded by asphalt parking lots. This building is not an example of a locally or regionally distinctive architectural style or property type. A better example would retain integrity of workmanship, setting, association, and feeling representative of a c.1930 residence. It also displays diminished integrity due to physical alterations and is not significant under <i>Criterion 3</i> of the California Register nor does it meet Sacramento Register criteria. Due to the lack of significance and loss of integrity, this property does not meet the criteria for listing in the California Register or the Sacramento Register.</p>



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Single-family property	8000	Carlton Road	<p>06100510100000</p> <p>c.1945, one-story, concrete foundation, rectangular plan, frame construction with applied stucco, side gable with asphalt shingles, sliding sash windows, historic rear addition; alterations include some replacement windows.</p>	<p>6Z - Not eligible</p> <p>This residential property does not appear to have an important association with residential development in Sacramento or the region or other themes in the historic context and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 1</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. Based on a literature review and research, the property does not have a known association with a person of historic significance and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 2</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. This property is not an example of a locally or regionally distinctive architectural style or property type. A better example would retain integrity of workmanship, setting, association, and feeling representative of a c.1945 residence and/or distinctive design characteristics. It also displays diminished integrity due to physical alterations and is not significant under <i>Criterion 3</i> of the California Register nor does it meet Sacramento Register criteria. Due to the lack of significance and diminished integrity, this property does not meet the criteria for listing in the California Register or the Sacramento Register.</p>



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Single-family property	8015	Carlton Road	06100240150000  c.1955, one-story, concrete foundation, rectangular plan, concrete block, hip roof with asphalt shingles and exposed rafters, multi-light casement windows, cutaway porch, detached two-car garage.	<p>6Z - Not eligible</p> <p>This residential property does not appear to have an important association with residential development in Sacramento or the region or other themes in the historic context and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 1</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. Based on a literature review and research, the property does not have a known association with a person of historic significance and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 2</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. This property is not an example of a locally or regionally distinctive architectural style or property type. Post-World War II homes are plentiful in the region. A better representative example from this period would retain distinctive design features. It is not significant under <i>Criterion 3</i> of the California Register nor does it meet Sacramento Register criteria. Due to the lack of significance and diminished integrity, this property does not meet the criteria for listing in the California Register or the Sacramento Register.</p>



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Single-family property	8034	Clifton Road	0610024010000  c.1940, one-story, concrete foundation, rectangular plan, frame, hip roof, shed roof front porch; alterations include replacement windows, composite wood siding, and altered porch.	6Z - Not eligible  This residential property does not appear to have an important association with residential development in Sacramento or the region or other themes in the historic context and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 1</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. Based on a literature review and research, the property does not have a known association with a person of historic significance and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 2</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. This property is not an example of a locally or regionally distinctive architectural style or property type. A better example would retain integrity of workmanship, materials, setting, association, and feeling representative of a c.1940 residence and/or distinctive design characteristics. It is not significant under <i>Criterion 3</i> of the California Register nor does it meet Sacramento Register criteria. Due to the lack of significance and diminished integrity, this property does not meet the criteria for listing in the California Register or the Sacramento Register.



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Single-family property	7717	Cucamonga Avenue	07902600050000  c.1965, one-story, concrete foundation, Ranch, frame construction with applied stucco, side gable roof with asphalt shingles, projecting front gable wing, picture window, integral garage with breezeway; alterations include replacement windows and large garage addition to east side.	<p>6Z - Not eligible</p> <p>This residential property does not appear to have an important association with residential development in Sacramento or the region or other themes in the historic context and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 1</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. Based on a literature review and research, the property does not have a known association with a person of historic significance and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 2</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. This property is not an example of a locally or regionally distinctive architectural style or property type. Post-World War II homes are plentiful in the region. A better representative example from this period would retain distinctive design features. It also displays diminished integrity due to physical alterations and is not significant under <i>Criterion 3</i> of the California Register nor does it meet Sacramento Register criteria. Due to the lack of significance and diminished integrity, this property does not meet the criteria for listing in the California Register or the Sacramento Register.</p>



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Ancillary industrial/commercial building	7825	Cucamonga Avenue	07902600060000  c.1950, one-story, concrete foundation, rectangular plan, frame with metal siding, side gable roof with metal, portion of building serves as garage, shed roof porch on east elevation; alterations include replacement windows.	6Z - Not eligible  This ancillary building does not appear to have an important association with industrial/commercial development in Sacramento or the region or other themes in the historic context and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 1</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. Based on a literature review and research, the property does not have a known association with a person of historic significance and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 2</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. This property is not an example of a locally or regionally distinctive architectural style or property type. A better representative example would be associated with early or a formative period of industrial/commercial development; or served as an impetus to industrial/commercial development within the plan area, city, or region; and retain distinctive design features. It also displays diminished integrity due to physical alterations and is not significant under <i>Criterion 3</i> of the California Register nor does it meet Sacramento Register criteria. Due to the lack of significance and diminished integrity, this property does not meet the criteria for listing in the California Register or the Sacramento Register.



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Industrial building	4503	East Railroad Avenue	06101110140000 c.1950, one-story, concrete foundation, rectangular plan, concrete block structural system with stucco exterior; alterations include replacement windows with integral door and rear addition.	<p>6Z - Not eligible</p> <p>This industrial building does not appear to have an important association with industrial/commercial development in Sacramento or the region or other themes in the historic context and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 1</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. Based on a literature review and research, the property does not have a known association with a person of historic significance and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 2</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. This property is not an example of a locally or regionally distinctive architectural style or property type. A better representative example would be associated with early or a formative period of industrial development; or served as an impetus to industrial development within the plan area, city, or region; and retain distinctive design features. It also displays diminished integrity due to physical alterations and is not significant under <i>Criterion 3</i> of the California Register nor does it meet Sacramento Register criteria. Due to the lack of significance and loss of integrity, this property does not meet the criteria for listing in the California Register or the Sacramento Register.</p>



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Ancillary industrial/commercial building	7901	East Railroad Avenue	06100810230000 c.1940, rectangular plan, frame, square wood supports with bracing, shed roof with exposed rafters; alterations include non-historic materials that enclose one side of shed.	<p>6Z - Not eligible</p> <p>This ancillary building does not appear to have an important association with industrial/commercial development in Sacramento or the region or other themes in the historic context and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 1</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. Based on a literature review and research, the property does not have a known association with a person of historic significance and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 2</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. This property is not an example of a locally or regionally distinctive architectural style or property type. A better representative example would be associated with early or a formative period of industrial/commercial development; or served as an impetus to industrial/ commercial development within the plan area, city, or region; and retain distinctive design features. It also displays diminished integrity due to physical alterations and is not significant under <i>Criterion 3</i> of the California Register nor does it meet Sacramento Register criteria. Due to the lack of significance and diminished integrity, this property does not meet the criteria for listing in the California Register or the Sacramento Register.</p>



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Single-family property/Commercial building  P-34-4120	6948	Folsom Boulevard	<p>07902220020000</p> <p>This property consists of four buildings: a 1941 residence and duplex, a c.1955 automotive shop, and a 1948 garage. Limited access to property from public right-of-way due to fencing and gates resulted in poor images for use in this report.</p> <p>This property was previously documented in 1999 and 2009 and found not to meet the criteria for listing in the Sacramento or California Registers.</p> <p>Based on the information in the completed DPR 523 Form, Mead &amp; Hunt concurs with the previous evaluation.</p>	<p>6Z - Not eligible</p> <p>Based on visible portions and previous documentation, the property does not appear to have an important association with residential or commercial development in Sacramento, the region, or other themes in the historic context. Therefore, it does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 1</i> of the California Register or meet the Sacramento Register criteria. Based on a literature review and research, the property does not have a known association with a person of historic significance and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 2</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. This property is not an example of a locally or regionally distinctive architectural style or property type. It displayed diminished integrity at the time of initial documentation in 1999 and appears to continue to lack integrity and architectural merit. As a result, it is not considered significant under <i>Criterion 3</i> of the California Register and does not meet Sacramento Register criteria. Due to the lack of significance and diminished integrity, this property does not meet the criteria for listing in the California Register or the Sacramento Register.</p>



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			07902220210000	6Z - Not eligible
Duncan's Store/Brighton Oil Depot P-34-3449	7400	Folsom Boulevard	<p>This property was previously documented 27 years ago in 1985, but the completed DPR Form provides no recommendation regarding eligibility for the California or Sacramento Registers. The OHP Status Code for this property lists it as eligible for local designation.</p> <p>Based on the information in the completed DPR 523 Form, its historic use and related contextual themes, Mead &amp; Hunt does not find that this property meets the criteria for listing in the California or Sacramento Registers.</p> <p>c.1911 store/oil depot, one-story, concrete foundation, rectangular plan, frame, horizontal wood and corrugated metal cladding, fixed-frame windows with transoms, overhead retractable garage door, canopy and pump island;</p>	<p>When constructed, the c.1911 portion of this property served as a grocery store (Duncan's Store) until the 1940s when it was converted to an oil reclamation plant (Brighton Oil Depot). The c.1915 bungalow once served as home to the owners of the grocery store/oil depot. This building is currently in commercial use. The property is located along Folsom Boulevard, an early transportation corridor in Sacramento and the region. It is one of few buildings within the plan area from the early twentieth century. Duncan's Store served area residents and likely benefitted from its location along an important transportation route. While this property is associated with the themes of Commerce and Residential Development, it did not play an important role or serve as an impetus in commercial development in Sacramento, the region, or along Folsom Boulevard. As a grocery store, it was one of many businesses discussed in the historic context from this period established along this route. As such, this property does not meet <i>Criterion 1</i> of the California Register and does not possess a significant association with an important broad pattern in local or regional history under the Sacramento Register.</p> <p>Based on a literature review and research, the property does not have a known association with a person of historic significance and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 2</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. Abraham Duncan, the first owner, was born in 1859 and died in 1951; no evidence was found on him or his wife, Etta, to suggest either of them are important in local or regional history.<sup>22</sup></p> <p>As a commercial property type, the form and features of the building do not suggest a grocery or mercantile. Rather, it displays features associated with its use as an oil reclamation plant beginning in the 1940s. The distinctive physical features of the property include a modest boomtown facade and a canopy extending from the front elevation covering fuel pumps for automobile use. As such, it does not display distinctive characteristics to convey its historic use as a grocery store. This building does not meet <i>Criterion 3</i> of the California Register and Sacramento Register criteria as a distinctive and important example of commercial architecture.</p> <p>This building was also evaluated as an oil reclamation plant. The loss of fuel pumps, the replacement of overhead service bay doors on the front elevation with overhead retractable doors, and replacement exterior siding are common alterations to industrial buildings of this age. Review of the 1984 photograph on the DPR 523 Form shows oil storage tanks behind the building, which have been removed. As a result of this loss, taken together with the other alterations, this building no longer clearly conveys its function or the distinctive physical features of an oil reclamation plant. This building does not meet <i>Criterion 3</i> of the California Register and Sacramento Register criteria as a distinctive and important example of industrial architecture.</p>

<sup>22</sup> "Abraham Duncan", Burial: Odd Fellows Lawn Cemetery and Mausoleum, Sacramento, Sacramento County, California (Plot: Sec. A Lot 41 Gr 1) < <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=50082929> > accessed 26 September 2012.

**Table 3. Results of Survey and Evaluation of Built Environment Properties at Least 45 Years in Age**

Name/Historic Function and Primary No. (if previously documented) (based on OHP Classification)	Address (Main address as shown on survey maps in Appendix C)	Street	Property APN and description <sup>21</sup>	OHP Status Code, Recommendation/Evaluation Rationale, and Representative Image(s)
			<p>alterations include removal of the fuel pumps, loss of features associated with the oil reclamation plant that once stood to the south of the building, replaced garage door, and flat roof attached to east elevation that connects the commercial building to the associated residence, replacement metal and vertical siding.</p> <p>The property also includes a c.1915 1.5-story bungalow with a concrete foundation, rectangular plan, frame construction, side gable roof with asphalt shingles and a shed roof dormer, one-over-one windows, knee brackets, integral front porch with balustrade; alterations include some replacement windows, composite wood siding, and an altered porch.</p>	<p>Bungalows dating to the late 1910s are plentiful in the region with many examples in Sacramento that maintain a higher degree of integrity of residential setting, feeling, and association. As a modest example of the Bungalow style, this house also features alterations that diminish integrity of materials and workmanship. This residential property does not qualify for listing in the California Register or the Sacramento Register under the theme of Architecture.</p> <p>Consideration was also given to whether the property serves as a possible example of an early roadhouse property type. Due to its size and close proximity (just over 3 miles from downtown) to Sacramento, it is unlikely it served as an important waypoint or stop for travelers to or from Sacramento to the Sierra Foothills. A review of comparison roadhouse properties includes the 14-mile Roadhouse, located in Citrus Heights in Sacramento County. The 14-Mile Roadhouse is listed in the California Register and is the only surviving roadhouse between Sacramento and Auburn constructed much earlier in the 1850s. The Llano Road Roadhouse in Sebastopol in Sonoma County is listed in the National Register as an excellent example of Greek Revival architecture and was also constructed in the 1850s between Petaluma and Sebastopol.<sup>23</sup> As such, this property does not compare favorably to other roadhouses that have been recognized for their important contribution to local and state history. Duncan's Grocery Store was constructed nearly 60 years later, well after the early establishment and use of the Folsom Boulevard corridor for travel to the Sierra and the resulting boom associated with the Gold Rush.</p> <p>(See images on next page)</p>

<sup>23</sup> Peak & Associates, Inc., *14 Mile House* (prepared for City of Citrus Heights History and Arts Commission, May 2012, report available at [http://www.citrusheights.net/docs/14\\_mile\\_house\\_report.pdf](http://www.citrusheights.net/docs/14_mile_house_report.pdf) (accessed 12 October 2012); National Register of Historic Places, "Llano Road Roadhouse (#78000804)," Sonoma County, California, <http://www.nationalregisterofhistoricplaces.com/ca/Sonoma/state.html> (accessed 11 October 2012); Noehill in San Francisco, "National Register #78000804, Llano Road Roadhouse," National Register of Historic Places in Sonoma County." <http://www.noehill.com/sonoma/nat1978000804.asp> (accessed 11 October 2012).

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Commercial building	7500	Folsom Boulevard	07902220220000 c.1965, one-story, concrete foundation, rectangular plan, concrete structural system, front gable roof with metal roof, garage doors on west elevation; alterations includes a large replacement storefront.	<p>6Z - Not eligible</p> <p>This commercial property does not appear to have an important association with commercial development in Sacramento or the region or other themes in the historic context and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 1</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. Based on a literature review and research, the property does not have a known association with a person of historic significance and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 2</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. This property is not an example of a locally or regionally distinctive architectural style or property type. Post-World War II commercial properties are plentiful in the region. A better representative example would be associated with early or a formative period of commercial development; or served as an impetus to commercial development within the plan area, city, or region; and retain distinctive design features. It also displays diminished integrity due to physical alterations and is not significant under <i>Criterion 3</i> of the California Register nor does it meet Sacramento Register criteria. Due to the lack of significance and diminished integrity, this property does not meet the criteria for listing in the California Register or the Sacramento Register.</p>



Table 3. Results of Survey and Evaluation of Built Environment Properties at Least 45 Years in Age

Name/Historic Function and Primary No. (if previously documented) (based on OHP Classification)	Address (Main address as shown on survey maps in Appendix C)	Street	Property APN and description <sup>21</sup>	OHP Status Code, Recommendation/Evaluation Rationale, and Representative Image(s)
Commercial building	7610	Folsom Boulevard	07902300040000  c.1955, one-story, concrete foundation, rectangular plan, frame structural system clad in sheet metal, flat roof, two garage bays, glass storefront, original restrooms on west side,	<p>6Z - Not eligible</p> <p>This commercial property does not appear to have an important association with commercial development in Sacramento or the region or other themes in the historic context and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 1</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. Based on a literature review and research, the property does not have a known association with a person of historic significance and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 2</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. This property is not an example of a locally or regionally distinctive architectural style or property type. Post-World War II commercial properties are plentiful in the region. A better representative example would be associated with early or a formative period of commercial development; or served as an impetus to commercial development within the plan area, city, or region; and retain distinctive design features. It is not significant under <i>Criterion 3</i> of the California Register nor does it meet Sacramento Register criteria. Due to the lack of significance this property does not meet the criteria for listing in the California Register or the Sacramento Register.</p>



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Commercial building	8040	Folsom Boulevard	<p>07902300410000</p> <p>c.1965, one-story, concrete foundation, rectangular plan, frame structural system with composite wood, front gable roof with exposed beams, glass storefront across entire facade, modern gas islands and canopies.</p>	<p>6Z - Not eligible</p> <p>This commercial property does not appear to have an important association with commercial development in Sacramento or the region or other themes in the historic context and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 1</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. Based on a literature review and research, the property does not have a known association with a person of historic significance and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 2</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. This property is not an example of a locally or regionally distinctive architectural style or property type. Post-World War II commercial properties are plentiful in the region. A better representative example would be associated with early or a formative period of commercial development; or served as an impetus to commercial development within the plan area, city, or region; and retain distinctive design features. It is not significant under <i>Criterion 3</i> of the California Register nor does it meet Sacramento Register criteria. Due to the lack of significance this property does not meet the criteria for listing in the California Register or the Sacramento Register.</p>



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Industrial building	2867	Heinz Street	07902510140000  c.1955, one-story, concrete foundation, rectangular plan, metal frame with metal siding, side gable roof with corrugated metal, multi-light steel frame windows, garage doors,.	<p>6Z - Not eligible</p> <p>This industrial building does not appear to have an important association with industrial/commercial development in Sacramento or the region or other themes in the historic context and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 1</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. Based on a literature review and research, the property does not have a known association with a person of historic significance and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 2</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. Metal frame construction is a common post-World War II construction method and the building has no distinctive design features. This property is not an example of a locally or regionally distinctive architectural style or property type. It is not significant under <i>Criterion 3</i> of the California Register nor does it meet Sacramento Register criteria. A better representative example would be associated with early or a formative period of industrial development; or served as an impetus to industrial development within the plan area, city, or region; and retain distinctive design features. Due to the lack of significance, this property does not meet the criteria for listing in the California Register or the Sacramento Register.</p>



**Table 3. Results of Survey and Evaluation of Built Environment Properties at Least 45 Years in Age**

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Single-family property	2904	Hunt Street	07902510100000  c.1915, one-story, concrete foundation, square plan, concrete block with stucco, pyramidal hip roof with tile and exposed rafters, windows boarded over, property is vacant, one-car garage on property.	<p>6Z - Not eligible</p> <p>This residential property does not appear to have an important association with residential development in Sacramento or the region or other themes in the historic context and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 1</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. The property is an isolated residence surrounded by modern industrial development.</p> <p>Based on a literature review and research, the property does not have a known association with a person of historic significance and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 2</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria.</p> <p>This property is not an example of a locally or regionally distinctive architectural style, period, or property type. A better representative example of early worker housing important for its association with the development of rail transport of agricultural goods would include other worker housing and/or physical remnants of the Sacramento Valley Railroad, which is now used by Sacramento Light Rail Transit. A better example would retain its integrity of a mixed use residential and industrial setting, association, and feeling by the presence of other historic age resources. Due to a lack of significance and diminished integrity it does not qualify under <i>Criterion 3</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria.</p> 

**Table 3. Results of Survey and Evaluation of Built Environment Properties at Least 45 Years in Age**

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Single-family property	8005	Merced Avenue	<p>06100810190000</p> <p>c.1940, two-story, concrete foundation, rectangular plan, frame with stucco, side gable roof with asphalt shingles and shed roof wall dormer, decorative brickwork, two-car detached garage; alterations include second-story balcony and painted rusticated window and door surrounds.</p>	<p>6Z - Not eligible</p> <p>This residential property does not appear to have an important association with residential development in Sacramento or the region or other themes in the historic context and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 1</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. The property is an isolated residence, one of many that once existed along this street, now surrounded by asphalt parking lots and encroaching modern industrial development.</p> <p>Based on a literature review and research, the property does not have a known association with a person of historic significance and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 2</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria.</p> <p>This house is one of few residential properties within the plan area that displays elements of an architectural style with modest design features associated with the Tudor Revival style, including a rusticated brick pattern along the first story fenestration. Despite being atypical for the plan area, these details are too modest to merit importance as a representative of the application of the Tudor Revival style to residential architecture. This property is not an example of a locally or regionally distinctive architectural style or property type and is not significant under <i>Criterion 3</i> of the California Register nor does it meet Sacramento Register criteria. In addition, it displays diminished integrity resulting from the nonhistoric second-story balcony, painted brick, and shed roof former.</p>



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Single-family property	8015	Merced Avenue	06100810150000  c.1950, one-story, concrete foundation, rectangular plan with projecting bay, frame with stucco, hip roof with asphalt shingles; alterations include replacement windows.	<p>6Z - Not eligible</p> <p>This residential property does not appear to have an important association with residential development in Sacramento or the region or other themes in the historic context and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 1</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. Based on a literature review and research, the property does not have a known association with a person of historic significance and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 2</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. This property is not an example of a locally or regionally distinctive architectural style or property type. Post-World War II homes are plentiful in the region. A better representative example from this period would retain distinctive design features. It also displays diminished integrity due to physical alterations and is not significant under <i>Criterion 3</i> of the California Register nor does it meet Sacramento Register criteria. Due to the lack of significance and diminished integrity, this property does not meet the criteria for listing in the California Register or the Sacramento Register.</p>



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Single-family property	8021	Merced Avenue	<p>06100810140000</p> <p>c.1950, one-story, concrete foundation, irregular plan, frame construction with horizontal wood siding, gable-on-hip roof with asphalt shingles and exposed rafters; alterations include multiple additions, replacement windows, non-historic exterior cladding.</p>	<p>6Z - Not eligible</p> <p>This residential property does not appear to have an important association with residential development in Sacramento or the region or other themes in the historic context and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 1</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. Based on a literature review and research, the property does not have a known association with a person of historic significance and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 2</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. This property is not an example of a locally or regionally distinctive architectural style or property type. Post-World War II homes are plentiful in the region. A better representative example from this period would retain distinctive design features. It also displays diminished integrity due to physical alterations and is not significant under <i>Criterion 3</i> of the California Register nor does it meet Sacramento Register criteria. Due to the lack of significance and diminished integrity, this property does not meet the criteria for listing in the California Register or the Sacramento Register.</p>



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Single-family property	7900	Napa Avenue	<p>06100830010000</p> <p>c.1960, one-story, concrete foundation, ranch, frame with horizontal ship-lap wood cladding and vertical wood in gable ends, side gable with asphalt shingles and exposed rafters, picture window and two-over-two horizontally divided windows, one-car detached garage; alterations include some replacement windows.</p>	<p>6Z - Not eligible</p> <p>This residential property does not appear to have an important association with residential development in Sacramento or the region or other themes in the historic context and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 1</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. Based on a literature review and research, the property does not have a known association with a person of historic significance and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 2</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. This property is not an example of a locally or regionally distinctive architectural style or property type. Post-World War II homes are plentiful in the region. A better representative example from this period would retain distinctive design features. It also displays diminished integrity due to physical alterations and is not significant under <i>Criterion 3</i> of the California Register nor does it meet Sacramento Register criteria. Due to the lack of significance and diminished integrity, this property does not meet the criteria for listing in the California Register or the Sacramento Register.</p>



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Industrial Building	3000	Power Inn Road	<p>07902700180000</p> <p>1967 multi-story, concrete foundation, rectangular plan, concrete block and steel beam structural system clad in corrugated metal, side gable roof clad in metal, multi-light windows; building includes an office addition on east elevation with elevated windows and wide overhanging eaves with prow designed by Jack Hannaford; large rear steel warehouse addition.</p>	<p>6Z - Not eligible</p> <p>Based on a review of city directories, Gilmore Steel Company was the first business to operate in this building, beginning in 1958. The company continued to operate at the site through the early 1980s. Research and literature review did not indicate that the Gilmore Steel Company played an important role in industrial development trends in Sacramento, the region, or the plan area. As such, this industrial building does not appear to have an important association with an important event, pattern, or themes in the historic context and did not make a significant contribution to the history of Sacramento, the region, or within the plan area. Therefore, it does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 1</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. A better representative example would be associated with the early and formative period of industrial/commercial development within the plan area that served as the impetus of industrial or manufacturing expansion.</p> <p>Based on a literature review and research, the property does not have a known association with a person of historic significance and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 2</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. William G. Gilmore founded Gilmore Steel between 1926-1928, in which it first operated in San Francisco and in Portland, Oregon. In 1987 the company became Oregon Steel Mills. Research did not reveal that William Gilmore or the Gilmore Steel Company to have influenced any important advances or innovative industrial or manufacturing processes in steel production in Sacramento, regionally, or in California.<sup>24</sup></p> <p>The building's design features include elevated bands of industrial windows and exposed steel framing with steel cladding on the multi-level main warehouse (east elevation) and a metal multi-level warehouse with steel cladding over pole construction to the rear (west elevation). The main elevation features a one-story brick attached office with bands of elevated fixed-frame windows and an overhanging front gable roof with a partially cantilevered prow roof. This industrial building displays features that are typically found on industrial and commercial buildings from the 1960s, but displays the most notable industrial architecture in the plan area with modest elements of the late International style. The late-International style is characterized by the following design features: box-shaped, flat roof, structure itself is the ornament, exposed structural systems,</p>

<sup>24</sup> The William G. Gilmore Foundation, at <http://www.pfs-llc.net/gilmore/index.html>, accessed 29 September 2012; Oregon Steel Mills, [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oregon\\_Steel\\_Mills](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oregon_Steel_Mills), accessed 29 September 2012.

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				<p>cantilevers, smooth walls, glass curtain walls or windows ribbons, prominent use of metal in fenestration.<sup>25</sup></p> <p>This building represents the end of the application of the late-International style when compared to similar industrial buildings in Sacramento. The Zellerbach Paper Company (1949) located at 1100 Richards Boulevard and the McKesson &amp; Robbins Wholesale Drug and Liquor Distribution Center (1951; designed by architect Herbert Goodpaster) located at 524 N. 7<sup>th</sup> Street/801 Richards Boulevard both feature a single level entryway with a flat roof canopies attached to a vertically massed central tower with projecting horizontal banding above small elevated windows. Overall the buildings exhibit characteristics of the late-International style with boxy horizontal massing and minimal ornamentation. The Sacramento Theatrical Lighting Company building (1951; designed by architect Albert C. Martin) located at 950 Richards Boulevard features an overall boxy horizontal design with a window ribbon at the entrance, projecting wall planes, and minimal ornamentation indicative of the late-International style. These comparison properties were constructed by companies with a long history in the region, are early examples representing the formative period of industrial development during the post-World War II period of growth in Sacramento, include the involvement of notable architects, and all of which were found to qualify for the California and Sacramento Register.<sup>26</sup></p> <p>No evidence was found during research on the work of Jack Hannaford to indicate that he was an important local or regional designer. As such, the building does not represent the work of a significant architect in Sacramento or the region and it is not a distinctive example of an architectural style and a late example of its property type within the context of Sacramento. Earlier examples of industrial property types that display elements of the late-International style exist in Sacramento that better represent the formative post-World War II period of industrial development. Due to the lack of significance, this property does not meet the <i>Criterion 3</i> for listing in the California Register or Sacramento Register criteria.</p> <p>(See images on next page)</p>

<sup>25</sup> Michael, Michelle, Adam Smith, and Jennifer Sin, *The Architecture of the Department of Defense: A Military Style Guide* (Washington, D.C.: Legacy Resource Management Program, 2011), 70-71. This source provides a good analysis of architectural styles applied to warehouses, offices, and otherwise utilitarian buildings such as manufacturing plants.

<sup>26</sup> Paula Boghosian, Department of Parks and Recreation Primary Records of the Sacramento Theatrical Lighting Company, Zellerbach Paper Company, and McKesson & Robbins Wholesale Drug and Liquor Distribution Center, prepared as part of the *Richards Boulevard Area Architectural and Historical Property Survey* by Historic Environment Consultants, January 1999.

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Industrial building	3300	Power Inn Road	07902820270000  c. 1965, one-story, concrete foundation, rectangular plan, appears to integrate older flat roof commercial building into massing, concrete structural system, barrel roof with asphalt shingles, garage door; alterations include addition of quoins and edging around doors.	6Z - Not eligible  This industrial building does not appear to have an important association with industrial/commercial development in Sacramento or the region or other themes in the historic context and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 1</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. Based on a literature review and research, the property does not have a known association with a person of historic significance and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 2</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. Concrete construction is a common post-World War II construction method and the building has no distinctive design features. This property is not an example of a locally or regionally distinctive architectural style or property type. It is not significant under <i>Criterion 3</i> of the California Register nor does it meet Sacramento Register criteria. A better representative example would be associated with early or a formative period of industrial development; or served as an impetus to industrial development within the plan area, city, or region; and retain distinctive design features. Due to the lack of significance and loss on integrity, this property does not meet the criteria for listing in the California Register or the Sacramento Register.



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Commercial building	3900	Power Inn Road	<p>06100230270000</p> <p>c.1965, one-story, concrete foundation, irregular plan, concrete block and frame, mansard roof with tile, concrete block end walls; alterations include vertical composite wood siding, replacement windows, and shed roof patio addition to side.</p>	<p>6Z - Not eligible</p> <p>This commercial property does not appear to have an important association with commercial development in Sacramento or the region or other themes in the historic context and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 1</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. Based on a literature review and research, the property does not have a known association with a person of historic significance and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 2</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. This property is not an example of a locally or regionally distinctive architectural style or property type. Post-World War II commercial properties are plentiful in the region. A better representative example would be associated with early or a formative period of commercial development; or served as an impetus to commercial development within the plan area, city, or region; and retain distinctive design features. It also displays diminished integrity due to physical alterations and is not significant under <i>Criterion 3</i> of the California Register nor does it meet Sacramento Register criteria. Due to the lack of significance and diminished integrity, this property does not meet the criteria for listing in the California Register or the Sacramento Register.</p>



**Table 3. Results of Survey and Evaluation of Built Environment Properties at Least 45 Years in Age**

Name/Historic Function and Primary No. (if previously documented) (based on OHP Classification)	Address (Main address as shown on survey maps in Appendix C)	Street	Property APN and description <sup>21</sup>	OHP Status Code, Recommendation/Evaluation Rationale, and Representative Image(s)
Religious building	3930	Power Inn Road	<p>06100240110000</p> <p>c.1940, one-story, raised concrete foundation, rectangular plan, concrete block, front gable roof with asphalt shingles and horizontal wood in gable end, multi-light casement windows, modular detached non-historic annex; alterations include non-historic canopy added over front steps.</p>	<p>6Z - Not eligible</p> <p>This religious property is the only church located within the plan area. Based on a literature review, research, and interview with the current pastor, the church does not have a significant historic association with an ethnic group, event, or pattern of events important to the history of Sacramento or the region. As a result, the church does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 1</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. In addition, the property does not have a known association with a person of historic significance and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 2</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. Concrete block construction is a common construction method and the building has no distinctive design features. This property is not an example of a locally or regionally distinctive architectural style or property type. It is not significant under <i>Criterion 3</i> of the California Register nor does it meet Sacramento Register criteria. A better example of a religious building would be associated with specific events important to the history of Sacramento or region and/or display distinctive design characteristics. Due to the lack of significance, this property does not meet the criteria for listing in the California Register or the Sacramento Register.</p>



**Table 3. Results of Survey and Evaluation of Built Environment Properties at Least 45 Years in Age**

Name/Historic Function and Primary No. (if previously documented) (based on OHP Classification)	Address (Main address as shown on survey maps in Appendix C)	Street	Property APN and description <sup>21</sup>	OHP Status Code, Recommendation/Evaluation Rationale, and Representative Image(s)
Commercial Building	4024	Power Inn Road	06100240130000  c.1950, one-story, concrete foundation, rectangular plan, frame with stucco, replacement sliding sash windows, wide awning overhang on facade.	<p>6Z - Not eligible</p> <p>This commercial property does not appear to have an important association with commercial development in Sacramento or the region or other themes in the historic context and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 1</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. Based on a literature review and research, the property does not have a known association with a person of historic significance and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 2</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. This property is not an example of a locally or regionally distinctive architectural style or property type. Post-World War II commercial properties are plentiful in the region. A better representative example would be associated with early or a formative period of commercial development; or served as an impetus to commercial development within the plan area, city, or region; and retain distinctive design features. It also displays diminished integrity due to physical alterations and is not significant under <i>Criterion 3</i> of the California Register nor does it meet Sacramento Register criteria. Due to the lack of significance and diminished integrity, this property does not meet the criteria for listing in the California Register or the Sacramento Register.</p>



Table 3. Results of Survey and Evaluation of Built Environment Properties at Least 45 Years in Age

Name/Historic Function and Primary No. (if previously documented) (based on OHP Classification)	Address (Main address as shown on survey maps in Appendix C)	Street	Property APN and description <sup>21</sup>	OHP Status Code, Recommendation/Evaluation Rationale, and Representative Image(s)
Industrial Building	4580	Power Inn Road	06101130070000  c.1950, one-story, concrete foundation, rectangular plan, concrete exterior, thin concrete parapet, flat roof, two garage doors at rear; alterations include replacement windows.	<p>6Z - Not eligible</p> <p>This industrial building does not appear to have an important association with industrial/commercial development in Sacramento or the region or other themes in the historic context and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 1</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. Based on a literature review and research, the property does not have a known association with a person of historic significance and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 2</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. This property is not an example of a locally or regionally distinctive architectural style or property type. A better representative example would be associated with early or a formative period of industrial development; or served as an impetus to industrial development within the plan area, city, or region; and retain distinctive design features. It also displays diminished integrity due to physical alterations and is not significant under <i>Criterion 3</i> of the California Register nor does it meet Sacramento Register criteria. Due to the lack of significance and diminished integrity, this property does not meet the criteria for listing in the California Register or the Sacramento Register.</p>



Table 3. Results of Survey and Evaluation of Built Environment Properties at Least 45 Years in Age

Name/Historic Function and Primary No. (if previously documented) (based on OHP Classification)	Address (Main address as shown on survey maps in Appendix C)	Street	Property APN and description <sup>21</sup>	OHP Status Code, Recommendation/Evaluation Rationale, and Representative Image(s)
Commercial building	4600	Power Inn Road	06101130140000 c.1950, one-story, concrete foundation, rectangular plan, frame with stucco, flat roof, elevated sliding sash windows, overhang on north elevation.	<p>6Z - Not eligible</p> <p>This commercial property does not appear to have an important association with commercial development in Sacramento or the region or other themes in the historic context and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 1</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. Based on a literature review and research, the property does not have a known association with a person of historic significance and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 2</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. This property is not an example of a locally or regionally distinctive architectural style or property type. Post-World War II commercial properties are plentiful in the region. A better representative example would be associated with early or a formative period of commercial development; or served as an impetus to commercial development within the plan area, city, or region; and retain distinctive design features. It also displays diminished integrity due to physical alterations and is not significant under <i>Criterion 3</i> of the California Register nor does it meet Sacramento Register criteria. Due to the lack of significance and diminished integrity, this property does not meet the criteria for listing in the California Register or the Sacramento Register.</p>



**Table 3. Results of Survey and Evaluation of Built Environment Properties at Least 45 Years in Age**

Name/Historic Function and Primary No. (if previously documented) (based on OHP Classification)	Address (Main address as shown on survey maps in Appendix C)	Street	Property APN and description <sup>21</sup>	OHP Status Code, Recommendation/Evaluation Rationale, and Representative Image(s)
Single-family property	3300	Ramona Avenue	07902810280000  c.1955, one-story, concrete foundation, Ranch, frame construction with applied stucco and brick veneer, hip roof, cutaway front stoop, one-beside-one windows, attached garage; alterations include replacement windows.	6Z - Not eligible  This residential property does not appear to have an important association with residential development in Sacramento or the region or other themes in the historic context and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 1</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. Based on a literature review and research, the property does not have a known association with a person of historic significance and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 2</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. This property is not an example of a locally or regionally distinctive architectural style or property type. Post-World War II homes are plentiful in the region. A better representative example from this period would retain distinctive design features. It also displays diminished integrity due to physical alterations and is not significant under <i>Criterion 3</i> of the California Register nor does it meet Sacramento Register criteria. Due to the lack of significance and diminished integrity, this property does not meet the criteria for listing in the California Register or the Sacramento Register.



**Table 3. Results of Survey and Evaluation of Built Environment Properties at Least 45 Years in Age**

Name/Historic Function and Primary No. (if previously documented) (based on OHP Classification)	Address (Main address as shown on survey maps in Appendix C)	Street	Property APN and description <sup>21</sup>	OHP Status Code, Recommendation/Evaluation Rationale, and Representative Image(s)
Single-family property	3304	Ramona Avenue	07902810150000  c.1920, one story, raised concrete foundation, rectangular form, frame with stucco and half-timbered detail, front gable roof, shed roof awning over door; alterations include replacement windows.	6Z - Not eligible  This residential property does not appear to have an important association with residential development in Sacramento or the region or other themes in the historic context and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 1</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. Based on a literature review and research, the property does not have a known association with a person of historic significance and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 2</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. This property is not an example of a locally or regionally distinctive architectural style or property type. A better example would retain integrity of workmanship, setting, association, and feeling representative of a c.1920 residence and/or distinctive design features. It also displays diminished integrity due to physical alterations and is not significant under <i>Criterion 3</i> of the California Register nor does it meet Sacramento Register criteria. Due to the lack of significance and loss of integrity, this property does not meet the criteria for listing in the California Register or the Sacramento Register.



**Table 3. Results of Survey and Evaluation of Built Environment Properties at Least 45 Years in Age**

Name/Historic Function and Primary No. (if previously documented) (based on OHP Classification)	Address (Main address as shown on survey maps in Appendix C)	Street	Property APN and description <sup>21</sup>	OHP Status Code, Recommendation/Evaluation Rationale, and Representative Image(s)
Single-family property	3316	Ramona Avenue	07902810220000  c.1955, one-story, concrete foundation, Ranch, frame with stucco and brick veneer, hip roof with asphalt shingles, one-over-one windows, integral one-car garage.	<p>6Z - Not eligible</p> <p>This residential property does not appear to have an important association with residential development in Sacramento or the region or other themes in the historic context and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 1</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. Based on a literature review and research, the property does not have a known association with a person of historic significance and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 2</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. This property is not an example of a locally or regionally distinctive architectural style or property type. Post-World War II homes are plentiful in the region. A better representative example from this period would retain distinctive design features. It is not significant under <i>Criterion 3</i> of the California Register nor does it meet Sacramento Register criteria. Due to the lack of significance this property does not meet the criteria for listing in the California Register or the Sacramento Register.</p> 

**Table 3. Results of Survey and Evaluation of Built Environment Properties at Least 45 Years in Age**

Name/Historic Function and Primary No. (if previously documented) (based on OHP Classification)	Address (Main address as shown on survey maps in Appendix C)	Street	Property APN and description <sup>21</sup>	OHP Status Code, Recommendation/Evaluation Rationale, and Representative Image(s)
Ancillary industrial/commercial building	3562	Ramona Avenue	07903000060000  c.1965, one-story, concrete foundation, rectangular form, frame with corrugated metal siding, side gable, integrated service/parking area with square supports.	<p>6Z - Not eligible</p> <p>This ancillary building does not appear to have an important association with industrial/commercial development in Sacramento or the region or other themes in the historic context and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 1</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. Based on a literature review and research, the property does not have a known association with a person of historic significance and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 2</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. This property is not an example of a locally or regionally distinctive architectural style or property type. A better representative example would be associated with early or a formative period of industrial/commercial development; or served as an impetus to industrial/ commercial development within the plan area, city, or region; and retain distinctive design features. It also displays diminished integrity due to physical alterations and is not significant under <i>Criterion 3</i> of the California Register nor does it meet Sacramento Register criteria. Due to the lack of significance and diminished integrity, this property does not meet the criteria for listing in the California Register or the Sacramento Register.</p>



Table 3. Results of Survey and Evaluation of Built Environment Properties at Least 45 Years in Age

Name/Historic Function and Primary No. (if previously documented) (based on OHP Classification)	Address (Main address as shown on survey maps in Appendix C)	Street	Property APN and description <sup>21</sup>	OHP Status Code, Recommendation/Evaluation Rationale, and Representative Image(s)
Industrial building	7949	Ramona Avenue	07902820190000 c.1940, one-story, concrete foundation, rectangular form, metal structural system with corrugated metal cladding, front gable roof with corrugated metal, garage door; alterations include non-historic flat roof office addition with stucco exterior and steel frame multi-light windows.	6Z - Not eligible  This industrial building does not appear to have an important association with industrial/commercial development in Sacramento or the region or other themes in the historic context and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 1</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. Based on a literature review and research, the property does not have a known association with a person of historic significance and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 2</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register Criteria. This property is not an example of a locally or regionally distinctive architectural style or property type. A better representative example would be associated with early or a formative period of industrial development; or served as an impetus to industrial development within the plan area, city, or region; and retain distinctive design features. It also displays diminished integrity due to physical alterations and is not significant under <i>Criterion 3</i> of the California Register nor does it meet Sacramento Register criteria. Due to the lack of significance and loss of integrity, this property does not meet the criteria for listing in the California Register or the Sacramento Register.



**Table 3. Results of Survey and Evaluation of Built Environment Properties at Least 45 Years in Age**

Name/Historic Function and Primary No. (if previously documented) (based on OHP Classification)	Address (Main address as shown on survey maps in Appendix C)	Street	Property APN and description <sup>21</sup>	OHP Status Code, Recommendation/Evaluation Rationale, and Representative Image(s)
Multiple-family property	3308-3312	Ramona Avenue	07902810160000 c.1965, one-story, concrete foundation, rectangular plan, frame with composite wood siding and stucco, side gable roof, integral one-car garages, stoops with front gable roof; alterations include replacement multi-light windows.	<p>6Z - Not eligible</p> <p>This residential property does not appear to have an important association with residential development in Sacramento or the region or other themes in the historic context and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 1</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. Based on a literature review and research, the property does not have a known association with a person of historic significance and does not possess significance under <i>Criterion 2</i> of the California Register or meet Sacramento Register criteria. This property is not an example of a locally or regionally distinctive architectural style or property type. Post-World War II homes are plentiful in the region. A better representative example from this period would retain distinctive design features. It is not significant under <i>Criterion 3</i> of the California Register nor does it meet Sacramento Register criteria. Due to the lack of significance this property does not meet the criteria for listing in the California Register or the Sacramento Register.</p>



**Table 3. Results of Survey and Evaluation of Built Environment Properties at Least 45 Years in Age**

Name/Historic Function and Primary No. (if previously documented) (based on OHP Classification)	Address (Main address as shown on survey maps in Appendix C)	Street	Property APN and description <sup>21</sup>	OHP Status Code, Recommendation/Evaluation Rationale, and Representative Image(s)
First Transcontinental Railroad  P-34-505			<p>No APN No.</p> <p>This property was previously documented, most recently in 2009, and found to meet the criteria for listing in the California Register.</p> <p>Based on the information in the completed DPR 523 Form, Mead &amp; Hunt concurs with the previous evaluation and also recommends that it meets Sacramento Register criteria.</p>	<p>1CL - Listed in California Register and 5D2 – the portion of this segment south of Brighton Underpass contributes to the First Continental Railroad.</p> <p>The First Transcontinental Railroad is already listed in the California Register and meets Sacramento Register criteria for its association with broad trends that are significant in the City's history.</p> 

**Table 3. Results of Survey and Evaluation of Built Environment Properties at Least 45 Years in Age**

Name/Historic Function and Primary No. (if previously documented) (based on OHP Classification)	Address (Main address as shown on survey maps in Appendix C)	Street	Property APN and description <sup>21</sup>	OHP Status Code, Recommendation/Evaluation Rationale, and Representative Image(s)
Brighton Underpass (Bridge No. 23C0235) and Floodgate  P-34-4121		Folsom Boulevard at railroad tracks, approx. 800 feet west of U.S. Highway 50	<p>1928, concrete, steel, and levee engineering structures, patterned concrete abutment walls, rough finished panels, steel flood gates.</p> <p>This property was previously documented, most recently in 2009, and found to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register.</p> <p>Based on the information in the completed DPR 523 Form, Mead &amp; Hunt concurs with the previous evaluation and recommends that it meets the California and Sacramento Register criteria for designation.</p>	<p>3S - Eligible for the for the National Register and California</p> <p>5S2 – Individually eligible for local designation.</p> <p>The Brighton Underpass (Bridge No. 23C0235) and Floodgate were previously recommended eligible for listing in the National Register. Properties listed or determined eligible for the National Register are automatically listed in the California Register. These structures also meet the Sacramento Register criteria.</p> <p>(See images on next page)</p>

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Sacramento Valley Railroad	Located along north side of Brighton Avenue (currently the alignment of the Sacramento Light Rail Transit)		<p>This property was previously documented, most recently in 2009, and found to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register.</p> <p>Based on information available, Mead &amp; Hunt concurs with the previous evaluation that it meets National , California, and Sacramento Register criteria for its association with important trends in history.</p>	<p>2B – Determined eligible for the National Register as an individual property</p> <p>5S2 – Individually eligible for local designation.</p> <p>The Sacramento Valley Railroad was previously recommended eligible for listing in the National Register. Properties listed or determined eligible for the National Register are automatically listed in the California Register.</p>

## 5. Archaeology

ECORP assisted Mead & Hunt to provide an analysis to identify areas of high sensitivity for historic and prehistoric archaeological sites within the plan area to provide recommendations for further archaeological investigations in the future for proposed projects. Archaeological survey was not completed as part of this report.

Although the entire plan area has not been surveyed for archaeological resources, the limited previous investigations plus the overall depositional environment provides insight into the sensitivity of the plan area to yield archaeological deposits. Based on this information, ECORP developed a model for archaeological sensitivity for the plan area. The model is organized first by component (prehistoric and historical archaeological sites) and then by levels of sensitivity. Each has its own set of recommendations for analysis, which would be required under any subsequent environmental review process. As future analysis is carried out, including archaeological survey of previously unsurveyed areas, this model may require revision.

### A. Prehistoric archaeological sites

Prehistoric archaeological sites include, but are not limited to, villages, campsites, and resource procurement areas. They take many different forms, including: circular depressions; dark, greasy midden soils; concentrations of cut or processed animal bone; shell deposits; fractured or heat-affected stone; projectile points (“arrowheads”); hand stones and grinding slicks; human burials; and other cultural manifestations. Previous archaeological surveys for the perimeter and a portion of the interior of the plan area have not yielded any archaeological sites; however, those studies were limited to surface examination of a highly built environment. Given the lack of data on record, a determination of the sensitivity for prehistoric resources required a review of soils and geological data.

The plan area is located close to the American River, an ancestral drainage that transports late Cenozoic age sedimentary deposits from the Sierra Nevada onto the Sacramento Valley floor (Wagner *et al.* 1987). Adjacent to it, the landforms are composed of high terraces consisting of glacial outwash deposits and ancient channel gravels of the American River (Windingstad and Homburg 2012), which reflect the meandering of the river over time. As such, the current location of the river is not necessarily the same as it was during prehistoric times. Because prehistoric Native American archaeological sites were typically located along the banks of the major waterways, with close access to food sources, water, and transportation corridors, the prediction of the locations of such sites today must take into consideration the entire meander belt of the river.

At its nearest point, the plan area is situated approximately one-half-mile from the present-day location of the American River. Although a geoarchaeological study of the plan area has not been carried out, similar studies in the area (e.g., Windingstad and Homburg 2012; Bornyas 2010a, b) have concluded that there exists a potential for deeply buried archaeological sites within the floodplains and terraces of the American River. To assist in the development of this sensitivity model, ECORP consulted the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service and acquired a Custom Soil Resource Report for the plan area (USDA 2012). There are three mapped soil types, or units, within the plan area indicated in Table 4.

**Table 4. Surface Soil Types Within the Plan Area**

<b>Map Unit Symbol</b>	<b>Map Unit Name</b>	<b>Percent in Specific Plan Area</b>	<b>Primary Landform</b>	<b>Parent Material</b>	<b>Potential for Buried Sites?</b>
219	San Joaquin-Urban land complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	69.0	Terraces	Alluvium derived from granite	Yes (within 54 inches of surface at hardpan)
227	Urban land	14.2	Urban	N/A	N/A
240	Xerarents-Urban land-San Joaquin complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes	16.8	Terraces	Alluvium derived from granite	Yes (within 60 inches of surface at hardpan)

Beneath the surface soils, the plan area is underlain by Pleistocene alluvium deposits from the Riverbank Formation (CGS 2010, 2011), which is a complex mixture of consolidated ancient river-borne sediments that has led to the formation of a near-surface hardpan layer (SHRA 2003). The Riverbank Formation dates between 130,000 and 450,000 years before present (EDAW 2006), and forms alluvial fans and terraces along the river. The Riverbank Formation long pre-dates the arrival of humans into the region; therefore, any prehistoric archaeological sites are likely to be limited to within five feet of the surface, which is the maximum known depth of the top of the hardpan (Riverbank Formation). Given that the majority of the plan area has already been subject to urban development, it is possible that any prehistoric archaeological sites, either on or beneath the surface, have already been impacted.

In summary, based on known data, the entire plan area can be classified as highly sensitive for prehistoric archaeological sites, which, if present, could be significantly impacted by future development of the plan area (see Appendix D). Prehistoric sites are more likely to exist beneath the surface; therefore, the lack of prehistoric sites noted in the previous surface-only surveys does not reduce the sensitivity of the plan area in those areas. Thus, the following steps are recommended for all future project-specific environmental reviews carried out under this Specific Plan.

1. Carry out an updated records search with the NCIC.
2. Request a Sacred Lands File search from the California Native American Heritage Commission.
3. Contact those Native American tribes, organizations, or individuals recommended by the California NAHC, or who have made requests to the City for notification of projects in this area, regarding any potential impacts to prehistoric sites that are not on file with other sources.
4. If the project area has not been recently surveyed by a professional archaeologist under current standards, carry out a pedestrian survey of exposed (non-paved or non-covered) soils and undeveloped land using transect intervals no wider than 15 meters and prepare a technical report, including site records and evaluations of significance, for any newly identified sites.
5. Consult with the City's Preservation Director to confirm compliance with City code and State law for treatment of prehistoric archeological sites.

6. Develop project-specific mitigation measures that seek to reduce any impacts to less than significant, which could include construction monitoring or data recovery.

The above tasks should be carried out by a qualified professional archaeologist, who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric archaeology.

## **B. Historic-era archaeological sites**

Historic-era archaeological sites include, but are not limited to: building foundations, homesteads, refuse deposits, fence lines, rock walls, privies, cellars, and mine tailings or features. Previous research carried out within the plan area already identified the presence of historic-era resources from the built environment, including historical residences, railroads, and commercial buildings. Historic-era buildings and structures from the early part of the twentieth century and earlier typically have associated subsurface archaeological deposits, such as privies, cellars, foundations, and refuse deposits. These subsurface features are typically adjacent to historic structures, but in some cases the superstructure has been demolished and not replaced. In other cases a new structure has been constructed in its place, sometimes sitting upon the previous foundation or cellar. Therefore, the connection between a subsurface historic-era archaeological deposit or feature and a superstructure may have been broken.

Surface archaeological sites, like historic-era refuse deposits associated with railroads, mining, or residential occupation of the plan area, may also be present. However, given that the majority of the plan area has been developed in modern times, surface archaeological sites may have since been removed or impacted. In either case, historic-era archaeological sites have the potential to yield data that can be used to answer research questions and provide information about history that is not represented in the archival record.

A review of historical maps of the plan area provided some insight into the sensitivity of specific areas. The 1911 USGS Brighton Quad shows that the Southern Pacific Railroad (Placerville Branch) runs from west to east across the northern part of the plan area, parallel with and south of Jackson Avenue (now Folsom Boulevard). This railroad was originally the Sacramento Valley Railroad, which ran from Sacramento to Folsom and was later extended to Placerville. The Sacramento Valley Railroad was completed to Folsom in 1856 and was the first railroad constructed in California (Robertson 1998). The 1911 Brighton Quad shows several buildings between Jackson Avenue and the railroad. The occupants of these buildings, probably houses, would have generated domestic refuse, which now could exist as buried refuse deposits.

The 1911 Brighton Quad also shows the Southern Pacific Railroad (Niles and Sacramento Line) along the western boundary of the plan area. This is the segment of the First Transcontinental Railroad (Central Pacific Railroad) that ran from the Bay Area to Sacramento and was constructed in 1869 (Robertson 1998). No buildings are shown on the 1911 Brighton Quad in the plan area along the eastern side of this rail line. However, there could be buried refuse from railroad construction camps along this rail line.

The 1949 USGS Sacramento East Quad shows additional buildings on the east-west streets south of 14<sup>th</sup> Avenue in the southern tip of the triangular plan area boundaries. These buildings, probably houses, were built between 1911 and 1949. They have since been demolished and replaced with commercial-industrial buildings. The houses that were in this area are less likely to have associated subsurface refuse deposits because after about 1920, in urban areas, trash was no longer buried on one's property, but was hauled away.

Based on the existing data set, including a review of historical maps, the plan area can be classified into two zones of sensitivity: high and moderate. The portions of the plan area that are highly sensitive for historic-era archaeological sites include the existing railroad rights-of-way along the western plan area boundary, and along and north of the east-west railroad through the northern part of the plan area (between Folsom Boulevard and Brighton Avenue), and at the intersection of Alpine Avenue and Power Inn Road, as depicted in Appendix D.

The balance of the plan area is considered moderately sensitive for historic-era archaeological resources, which are likely to occur at the locations of late-nineteenth-century and early-twentieth-century structures, buildings, and features.

In summary, based on known data, the plan area can be classified as highly to moderately sensitive for historic-era archaeological sites, which, if present, could be significantly impacted by future development of the project area. Therefore, the following steps are recommended for all future project-specific environmental reviews carried out under this Specific Plan:

1. Carry out an updated records search with the NCIC, including a review of Sanborn Maps, historical topographic maps, and historical aerials.
2. If the project area has not been recently surveyed by a professional archaeologist under current standards, carry out a pedestrian survey of exposed (non-paved or non-covered) soils and undeveloped land using transect intervals no wider than 15 meters and prepare a technical report, including site records and evaluations of significance, for any newly identified sites.
3. Consult with the City's Preservation Director to confirm compliance with City code and State law for treatment of historic-era archeological sites.
4. Develop project-specific mitigation measures that seek to reduce any impacts to less than significant, which could include construction monitoring or data recovery.

In addition, architectural historians or historians that may be carrying out historic building inventories should coordinate with an archaeologist to ensure that associated archaeological deposits are given sufficient consideration as part of the CEQA process.

The above tasks should be carried out by a qualified professional archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for historic archaeology.

**C. Unanticipated discovery**

Due to the sensitivity of the plan area, there remains a possibility that unrecorded archaeological sites are present beneath the ground surface, and that such resources could be exposed during project construction. Both CEQA and Section 106 require the lead agency to address any unanticipated cultural resource discoveries during project construction. Therefore, mitigation measures for managing unanticipated discoveries will be necessary as part of all subsequent CEQA documents, regardless of the outcome of archaeological surveys and analyses.

## **6. Professional Qualifications**

**Chad Moffett, M.A.**

**Mead & Hunt, Inc.**

With more than 13 years of professional cultural resource management experience, Mr. Moffett meets and exceeds the educational and professional qualifications of the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Professional Qualification* (per 48 FR 44738-44739) in history and architectural history. He serves as a project manager for cultural resource compliance projects and Section 106 projects. He manages research and field survey efforts to complete reconnaissance and intensive surveys, National Register evaluations, and historic contexts. Moffett holds degrees in landscape architecture and historic preservation. Moffett is a Senior Historian and Project Manager at Mead & Hunt, Inc. and is the manager of cultural resources for Mead & Hunt in California.

**Timothy Smith, M.A.**

**Mead & Hunt, Inc.**

Mr. Smith is an architectural historian with more than nine years of experience in documenting, evaluating, and researching historic buildings, bridges, and landscapes. He meets and exceeds the educational and professional qualifications of the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Professional Qualification* (per 48 FR 44738-44739) in history and architectural history. He has completed reconnaissance and intensive-level architectural surveys, National Register Nominations, historical context studies, Determinations of Eligibility, and Section 106 compliance projects. His responsibilities include field survey, photographic documentation, historical research and report preparation. He is a Historic Preservation Specialist for Mead & Hunt, Inc.

**Lisa Westwood, MA, RPA,**

**ECORP Consulting, Inc., Cultural Resources Manager**

Ms. Westwood is a Registered Professional Archaeologist with nearly 18 years of cultural resource management, contract archaeology, museum curation, and teaching experience in California, Utah, New Mexico, and the Midwest. She exceeds the *Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards* for prehistoric and historical archaeologist, holding a B.A. degree in Anthropology and an M.A. degree in Anthropology (Archaeology). Currently, she serves as Cultural Resources Manager for Northern California for ECORP, as principal investigator and task manager for all cultural resources studies north of Fresno. Her technical areas of expertise include advanced Section 106 compliance and consultation, preparation and negotiation of agency agreement documents, human bone (osteological) identification and analysis, historical archaeology, and lithic debitage identification. She is well versed in impact assessment and development of mitigation measures for CEQA and Section 106 projects. Her previous experience as a CEQA/NEPA project manager gives her a broader perspective of regulatory compliance issues.

## Bibliography

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PAR Environmental Services, Inc. *Historic Property Survey Report: Folsom Boulevard Widening and Ramona Avenue Extension Project, City of Sacramento, CA*. Prepared for the City of Sacramento, Mark Thomas, and the California Department of Transportation, District 3, March 2010.

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*Sacramento City Directory, 1970*. Monterey Park, Calif.: Sacramento Directory Company, 1970.

*Sacramento Metropolitan Area Map*. Sacramento, Calif.: Sacramento City Planning Commission, 1965.

*Sacramento and 3 Mile Vicinity Block Map*. Sacramento, Calif.: Sacramento City Planning Commission, January 1954. Available at California State Library, Sacramento, Calif.

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## B. Archeology

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### Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA)

- 2012 Web Soil Survey, for the Sacramento Center for Innovation Specific Plan in Sacramento County, California; Accessed June 19, 2012, <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/>.

### Windingstad, Jason and Jeff Homburg

- 2012 Geoarchaeological Assessment of the Folsom Specific Plan Project. Technical Report 11-60, Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson.

### Bornyas, Mitch

- 2010a Preliminary Geoarchaeological Sensitivity Assessment for Rio Del Oro Geoarchaeological Study, City of Rancho Cordova, CA, Dated April 27, 2010.
- 2010b Phase 2 Geoarchaeological Assessment for Rio del Oro Geoarchaeological Study, City of Rancho Cordova, California, dated July 2, 2010.

### Robertson, Donald B.

- 1998 *Encyclopedia of Western Railroad History, Volume IV, California*. The Caxton Printers, Caldwell, Idaho.

### Sacramento Housing and Redevelopment Agency (SHRA)

- 2003 Initial Study for the 65<sup>th</sup> Street Redevelopment Plan Adoption. Prepared for SHRA by Gail Ervin Consulting, Orangevale.

### California Geological Survey

- 2010 Geologic Map of California.
- 2011 Preliminary Geologic Map of the Sacramento 30' x 60' Quadrangle, California.

### EDAW

- 2006 Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Feather River Levee Repair Project, an Element of the Yuba-Feather Supplemental Flood Control Project. Volume 1: Chapters 1-11. State Clearinghouse No. 2006062071. Prepared for Three Rivers Levee Improvement Authority.

**Appendix A. North Central Information Center Record Search  
Results (NCIC File No: SAC-12-13)**

# NORTH CENTRAL INFORMATION CENTER

916-278-6217

ncic@csus.edu

FAX 916-278-5162

CSU-SACRAMENTO - 6000 J STREET, ADAMS BLDG. SUITE #208 - SACRAMENTO, CA 95819-6100

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

## Records Search Results Summary

February 27, 2012

NCIC File No.: SAC-12-13

Chad Moffett  
*Mead & Hunt*  
180 Promenade Circle  
Suite 240  
Sacramento, CA 95834

Researcher: Ellen Bowden

### **Re: Sacramento Center for Innovation Specific Plan Project**

T 8N/R 5E, Sections 15 & 22

USGS 7.5' Sacramento East Quad, Sacramento County

- **NCIC Resources Within Search Area:**

P-34-505	CA-SAC-478H
P-34-732	CA-SAC-560H
P-34-889	CA-SAC-667H
P-34-3449	
P-34-3450	
P-34-4120	
P-34-4121	

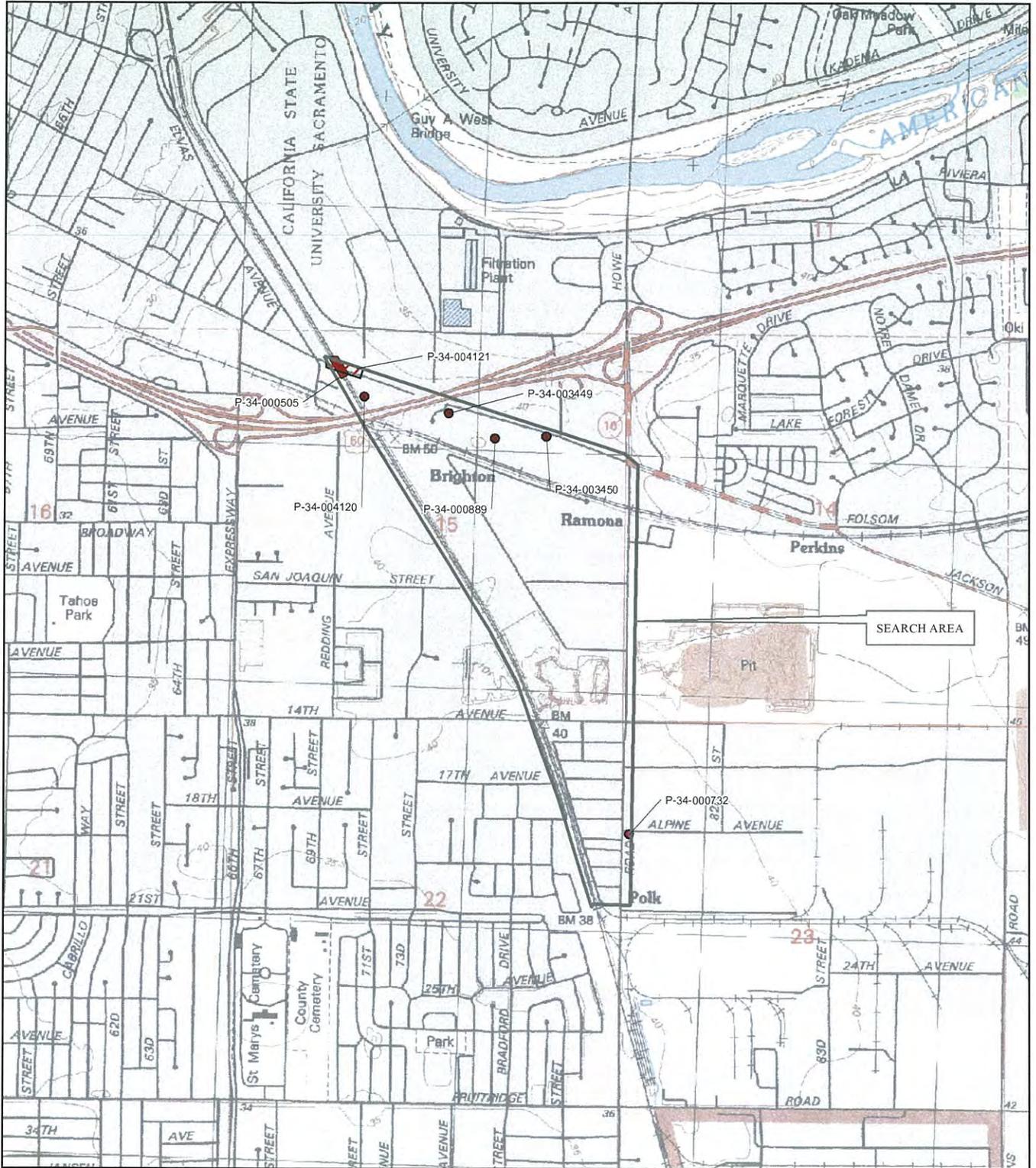
- **NCIC Reports Within Search Area:**

488  
2761  
3312  
3405  
3853  
5809  
5814  
6092  
8211  
9236  
10446

- **OHP Historic Property Data File (2011)**: Select pages copied
- **Determination of Eligibility (2011)**: Nothing listed
- **NRHP/CRHR listings (2008 & updates)**: Nothing listed
- **California Inventory of Historic Resources (1976)**: First Transcontinental Railroad
- **California State Historical Landmarks (1996)**: No. 780 First Transcontinental Railroad
- **Points of Historic Interest (1992)**: Nothing listed
- **California Place Names (Gudde 1969)**: Select pages copied
- **The Lower American River (Dillinger et al 2005)**: Select pages copied
- **John Sutter and a Wider West (Owens 1994)**: Select pages copied
- **Volume 8 California (Wilson & Towne 1978)**: Select pages copied
- **California An Illustrated History (Watkins 1983)**: Select pages copied
- **California Railroads (Fickewirth 1992)**: Select page copied
- **Caltrans Bridge Inventory**: 24C0235
- **Historic Maps**:
  - 1865 GLO PLAT
  - 1887-88 USGS Sacramento Sheet
  - 1911 USGS Brighton Quadrangle
  - 1954 USGS Sacramento East Quadrangle
  - Map of Sacramento County California [no date]
  - First Transcontinental Railroad Map [no date]

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# SACRAMENTO CENTER FOR INNOVATION SPECIFIC PLAN



## NORTH CENTRAL INFORMATION CENTER RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS

## RESOURCES



[SACRAMENTO EAST QUADRANGLE]

May depict confidential cultural resource locations.  
Do not redistribute.

- 732
- 889
- 3449
- 3450
- 4120
- 505
- 4121

## North Central Information Center Resource Listing

Primary No.	HRI No.	Trinomial	Name	Other IDs	Associated reports
P-34-000505		CA-SAC-478H	First Transcontinental Railr	Other WAPA 13, 17, Other LAR-13, Other Central Pacific Railroad, Other Southern Pacific Railroad, CHL 780-8, Other Union Pacific Railroad at I-80 crossing, Other First Transcontinental Railroad Segment, CIHR 160, Other C- Sacramento East-B- 4, Other American River Railroad Bridge	02729, 02958, 03400, 09188, 09209, 09616, 10351, 10434, 10446
P-34-000732		CA-SAC-560H		Other Army Depot 5	03405, 03407
P-34-000889	5813-1067-0000	CA-SAC-667H	Brighton Substation	Other Map Reference # 42, Other 2901 Power Inn Road	03312
P-34-003449	5813-1030-0000		Brighton Oil	Other Duncan's Store	
P-34-003450	5813-1031-0000		Chorich Residence		
P-34-004120					10446
P-34-004121			Brighton Underpass & Floo		10446

# North Central Information Center Resource Detail Record: P-34-000505

## Identifying Information

*Primary No.:* P-34-000505  
*HRI No.:*  
*Trinomial:* CA-SAC-478H  
*Name:* First Transcontinental Railroad  
*Other IDs:* Other: WAPA 13, 17  
 Other: LAR-13  
 Other: Central Pacific Railroad  
 Other: Southern Pacific Railroad  
 CHL: 780-8  
 Other: Union Pacific Railroad at I-80 crossing  
 Other: First Transcontinental Railroad Segment  
 CIHR: 160  
 Other: C-Sacramento East-B-4  
 Other: American River Railroad Bridge

## Attributes

*Resource Type:*  Building  Structure  Object  Site  District  Element of District  Other  
*Age:*  Prehistoric  Protohistoric  Historic  Unknown  
*Information Base:*  Surface survey  Surface collection  Testing  Excavation  Analysis  Other  Unknown  
*Collections:* Unknown  
*Disclosure:* Unrestricted  
*Attribute Codes:* HP11 Engineering structure  
 HP19 Bridge  
 HP37 Highway/trail  
*Cross-refs:* Extends into another county as ... P-29-000613  
 Extends into another county as ... P-31-000964  
 Is related in some other way to ... P-34-001004

## Recording Events

Date	Recorder(s)	Affiliation	Notes
12/10/2001	Rand Herbert, Amanda Blosser	JRP Historical Consulting Services	
7/1/2006	Andrew Hope	Caltrans	update
2/28/1995	S. Flint, M. Kelly	Dames & Moore	
4/26/2001	Gabriel Roark, Maggie Crow	Jones & Stokes	
9/16/1999	W. L. Norton, S.M. Atchley		
6/28/1995	Eleanor H. Derr	Cultural Resources Unlimited	
10/2/1980	Jim Arbuckle		CHL
10/9/1962	Thomas J Hammer	Sacramento County Historical Society	CHL
11/9/2009	PAR		UPDATE
11/1/1999	Jones & Stokes	Jones & Stokes	

## Associated Documents

S-number	Year	Title
S-002729	1995	Archaeological Inventory Report Lower American River Locality: American River Watershed Investigation
S-002958	2001	Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Proposed Upper Northwest Interceptor Project, Rio Linda and North Highlands, Sacramento County, CA.
S-003400	1995	Blue Diamond Almond Growers Complex Upgrade; C Street Properties Redevelopment Extension Area
S-009188	2002	Cultural Resources Survey for Right-of-Way Maintenance Along the Western Area Power Administration Transmission Lines Volumes I, II, and III
S-009209	2007	I-80 Across the Top Bus/Carpool Lane Project, Historic Property Survey Report
S-009616	2008	Sutter's Landing Park Improvements Project
S-010351	2007	Finding of No Adverse Effect for the Interstate-80 Bus/Carpool Lane (HOV Lane) Project in Sacramento County 03-Sac-80, PM 0.3 / 10.4 EA 03-379700

# North Central Information Center Resource Detail Record: P-34-000505

S-010434 1997 Central Pacific Transcontinental Railroad, Sacramento to Nevada State Line - HAER CA-196  
 S-010446 2010 Historic Property Survey and Historic Resources Evaluation Reports & Archaeological Survey Report : Folsom Boulevard Widening and Ramona Avenue Extension Project City of Sacramento, CA

**Notes**

HAER report

**Location Info**

County: Sacramento

USGS 7.5' Quads: CITRUS HTS  
 RIO LINDA  
 SACRAMENTO EAST

PLSS: Township/range Section BL/M or Land Grant  
 T 9 N R 5 E of of Sec. 26 MDBM  
 T 10 N R 6 E SW of NE¼ of Sec. 49 MDBM  
 T 9 N R 4 E of of Sec. MDBM New Helvetia  
 T 8 N R 5 E NW of NW of Sec. 15 MDBM

Address:

UTMs: Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	At point
NAD27	10	635120	4272900	North end
NAD27	10	635080	4272330	Midpoint
NAD27	10	635000	4271720	South end
NAD27	10	643660	4283520	Point A
NAD27	10	643700	4283580	Point B
NAD27	10	637530	4268124	2009: PAR/coordinates

**Management status**

**Database Record Metadata**

Date	User	Action taken
Entered: 11/13/2006	jay	
Last Modified: 6/27/2011	kate	
IC Actions: Date	User	Action taken
11/13/2006	jay	Imported data from NCIC Excel spreadsheet
2/27/2008	erin	Imported data from site record-MVD
4/23/2009	kate	plotted in GIS
4/5/2010	Ellen	scanned/2009 update
4/5/2010	Ellen	digitized/2009 update

# North Central Information Center Resource Detail Record: P-34-000732

## Identifying Information

Primary No.: P-34-000732

HRI No.:

Trinomial: CA-SAC-560H

Name:

Other IDs: Other: Army Depot 5

## Attributes

Resource Type:  Building  Structure  Object  Site  District  Element of District  Other

Age:  Prehistoric  Protohistoric  Historic  Unknown

Information Base:  Surface survey  Surface collection  Testing  Excavation  Analysis  Other  Unknown

Collections: Unknown

Disclosure: Not for publication

Attribute Codes: HP02 Single family property

Cross-refs:

## Recording Events

Date	Recorder(s)	Affiliation	Notes
1/5/1995	Mary L. Maniery	PAR Environmental Services, Inc.	

## Associated Documents

S-number	Year	Title
S-003405	1995	Historical Property Survey of the Sacramento Army Depot Redevelopment Plan EIR
S-003407	1991	Preliminary Literature Review Prehistoric and Historic Archaeological Resources Environmental Impact Report City Of Sacramento

## Notes

## Location Info

County: Sacramento

USGS 7.5' Quads: SACRAMENTO EAST

PLSS: Township/range ----- Section ----- BL/M or Land Grant

T 18 N R 5 E SW of NW of Sec. 23 MDBM

Address: Address	City	Assessor's parcel no.
8110 Alpine Avenue	Sacramento	061-091-018

UTMs: Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	At point
NAD27	10	638820	4266220	

## Management status

## Database Record Metadata

Date	User
------	------

Entered: 11/13/2006 jay

Last Modified: 12/22/2009 kate

IC Actions: Date	User	Action taken
11/13/2006	jay	Imported data from NCIC Excel spreadsheet
7/22/2008	Machiel	Imported data from resource record
5/14/2009	kate	plotted in GIS

# North Central Information Center Resource Detail Record: P-34-000889

## Identifying Information

Primary No.: P-34-000889  
HRI No.: 5813-1067-0000  
Trinomial: CA-SAC-667H  
Name: Brighthon Substation  
Other IDs: Other: Map Reference # 42  
Other: 2901 Power Inn Road

## Attributes

Resource Type:  Building  Structure  Object  Site  District  Element of District  Other  
Age:  Prehistoric  Protohistoric  Historic  Unknown  
Information Base:  Surface survey  Surface collection  Testing  Excavation  Analysis  Other  Unknown  
Collections: Unknown  
Disclosure: Not for publication  
Attribute Codes: HP09 Public utility building  
Cross-refs:

## Recording Events

Date	Recorder(s)	Affiliation	Notes
7/29/1998	Christopher D. McMorris	JRP Historical Consulting Services	
6/29/1985	C. Caesar	Sacramento Old City Association	

## Associated Documents

S-number	Year	Title
S-003312	2001	Earth Touch Telecommunication 2901 Power Inn Road

## Notes

## Location Info

County: Sacramento  
USGS 7.5' Quads: SACRAMENTO EAST  
PLSS:  
Address: Address City Assessor's parcel no.  
2901 Power Inn RD Sacramento 079-0310-006  
UTMs:

## Management status

## Database Record Metadata

Date	User	Action taken
Entered: 11/13/2006	jay	
Last Modified: 6/4/2009	aisha	
IC Actions: Date	User	Action taken
11/13/2006	jay	Imported data from NCIC Excel spreadsheet
7/25/2008	Machiel	Imported data from resource record

# North Central Information Center Resource Detail Record: P-34-003449

## Identifying Information

Primary No.: P-34-003449

HRI No.: 5813-1030-0000

Trinomial:

Name: Brighton Oil

Other IDs: Other: Duncan's Store

## Attributes

Resource Type:  Building  Structure  Object  Site  District  Element of District  Other

Age:  Prehistoric  Protohistoric  Historic  Unknown

Information Base:  Surface survey  Surface collection  Testing  Excavation  Analysis  Other  Unknown

Collections: Unknown

Disclosure: Unrestricted

Attribute Codes: HP02 Single family property

HP06 1-3 story commercial building

Cross-refs:

## Recording Events

Date	Recorder(s)	Affiliation	Notes
9/8/1985	Historic Env. Cons./C. Caesar	Sacramento Old City Assoc	

## Associated Documents

## Notes

Approximate location plotted in GIS

## Location Info

County: Sacramento

USGS 7.5' Quads: SACRAMENTO EAST

PLSS:

Address	City	Assessor's parcel no.
7400 Folsom BLVD	Sacramento	079-222-2100

UTMs: Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	At point
NAD27	10	638020	4267950	

## Management status

## Database Record Metadata

Date User

Entered: 6/22/2009 kate

Last Modified: 2/15/2011 sally

IC Actions:

# North Central Information Center Resource Detail Record: P-34-003450

## Identifying Information

Primary No.: P-34-003450

HRI No.: 5813-1031-0000

Trinomial:

Name: Chorich Residence

Other IDs:

## Attributes

Resource Type:  Building  Structure  Object  Site  District  Element of District  Other

Age:  Prehistoric  Protohistoric  Historic  Unknown

Information Base:  Surface survey  Surface collection  Testing  Excavation  Analysis  Other  Unknown

Collections: Unknown

Disclosure: Unrestricted

Attribute Codes: HP02 Single family property

Cross-refs:

## Recording Events

Date	Recorder(s)	Affiliation	Notes
6/22/1985	Hist. Env. Cons./C. Caesar	Sacramento Old City Assoc.	

## Associated Documents

## Notes

approximate location plotted in GIS

## Location Info

County: Sacramento

USGS 7.5' Quads: SACRAMENTO EAST

PLSS:

Address: Address	City	Assessor's parcel no.
7716 Folsom BLVD	Sacramento	079-0230-008-0000-07716

UTMs: Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	At point
NAD27	10	638520	4267800	

## Management status

## Database Record Metadata

Date User

Entered: 6/22/2009 kate

Last Modified: 2/15/2011 sally

IC Actions:

# North Central Information Center Resource Detail Record: P-34-004120

## Identifying Information

Primary No.: P-34-004120

HRI No.:

Trinomial:

Name:

Other IDs:

## Attributes

Resource Type:  Building  Structure  Object  Site  District  Element of District  Other

Age:  Prehistoric  Protohistoric  Historic  Unknown

Information Base:  Surface survey  Surface collection  Testing  Excavation  Analysis  Other  Unknown

Collections: Unknown

Disclosure: Not for publication

Attribute Codes: HP02 Single family property  
HP03 Multiple family property  
HP04 Ancillary building  
HP06 1-3 story commercial building

Cross-refs:

## Recording Events

Date	Recorder(s)	Affiliation	Notes
11/20/2009	Mary L. Maniery	PAR Environmental Services, Inc.	Update
11/15/1999	Chris McMorris	JRP Historical Consulting Services	Original record

## Associated Documents

S-number	Year	Title
S-010446	2010	Historic Property Survey and Historic Resources Evaluation Reports & Archaeological Survey Report : Folsom Boulevard Widening and Ramona Avenue Extension Project City of Sacramento, CA

## Notes

Chris McMorris' record (1999/not previously on file) was submitted by PAR with Report Number 10446 along with their 2009 update of the resource.

## Location Info

County: Sacramento

USGS 7.5' Quads: SACRAMENTO EAST

PLSS: Township/range ----- Section ----- BLM or Land Grant

T 8 N R 5 E NW of NW of Sec. 15 MDBM

Address:	Address	City	Assessor's parcel no.
	6948 Folsom Boulevard	Sacramento	079-0222-002

UTMs:

## Management status

## Database Record Metadata

Date User

Entered: 4/5/2010 Ellen

Last Modified: 10/31/2011 Machiel

IC Actions:	Date	User	Action taken
	4/5/2010	Ellen	scanned
	4/5/2010	Ellen	digitized

# North Central Information Center Resource Detail Record: P-34-004121

## Identifying Information

Primary No.: P-34-004121

HRI No.:

Trinomial:

Name: Brighton Underpass & Flood Gates

Other IDs:

## Attributes

Resource Type:  Building  Structure  Object  Site  District  Element of District  Other

Age:  Prehistoric  Protohistoric  Historic  Unknown

Information Base:  Surface survey  Surface collection  Testing  Excavation  Analysis  Other  Unknown

Collections: Unknown

Disclosure: Not for publication

Attribute Codes: HP11 Engineering structure  
HP19 Bridge

Cross-refs:

## Recording Events

Date	Recorder(s)	Affiliation	Notes
11/20/2009	Mary Maniery	PAR Environmental Services	Update
11/15/1999	Chris McMorris	JRP Historical Consulting	

## Associated Documents

S-number	Year	Title
S-010446	2010	Historic Property Survey and Historic Resources Evaluation Reports & Archaeological Survey Report : Folsom Boulevard Widening and Ramona Avenue Extension Project City of Sacramento, CA

## Notes

Chris McMorris recording of feature (1999/not previously on file) submitted by PAR with 2009 update record & 2010 Report 10446

## Location Info

County: Sacramento

USGS 7.5' Quads: SACRAMENTO EAST

PLSS: Township/range \_\_\_\_\_ Section \_\_\_\_\_ BLM or Land Grant

T 8 N R 5 E NW of NW of Sec. 15 MDBM

Address:

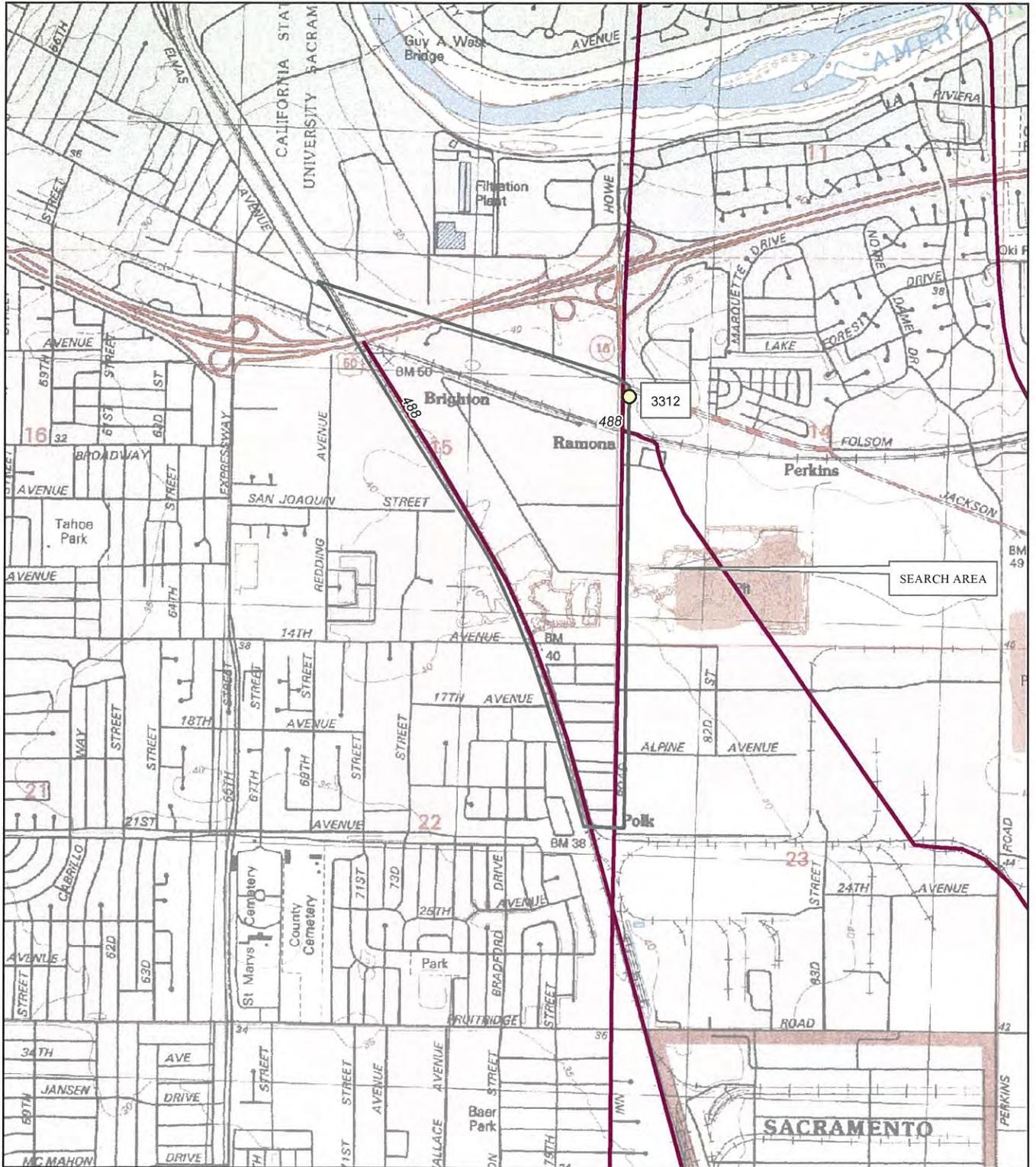
UTMs: Datum Zone Easting Northing At point  
NAD27 10 637530 4268124 1999 coordinates

## Management status

## Database Record Metadata

Date	User	Action taken
Entered: 4/5/2010	Ellen	
Last Modified: 4/5/2010	Ellen	
IC Actions: Date	User	Action taken
4/5/2010	Ellen	scanned
4/5/2010	Ellen	digitized

# SACRAMENTO CENTER FOR INNOVATION SPECIFIC PLAN



## NORTH CENTRAL INFORMATION CENTER RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS

[SACRAMENTO EAST QUADRANGLE]

May depict confidential cultural resource locations.  
Do not redistribute.

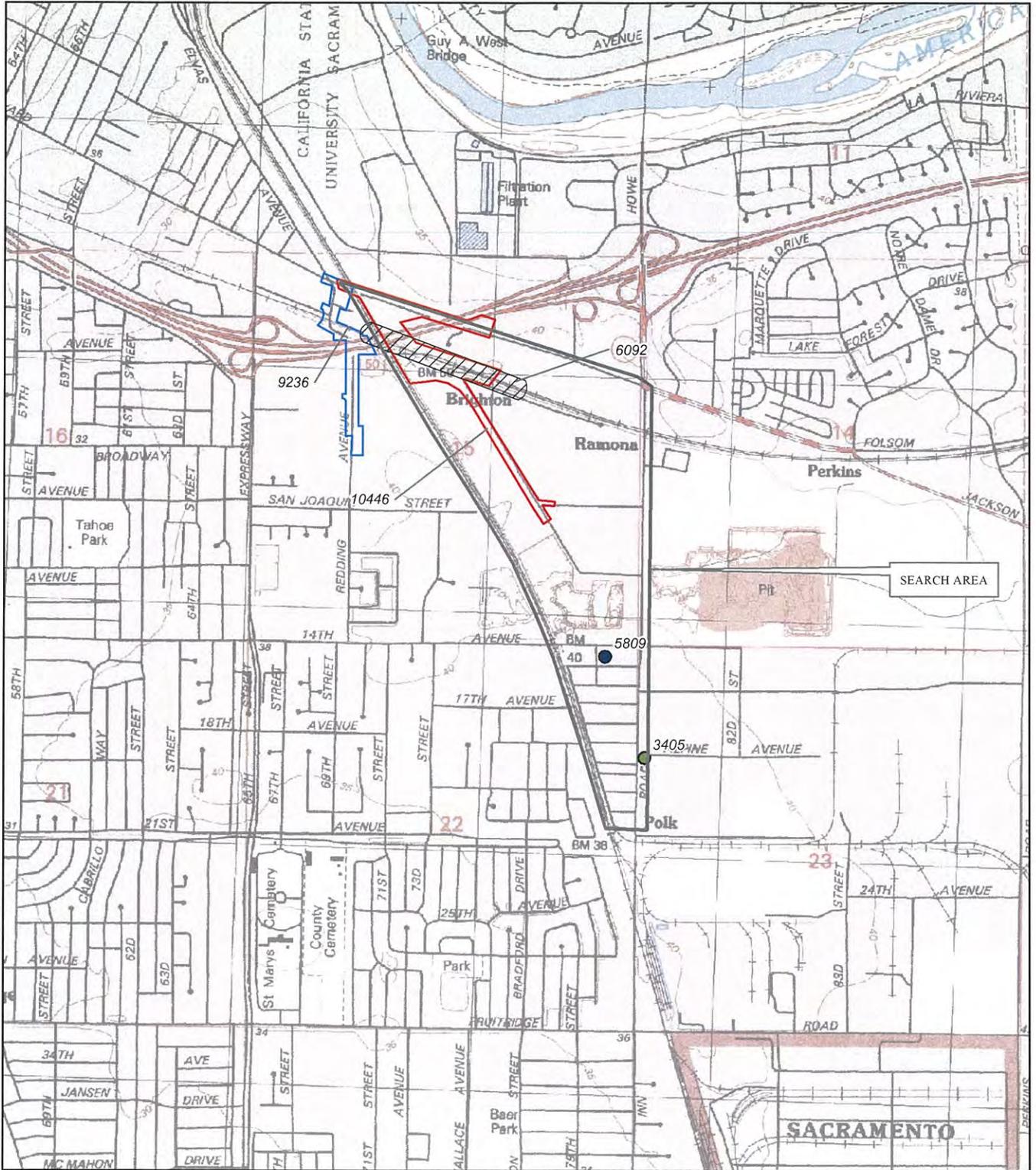
### REPORTS

○ 3312

— 488



# SACRAMENTO CENTER FOR INNOVATION SPECIFIC PLAN



## NORTH CENTRAL INFORMATION CENTER RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS

### REPORTS

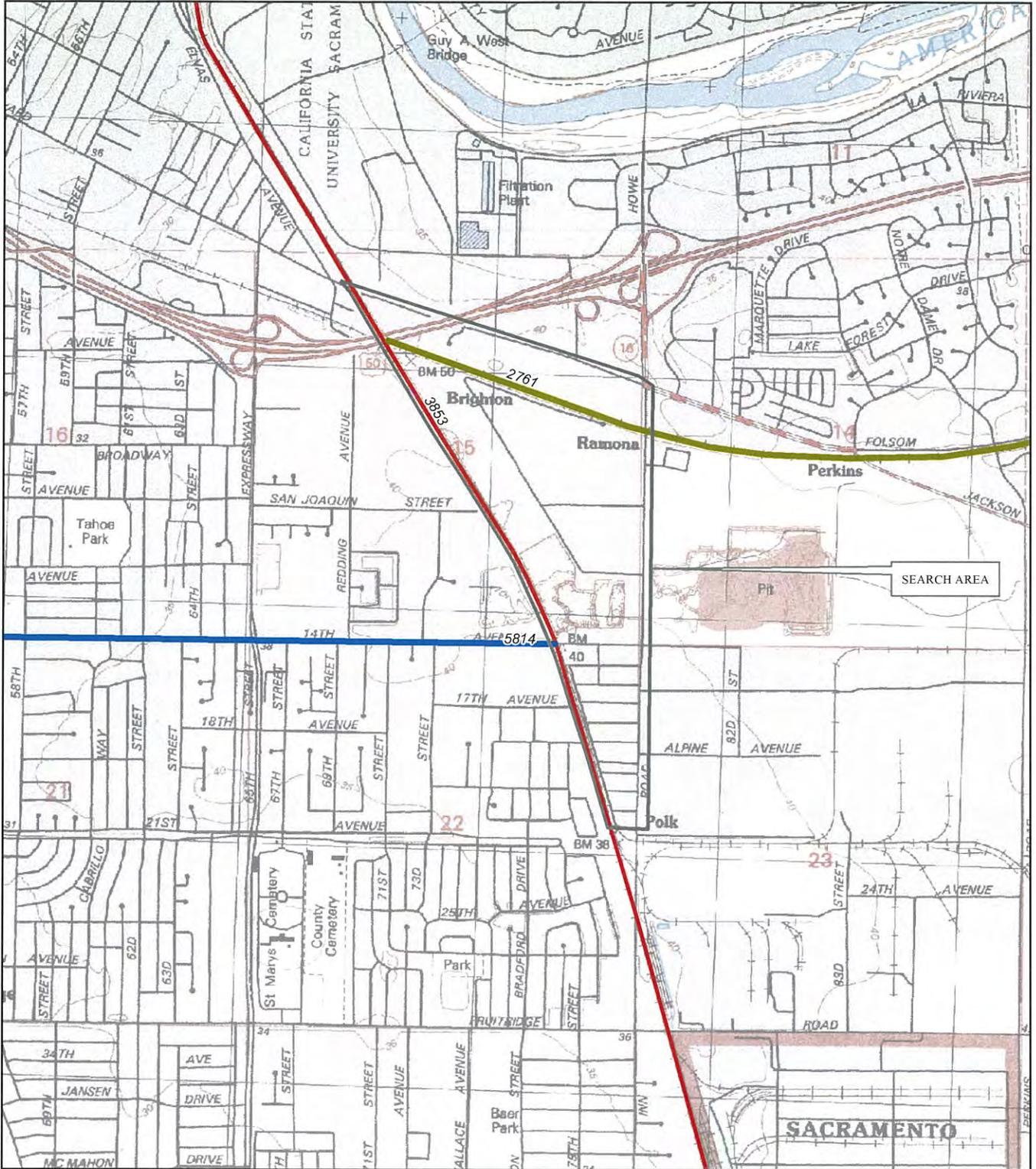
[SACRAMENTO EAST QUADRANGLE]

May depict confidential cultural resource locations.  
Do not redistribute.

- 3405
- 5809
- ▨ 6092
- 9236
- ▭ 10446



# SACRAMENTO CENTER FOR INNOVATION SPECIFIC PLAN



## NORTH CENTRAL INFORMATION CENTER RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS

[SACRAMENTO EAST QUADRANGLE]

May depict confidential cultural resource locations.  
Do not redistribute.

## REPORTS

- 2761
- 3853
- 5814



## North Central Information Center Report Listing

Doc no.	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Client
00488	1980	Peak, Ann S. and Associates	Cultural Resource Assessment of Sacramento Municipal Utility District's Project A, Phase II 230kV Transmission Line, Hurley to Hedge-Pocket Tap, Sacramento County, California.		Sacramento Municipal Utility District, 6201 S Street, Sacramento, Ca 95813.
02761	1999	Waechter, Sharon	Historic Properties Survey Report Downtown Sacramento Amtrak and Folsom Corridor Light Rail Transit Extensions and Double Tracking Project	JRP Historical Consulting Services	De Leuw Cather and Company 120 Howard Street San Francisco CA 94105
03312	2001	Billat, Lorna	Earth Touch Telecommunication 2901 Power Inn Road		California OHP Attn: Dr. Knox Mellon 1416 Ninth Street, Rm. 1442-7 Sacramento, CA. 95814
03405	1995	Maniery, Mary L.	Historical Property Survey of the Sacramento Army Depot Redevelopment Plan EIR		Gail Ervin Consulting 6833 Walnut Avenue Orangevale, CA. 95662
03853	2000	Nelson, Wendy	Cultural Resources Survey for the Level (3) Communications Long Haul Fiber Optics Project Segment WP04: Sacramento to Redding		Parsons Brinckerhoff Network Services 6689 Owens Drive, Suite A Pleasanton, California 94588
03853	2000	Nelson, Wendy	Cultural Resrouce Survey for the Level (3) Communications Long Haul Fiber Optics Project		Parsons Brinckerhoff Network Services 668 Owens Drive, Ste A Pleasanton, CA 94588
05809	2002	Mellon, Knox	Archaeological Survey for Cingular Wireless: 14th and Power Inn.		Cingular Wireless
05814	2000	Munns, Ann and Turner, Rhonda R.	Cultural Resources Survey Report Level (3) Long Haul Fiber Optic Project.		Level (3) Project Office, 6689 Owens Drive.
06092	1993	Jones & Stokes Associates, Inc.	Archaeological and Architectural Inventory and Determination of Eligibility and Effect of the Butterfield to Mather Field Light Rail Extension and Grighton Grideg Double Tracking Project.		Sacramento Regional Transit District.
08211	2006	Gail St. John	Historic Resources Evaluation Report for the Proposed Bridge Deck Rehabilitation of Twenty-one Bridges in Sacramento County	CalTrans District 3	CalTrans District 3
09236	2008	Karin Goetter	Historic Property Survey Report for the Redding Avenue Bicycle and Pedestrian Improvements Project, Sacramento, Sacramento County, California Caltrans District 3	LSA Associates, Inc.	City of Sacramento, Department of Sacramento
10446	2010	Baker, Cindy and Dougherty, John	FINDING OF EFFECT FOR FOLSOM BOULEVARD WIDENING AND RAMONA AVENUE EXTENSION PROJECT, CITY OF SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA	PAR Environmental Services, Inc	Federal Highway Administration, California Department of Transportation, and the City of Sacramento
10446	2010	Baker, Cindy and Dougherty, John	Historic Property Survey and Historic Resources Evaluation Reports & Archaeological Survey Report : Folsom Boulevard Widening and Ramona Avenue Extension Project City of Sacramento, CA	PAR	City of Sacramento & Cal Trans

# North Central Information Center Report Detail Record: 488

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## Citation Information

*Authors:* Peak, Ann S. and Associates

*Year:* 1980

*Title:* Cultural Resource Assessment of Sacramento Municipal Utility District's Project A, Phase II 230kV Transmission Line, Hurley to Hedge-Pocket Tap, Sacramento County, California.

*Affiliation:*

*Client:* Sacramento Municipal Utility District, 6201 S Street, Sacramento, Ca 95813.

*No. Pages:*

*Report Type(s):* Archaeological survey

*Inventory Size:* 28 miles linear (est. 150+ acres)

*No. Sites:*

*No. Informal:*

*Collections:*

*Disclosure:*

## Associated Resources

## Notes

## Location Info

*County(ies):* Sacramento

*USGS 7.5' Quads:* CARMICHAEL

SACRAMENTO EAST

<i>PLSS:</i>	<i>Township/range</i>	<i>Sections</i>	<i>BL/M</i>	<i>or Land Grant</i>
T 8 N R 5 E	11-15, 22-27, 34-36, 64, 66,		MDBM	Del Paso
	unsectioned			
T 8 N R 6 E	19, 30, 31		MDBM	
T 9 N R 5 E	65		MDBM	Del Paso

*Address:*

## Database Record Metadata

*Date*      *User*

*Entered:* 8/30/2000      Erin Snyder

*Last Modified:* 10/31/2011      sally

*IC Actions:*      *Date*      *User*      *Action taken*

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

7/22/2009      Machiel      Survey plotted in GIS

# North Central Information Center Report Detail Record: 2761

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## Citation Information

*Authors:* Waechter, Sharon  
*Year:* 1999  
*Title:* Historic Properties Survey Report Downtown Sacramento Amtrak and Folsom Corridor Light Rail Transit Extensions and Double Tracking Project  
*Affiliation:* JRP Historical Consulting Services  
*Client:* De Leuw Cather and Company 120 Howard Street San Francisco CA 94105  
*No. Pages:* 99  
*Report Type(s):* Historic survey  
*Inventory Size:* linear (7th & K in downtown Sac. to City of Folsom)  
*No. Sites:* 0  
*No. Informal:* 0  
*Collections:* Unknown  
*Disclosure:* Not for publication

## Associated Resources

## Notes

Survey maps inconsistent with survey areas described in report, which could not be identified on USGS quadrangle maps - not plotted in GIS

## Location Info

*County(ies):* Sacramento  
*USGS 7.5' Quads:* BUFFALO CREEK  
CARMICHAEL  
FOLSOM  
SACRAMENTO EAST  
SACRAMENTO WEST  
*PLSS:*  
*Address:*

## Database Record Metadata

	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	
<i>Entered:</i>	8/15/2001	Doniella Maher	
<i>Last Modified:</i>	9/15/2011	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
	9/17/2008	Machiel	Survey maps inconsistent with survey areas described in report, which could not be identified on USGS quadrangle maps - not plotted in GIS

# North Central Information Center Report Detail Record: 3312

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## Citation Information

*Authors:* Billat, Lorna

*Year:* 2001

*Title:* Earth Touch Telecommunication 2901 Power Inn Road

*Affiliation:*

*Client:* California OHP Attn: Dr. Knox Mellon 1416 Ninth Street, Rm. 1442-7 Sacramento, CA. 95814

*No. Pages:*

*Report Type(s):*

*Inventory Size:* .1 acre

*No. Sites:*

*No. Informal:*

*Collections:*

*Disclosure:*

## Associated Resources

<i>Primary No.</i>	<i>HRI No.</i>	<i>Trinomial</i>	<i>Name</i>
P-34-000889	5813-1067-0000	CA-SAC-667H	Brighthon Substation

## Notes

## Location Info

*County(ies):* El Dorado

*USGS 7.5' Quads:* SACRAMENTO EAST

*PLSS: Township/range Sections*

*BLM or Land Grant*

T 8 N R 5 E 14

MDBM

*Address:*

## Database Record Metadata

*Date User*

*Entered:* 3/25/2002 Sally Torpy

*Last Modified:*

*IC Actions: Date User Action taken*

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

# North Central Information Center Report Detail Record: 3405

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## Citation Information

*Authors:* Maniery, Mary L.  
*Year:* 1995  
*Title:* Historical Property Survey of the Sacramento Army Depot Redevelopment Plan EIR  
*Affiliation:*  
*Client:* Gail Ervin Consulting 6833 Walnut Avenue Orangevale, CA. 95662  
*No. Pages:*  
*Report Type(s):*  
*Inventory Size:* ~1420 acres  
*No. Sites:*  
*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-34-000728		CA-SAC-556H	Cartopassi Place
P-34-000729		CA-SAC-557H	
P-34-000730		CA-SAC-558H	
P-34-000731		CA-SAC-559H	
P-34-000732		CA-SAC-560H	
P-34-000733		CA-SAC-561H	
P-34-000734		CA-SAC-562H	
P-34-000735		CA-SAC-563H	
P-34-000736		CA-SAC-564H	
P-34-000737		CA-SAC-565H	
P-34-000738		CA-SAC-566H	

## Notes

no survey

## Location Info

*County(ies):* Sacramento  
*USGS 7.5' Quads:* SACRAMENTO EAST  
*PLSS:*  
*Address:*

## Database Record Metadata

<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	
<i>Entered:</i> 4/22/2002	Sally Torpy	
<i>Last Modified:</i> 10/31/2011	Machiel	
<i>IC Actions:</i> Date	<i>User</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
11/8/2006	jay	Added records from old Library database
10/31/2011	Machiel	Survey loci plotted in GIS

# North Central Information Center Report Detail Record: 3853

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## Citation Information

*Authors:* Nelson, Wendy

*Year:* 2000

*Title:* Cultural Resrouce Survey for the Level (3) Communications Long Haul Fiber Optics Project

*Affiliation:*

*Client:* Parsons Brinckerhoff Network Services 668 Owens Drive, Ste A Pleasanton, CA 94588

*No. Pages:*

*Report Type(s):* Archaeological survey

*Inventory Size:*

*No.Sites:* 4

*No. Informal:* 0

*Collections:* Unknown

*Disclosure:* Not for publication

*Doc. No. suffix:* B

*Authors:* Nelson, Wendy

Carpenter, Maureen

Holanda, Kim

*Year:* 2000

*Title:* Cultural Resources Survey for the Level (3) Communications Long Haul Fiber Optics Project Segment WP04:  
Sacramento to Redding

*Affiliation:*

*Client:* Parsons Brinckerhoff Network Services 6689 Owens Drive, Suite A Pleasanton, California  
94588

*No. Pages:*

*Report Type(s):*

*Inventory Size:* 294.5 km (184 miles)

*No.Sites:*

*No.Informal:*

*Collections:*

*Disclosure:*

## Associated Resources

<i>Primary No.</i>	<i>HRI No.</i>	<i>Trinomial</i>	<i>Name</i>
P-34-000121		CA-SAC-94	
P-34-000122		CA-SAC-95	
P-34-000238		CA-SAC-211	
P-58-000045		CA-YUB-27	

## Notes

See report for certain areas not surveyed along Sacramento to Bakersfield segment - entire project plotted in GIS

## Location Info

*County(ies):* Sacramento

Yuba

*USGS 7.5' Quads:* ELK GROVE

FLORIN

GALT

LODI NORTH

NICOLAUS

OLIVEHURST

PLEASANT GROVE

RIO LINDA

SACRAMENTO EAST

YUBA CITY

*PLSS:*

*Address:*

## North Central Information Center Report Detail Record: 3853

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### Database Record Metadata

<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	
<i>Entered:</i> 10/15/2002	Kris Berry	
<i>Last Modified:</i> 6/21/2011	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
	8/20/2008	Machiel      Report plotted in GIS
	1/28/2009	Monica      GIS
	6/21/2011	kate      Pleasant Grove portion missed, plotted in GIS

# North Central Information Center Report Detail Record: 5809

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## Citation Information

*Authors:* Mellon, Knox

*Year:* 2002

*Title:* Archaeological Survey for Cingular Wireless: 14th and Power Inn.

*Affiliation:*

*Client:* Cingular Wireless

*No. Pages:*

*Report Type(s):* Archaeological survey

*Inventory Size:* no area given

*No. Sites:*

*No. Informal:*

*Collections:*

*Disclosure:*

## Associated Resources

## Notes

## 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 22

MDBM

*Address:*

## Database Record Metadata

*Date User*

*Entered:* 5/10/2005 Gabe Aeschliman

*Last Modified:* 10/28/2011 sally

*IC Actions: Date User Action taken*

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

11/3/2009 Machiel Survey plotted in GIS

# North Central Information Center Report Detail Record: 5814

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## Citation Information

*Authors:* Munns, Ann  
Turner, Rhonda R.  
*Year:* 2000  
*Title:* Cultural Resources Survey Report Level (3) Long Haul Fiber Optic Project.  
*Affiliation:*  
*Client:* Level (3) Project Office, 6689 Owens Drive.  
*No. Pages:*  
*Report Type(s):* Archaeological survey  
*Inventory Size:* no area given  
*No. Sites:*  
*No. Informal:*  
*Collections:*  
*Disclosure:*

## Associated Resources

## Notes

## Location Info

*County(ies):* Sacramento  
*USGS 7.5' Quads:* SACRAMENTO EAST  
SACRAMENTO WEST  
*PLSS: Township/range Sections BL/M or Land Grant*  
T 8 N R 4 E unknown MDBM  
T 8 N R 5 E 22, 21, 20, 18 MDBM  
*Address:*

## Database Record Metadata

	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	
<i>Entered:</i>	5/9/2005	Gabe Aeschliman	
<i>Last Modified:</i>	10/28/2011	sally	
<i>IC Actions:</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
	11/8/2006	jay	Added records from old Library database
	9/25/2008	Machiel	Report plotted in GIS

# North Central Information Center Report Detail Record: 6092

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## Citation Information

*Authors:* Jones & Stokes Associates, Inc.

*Year:* 1993

*Title:* Archaeological and Architectural Inventory and Determination of Eligibility and Effect of the Butterfield to Mather Field Light Rail Extension and Grigton Grideg Double Tracking Project.

*Affiliation:*

*Client:* Sacramento Regional Transit District.

*No. Pages:*

*Report Type(s):*

*Inventory Size:* no area provided

*No. Sites:*

*No. Informal:*

*Collections:*

*Disclosure:*

## Associated Resources

<i>Primary No.</i>	<i>HRI No.</i>	<i>Trinomial</i>	<i>Name</i>
P-34-000455		CA-SAC-428H	Sacramento Valley Railroad
P-34-000462		CA-SAC-435H	
P-34-002435			Mills Station
P-34-003387	5813-0988-0000		Old Mills Winery
P-34-003687			Routier Station

## Notes

## Location Info

*County(ies):* Sacramento

*USGS 7.5' Quads:* CARMICHAEL

SACRAMENTO EAST

*PLSS: Township/range Sections*

*BLM or Land Grant*

T 11 N R 7 E unsectioned

MDBM

*Address:*

## Database Record Metadata

*Date User*

*Entered:* 6/15/2005 Gabe Aeschliman

*Last Modified:* 11/16/2009 Machiel

*IC Actions: Date User Action taken*

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

11/16/2009 Machiel Survey plotted in GIS

# North Central Information Center Report Detail Record: 8211

## Citation Information

*Authors:* Gail St. John  
*Year:* 2006  
*Title:* Historic Resources Evaluation Report for the Proposed Bridge Deck Rehabilitation of Twenty-one Bridges in Sacramento County  
*Affiliation:* CalTrans District 3  
*Client:* CalTrans District 3  
*No. Pages:*  
*Report Type(s):* Archaeological survey  
*Inventory Size:* less than 5 acres  
*No. Sites:* 1  
*No. Informal:*  
*Collections:*  
*Disclosure:* Not for publication

## Associated Resources

<i>Primary No.</i>	<i>HRI No.</i>	<i>Trinomial</i>	<i>Name</i>
P-34-001663			North Sacramento Freeway

## Notes

## Location Info

*County(ies):* Sacramento  
*USGS 7.5' Quads:* BRUCEVILLE  
 CARMICHAEL  
 FLORIN  
 FOLSOM  
 SACRAMENTO EAST  
 SACRAMENTO WEST

<i>PLSS: Township/range</i>	<i>Sections</i>	<i>BL/M</i>	<i>or Land Grant</i>
T 8 N R 4 E	20,	MDBM	New Helvetia
T 8 N R 5 E	15, 16	MDBM	New Helvetia
T 9 N R 5 E	30	MDBM	
T 8 N R 6 E		MDBM	Rio de los Americanos
T 9 N R 7 E		MDBM	Rio de los Americanos
T 7 N R 4 E	24	MDBM	
T 6 N R 5 E	18	MDBM	
T 5 N R 5 E	31	MDBM	
T 5 N R 5 E		MDBM	New Hope Tract

*Address:*

## Database Record Metadata

<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	
<i>Entered:</i> 2/22/2007	erin	
<i>Last Modified:</i> 10/2/2008	Machiel	
<i>IC Actions: Date</i>	<i>User</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
10/2/2008	Machiel	Survey plotted in GIS

# North Central Information Center Report Detail Record: 9236

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## Citation Information

*Authors:* Karin Goetter

*Year:* 2008

*Title:* Historic Property Survey Report for the Redding Avenue Bicycle and Pedestrian Improvements Project, Sacramento, Sacramento County, California Caltrans District 3

*Affiliation:* LSA Associates, Inc.

*Client:* City of Sacramento, Department of Sacramento

*No. Pages:*

*Report Type(s):* Architectural survey  
Historic survey

*Inventory Size:*

*No. Sites:* 0

*No. Informal:*

*Collections:*

*Disclosure:*

## Associated Resources

## Notes

## Location Info

*County(ies):* Sacramento

*USGS 7.5' Quads:* SACRAMENTO EAST

*PLSS:*

*Address:*

## Database Record Metadata

*Date*      *User*

*Entered:* 3/17/2008      wilson

*Last Modified:* 3/17/2008      wilson

*IC Actions:*

# North Central Information Center Report Detail Record: 10446

## Citation Information

*Authors:* Baker, Cindy  
Dougherty, John  
*Year:* 2010  
*Title:* Historic Property Survey and Historic Resources Evaluation Reports & Archaeological Survey Report : Folsom Boulevard Widening and Ramona Avenue Extension Project City of Sacramento, CA  
*Affiliation:* PAR  
*Client:* City of Sacramento & Cal Trans  
*No. Pages:* 115  
*Report Type(s):* Archaeological survey  
Architectural survey  
*Inventory Size:* ~35 acres  
*No. Sites:* 3  
*No. Informal:*  
*Collections:* Unknown  
*Disclosure:* Not for publication

*Doc. No. suffix:* B  
*Authors:* Maniery, Mary  
*Year:* 2010  
*Title:* FINDING OF EFFECT FOR FOLSOM BOULEVARD WIDENING AND RAMONA AVENUE EXTENSION PROJECT, CITY OF SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA  
*Affiliation:* PAR Environmental Services, Inc  
*Client:* Federal Highway Administration, California Department of Transportation, and the City of Sacramento  
*No. Pages:* 24  
*Report Type(s):* Evaluation/Testing: NRHP  
*Inventory Size:*  
*No. Sites:*  
*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-34-000505		CA-SAC-478H	First Transcontinental Railroad
P-34-004120			
P-34-004121			Brighton Underpass & Flood Gates

## Notes

## 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 15 MDBM  
*Address:*

## Database Record Metadata

<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	
<i>Entered:</i> 4/5/2010	Ellen	
<i>Last Modified:</i> 2/16/2011	Ellen	
<i>IC Actions: Date</i>	<i>User</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
4/5/2010	Ellen	digitized
4/5/2010	Ellen	scanned

## California Historical Resource Status Codes

- 1 Properties listed in the National Register (NR) or the California Register (CR)**
- 1D Contributor to a district or multiple resource property listed in NR by the Keeper. Listed in the CR.
  - 1S Individual property listed in NR by the Keeper. Listed in the CR.
  
  - 1CD Listed in the CR as a contributor to a district or multiple resource property by the SHRC
  - 1CS Listed in the CR as individual property by the SHRC.
  - 1CL Automatically listed in the California Register – Includes State Historical Landmarks 770 and above and Points of Historical Interest nominated after December 1997 and recommended for listing by the SHRC.
- 2 Properties determined eligible for listing in the National Register (NR) or the California Register (CR)**
- 2B Determined eligible for NR as an individual property and as a contributor to an eligible district in a federal regulatory process. Listed in the CR.
  - 2D Contributor to a district determined eligible for NR by the Keeper. Listed in the CR.
  - 2D2 Contributor to a district determined eligible for NR by consensus through Section 106 process. Listed in the CR.
  - 2D3 Contributor to a district determined eligible for NR by Part I Tax Certification. Listed in the CR.
  - 2D4 Contributor to a district determined eligible for NR pursuant to Section 106 without review by SHPO. Listed in the CR.
  - 2S Individual property determined eligible for NR by the Keeper. Listed in the CR.
  - 2S2 Individual property determined eligible for NR by a consensus through Section 106 process. Listed in the CR.
  - 2S3 Individual property determined eligible for NR by Part I Tax Certification. Listed in the CR.
  - 2S4 Individual property determined eligible for NR pursuant to Section 106 without review by SHPO. Listed in the CR.
  
  - 2CB Determined eligible for CR as an individual property and as a contributor to an eligible district by the SHRC.
  - 2CD Contributor to a district determined eligible for listing in the CR by the SHRC.
  - 2CS Individual property determined eligible for listing in the CR by the SHRC.
- 3 Appears eligible for National Register (NR) or California Register (CR) through Survey Evaluation**
- 3B Appears eligible for NR both individually and as a contributor to a NR eligible district through survey evaluation.
  - 3D Appears eligible for NR as a contributor to a NR eligible district through survey evaluation.
  - 3S Appears eligible for NR as an individual property through survey evaluation.
  
  - 3CB Appears eligible for CR both individually and as a contributor to a CR eligible district through a survey evaluation.
  - 3CD Appears eligible for CR as a contributor to a CR eligible district through a survey evaluation.
  - 3CS Appears eligible for CR as an individual property through survey evaluation.
- 4 Appears eligible for National Register (NR) or California Register (CR) through other evaluation**
- 4CM Master List - State Owned Properties – PRC §5024.
- 5 Properties Recognized as Historically Significant by Local Government**
- 5D1 Contributor to a district that is listed or designated locally.
  - 5D2 Contributor to a district that is eligible for local listing or designation.
  - 5D3 Appears to be a contributor to a district that appears eligible for local listing or designation through survey evaluation.
  
  - 5S1 Individual property that is listed or designated locally.
  - 5S2 Individual property that is eligible for local listing or designation.
  - 5S3 Appears to be individually eligible for local listing or designation through survey evaluation.
  
  - 5B Locally significant both individually (listed, eligible, or appears eligible) and as a contributor to a district that is locally listed, designated, determined eligible or appears eligible through survey evaluation.
- 6 Not Eligible for Listing or Designation as specified**
- 6C Determined ineligible for or removed from California Register by SHRC.
  - 6J Landmarks or Points of Interest found ineligible for designation by SHRC.
  - 6L Determined ineligible for local listing or designation through local government review process; may warrant special consideration in local planning.
  - 6T Determined ineligible for NR through Part I Tax Certification process.
  - 6U Determined ineligible for NR pursuant to Section 106 without review by SHPO.
  - 6W Removed from NR by the Keeper.
  - 6X Determined ineligible for the NR by SHRC or Keeper.
  - 6Y Determined ineligible for NR by consensus through Section 106 process – Not evaluated for CR or Local Listing.
  - 6Z Found ineligible for NR, CR or Local designation through survey evaluation.
- 7 Not Evaluated for National Register (NR) or California Register (CR) or Needs Reevaluation**
- 7J Received by OHP for evaluation or action but not yet evaluated.
  - 7K Resubmitted to OHP for action but not reevaluated.
  - 7L State Historical Landmarks 1-769 and Points of Historical Interest designated prior to January 1998 – Needs to be reevaluated using current standards.
  - 7M Submitted to OHP but not evaluated - referred to NPS.
  - 7N Needs to be reevaluated (Formerly NR Status Code 4)
  - 7N1 Needs to be reevaluated (Formerly NR SC4) – may become eligible for NR w/restoration or when meets other specific conditions.
  - 7R Identified in Reconnaissance Level Survey: Not evaluated.
  - 7W Submitted to OHP for action – withdrawn.

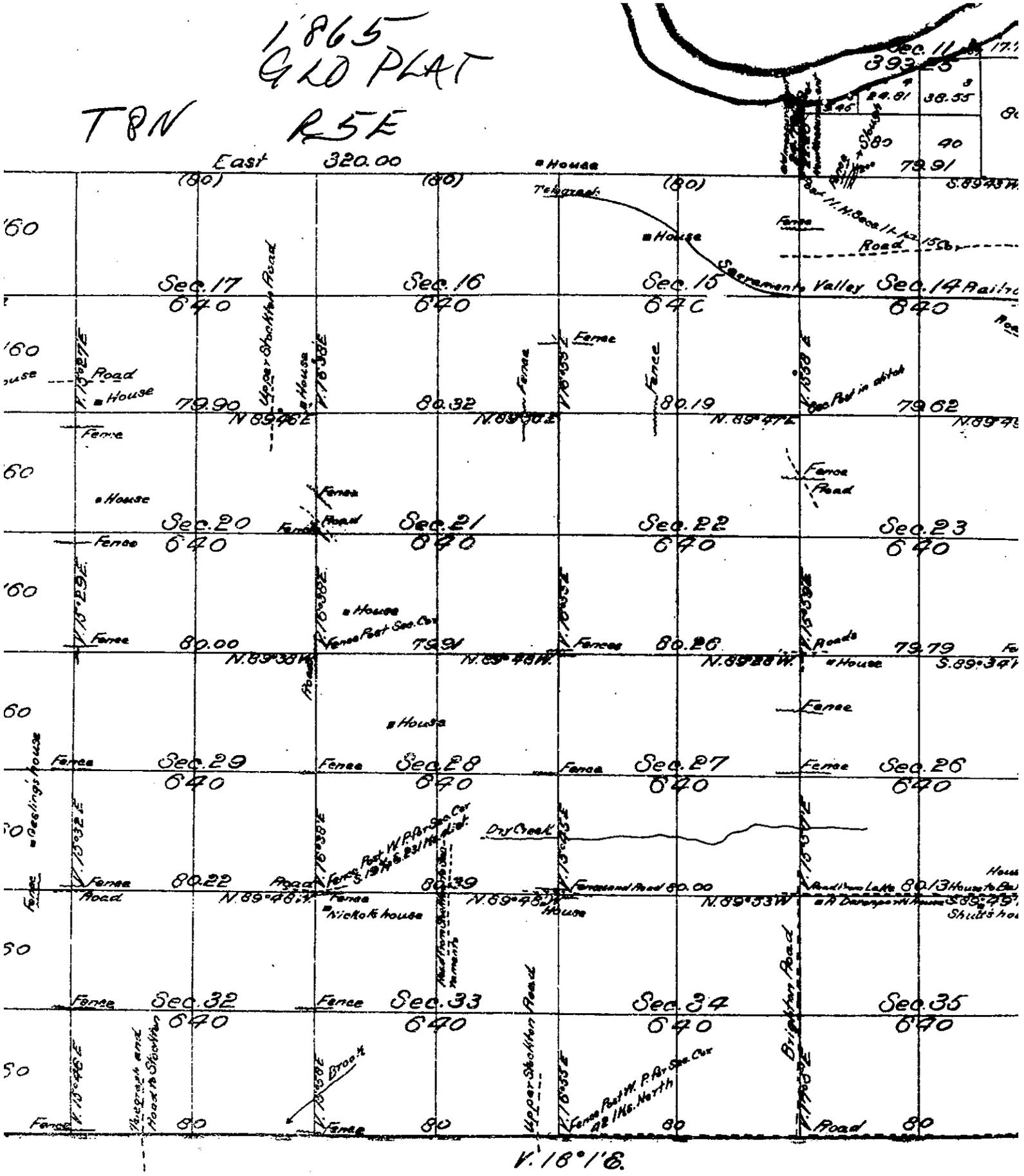
PROPERTY-NUMBER	PRIMARY-#	STREET-ADDRESS	NAMES	CITY	OWN	YR-C	OHP-PROG.	PRG-REFERENCE-NUMBER	STAT-DAT	NRS	CRIT
048886	3531	FOLSOM BLVD	HOLTZ PROPERTY, TOPPING PROPERTY	SACRAMENTO	P	1937	HIST.SURV.	5813-1016-0000		552	
048887	3541	FOLSOM BLVD	CRESCENT PARK, CRESCENT WALK	SACRAMENTO	P	1924	HIST.SURV.	5813-1017-0000		552	
048888	3549	FOLSOM BLVD	CRESCENT PARK, CRESCENT WALK	SACRAMENTO	P	1924	HIST.SURV.	5813-1018-0000		552	
048889	3557	FOLSOM BLVD	CRESCENT PARK, CRESCENT WALK	SACRAMENTO	P	1924	HIST.SURV.	5813-1019-0000		552	
048890	3565	FOLSOM BLVD	CRESCENT PARK, CRESCENT WALK	SACRAMENTO	P	1924	HIST.SURV.	5813-1020-0000		552	
048891	3573	FOLSOM BLVD	CRESCENT PARK, CRESCENT WALK	SACRAMENTO	P	1924	HIST.SURV.	5813-1021-0000		552	
048892	3608	FOLSOM BLVD	SUMMERS/RUMMELSBURG RESIDENCE, FEA	SACRAMENTO	P	1931	HIST.SURV.	5813-1022-0000		552	
048893	3720	FOLSOM BLVD	SACRAMENTO FIRE DEPARTMENT CHEMICA	SACRAMENTO	P	1915	HIST.SURV.	5813-1023-0000		552	
048894	3802	FOLSOM BLVD	WRIGHT HOUSE; HARBIN HOWE	SACRAMENTO	P	1910	HIST.SURV.	5813-1024-0000		7N	
048895	4000	FOLSOM BLVD	BETSCHART VARANINI RESIDENCE; WARN	SACRAMENTO	P	1930	HIST.SURV.	5813-1025-0000		552	
048896	4022	FOLSOM BLVD	SILVA RESIDENCE; HULL/HOM/BARNABY	SACRAMENTO	P	1927	HIST.SURV.	5813-1026-0000		552	
048898	4812	FOLSOM BLVD	DUCCINIS SHOE REPAIR; COSTAS BUTCHE	SACRAMENTO	P	1930	HIST.SURV.	5813-1028-0000		552	
048899	5217	FOLSOM BLVD	GABRIELIS GROCERY; LIBERTY BOOK S	SACRAMENTO	P	1910	HIST.SURV.	5813-1029-0000		7N	
048900	7400	FOLSOM BLVD	DUNCANS STORE, BRIGHTON OIL	SACRAMENTO	P	1910	HIST.SURV.	5813-1030-0000		552	
048901	7716	FOLSOM BLVD	CHURCH RESIDENCE	SACRAMENTO	P	1924	HIST.RES.	DOE-34-99-0036-0000	07/26/99	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	FTA970129A	07/26/99	6Y	
							HIST.SURV.	5813-1031-0000		552	
133105	7915	FOLSOM BLVD	SACRAMENTO	SACRAMENTO	P	1982	HIST.RES.	DOE-34-00-0022-0000	08/21/00	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	FHWA07731A	08/21/00	6Y	
133104	7919	FOLSOM BLVD	SACRAMENTO	SACRAMENTO	P	1982	HIST.RES.	DOE-34-00-0021-0000	08/21/00	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	FHWA000731A	08/21/00	6Y	
133106	7991	FOLSOM BLVD	SACRAMENTO	SACRAMENTO	P	1979	HIST.RES.	DOE-34-00-0023-0000	08/21/00	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	FHWA000731A	08/21/00	6Y	
133110	8000	FOLSOM BLVD	SACRAMENTO	SACRAMENTO	P	1996	HIST.RES.	DOE-34-00-0027-0000	08/21/00	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	FHWA000731A	08/21/00	6Y	
133107	8001	FOLSOM BLVD	SACRAMENTO	SACRAMENTO	P	1984	HIST.RES.	DOE-34-00-0024-0000	08/21/00	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	FHWA000731A	08/21/00	6Y	
133111	8090	FOLSOM BLVD	SACRAMENTO	SACRAMENTO	P	1996	HIST.RES.	DOE-34-00-0028-0000	08/21/00	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	FHWA000731A	08/21/00	6Y	
133108	8099	FOLSOM BLVD	SACRAMENTO	SACRAMENTO	P	1995	HIST.RES.	DOE-34-00-0025-0000	08/21/00	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	FHWA000731A	08/21/00	6Y	
048902	8280	FOLSOM BLVD	PERKINS RANCH, PERKINS RESIDENCE	SACRAMENTO	P	1910	HIST.RES.	DOE-34-99-0038-0000	07/26/99	252	
							PROJ.REVW.	FTA970129A	07/26/99	252	
048903	8294	FOLSOM BLVD	PERKINS COMPANY GROCERY STORE, PER	SACRAMENTO	P	1917	HIST.RES.	DOE-34-99-0039-0000	07/26/99	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	FTA970129A	07/26/99	6Y	
123348	8354	FOLSOM BLVD	SACRAMENTO	SACRAMENTO	P	1920	HIST.SURV.	5813-1033-0000	07/26/99	7N	
048803	9140	FOLSOM BLVD	OLD MILLS WINERY, BROOKSIDE WINERY	SACRAMENTO	P	1927	HIST.SURV.	5813-0988-0000	07/26/99	6Y	
085265	9978	FOLSOM BLVD	PFINGST REALTY COMPANY BUILDING	SACRAMENTO	U	1912	HIST.RES.	DOE-34-94-0056-0000	01/03/94	252	C
							PROJ.REVW.	FTA931206A	01/03/94	252	C
067322	2270	FORREST ST	SACRAMENTO	SACRAMENTO	U		PROJ.REVW.	HUD900413B	04/25/90	6Y	
066893		FRANKLIN BLVD	SACRAMENTO HOUSING & REDEVELOPMENT	SACRAMENTO	U		PROJ.REVW.	HUD90919A	10/19/89	6Y	
048904	2949	FRANKLIN BLVD	STEINBRENNER / HOLLOWAY RESIDENCE,	SACRAMENTO	P	1917	HIST.SURV.	5813-1034-0000		552	
048905	3001	FRANKLIN BLVD	CLAIBORNE GROCERY, OAK PARK OFFICE	SACRAMENTO	P	1926	HIST.SURV.	5813-1035-0000		552	
048906	3031	FRANKLIN BLVD	HORTON HOUSE, INTERCULTURAL EDUCAT	SACRAMENTO	P	1910	HIST.SURV.	5813-1036-0000		552	
048907	3053	FRANKLIN BLVD	SHAFFER RESIDENCE, BRYON/KOTKO RES	SACRAMENTO	P	1901	HIST.SURV.	5813-1037-0000		552	
070452	3954	FRANKLIN BLVD	SACRAMENTO	SACRAMENTO	U	0	PROJ.REVW.	HUD910517D	06/13/91	6Y	
048908	5945	FRANKLIN BLVD	ST ROSE'S CHURCH, ST PATRICK'S HOM	SACRAMENTO	P	1931	HIST.SURV.	5813-1038-9999		3D	
180248	7501	FRANKLIN BLVD	PRINCE OF PEACE CHURCH	SACRAMENTO	P	1964	PROJ.REVW.	FCC101013D	11/04/10	6Y	
048909	8700	FRANKLIN BLVD	SIMS RANCH	SACRAMENTO	P	1916	HIST.RES.	DOE-34-04-0003-0000	02/25/04	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	COE040209A	02/25/04	6Y	
100275		FREEPORT BLVD	SACRAMENTO	SACRAMENTO	P	1937	HIST.RES.	DOE-34-96-0081-0000	01/28/96	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	FTA930422A	01/28/96	6Y	

117051	FRUITRIDGE RD	BUILDING #150, SACRAMENTO ARMY DEP	SACRAMENTO	U	PROJ.REVW. COE930810A	09/17/93	6Y
117049	FRUITRIDGE RD	BUILDING 247, SACRAMENTO ARMY DEPO	SACRAMENTO	U	HIST.RES. DOE-34-93-0048-0000	09/17/93	6Y
117050	FRUITRIDGE RD	BUILDING #848 / SACRAMENTO ARMY DE	SACRAMENTO	U	PROJ.REVW. COE930810A	09/17/93	6Y
117046	FRUITRIDGE RD	BUILDING 243, SACRAMENTO ARMY DEPO	SACRAMENTO	U	HIST.RES. DOE-34-93-0043-0000	09/17/93	6Y
117048	FRUITRIDGE RD	BUILDING #452 / SACRAMENTO ARMY DE	SACRAMENTO	U	PROJ.REVW. COE930810A	09/17/93	6Y
100414	2601 FRUITRIDGE RD		SACRAMENTO	P	PROJ.REVW. COE930810A	09/17/93	6Y
182276	2820 FRUITRIDGE RD		SACRAMENTO	P	PROJ.REVW. FTAG30422A	01/28/96	6Y
077070	5288 FRUITRIDGE RD		SACRAMENTO	U	PROJ.REVW. HUD110401L	04/11/11	6Y
072807	6800 FRUITRIDGE RD		SACRAMENTO	U	PROJ.REVW. HUD110329D	04/27/11	6Y
089414	3645 FULTON AVE	FIRST TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILROAD -	SACRAMENTO	M	PROJ.REVW. HUD920514K	06/03/92	6Y
048059	917 G ST		SACRAMENTO	U	HIST.RES. SHL-0780-8-0000	08/09/91	6Y
048060	925 G ST	VAN VOORHIES HOUSE	SACRAMENTO	U	HIST.SURV. 5813-0427-0000	05/15/71	1CL
048061	1018 G ST		SACRAMENTO	U	HIST.SURV. NPS-77000328-0000	11/17/77	1S
048062	1022 G ST		SACRAMENTO	U	HIST.SURV. 5813-0428-0000	11/17/77	1S
048063	1106 G ST		SACRAMENTO	U	HIST.SURV. 5813-0429-0000	7R	7R
048064	1108 G ST		SACRAMENTO	U	HIST.SURV. 5813-0430-0000	7R	7R
048065	1112 G ST		SACRAMENTO	U	HIST.SURV. 5813-0431-0000	7R	7R
048465	1211 G ST	HANLEY BLACKSMITH SHOP	SACRAMENTO	P	HIST.SURV. 5813-0432-0000	7R	7R
048066	1301 G ST		SACRAMENTO	U	HIST.SURV. 5813-0433-0000	7R	7R
048067	1307 G ST		SACRAMENTO	U	HIST.SURV. 5813-0762-0000	5S2	5S2
048466	1400 G ST	W.J. TOLAND-GROCER, SHOPPER'S MARK	SACRAMENTO	P	HIST.SURV. 5813-0434-0000	7R	7R
048068	1509 G ST		SACRAMENTO	U	HIST.SURV. 5813-0435-0000	7R	7R
048069	1511 G ST		SACRAMENTO	U	HIST.SURV. 5813-0763-0000	7R	7R
048070	1523 G ST		SACRAMENTO	U	HIST.SURV. 5813-0436-0000	7R	7R
048071	1723 G ST		SACRAMENTO	U	HIST.SURV. 5813-0437-0000	7R	7R
048072	1807 G ST		SACRAMENTO	U	HIST.SURV. 5813-0438-0000	7R	7R
048073	1822 G ST		SACRAMENTO	U	HIST.SURV. 5813-0439-0000	7R	7R
048074	1826 G ST		SACRAMENTO	U	HIST.SURV. 5813-0440-0000	7R	7R
048075	1905 G ST		SACRAMENTO	U	HIST.SURV. 5813-0441-0000	7R	7R
048076	2001 G ST		SACRAMENTO	U	HIST.SURV. 5813-0442-0000	7R	7R
048077	2101 G ST	CRANSTON-GEARY RESIDENCE	SACRAMENTO	P	HIST.RES. 5813-0443-0000	7R	7R
114648	2101 G ST	CRANSTON-GEARY RESIDENCE - PLAYHOU	SACRAMENTO	P	HIST.RES. NPS-97001662-9999	01/23/98	1S C
114647	2101 G ST	CRANSTON-GEARY RESIDENCE / GARAGE	SACRAMENTO	P	NAT.REG. 34-0051	01/23/98	1S C
048078	2120 G ST		SACRAMENTO	U	HIST.SURV. 5813-0445-0000	7R	7R
048079	2331 G ST		SACRAMENTO	U	HIST.SURV. NPS-97001662-0002	01/23/98	6X
048080	2414 G ST		SACRAMENTO	U	NAT.REG. 34-0051	01/23/98	6X
048081	2418 G ST		SACRAMENTO	U	HIST.RES. NPS-97001662-0001	01/23/98	1D C
048082	2431 G ST		SACRAMENTO	U	NAT.REG. 34-0051	01/23/98	1S C
048083	2531 G ST		SACRAMENTO	U	HIST.SURV. 5813-0446-0000	7R	7R
048084	2620 G ST		SACRAMENTO	U	HIST.SURV. 5813-0447-0000	7R	7R
048085	2628 G ST		SACRAMENTO	U	HIST.SURV. 5813-0448-0000	7R	7R
			SACRAMENTO	U	HIST.SURV. 5813-0449-0000	7R	7R
			SACRAMENTO	U	HIST.SURV. 5813-0450-0000	7R	7R
			SACRAMENTO	U	HIST.SURV. 5813-0451-0000	7R	7R
			SACRAMENTO	U	HIST.SURV. 5813-0452-0000	7R	7R
			SACRAMENTO	U	HIST.SURV. 5813-0453-0000	7R	7R

PROPERTY-NUMBER	PRIMARY-#	STREET-ADDRESS	NAMES	CITY	OWN	YR-C	OHP-PROG..	PRG-REFERENCE-NUMBER	STAT-DAT	NRS	CRIT
073691	8144	POCKET RD	CURRAN FARMHOUSE	SACRAMENTO	P	1870	TAX. CERT.	537.9-34-0020	02/11/86	253	
							HIST. RES.	SPHI-SAC-009	12/17/85	7L	
169392	5540	POPULAR BLVD	VICTIMS COMPENSATION PROGRAM	SACRAMENTO	P	1957	PROJ. REVW.	DOJ070927A	10/04/07	6Y	
133096		POWER INN RD	ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION TOWER #7F	SACRAMENTO	P	1910	HIST. RES.	DOE-34-00-0013-0000	08/21/00	6Y	
133097		POWER INN RD	ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION TOWER #7G	SACRAMENTO	P	1910	PROJ. REVW.	FHWA000731A	08/21/00	6Y	
							HIST. RES.	DOE-34-00-0014-0000	08/21/00	6Y	
133099		POWER INN RD	ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION TOWER #7I	SACRAMENTO	P	1910	PROJ. REVW.	FHWA000731A	08/21/00	6Y	
							HIST. RES.	DOE-34-00-0016-0000	08/21/00	6Y	
133100		POWER INN RD	ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION TOWER #7J	SACRAMENTO	P	1910	PROJ. REVW.	FHWA000731A	08/21/00	6Y	
							HIST. RES.	DOE-34-00-0017-0000	08/21/00	6Y	
133101		POWER INN RD	ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION TOWER #7K	SACRAMENTO	P	1910	PROJ. REVW.	FHWA000731A	08/21/00	6Y	
							HIST. RES.	DOE-34-00-0018-0000	08/21/00	6Y	
133102		POWER INN RD	ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION TOWER #7L	SACRAMENTO	P	1910	PROJ. REVW.	FHWA000731A	08/21/00	6Y	
							HIST. RES.	DOE-34-00-0019-0000	08/21/00	6Y	
133094		POWER INN RD	ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION TOWER #7D	SACRAMENTO	P	1925	PROJ. REVW.	FHWA000731A	08/21/00	6Y	
							HIST. RES.	DOE-34-00-0011-0000	08/21/00	6Y	
133098		POWER INN RD	ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION TOWER #7H	SACRAMENTO	P	1910	PROJ. REVW.	FHWA000731A	08/21/00	6Y	
							HIST. RES.	DOE-34-00-0015-0000	08/21/00	6Y	
133095		POWER INN RD	ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION TOWER #7E	SACRAMENTO	P	1910	PROJ. REVW.	FHWA000731A	08/21/00	6Y	
							HIST. RES.	DOE-34-00-0012-0000	08/21/00	6Y	
048937	2901	POWER INN RD	BRIGHTON SUBSTATION	SACRAMENTO	P	1908	PROJ. REVW.	DOE-34-99-0037-0000	07/26/99	2S2	
							HIST. RES.	FTR970129A	07/26/99	2S2	
133112	3030	POWER INN RD		SACRAMENTO	P	1965	HIST. SURV.	5813-1067-0000	08/21/00	6Y	
							HIST. RES.	DOE-34-00-0029-0000	08/21/00	6Y	
133113	3100	POWER INN RD		SACRAMENTO	P	1965	PROJ. REVW.	FHWA000731A	08/21/00	6Y	
							HIST. RES.	DOE-34-00-0030-0000	08/21/00	6Y	
133114	3150	POWER INN RD		SACRAMENTO	P	1963	PROJ. REVW.	FHWA000731A	08/21/00	6Y	
							HIST. RES.	DOE-34-00-0031-0000	08/21/00	6Y	
133115	3321	POWER INN RD		SACRAMENTO	P		HIST. RES.	DOE-34-00-0032-0000	08/21/00	6Y	
							PROJ. REVW.	FHWA000731A	08/21/00	6Y	
133116	3600	POWER INN RD		SACRAMENTO	P	1993	HIST. RES.	DOE-34-00-0033-0000	08/21/00	6Y	
							PROJ. REVW.	FHWA000731A	08/21/00	6Y	
133117	3800	POWER INN RD		SACRAMENTO	P	1980	HIST. RES.	DOE-34-00-0034-0000	08/21/00	6Y	
							PROJ. REVW.	FHWA000731A	08/21/00	6Y	
133118	3801	POWER INN RD		SACRAMENTO	P		HIST. RES.	DOE-34-00-0035-0000	08/21/00	6Y	
							PROJ. REVW.	FHWA000731A	08/21/00	6Y	
133119	3850	POWER INN RD		SACRAMENTO	P	1979	HIST. RES.	DOE-34-00-0036-0000	08/21/00	6Y	
							PROJ. REVW.	FHWA000731A	08/21/00	6Y	
133120	3925	POWER INN RD		SACRAMENTO	P	1980	HIST. RES.	DOE-34-00-0037-0000	08/21/00	6Y	
							PROJ. REVW.	FHWA000731A	08/21/00	6Y	
048558	530	Q ST	SACRAMENTO BAG MANUFACTURING COMPA	SACRAMENTO	U	0	HIST. SURV.	5813-0859-0000	08/21/00	5S2	
048295	1206	Q ST		SACRAMENTO	U	1885	HIST. SURV.	5813-0663-0000	7R		
048296	1226	Q ST		SACRAMENTO	U	1897	HIST. SURV.	5813-0664-0000	7R		
048297	1314	Q ST		SACRAMENTO	U	1895	HIST. SURV.	5813-0665-0000	7R		
048298	1316	Q ST		SACRAMENTO	U	1887	HIST. SURV.	5813-0666-0000	7R		
048299	1318	Q ST		SACRAMENTO	U	1887	HIST. SURV.	5813-0667-0000	7R		
048300	1322	Q ST		SACRAMENTO	U	1888	HIST. SURV.	5813-0668-0000	7R		
048301	1322	Q ST		SACRAMENTO	U	1893	HIST. SURV.	5813-0669-0000	7R		
048302	1326	Q ST		SACRAMENTO	U	1875	HIST. SURV.	5813-0670-0000	7R		
135543	1416	Q ST		SACRAMENTO	P	1930	HIST. SURV.	5813-1224-0000	02/06/02	7N	
048559	1500	Q ST	MANUEL ENOS - GROCER, EXPRESSO GRO	SACRAMENTO	P	0	HIST. SURV.	5813-0860-0000	3S		
048303	1504	Q ST		SACRAMENTO	U	1895	HIST. SURV.	5813-0671-0000	7R		
048304	1508	Q ST		SACRAMENTO	U	1893	HIST. SURV.	5813-0672-0000	7R		
048305	1512	Q ST		SACRAMENTO	U	1893	HIST. SURV.	5813-0673-0000	7R		

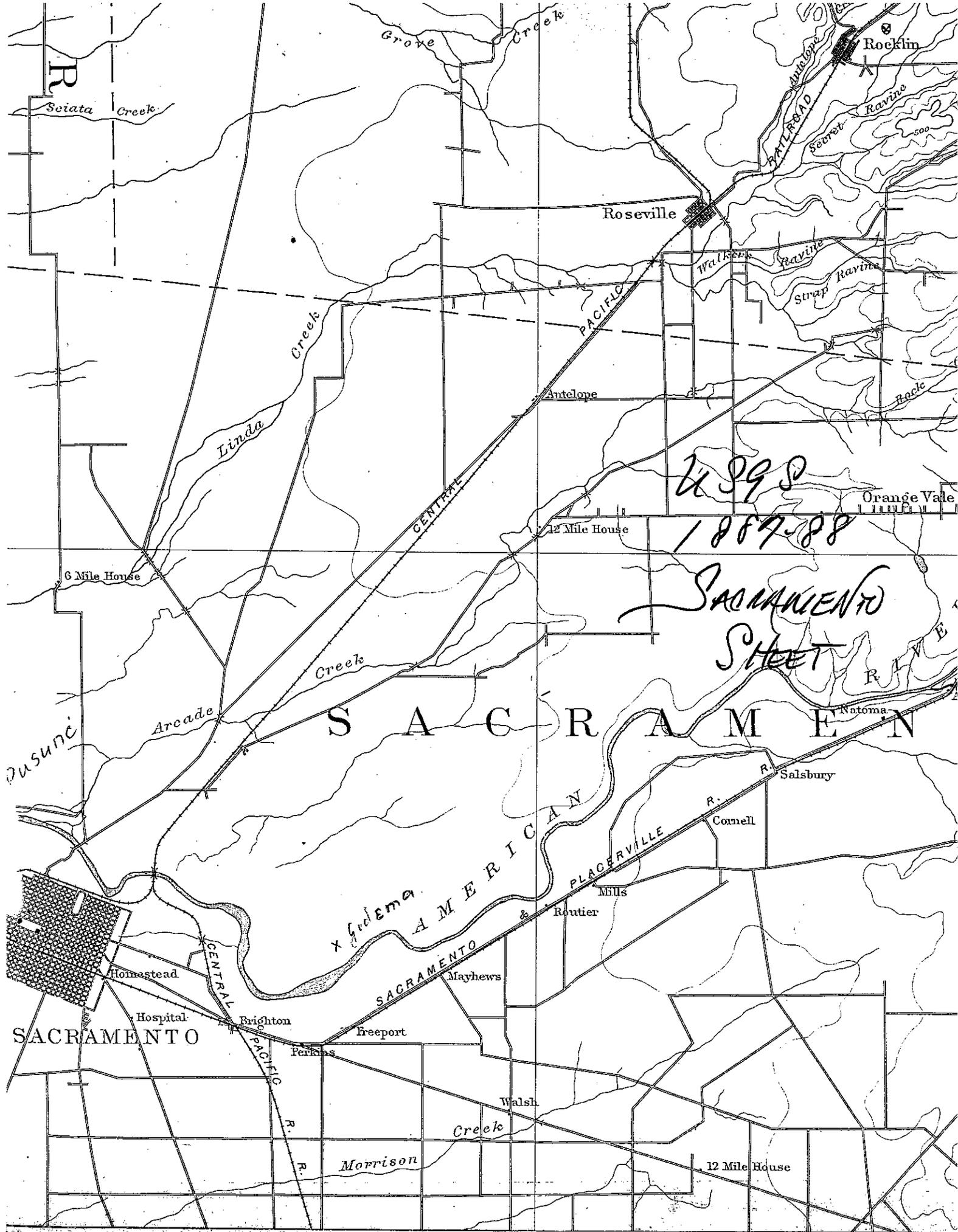
1865  
G.L.D. PLAT

T8N R5E



V. 18° 18'

dated	By Whom Surveyed	Date of Contract	Amount of Surveys	When Surveys
of colored	A. H. Jones	April 17 <sup>th</sup> 1855		185
of red	E. Dyer	September 13 <sup>th</sup> 1857	19 miles to Chicks and his	186
of N:37	D. C. Cage	Instructions January 27 <sup>th</sup> 1857		186



U 998  
1887-88

SACRAMENTO  
SHEET

S A C R A M E N T O



USGS  
1911  
BRIGHTON  
OREGON  
QUAD

21898  
1954

SACRAMENTO  
EAST

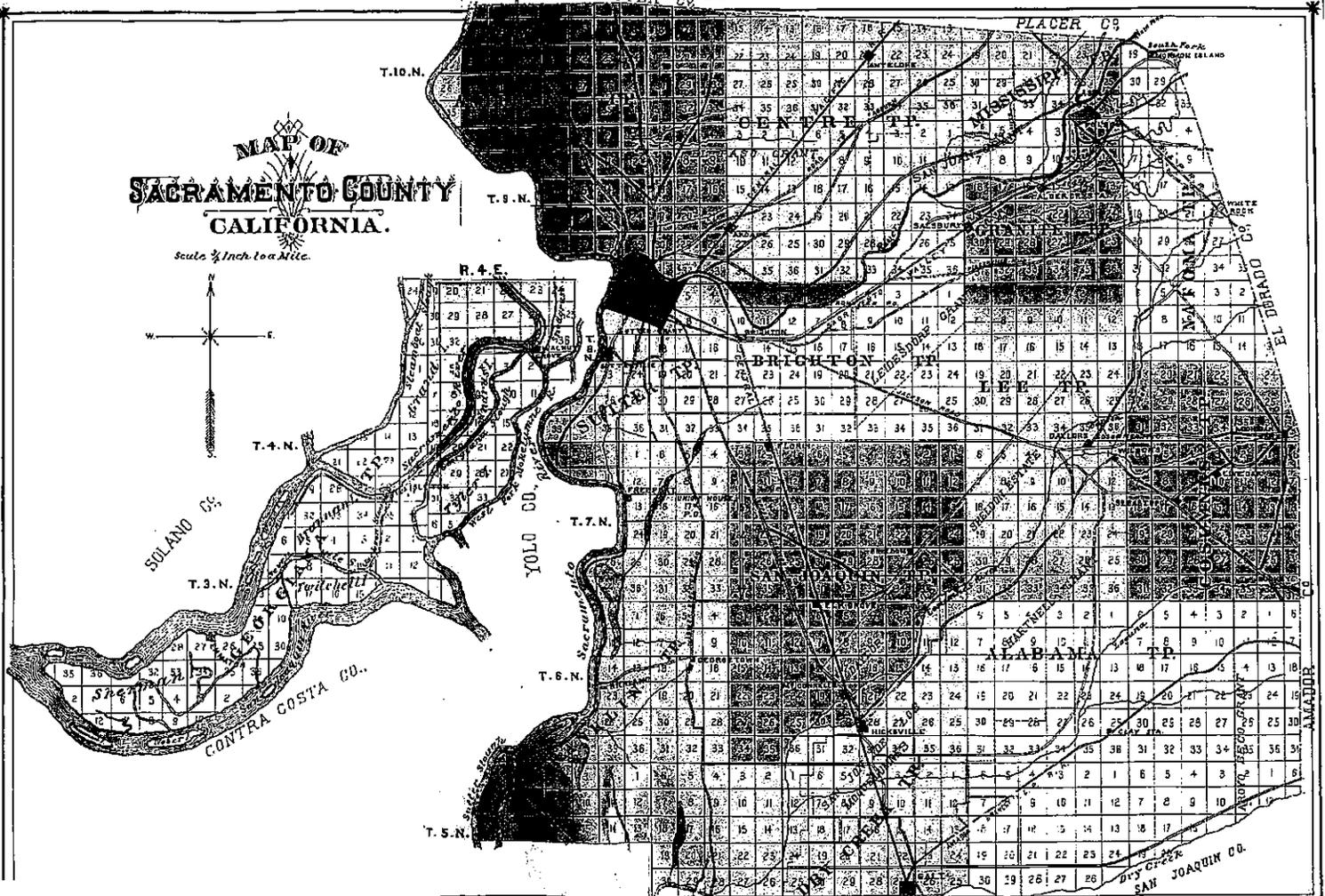
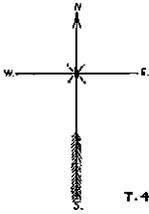
*Det. 1142*



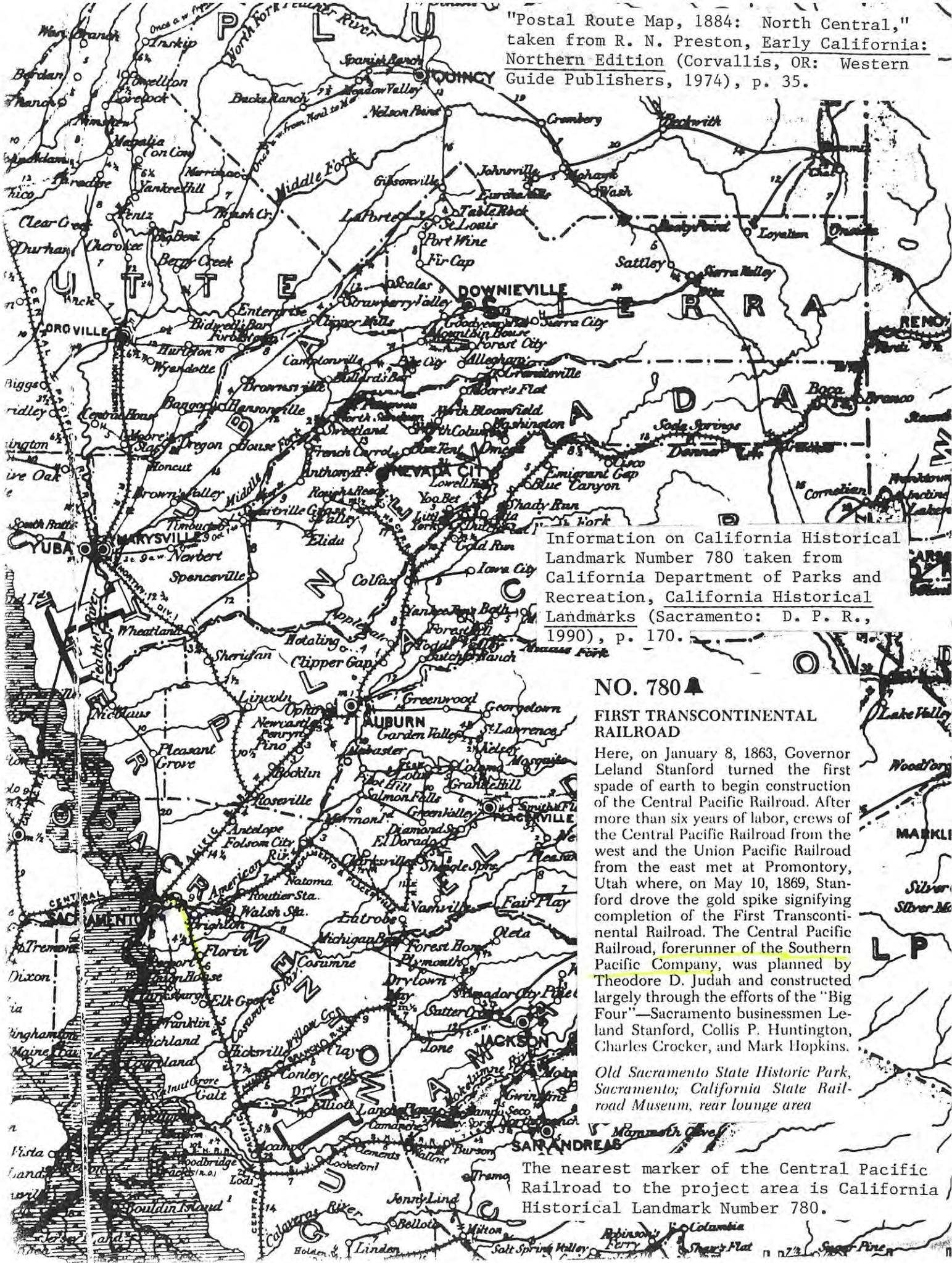
US ARMY  
SIGNAL DEP.

MAP OF  
SACRAMENTO COUNTY  
CALIFORNIA.

Scale  $\frac{1}{2}$  Inch to a Mile.



"Postal Route Map, 1884: North Central," taken from R. N. Preston, Early California: Northern Edition (Corvallis, OR: Western Guide Publishers, 1974), p. 35.



Information on California Historical Landmark Number 780 taken from California Department of Parks and Recreation, California Historical Landmarks (Sacramento: D. P. R., 1990), p. 170.

### NO. 780 ▲

#### FIRST TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILROAD

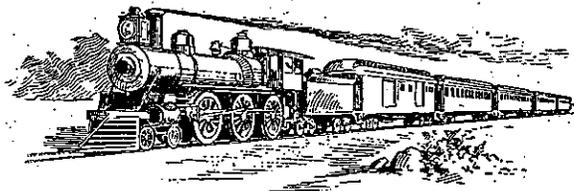
Here, on January 8, 1863, Governor Leland Stanford turned the first spade of earth to begin construction of the Central Pacific Railroad. After more than six years of labor, crews of the Central Pacific Railroad from the west and the Union Pacific Railroad from the east met at Promontory, Utah where, on May 10, 1869, Stanford drove the gold spike signifying completion of the First Transcontinental Railroad. The Central Pacific Railroad, forerunner of the Southern Pacific Company, was planned by Theodore D. Judah and constructed largely through the efforts of the "Big Four"—Sacramento businessmen Leland Stanford, Collis P. Huntington, Charles Crocker, and Mark Hopkins.

*Old Sacramento State Historic Park, Sacramento; California State Railroad Museum, rear lounge area*

The nearest marker of the Central Pacific Railroad to the project area is California Historical Landmark Number 780.

# CALIFORNIA RAILROADS

An Encyclopedia of Cable Car, Common Carrier, Horsecar, Industrial Interurban, Logging, Monorail, Motor Road, Short Lines, Streetcar, Switching and Terminal Railroads in California (1851-1992)



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CALIFORNIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY  
C. S. U. SACRAMENTO

**Alvin A. Fickewirth**

**Golden West Books**  
San Marino, California • 91118-8250

1992

RAILROADS

.....  
Sacramento County

16. SACRAMENTO NORTHERN RAILWAY

Company: Sacramento Northern Railway Company

Type: Electric interurban

Power: Electric

Gauge: Standard (4' 8.5")

Location: Sacramento to Chico

Distance: 160.56 mi (including leased lines)

History:

29 Aug 1921--Date of incorporation

4 Nov 1925--Acquired the properties of the Sacramento  
Northern Railroad Company

8 Jul 1925--Control transferred to the Western Pacific  
Railroad Company

Source: Fickewirth, p. 117

17. SACRAMENTO, PLACER & NEVADA RAILROAD

Type: Short Line

Power: Steam

Gauge: 5-foot 3.5-inch

Location: Folsom to Auburn Station

History:

16 Aug 1852--Date of incorporation (proposed to build from  
Folsom to Auburn and then through Nevada City  
and eastward over the Sierra Nevada Mountains)

1861--Construction began

1862--Rails reached Auburn Station (about 6 miles  
south of Auburn proper)

22 Sep 1862--Began operation

1864--Abandoned

Source: Fickewirth, p. 118

18. SACRAMENTO & PLACERVILLE RAILROAD

Company: Sacramento & Placerville Railroad Company

Incorporated: 19 April 1877

Type: Short Line

Power: Steam

Gauge: Standard (4' 8.5")

Location: Sacramento to Shingle Springs

Distance: 49.1 miles

History:

19 Apr 1877--Date of incorporation

14 Apr 1898--Consolidated with the Southern Pacific Company

Misc.:

\* Resulted from the consolidation of the Sacramento Valley  
Railroad Company and the Folsom & Placerville Railroad.

\* Consolidated into the Northern Railway Company.

Source: Fickewirth, p. 118

# CALIFORNIA PLACE NAMES

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*The Origin and  
Etymology of Current  
Geographical Names*

ERWIN G. GUDDE

*Revised and Enlarged Edition with Maps  
and Reference List of Obsolete Names*

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UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PRESS

*Berkeley, Los Angeles, London*

1969

cause it is stocked with rainbow trout (Steger).

**Rainbow Mountain** [San Bernardino]. The mountain west of Ivanpah Range was so named because the stratified volcanic rock resembles the rainbow (Gill).

**Raines Valley** [Fresno]. The valley east of Centerville was named for James Raines, a settler of 1863, who, according to Doyle, later served a term in a penitentiary and was finally lynched.

**Raisin** [Fresno]. The post office was established about 1906 and named for the chief product of the district.

**Raker Peak** [Lassen National Park]. Named for John E. Raker, a congressman from 1910 to 1926, who introduced the bill to create Lassen Volcanic National Park.

**Ralston Peak** [El Dorado]. The name for the peak above Echo Lake appears on atlas sheet 56-D of the Wheeler Survey, which mapped the region in 1876. It was probably given (not necessarily by the Wheeler Survey) in memory of William C. Ralston, whose spectacular career had ended with his tragic death on August 27, 1875. See Modesto.

**Rambaud Peak** [Kings Canyon National Park]. Named for Pete Rambaud, a Basque sheepman, who brought the first sheep into the region of the Middle Fork of Kings River from the Inyo side, through Bishop Pass, in 1877 (Farquhar).

**Ramona** [San Diego]. The name was given to this community, as well as to several others, soon after 1884, when Helen Hunt Jackson's sentimental romance *Ramona* was at the height of its popularity. The post office is listed in 1892. Two railroad stations are called Ramona [Sacramento] and Ramona Park [Los Angeles]. Riverside County has Ramona Hot Springs. See Alessandro; Romoland.

**Ramshaw Meadows** [Tulare]. Named for Peter Ramshaw, a stockman in this region from 1861 to 1880 (Farquhar).

**Rana**. The Spanish word for 'frog' was sometimes used in place naming. Cienega [marsh] de las Ranas was the original name of the San Joaquin grant [Orange], dated April 8, 1837; a tributary of Tularcitos Creek [Monterey] is still called Rana Creek; and there is a Santa Fe station Rana in San Bernardino County.

**Rancheria**, rān-chē-rē'-ā. The Spanish word, originally designating 'a collection of ranchos or rude dwellings' (Bentley), has taken the meaning of 'hamlet' or 'village' in Amer-

ican Spanish. It was invariably used in Spanish California for Indian villages. Although the word has not entered our language as a generic term, it was frequently used in early American times outside of the old Spanish domain; it gradually disappeared from common speech as the old villages themselves gradually vanished. As a specific term it is preserved in more than thirty geographic features, mainly creeks on the banks of which there was once a rancheria. The best known is the cluster Rancheria: Creek, Falls, Mountain, Trail, in Yosemite National Park.

**Ranch House** [San Diego]. The Santa Fe station was originally called Margarita because it was on the Rancho Santa Margarita y las Flores. Before 1900 the name was changed to Ranch House because it was near the adobe house of the Picos, onetime owners of the rancho (Santa Fe).

**Rancho**. In American Spanish the word *rancho* was applied originally to a hut or a number of huts in which herdsmen or farm laborers lived. In Spanish times the word was often used in this sense in reference to the farms of the missions, pueblos, and presidios. A presidio rancho was called *rancho del rey*, and later, in Mexican times, *rancho nacional*. In Mexico the word acquired the meaning of 'a small farm'; at the fringe of the Spanish empire, in the present southwestern states of the United States, the term evolved as the designation for a grazing range. When the private land grants were separated from the public domain the word rancho became synonymous with 'landed estate'—called *hacienda* in other Spanish American countries. It was really used as a generic geographical term. The western American term 'ranch' is an abbreviation of 'rancho.' Rancho Mirage [Riverside] received an official name when the post office was established February 1, 1961. The name of a post office in San Diego County, Ranchita, is a diminutive of *rancho*. The name Ranchial Creek, given to a tributary of Estrella Creek [San Luis Obispo], is probably used in the sense of 'pertaining to a ranch.'

**Rancho Santa Fe** [San Diego]. In 1906 the Santa Fe purchased the San Dieguito Ranch for experimental planting of eucalyptus trees and gave it the present name. In 1927 the railroad sold the ranch to promoters, who subdivided it but kept the old name.

**Randsburg; Rand Mountains** [Kern]. The name was applied as a good omen to the town and the district in 1895, after Witwatersrand

in the Transvaal Rand," which is known since 1887 as mining districts

**Rankin Peak** [Los Angeles]. Named for Edward P. Rankin, who was active in the area (Geographical Names Board, 1949).

**Ransom Point** [California]. Named for Ransom M. Ransom, surveyor, established meridian lines

**Rattlesnake**. Named on the maps of 1854 as a venomous serpent named locally Rattlesnake. Named with a rattlesnake are also Rattlesnake Buttes, Mead Point, and Placer County. The name was also applied to Snake Flat in the south of the San Bernardino and Rattlesnake American River of 1854 (p. 28, boldfaced) is said to be a winding road named Snake Road.

**Ravendale** [Lassen]. Named in 1910. Unlike the word "raven" in the United States

**Ravenna** [Los Angeles]. The name was applied to the last section of 1876. There are several Ravennas in the area after the Italian

**Ravenswood**. The name was applied to the names present in Ravenswood in 1850's when to cross low hills was probably Ravenswood bridge was built and had disappeared road siding

**Rawhide** [Tulare]. Named for the Jamestown mine, the once prominent mines. The name was applied in the tenth cen-

*The*  
**Lower American River**  
**PREHISTORY TO PARKWAY**

Original Edition Edited By  
Lucinda Woodward and Jesse M. Smith  
April 1977



Revised and Updated for the  
American River Natural History Association  
By William C. Dillinger  
April 1991



Updated and Expanded Edition  
Edited by Peter J. Hayes

Contributing Writers:  
William C. Dillinger, Ed Littrell, Felix Smith  
May 2005



American River Natural History Association

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growing high into the air  
ial being wafted to one  
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coast.

## fter

Lower American water was  
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hased more than 50 acres from  
d nursery stock for sale to val-  
90 acres:

on the same side of the  
nursery of A. P. Smith, who  
ruits, flowers, nursery, and

are devoted exclusively  
t six to buildings and  
yard and nursery.  
nd five hundred; pear,  
d sixty-eight; plum, two  
erry, three hundred and  
one hundred and forty;  
ants and gooseberries,  
e acre.



Mr. S. is careful to cultivate only such varieties as are best adapted to this climate.

Flower-Garden and Green-House — In this department Mr. Smith has also been entirely successful. Though justice to so fine a place and to such enterprise would seem to demand an extended enumeration of the plants and shrubs raised by Mr. S.; yet our want of space forbids. In the collection are to be found more than fifteen thousand roses, embracing all the new and choicest varieties, as well as the old favorites.

There are also, two thousand camellias, of vigorous growth, and in fine healthy condition.

Vegetable-Seed Department — To this department Mr. Smith turned especial attention at an early day, and has pursued it, till now he devotes to it twenty acres of ground, and the time of several laborers and from it reaps a merited reward. His crop of seeds for the past four years has reached from three to four thousand pounds per annum.

In the matter of irrigation, Mr. Smith ... has provided himself with a ten-horsepower steam engine, attached to a Worthington pump, and placed the same in proximity to the (American) river. With this apparatus he elevates water to a tank fourteen feet above the common level of his grounds, at the rate of three hundred and fifty thousand gallons in twelve hours. From this tank (containing about ten thousand gallons) the water is conducted underground, in earthen pipes, made in Sacramento, to all parts of the place.

To perform the labor necessary to the thorough cultivation of this great stock, and variety of products, requires an average of about thirty men the entire year. (California Agriculture Society Transactions, 1859.)

## Brighton

Beyond Smith's gardens to the east, the fertile land along the river supported a variety of agricultural ventures. Agricultural activity in the vicinity of what is now the CSUS campus was responsible in part for the establishment and growth of the town of Brighton.

Sutter himself had planned to build a grist mill in this area in 1847, but the gold strike at Coloma lured his workers away and the mill was never finished. In August, 1850 Brighton achieved the grim distinction of being the place where Sacramento's Sheriff McKinney was shot to death as a result of Sacramento's "Squatter's Riot." The town was abandoned in 1852 because of land title difficulties, although a surviving hotel, the "Five Mile House" was used as a Pony Express remount station in 1860-61.

The Brighton area contained the state's most extensive hop fields. Cultivation of hops was economically important for its use in brewing and was begun at a rather early date:

I (Daniel Flint) claim to be the first man on the coast that discovered that hops would bear the first year they were planted.

After planting my hop roots in the winter of 1857-58 in Sacramento, I was told by one of my neighbors not to pole them, as they would surely go to vines, without hops, everything being of such a rank growth in this rich soil.

The earliest importation of hop roots, to the best of my knowledge, was in 1855-56 by Wilson Flint, from Vermont, and propagated in Alameda until moved to Sacramento in the winter of 1857-58.

I claim to have built the first hop kiln and first hop press on this coast, and to engage in it as a commercial business.

The horsepower press that is used mostly on this coast is my invention, and is

capable of putting out from forty to sixty bales per day of two hundred pounds each.

Good hop land can be bought from \$100 to \$400 per acre depending upon quality and location. Suitable hop land can be leased for a term of years for from \$20 to \$30 per acre.

There is no county in the State or on the coast that has such facilities for the transportation of hops, wood, coal, poles, or help for picking as Sacramento.

At the present time the future conundrum seems to be, where shall we procure our help to pick our vast hop yards? If there is any place where they can be secured it is at Sacramento. This seems to be the stopping place, or half-way house for transient help from mines, fields, and roads.

Our harvest time is free from rain, wind, or frost, which cause such great loss in other locations. The pickers can camp in the open field, needing no shelter, without serious inconvenience.

Only one variety (of hop), the large American, is cultivated to any extent on this coast. Planting takes place in January or February. Tying vines to poles begins from May 1st to 10th. Picking begins about August 20th and continues from four to six weeks. The price is from 80 cents to \$1 per hundred, of green hops.

Pickers can make from \$1 to \$2.50 per day, according to expertness and condition of hops. The pickers range in nationality in the order named: Chinese, Indians, Whites, and Japanese.

There is hop land enough on this coast to supply the world. Our growers are using the most modern appliances in culture, harvesting, and curing, such as draft kiln, heaters, pipe and horse-power press. (California State Agricultural Society Transactions, 1891)

The Brighton area was also noted for its orchards and vineyards, and 1870 saw the introduction of sugar-beet farming with a large factory to process the beets. The factory, owned by the Sacramento Valley Sugar Beet Company, was located at the intersection of J Street and the American River levee. The plant could produce up to 100 tons of sugar daily. The main building was surrounded by a company-owned lodging and boarding house, storehouse, cooper shop, tool house and stables.

The company farmed 1,400 acres, including 500 acres rented near Davis. The land produced about one ton of beets per acre. At the height of the season 500 men were employed in processing the sugar-beets. This included 300 Chinese field hands.

In 1873 the company adopted a novel approach in combating an attack of army-worms. Five-hundred turkeys that were released:

... soon turned the evil into good. In a few days they gobbled up the army, and converted it into rich and profitable meat. Hereafter a turkey ranch will form a necessary supplement to the sugary and its profits will excel those of the fatted cattle that feed upon the offal at the mill. (*Pacific Rural Press*)

Near the sugar factory the company built the Capital Distillery, which manufactured "wines of first, second, and third quality from molasses of the beets." A second distillery — not connected with the beet company — also operated in the Brighton area beginning in 1875, producing 10,000 gallons of brandy annually from locally-grown grapes.

Wheat production in the Brighton area was a profitable endeavor:

Good Yield — One hundred and twenty acres of wheat land belonging to John B. Taylor in the upper end of Brighton Township, produced thirty bushels to the acre this season (1873). The farmers in upper Brighton are good farmers. They generally follow their land, which produces good crops, and as a consequence they are gradually growing rich. (*Pacific Rural Press*)

Whether or not Bright maintain a reasonable return, ically, the *Rural Press* pro-

... (farmers) ha business and profess they would not soon tions they must orga

As a result of such ag Movement and organized Brighton's grange was the

## Folsom

The present-day Brac Leidesdorff grants. In the acter of the land and its p how the land was farmed, the emphasis shifted from

Within the limits of t the land until the matter v grantee, died in 1848 and the land, Joseph L. Folsom that Folsom had misrepre agreement to sell to Folso.

Folsom's right to the in 1855. Folsom himself d land as public domain. To grant had been set in a m on horseback to the "loma ary of the Leidesdorff pro

The problem was off nature to the patent and e ary question. Perhaps the whose nose was bitten off

As finally adjudicated extending from Bradshaw South Forks of the Americ 1857, established the west on the edge of A. D. Patter grant. A.P. Catlin, a man p the attorney who successf

Newell Kane, a pion with brush and trees, mo lion and wild cattle causi

Many of those who t to Sacramento from the r pose of superintending th

Whether or not Brighton farmers were "becoming rich," they were aware that to maintain a reasonable return on their farm investment, they needed to be organized politically, the *Rural Press* proclaimed:

... (farmers) have learned that in other industrial pursuits, as also in the business and professional world, everybody organized but the farmers, and that they would not soon become the helpless and impoverished victims of combinations they must organize and fraternize.

As a result of such agitation, Brighton farmers became involved in the Farmer's Movement and organized the American River Grange in 1873, W. S. Manlove, Master. Brighton's grange was the 12th grange organized in California.

### Folsom

The present-day Bradshaw Road marks the division line between Sutter and Leidesdorff grants. In the agricultural sense, this boundary is artificial, because the character of the land and its productivity are essentially the same. There was a difference in how the land was farmed, however, and as one progressed eastward from Sutter's grant the emphasis shifted from hops to grapes.

Within the limits of the Leidesdorff grant, farmers were faced with uncertain titles to the land until the matter was settled in the courts. William Leidesdorff, the original grantee, died in 1848 and there was a disagreement between his heirs and the purchaser of the land, Joseph L. Folsom. Leidesdorff's mother, who lived in the Danish West Indies, felt that Folsom had misrepresented the value of the land and on that basis sought to have her agreement to sell to Folsom set aside.

Folsom's right to the land was established by the California Land Grant Commission in 1855. Folsom himself died in 1856 and "squatters" took this as a signal to occupy the land as public domain. To further complicate matters, the original boundaries of the grant had been set in a most informal manner, consisting of Sutter and Leidesdorff riding on horseback to the "Iomeria" or foothills which they agreed would be the eastern boundary of the Leidesdorff property.

The problem was officially settled in late 1864 when President Lincoln affixed his signature to the patent and ended the bitter, sometimes violent, disagreement on the boundary question. Perhaps the most painful "loser" in this struggle was one William Tenant whose nose was bitten off in an argument over property ownership.

As finally adjudicated, the northern boundary was declared to be the American River, extending from Bradshaw Road eastward to within  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile of the junction of the North and South Forks of the American above Folsom. The patent, based on A. P. Jones' survey of 1857, established the western boundary at an oak tree on the south bank of the American, on the edge of A. D. Patterson's property. The town of Folsom was included in the area grant. A.P. Catlin, a man prominent in the formation of the original Natoma Company, was the attorney who successfully argued the case before the U. S. Supreme Court.

Newell Kane, a pioneer farmer, described the area in 1853: "The land was covered with brush and trees, mostly white oak, and wild animals were plentiful, the California lion and wild cattle causing at times great fear among the settlers."

Many of those who took up farming along the American River did so after returning to Sacramento from the mines. Joseph Routier, however, came specifically "for the purpose of superintending the planting of a large vineyard and orchard for Captain Folsom."

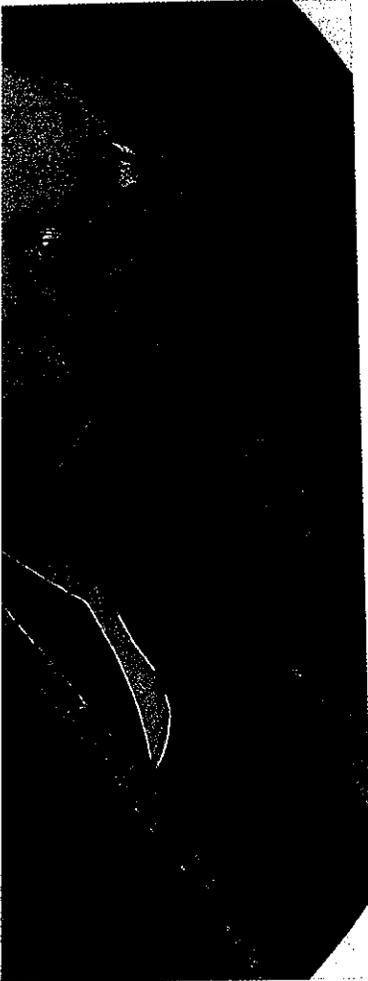
Edited by Kenneth N. Owens

# **John Sutter and a Wider West**

University of Nebraska Press

Lincoln and London

(1994)



e, ca. 1857, photographer unknown.  
California State Library.

It is not right how I treat them, to give  
mouth Launch for Yerba buena. Capt.  
the Amer. fork, a good many people  
from Sonoma with letter from Capt.

Frémont with about 20 Men from Camp.  
prisoner. Frémont's Blacksmiths were  
, who was up in the Valley on a visit,

Capt. Frémont deposited the Packs and then  
for Reading and my Trappers joined  
as a strong Detachment of Califor-  
Carquinas [Carquinez Strait] at Benicia.  
Dr. Henderson of the [U.S. Navy ship]  
arrived in a Man of War Boat. A party  
land, which joined Frémont.  
left of the Portsmouth and organized

Frémont returned from Sonoma with his  
campaign to Sonoma some cruel actions

an Amer. flag by Lieut. Revere then in  
me dispatches to Frémont, I received  
ag by Sunrise from Lt. Revere. Long  
dy with loading the Canons and when  
unions got the people all stirring. Some  
thought if the Bear flag would remain  
to rob and plunder. Capt. Frémont re-  
lonterey with his forces. Capt. Mont-  
r Country, established Garrisons in all  
a, Sonoma, San José, and fort Sacra-  
to organize our Garrison better and  
te Men and Indians of my former Sol-  
and of this Fort. The Indians have not  
reir services, only each one [getting] a  
. 12 men got Coats.

So went the War on in California. Capt. Frémont was nearly all  
[the] time engaged in the lower Country and made himself Governor,  
until Genl. Kearny arrived, when another Revolution took place. And  
Frémont for disobeying Orders was made prisoner by Genl. Kearny,  
who took him afterwards with him to the U. States by Land across the  
Mountains.

After the War I was anxious that Business should go on like before,  
and on the 28th May, 1847, Marshall & Gingery, two Millwrights, I  
employed to survey the large Millraise for the Flour Mill at Brighton.

May 24th. Lieut't Anderson arrived with a Detachment of Steven-  
son's Regiment of N. Y. Volunteers for a Garrison, and to relieve my  
Indian Soldiers from their Service.

May 31st. Mr. Marshall commenced the great work of the large  
Millraise, with ploughs and scrapers.

June 13th. A visit of Genl Kearny and his Staff and a few other Gen-  
tlemen. A salut was fired and the Garrison was parading.

June 14th. A dinner given to Gen'l Kearny and Staff. Capt. Frémont a  
prisoner of Gen'l Kearny. Walla Walla Indian Chiefs and people visited  
Frémont and wanted their pay for Services rendered in the Campaign  
when they was with Frémont's Battaillon, he then ordered one of his  
officers to pay them with Govt's horses. (Horses which has been taken  
from the people of the Country was called Govt. horses and war horses).

June 16th. Gen'l Kearny, Staff & Escort etc. left for the U. States  
across the Mountains.

June 22nd. The Walla Walla Indians have done a great deal of Dep-  
redations on their return march to Oregon, stole horses of mine and  
other people, stole from a many Indian tribes and maltreated them.  
They are a very bad Tribe of Indians and very warlike.

July 17th, 18th & 19th. Went on a visit to Comodore Stockton in his  
Camp on Bear creek. The Comodore left with a Strong party for the  
U. States across the Mountains. Made a present to the Comodore  
with my best and finest horse of my Cavallada. Great Sickness and dis-  
eases amongst the Indian tribes, and a great Number of them were  
dying notwithstanding of having employed a Doctor to my hospital.

July 20th. Got all the necessary timber for the frame of the mill-  
building.

July 21st. Left with Marshall and an Indian Chief in search for a Mill  
site in the Mountains.

ster & Capt Folsom quartermaster Garrison at the fort. On the 4th, seback. I accompanied them, and ile from the fort Major Cloud fell 1 the evening. The Surgeon of the done what could be done to safe as burried with military honors. ops, as Lieut't Anderson was sick. formon Battaillon arrived, with a y to great Salt Lake. They had Or ivered to them, (War Horses) *not* : and got Blacksmith work done. I n, some as Mechanics, some as la- Brighton; some as laborers at the

ved, with P. Wisners [Wimmer] oluma, and began to work briskly

eturned from the great Salt Lake, by land. On the 19th the Garrison rier down to San Francisco.

arpenters to assist Brouett on the

ants arrived, and so it continued

tablished by S'l Brannan & Smith

eal of trouble and with breaking to the Mill Site (Brighton) from

o fruit trees with great expenses other places, which was given in Gardeners, and nearly all of the l.

ed in the evening, it was raining on important business. After we owed me the first Specimens of as Gold or not, but he thought it

might be; immediately I made the proof and found that it was Gold. I told him even that most of all is 23 Carat Gold; he wished that I should come up with him immediately, but I told him that I have to give first my orders to the people in all my factories and shops.

February 17th. Left for the Sawmill attended by a Baquero (Olimpio). Was absent 2d, 3d, 4th, & 5th. I examined myself everything and picked up a few Specimens of Gold myself in the tail race of the Sawmill; this Gold and others which Marshall and some of the other laborers gave to me (it was found while in my employ and Wages) I told them that I would a Ring got made of it so soon as a Goldsmith would be here. I had a talk with my employed people all at the Sawmill. I told them that as they do know now that this Metal is Gold, I wished that they would do me the great favor and keep it a secret only 6 weeks, because my large Flour Mill at Brighton would have been in Operation in such a time, which undettaking would have been a fortune to me, and unfortunately the people would not keep it secret, and so I lost on this Mill at the lowest calculation about \$25,000.

March 7th. The first party of Mormons, employed by me left for washing and digging Gold and very soon all followed, and left me only the sick and the lame behind. And at this time I could say that every body left me from the Clerk to the Cook. What for great Damages I had to suffer in my tannery which was just doing a profitable and extensive business, and the Vatts was left filled and a quantity of half finished leather was spoiled, likewise a large quantity of raw hides collected by the farmers and of my own killing.

The same thing was [true] in every branch of business which I carried on at the time. I began to harvest my wheat, while others was digging and washing Gold, but even the Indians could not be kept longer at Work. They was impatient to run to the mines, and other Indians had informed them of the Gold and its Value; and so I had to leave more as [than] 2/3 of my harvest in the fields.

March 21th, 1848. Threatened by a band of Robbers, from the Red Woods at San Francisquito near Santa Clara.

April 2d. Mr. Humphrey a regular Miner arrived, and left for Columa with Wimmer & Marshall. Entered with them in Mining; furnished Indians, teams and provisions to this Company, and as I was loosing instead [of] making something, I left this Company as a Partner. Some of the Neighbors, while the Mormons left, became likewise

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# California

ROBERT F. HEIZER

*Volume Editor*



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WASHINGTON

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# Nisenan

NORMAN L. WILSON AND ARLEAN H. TOWNE

## Language, Territory, and Environment

The Nisenan (*ˈnēsəˌnän*), sometimes referred to as the Southern Maidu, were the southern linguistic group of the Maidu tribe. The word Nisenan (*nisenan* 'from among us; of our side') was used as a self-designation by the Nisenan who occupied the Yuba and American river drainages.

Nisenan together with Maidu and Konkow form a subgroup of the California Penutian linguistic family.\* Kroeber (1925:393) distinguished three dialects of Nisenan—Northern Hill Nisenan, Southern Hill Nisenan, and Valley Nisenan—although it is possible to make finer dialectal distinctions (see "Native Languages of California," this vol.).

The Nisenan territory was the drainages of the Yuba, Bear, and American rivers and the lower drainages of the Feather River (fig. 1). The western boundary was the west bank of the Sacramento River, a few miles upstream from the mouth of the Feather River southward to a few miles below the confluence of the American River. The northern boundary has not been clearly established due to the similarity of language to the neighboring groups (Kroeber 1925:393). The first true Nisenan was spoken in the drainage of the Yuba. The eastern boundary was the crest of the Sierra Nevada. The southern boundary was probably a few miles south of the American River with a large area between the American and Cosumnes rivers occupied by the Miwok to the south (Bennyhoff 1961:204-209).

The west-east orientation of Nisenan landscape varied from the plain of the Sacramento River near sea level to 10,000-foot peaks on the Sierra crest, bisected with intermittent and year-round streams. East of the river is a flat, oak-studded grassland with denser vegetation along the streams and marshes. About 15 miles from the river the land rises into foothills covered with grasses, oak, pine, and chaparral, grading into oak and conifer forest, bisected by deep canyons supporting year-round streams. Above 5,000 feet are dense stands of conifers, rocky exposures, and small, grassy meadows. This entire

\* Nisenan words cited here in italics have been transcribed by Richard Smith in the phonemic system described in Uldall and Shipley (1966), with the substitution of *ɨ* for their *y* and *ɨ* for their *j*. Words not recorded by Uldall and Smith appear here in roman, with Kroeber's [ü] being interpreted as *i*.

region supported abundant game, waterfowl, fish, and plant resources.

The Nisenan recognized several political divisions within their territory, accepting the leadership of the headman of a specific village during times of major decisionmaking, group hunts, and ceremonies. The river-plain encompassed three such tribelet areas, each densely populated with several large villages. It is not clear which villages exercised major influence.

One center was at the mouth of the American River extending east a few miles and north and south on the Sacramento River. Pusune (*pusuˈne*) was an important village. Another center was at the mouth of the Bear River including the valley drainage of the Bear and a stretch of the Feather River. One major village was Hok. A third area was at the mouth of the Yuba River and reached the northern Nisenan boundary.

Hill Nisenan, between the Cosumnes River and the south fork of the American River near Placerville, formed another tribelet with strong affiliations with groups living in the lower drainages of the American River and in ridges that lay along the south fork of the American.

People occupying the ridges between the Bear River and the middle fork of the American River, including the ridges between the middle fork of the American and the Bear, formed another tribelet area. The territory of the upper drainages of the Bear and the Yuba rivers also is identified as forming another tribelet (Littlejohn 1928:10-15).

Few Indian villages existed on the valley plain between the Sacramento River and the foothills; the area provided hunting and gathering grounds for the valley people.

## External Relations

Nisenan had few contacts outside their tribelet area of influence. These contacts were limited to trade, warfare, and ceremonial gatherings (Beals 1933:365).

Native communication followed the large streams, so familiarity was to the north and northwest in the Sacramento Valley. The San Joaquin portion of the valley was unknown to the Nisenan. Groups tended to identify themselves along physiographic lines, which were defined in the valley by stream systems and in the mountains by ridges. The Valley Patwin, Northern Maidu, and Valley Nisenan seem to have shared a consciousness of cultural

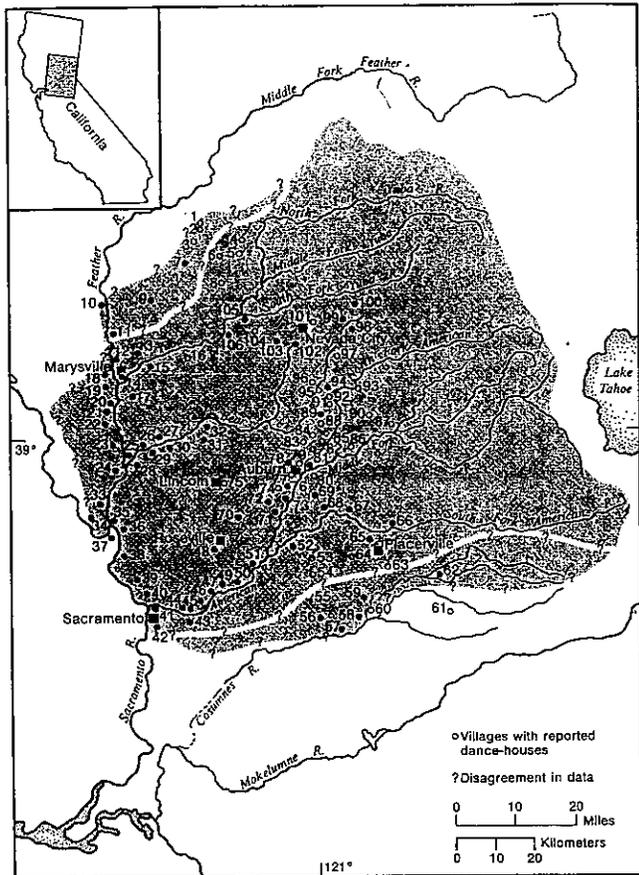


Fig. 1. Tribal territory with selected major villages. 1, Chichimbupu; 2, Manoma; 3, Onehuyan; 4, Mominku; 5, Polomyan; 6, Kaloma; 7, Helto; 8, Tuhu; 9, Toto; 10, Bayu; 11, Honkut; 12, Tomchoh; 13, Kulu; 14, Yupu; 15, Chiemwie; 16, Onopoma; 17, Taisida; 18, Molokum; 19, Mimal; 20, Sisum; 21, Hok; 22, Yukulme; 23, Popo; 24, Ollash; 25, Holloh; 26, Lelikian; 27, Intanto; 28, Homiting; 29, Talak; 30, Mulamchapa; 31, Bushamul; 32, Shutamul; 33, Yokol; 34, Olo; 35, Wollok; 36, Leuchi; 37, Nawe; 38, Wishuna; 39, Totola; 40, Pusune; 41, Momol; 42, Sama; 43, Yalisumni; 44, Sekumni; 45, Kadema; 46, Kishkish; 47, Yamankudu; 48, Pichiku; 49, Ekwo; 50, Shiba; 51, Yodok; 52, Yukulu; 53, Bamon; 54, Polunkit; 55, Chitokpakan; 56, Wapumni; 57, Kutba; 58, Komyan; 59, Opok; 60, Miminik; 61, Chletisu; 62, Chikimisi; 63, Ilemo; 64, Wuhulak; 65, Ekelepakan; 66, Tumeli; 67, Koloma; 68, Chapa; 69, Okilkil; 70, Bakacha; 71, Odayan; 72, Tete; 73, Opule; 74, Piuhu; 75, Bamuma; 76, Kotomyan; 77, Hu'ul; 78, Molma; 79, Bisian; 80, Siyakayan; 81, Chulku; 82, Didit; 83, Penui; 84, Popokemul; 85, Hakaka; 86, Watas; 87, Hempamyan; 88, Wemea; 89, Oyema; 90, Hembem; 91, Koyo; 92, Sumyan; 93, Palampenonu; 94, Soloklok; 95, Kaubusma; 96, Tuyi; 97, Siponi; 98, Ustuma; 99, Wokodot; 100, Kushna; 101, Tetema; 102, Hi'et; 103, Tsekankan; 104, Kayempaskan; 105, Yamaku; 106, Panpakan. These names have been anglicized wherever possible on the basis of the spellings in Kroeber 1925, 1929. Sources: Bancroft 1874-1876; Beals 1933; Bennyhoff 1961; Delano 1854; Gudde 1933; Hodge 1907-1910; Kroeber 1925, 1929, 1932a; Lienhard 1941; Littlejohn 1928; log of the ship *Aleri*, 1841; Merriam 1966-1967; Powers 1877; Riddell 1972; Sacramento Claims 1928 (45 Stat. 602); Schoolcraft 1860; Sutter 1939; Wilkes 1849; Wilson 1957-1963.

similarity and an attitude of common cooperation and defense (Kroeber 1929:255-256).

Hill Nisenan knew the names of many of the major Valley Nisenan villages along the rivers due mainly to travel outside the local area by large groups of men for trading and fishing. Women and children rarely ventured outside their territory.

Black oak acorns, pine nuts, manzanita berries, skins, bows, and bow wood were traded to the valley people for fish, roots, certain grasses, shells, beads, salt, and feathers. Hill Nisenan traded acorns and shells for Washo seed beaters and dried fish from Pyramid Lake. Trade also brought into the area shell, magnesite, steatite, and obsidian from the west and obsidian from the east. Property was exchanged by local groups through gambling and settlement of disputes.

### Settlement Pattern

The village or community group that controlled a certain territory and acted as a group in decisionmaking, ceremonies, and food gathering ranged from small extended families of 15 to 25 people to large villages of several families numbering over 500 (Kroeber 1925:831). This group occupied a village site or a cluster of small settlements around a large village. One village usually played a dominant role in this social-political organization. Its headman had the authority to call upon the surrounding villages in social and political situations. Relations were friendly but arguments occurred over trespass, hunting rights, and ceremonies. Family feuds might cause withdrawal of a family from a village; they would move to an adjoining village or establish a new settlement. Tensions occurred between tribelets over trespass, social crimes, insults to leaders, and gambling. Killing of Auburn/Nevada City men at Roseville in the 1820s caused deep-seated hatred of these people, and the epidemic of 1833 was explained as being caused by hill shamans sending bad air into the valley to avenge the killings (Payen 1961a:23; Wilson 1957-1963).

Valley Nisenan built their villages on low, natural rises along streams and rivers or on gentle slopes with a southern exposure. Villages varied in size from three to seven houses to 40 to 50 houses. Houses were dome-shaped, 10 to 15 feet across, and covered with earth, tule mats, or grasses. Brush shelters, supported by upright poles, were used in the summer and on food-gathering rounds (Kroeber 1925:407-408).

The dance house (*kum*), located in major villages, was a semisubterranean structure, excavated to a depth of three to four feet, constructed with heavy beams and two or four main posts, with a covering of brush, tule, and earth. A smoke hole was at the top and the door usually faced east (Beals 1933:344). A plank drum was placed over a pit opposite the entrance. Another village structure was the acorn granary. The sweathouse, built similar to a

*kúm* but to accommodate four or five men, was used for curing and purification. Caves are rare; however, a few occupied rockshelters, one ceremonial cave, and a sweating cave have been reported in Nisenan territory (Payen 1961a:22).

Hill Nisenan villages were located on ridges and large flats along major streams. They were smaller than in the valley, and it was common for family groups to live away from the main village. Houses were conical-shaped and covered with slabs of bark, skins, and brush. Brush shelters were used in the summer. Most villages had bedrock mortar sites.

Other sites included seasonal camps, quarries, ceremonial grounds, trading sites, fishing stations, cemeteries, river crossings, and battlegrounds.

Nisenan territory was crisscrossed with well-established trails, and the Nisenan gave most physical features a local place-name. They had intimate knowledge of their tribelet area and its boundaries.

### Subsistence

The Nisenan area offered abundant year-round food sources. Food-gathering quests were based on seasonal ripening but hunting, gathering, and fishing went on all year with the greatest activity in late summer and early fall. They did not depend on one crop but gathered many different staples.

Seasonal harvests could be personal or communal property. Much activity and social behavior such as status, sharing, trading, ceremonies, and disagreements were important adjuncts to the gathering and distribution of food.

Extended families or whole villages of hill people would gather acorns. Men would hunt while the women and children gathered the nuts knocked from the trees. Buckeye nuts, digger and sugar pine nuts, and hazelnuts were also gathered.

Acorns were removed from the granary, cracked on an acorn anvil, and shelled. They were ground into flour using a bedrock mortar and a soaproot brush to control scattering (fig. 2). After leaching to remove the tannin (fig. 3), the flour was cooked in watertight baskets. During the cooking process fire-heated stones were lifted with two sticks, dipped in water to clean them, and then dropped into the cooking basket. Enough mush and soup was prepared for several days.

A headman could ask for acorns for a ceremony or a family in need. There were lazy people who never had enough acorns. These people would not be helped and they would often move in with relatives at another village during the winter (Wilson 1972:36).

Roots, dug with a digging stick in the spring and summer, were eaten raw, steamed, baked, or dried and pounded in mortars and pressed into cakes to be stored for winter use. Wild onion (*chan*), wild sweet potato

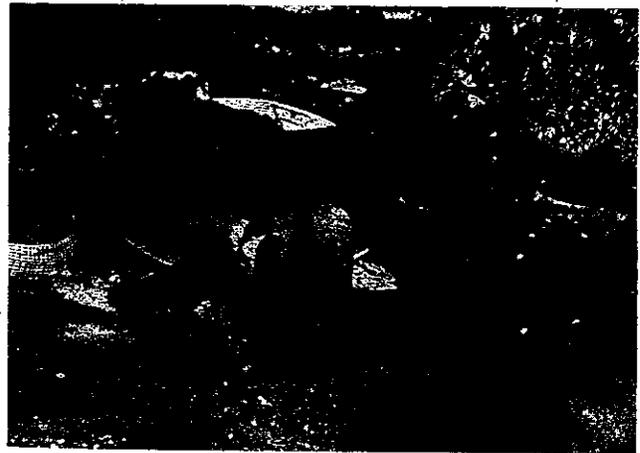


Fig. 2. Lizzie Enos using a soaproot brush to sweep back into the mortar acorn meal scattered during pounding. A Maidu winnowing tray lies nearby. Photograph by Norman Wilson, Oct. 1958.

(*síkum*), and "Indian potato" (*dúbus*) were most desired. Wild garlic was used to wash the head and body, and wild carrot (*ba*) was used as medicine (Littlejohn 1928:30).

Grasses, herbs, and rushes provided food and material for baskets and clothing. Seeds were gathered using a seed beater and tray. They were parched, steamed, dried, or made into mush.

Many varieties of native berries, wild plums, grapes, and other native fruits were eaten. Manzanita berries were traded to the valley or made into a ciderlike drink.

Game was roasted, baked, or dried.

Deer drives were common with several villages participating, the best marksmen doing the killing. A circle of fire could be used where the animals were driven to the center and killed. Deer were also hunted using deerskin and antler decoys, snares, and deadfalls. They were run down in soft ground or snow. Antelope was taken by the surround, drives, and flag decoys. Elk was usually killed along waterways in soft ground.

Much ceremony surrounded the bear hunt. Black bears were hunted in the winter. Lighted brands were used to drive them from their dens. Grizzlies on the valley floor were greatly feared and rarely hunted (Wilson 1972:34).

Wildcats and California mountain lions were hunted for food and their skins.

Rabbits and other small game were killed with sticks and blunted arrows. Traps, snares, nets, fire, and rodent hooks were also used. In the valley and foothills nets were made into a fence where driven rabbits were entangled and clubbed. Other small animals were caught and killed except the coyote. Drives usually took place in late spring. The catch was divided by the man in charge of the drive.

Weirs, nets, harpoons, traps, and gorgehooks, as well as tule balsas and log canoes were used in fishing. Fish were poisoned using soaproot and turkey mullein or driven into shallow water and caught by hand. Freshwater clams and mussels were obtained in the big rivers. On

# California

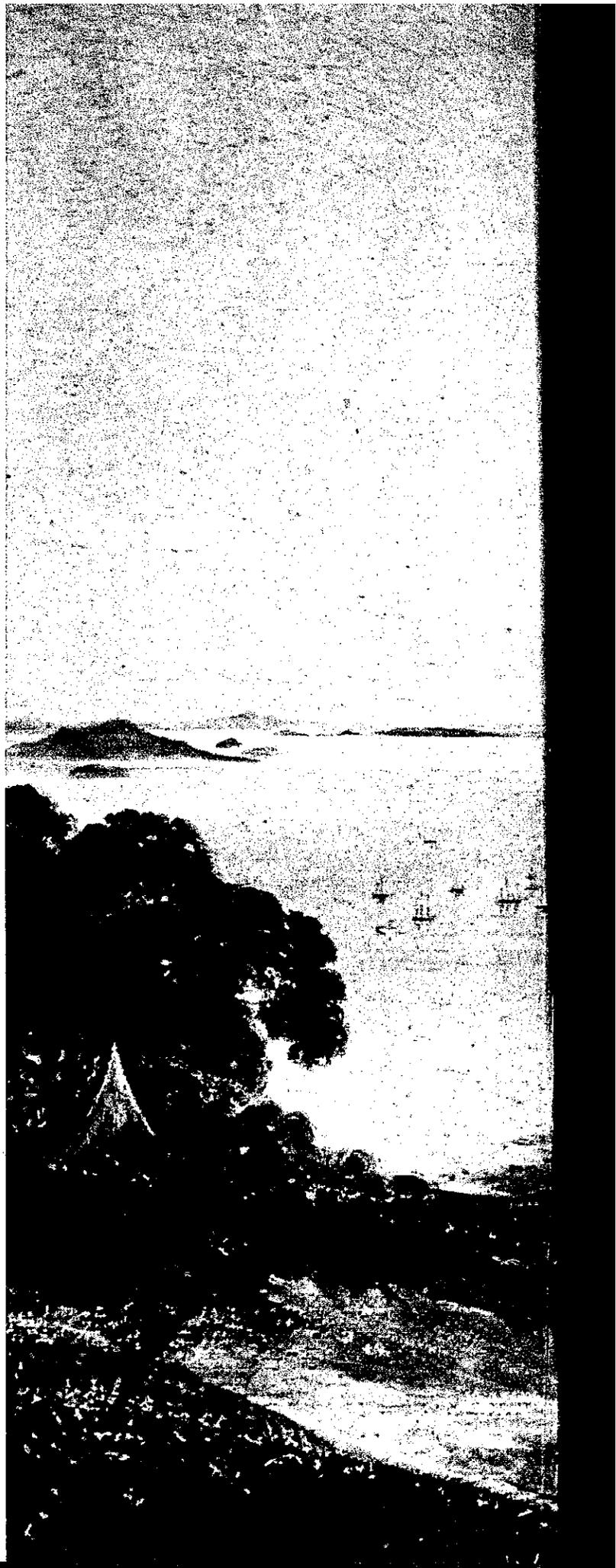
AN ILLUSTRATED HISTORY

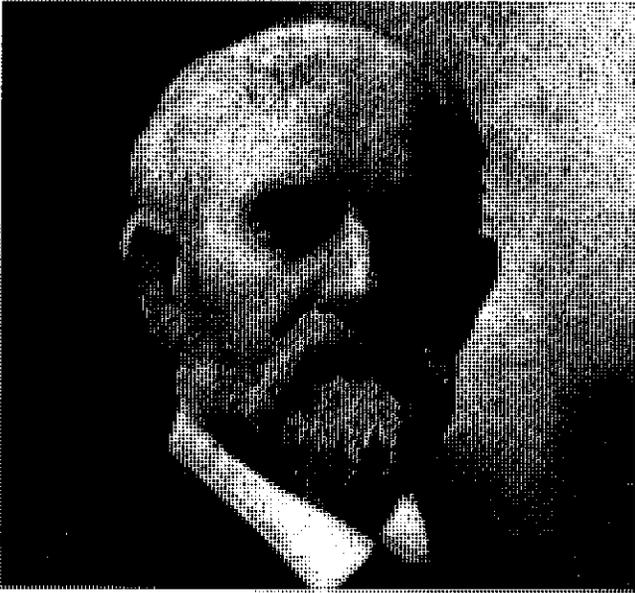
by T. H. Watkins

The Great West Series

WEATHERVANE BOOKS NEW YORK

(1983)





*Henry George, whose Progress and Poverty influenced the economic thinking of a generation.*

into a comparatively precarious and often necessitous condition; others established enormous farms, in which the soil is cultivated by hired labourers, many of whom are discharged after the harvest—a phenomenon rare in the United States, which is elsewhere a country of moderately sized farms, owned by persons who do most of their labour by their own and their children's hands. Thus the land system of California presents features both peculiar and dangerous: a contrast between great properties, often appearing to conflict with the general weal, and the sometimes hard pressed small farmer, together with a mass of unsettled labour, thrown without work into the towns at certain times of the year."

As we shall see in later chapters, the "peculiar and dangerous" features of California's land system, shaped by nineteenth-century experience, have survived for more than a century; Bryce's words might have been written today.

**I**F LAND MONOPOLY and its consequences was one of the major thematic chords in California's life in the latter third of the nineteenth century, its counterpoint was the role of the railroad—specifically, the Southern Pacific Railroad.

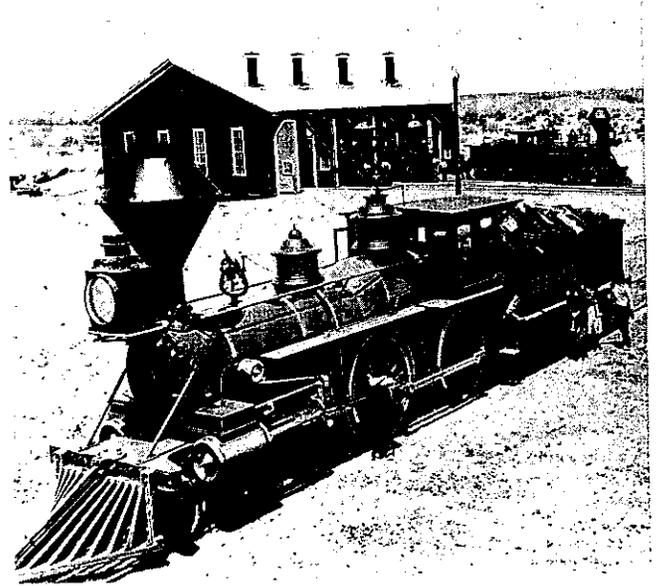
The two were not disconnected, for the Southern Pacific was the largest single landowner in the state. The process by which this enviable position was attained stemmed from a moment of decision following the completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1869. At that time the owners of the Central Pacific—the "Big Four," Stanford, Huntington, Hopkins, and Crocker—were, by their own lights, feeling the pinch. The heavy construction costs they had expended in their race across the desert to Promontory had already forced them to sell most of their government and company bonds; not even the profits from the dummy corporation of the Contract & Finance Company were enough to cover those expenses, and except for fat salaries, which they had with some foresight been paying themselves, they had realized little of the profits that had seemed attainable when they met with Theodore Judah seven years before. It is not to be supposed that they were destitute; if they had, as Charles Crocker wished, simply put their Central Pacific stock on the market, historian David Lavender estimates (in *The Great Persuader*) that each would have realized about \$780,000—less old debts, to be sure.

In any case, Huntington utterly opposed such a plan. With his eye on the immense profits hovering at the edge of the future, he persuaded his associates that the only recourse was not to retrench, but to expand. And so they did, energetically consolidating and refining an internal transportation network out of holdings acquired during the 1860s in an effort to stem potential competition. In the north they absorbed the California & Central and Yuba railroads and acquired a franchise for the California & Oregon, which effectively blocked any competition from that direction. Completion of the Western Pacific from Sacramento to Oakland gave them access to San Francisco Bay, and the absorption of the San Francisco & San Jose line gave them southern access to San Francisco. Most importantly, by obtaining the franchise of the Southern Pacific Railroad (still a "paper" road when they gained control) and beginning its construction in 1870, they had not only a line that connected north and south, but one whose franchise included congressional authorization to build the western link of a southern transcontinental railroad. With thoughts on federal land grants, the Big Four associates moved the planned route of the Southern Pacific from

the coastal region, most of whose land was in private ownership, to the San Joaquin Valley, most of which was still in the public domain. As final links in this transportation chain, they purchased the California Steam Navigation Company, giving them control over the northern state's internal waterway system, and in 1874 started their own Pacific steamship line, the Occidental & Oriental, whose competition proved so ruinous to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company that it, too, was ultimately absorbed by the Big Four.

By 1872 the California & Oregon Railroad had been constructed to Redding, where its terminus remained for several years, and four years later the Southern Pacific had laid track down the San Joaquin Valley, across the Tehachapi Mountains, and through the San Fernando Valley to Los Angeles. In 1877 the line was extended to Yuma on the Colorado River, thus blocking the entrance of any competing line from the south (most especially the ill-fated Texas & Pacific, of which more in chapter 12). In 1882 the company completed its "Sunset Route" to New Orleans, giving it absolute domination of transcontinental railroad traffic to and from California—at least for a time. The entire network was organized in 1884 under the aegis of the Southern Pacific Company, a corporation formed in the state of Kentucky, whose corporation laws were among the most lenient in the nation.

No transportation enterprise in the world was so large or so devoid of competition as the Southern Pacific in its heyday. No transportation enterprise owned so much land, for in all its building up, down, and around the state, the Southern Pacific obtained 11,588,000 acres of federal grant lands. Much of this was in desert and mountain country; much of it was also in some of the most fertile areas of the state, such as the San Joaquin and the Sacramento valleys. That land provided (and still provides) the company with much of its annual revenues through land sales and short-term leases to tenant farmers. Huntington and his associates approached transactions along these lines with precisely the same hard-bitten regard for the value of their dollars that had enabled them to build their transportation empire in the first place—a fact illustrated by events in a corner of the southern San Joaquin Valley, a corner called Mussel Slough by some but "Starvation Valley" by others.



*Southern Pacific's roundhouse at Yuma, jumping-off point for the southern transcontinental route.*

When the Southern Pacific's line entered that section of the valley early in the 1870s, the company had issued brochures and pamphlets inviting settlement on its grant lands. Since it did not want to assume the tax costs of the land at the time, the railroad had delayed taking full title to the grants from the government; however, it did guarantee title to the settlers' claims, promised that they would be given the first opportunity to buy when the railroad decided to take ownership, suggested somewhat vaguely that the price per acre would be in the vicinity of "\$2.50 upward," and finally guaranteed that, as noted in one of the pamphlets, "in ascertaining the value, any improvement that a settler or other person may have on the lands will not be taken into consideration: neither will the price be increased in consequence thereof. Settlers are thus assured that in addition to being accorded the first privilege of purchase, they will be protected in their investments."

The settlers came; land that cheap in California was not easy to come by, even if it was situated in a nearly waterless section of a seasonally arid country. Through the dry, one-hundred-degree summers and the crashing rains of winter, through drought, floods, frosts, and crop-destroying winds, the settlers fought the land. Banding together, they constructed irrigation ditches



THE OGRE OF MUSSEL SLOUGH.

*The tragedy at Mussel Slough provided an easy focus for anti-railroad sentiment.*

and brought seasonal overflow water to their crops from Mussel Slough, and by 1877 had generally won out against the vagaries of the land. In that year, the Southern Pacific took final claim to its grants and announced that the land was now for sale—to anyone who could meet prices that now ranged from \$17 all the way up to \$40, far above estimates the railroad had made several years earlier. Outraged, the settlers maintained that the higher prices were the direct result of their improvements on the land, a violation of the promise not to take such improvements into consideration. The railroad's reply simply noted that there was no specific contract involved, and that it was entitled, in Huntington's words, to "what the land is worth."

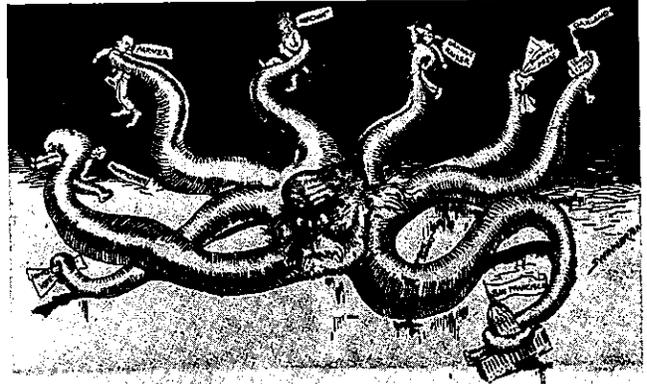
The farmers formed a Settlers' League and took their case to the U.S. District Court of San Jose in 1879; they lost, and the railroad began selling off the land to those willing to meet the price. The Settlers' League responded by degenerating into a kind of rural vigilante committee, complete with masks, drill practice, secret meetings, and actions as pointed as they were brutal. New settlers who had purchased at the railroad's price were persuaded of their folly, their possessions carefully removed from their homes, and their homes burned, a procedure that tended to dampen the enthusiasm of potential buyers. The railroad then hired two local toughs by the names of Mills D. Hartt and Walter J. Crow to function as "owners," obtained writs of eject-

ment against several original settlers, and gave the writs to the federal marshal with instructions to dispossess the specified farmers and turn over their lands to Hartt and Crow.

On the morning of May 11, 1880, Hartt, Crow, and the marshal were greeted by twenty grim, well-armed settlers when they tried to make the first eviction at the Henry Brewer ranch. The air was filled with imprecations and shouted arguments and much waving of arms and fists, and eventually shots rang out. Who fired them no one ever determined, but in seconds Hartt was killed, and five settlers lay dead or dying; Crow leaped from his buggy and escaped to a wheat-field, where he was eventually tracked down and killed.

While the Southern Pacific pulled every string at its command to be sure that its version of the affair was the first to gain common knowledge, the "Mussel Slough Tragedy" (as it came to be called) effectively distilled a widespread public resentment of the railroad. Ever since the Golden Era, when outcries had been raised against the conglomerate of the California Stage Company, Californians had been uncommonly monopoly-conscious, and there was no monopoly anywhere like the monopoly of the railroad. Nor, it must be noted, did the railroad itself go out of its way to seduce public favor (with such exceptions as that noted above); for the most part, its directors considered public opinion irrelevant to the larger question, which they saw as nothing less than survival, as David Lavender has written: "Self-defense and the survival of the fittest, their attitudes proclaimed, were the first law of economics as well as of nature. In fulfillment of that law they would do, with no sense of wrong, whatever was necessary to protect their great achievement against erosion by politicians . . . competitors, or raiding speculators, just as they would have protected their homes against robbers or wild animals. If this involved breaking unjust laws (and the associates could define injustice to suit themselves), then they would do it."

There was a multitude of men who held and exercised such opinions in the nineteenth century, of course, and in all fairness it must be pointed out that the very ruthlessness such attitudes represented had created a comprehensive transportation network whose long-term value to the economic development of the state cannot be questioned. It opened up vast new areas



THIS IS THE MONSTER CALIFORNIA MUST DESTROY NOW IF EVER.

*The San Francisco Examiner's variation on a theme by the Wasp, 1896.*

of settlement, stimulated the continuing growth of the lumber industry (particularly in the Sierra Nevada), provided ready transportation of goods, both inside California and across the continent, made possible the growth of Los Angeles, and helped create an agriculture whose social value may have been questionable but



COLLAPSE OF COLLIS.

This is how they put down the backbone of Hamilton by Bierce. At the same time they had let the name of Mr. Bierce was frequently applauded, because of his vigorous attack against the California railroad monopoly of the Pacific Railroad.

*Uncle Collis takes one on the chin from the Examiner's Ambrose Bierce when the railroad fights repayment.*

These Lots are the  
**BEST OF INVESTMENTS,**  
 and cannot fail to pay a handsome profit almost at once. Also,  
**BEAR IN MIND**  
 that this property is ON THE HILLS, and on the line of the only Cable Railway System on the Pacific Coast outside of San Francisco.  
 No such opportunity has ever been offered the people of Southern California.

**PURCHASE NOW! DON'T WAIT!**

The most LIBERAL TERMS upon which this property is placed before the public, puts it  
**Within the Reach of All!**

A small amount of money in a safe investment has been the stepping-stone to fortune.

**TITLES PERFECT!**  
**LIBERAL CREDIT!**

**CHOICE BUILDING SITES!**

A Cable Road running Direct from the Center of the City.

**EVERY LOT MUST CHANGE OWNERS.**  
**Saturday, Jan'y 23d, 1886,**  
 AT 11 O'CLOCK, A. M.  
SEE MAP INSIDE.

*"Within the Reach of All!" The clarion cry of the real estate boomer was heard in the land.*

months and promised to complete the main line across the Tehachapis and through the San Fernando Hills by 1876.

The railroad, as agreed, began construction of the smaller branch lines early in 1873, and started pushing across the desert for Yuma. In its wake, the Los Angeles region enjoyed an exciting, if somewhat premature, boom; more farmers came, and new towns—Garden Grove, Downey, and Orange among them—popped up along the branch lines. The Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce was formed in April 1873 under the leadership of Robert M. Widney (by then a municipal judge) and John G. Downey, and began an intense advertising campaign, spreading the glories of Southern California wherever it could. From Nevada, John P. Jones, one of the Comstock "kings" and now a United States senator

(see chapter 9), entered the scene by beginning construction of a new harbor at Santa Monica and laying plans for the Los Angeles & Independence Railroad to compete with the Southern Pacific—controlled Los Angeles & San Pedro. Early in 1875 the Southern Pacific began its assault on the Tehachapi Mountains, and the fever of anticipation rose. "The operations of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company," the Chamber of Commerce noted in one of its flood of publications, "have revolutionized Los Angeles County, commercially and financially." And Los Angeles, the *Express* remarked fulsomely, "is going to be a city all the way down to Santa Monica."

But the city had not reckoned with the arrogance of the Southern Pacific, in spite of its experience with the subsidy of 1872. In January 1875, David D. Colton caused legislation to be introduced into Congress that would significantly revise the Texas Pacific Act along lines the Southern Pacific considered more equitable. One stipulation asked was that the railroad be allowed to construct a branch from the Tehachapi Mountains across Antelope Valley and through Cajon Pass to San Bernardino and connection with the line to Yuma; this would have the effect of reducing Los Angeles to branch-line status. Even worse, from the city's point of view, was a second request: that the Southern Pacific be allowed to postpone the completion of its Los Angeles connection through the San Fernando Hills until November 1, 1885—nearly ten years beyond the 1876 date it had promised the city. The railroad, it should be pointed out, was not just exercising an idle grudge against Los Angeles; it simply wanted to postpone the expense of tunneling through the San Fernando Hills for a few years, as well as obtain a shorter route to its transcontinental connection—all of this so reasonable and businesslike that the directors of the Southern Pacific could not understand why anyone would want to oppose the idea.

Los Angeles opposed it; under the leadership of the Chamber of Commerce and with the support of the Texas & Pacific's Thomas A. Scott, who viewed the progress of the Southern Pacific without enthusiasm, the city met the lobbyists of the Southern Pacific in a head-on conflict—and won. The Southern Pacific's bill was soundly defeated, one of the few legislative setbacks the railroad had endured since its founding, and the last

## CALIFORNIA: AN ILLUSTRATED HISTORY

crat of agriculture, the ideal crop for gentlemen farmers as well as industrial farmers, and its appeal to both was phenomenal. In 1890 there were a little over one million orange trees in Southern California; after ten years of nationwide exposure to this new kind of gold, the number had risen to 5,648,714 trees, whose annual product exceeded one billion dollars.

This was the stuff of growth, and the "boosters" of Southern California took full advantage of it. The defunct Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce was revived under new leadership and began a proselytizing campaign that would not be matched by any organization on earth; the theme was grow, grow, grow! and Los Angeles grew with startling abandon, until its population leaped to more than 100,000 in 1900. Not only did it grow, it began to exercise muscle, and probably no other event so defined its new sense of power as its final conflict with the Southern Pacific Railroad.

At issue was the old harbor of San Pedro, which the citizens of Los Angeles wished to enlarge with several million dollars of federal money. At first, the Southern Pacific enthusiastically supported the idea, but when a new, independent railroad began operations between Los Angeles and San Pedro in 1891, the directors changed their minds. Viewing competition with their usual distaste, they maintained that it would be far better to spend the money on their own harbor of Santa Monica, acquired when they purchased the Los Angeles & Independence Railroad from Senator John P. Jones. Anticipating success in this regard, the Southern Pacific moved ahead and constructed a huge new wharf at Santa Monica, severely undercutting the trade of its own operation at San Pedro as well as the Santa Fe's new ocean terminal at Redondo Beach. In the meantime, Collis P. Huntington, an old dog who believed in old tricks, applied pressure to Southern Pacific men in Congress and attempted to browbeat the leaders of Los Angeles into dropping their plan for San Pedro.

He was only partially successful in either regard. In

a secret vote held in 1894, the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce voted in favor of San Pedro by more than two to one, and each of two investigative bodies sent west by Congress to determine the best location for a major port recommended San Pedro. Huntington did not give up easily, although he must have smarted from the almost continual attacks by the city's "Free Harbor League," an organization formed to press the campaign for San Pedro. In 1896, Huntington manipulated a River and Harbors Bill through the Senate's Commerce Committee that included an appropriation of three million dollars for the improvement of Santa Monica—and none for San Pedro. When the bill reached the floor, Senator Stephen M. White, a Los Angeles lawyer elected in 1893 and a vigorous champion of San Pedro, rose in a last-ditch effort to propose an amendment that called for another engineering study to determine whether Santa Monica or San Pedro should receive the federal grant. Pointing to the allies of the Southern Pacific, White cried, "They fear fairness!" in his finest courtroom manner, and for five days the winds continued to blow in the halls of Congress as the antagonists faced off in debate. The amendment carried, and with it the bill was passed and sent to the House, from which it emerged intact for President Grover Cleveland's signature. After the president signed the River and Harbors Bill into law, a third engineering report once again recommended San Pedro, and in the spring of 1899 construction of the Port of Los Angeles began, an event celebrated for two days in Los Angeles and Wilmington.

After fifty years of somnolence interrupted by sudden, disruptive spurts of growth, Southern California faced the twentieth century with a knowledge of its strength and a full-blown conviction that it held a firm grip on destiny, as articulated by a particularly excitable real estate speculator during the boom of the eighties. "We have seen the future," he had announced, "and it belongs to the Sunset Land!"

water would cost settlers only fifty cents an acre-foot!

Settlers began trickling in almost immediately, but before Chaffey could even begin his canal, he found that the California Development Company was rich in promise but little else; it had no money for construction. He tore up his contract, raised his own money, and began his canal on Thanksgiving Day, 1900. When completed in the spring of the following year, the Imperial Canal, as it was called, was the most ambitious privately owned irrigation project in the West. Cutting into the Colorado River at Pilot Knob, just north of the Mexican border, it meandered nearly sixty miles, south into Mexico, west across fifty-two miles of purchased Mexican right-of-way, and north to terminate where the Alamo River enters the United States; here, the town of Calexico sprouted, a shack-and-shanty manifestation of Oliver Wozencraft's ancient dream.

Once done with the project, Chaffey sold it back to the California Development Company for \$300,000 and went on to other things. What he left behind was more than a water-delivery system; it was a complex money-making machine, at least for those who could manipulate it. Water was conveyed from Pilot Knob into Mexico, where it was "sold" to a dummy Mexican corporation that delivered it to Calexico and the California Development Company; eight mutual water companies (organized and officered by executives of the CDC), then bought the water for fifty cents an acre-foot\* for distribution to the individual farmers making up its membership; in return for furnishing the water at a minimal cost, the CDC was given all the "water stock" of the mutual companies; in turn, the Imperial Land Company, a CDC subsidiary that had been organized mainly to promote the sale of government lands (since it owned very little of its own), was allowed to purchase great blocks of this water stock at low prices for resale to individual farmers at \$25 a share, each share representing one acre of watered land.

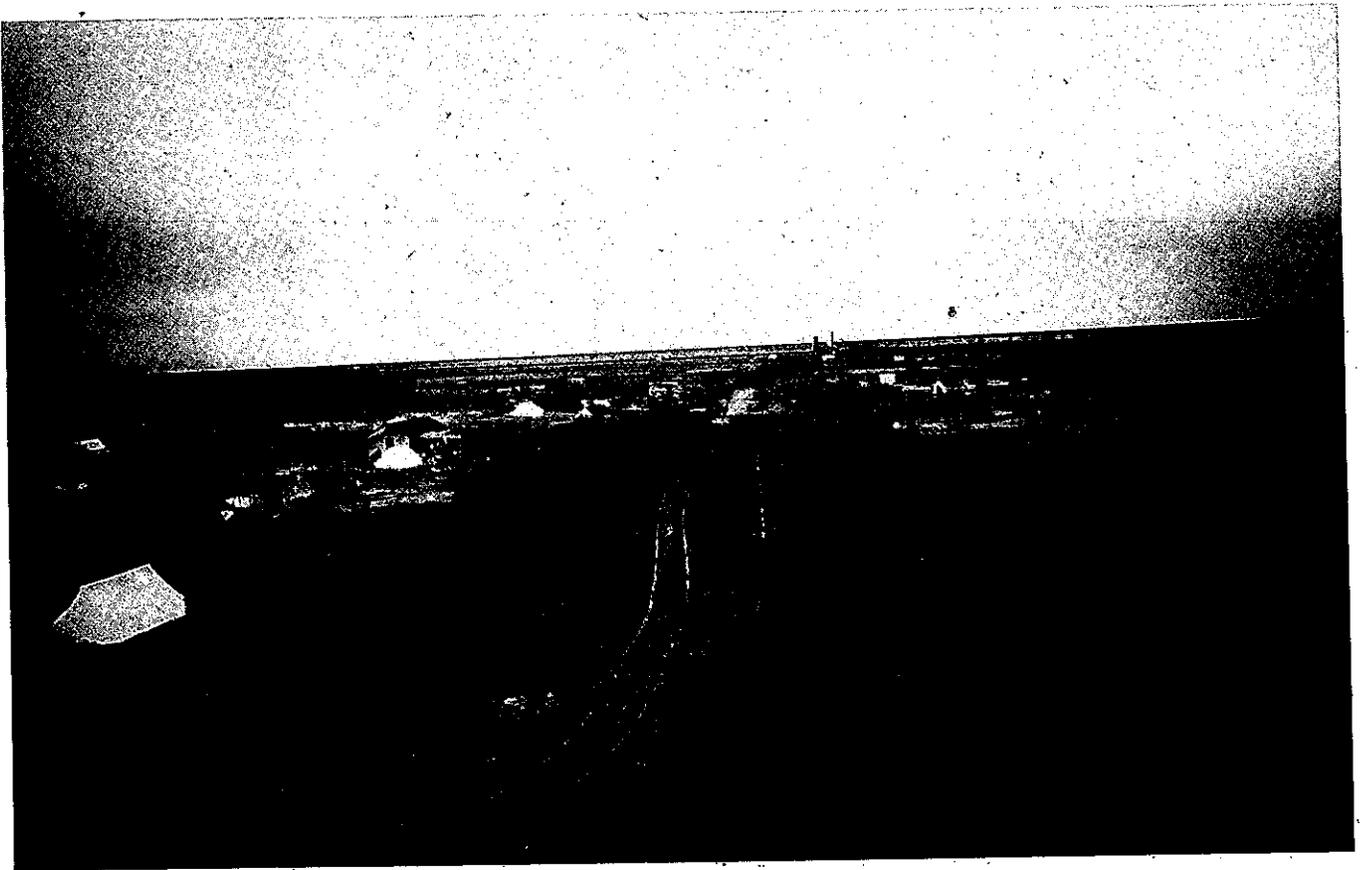
Water stock was the gimmick that made the whole machine work, for under the rules of the CDC only shareholders could receive water from the Imperial Canal; furthermore, each parcel of land had to be completely "covered" by stock before water was delivered

(e.g., a 160-acre section had to be represented by 160 shares of stock). The Imperial Land Company, possessed of most of the stock, was quite willing, of course, to sell it on liberal terms of credit; should any farmer default on his payments, the company "foreclosed" on his share of water stocks. Without water the land was useless, and the farmer would have little recourse but to sell his parcel to the company at the company's price. The company was then quite free to turn around and sell the acquired land to anyone—including such outside investors as Harrison Gray Otis of the *Los Angeles Times*, who came to own more than a thousand acres of Imperial Valley land. As a kind of caboose on this gravy train, officers of the CDC and the Imperial Land Company also owned thousands of acres of Mexican land along the right-of-way of the canal, all of it watered with Colorado River water without the inconvenience of water stock.

By 1904 the Imperial Valley was booming. Seven thousand settlers had arrived to farm the land, producing that year more than one million dollars in dairy produce, barley, hay, cattle feed, honey, vegetables, fruits, and turkeys. And while the CDC struggled along on a very thin profit margin (as it was designed to do), the coffers of the Imperial Land Company swelled, as speculators and occasional farmers streamed in to buy the company's farming parcels, as well as town lots in Calexico, Brawley, Imperial, and Holtville. It was a prime year, and the last the valley would have for some time—for the Imperial Canal was beginning to silt up badly near its mouth, impeding the delivery of water. Taking their attention away from the selling of acreage, the executives of the CDC solved the problem by making a second cut into the river without bothering to provide adequate protection against the river's notorious flood season. Having made this last "improvement" on the canal, the company sold it to the Southern Pacific Railroad for \$200,000 and went back to the making of money.

The railroad (under E. H. Harriman, successor to Collis P. Huntington) did little to improve the new cut. The flood season started, and the river broke through the canal; a brush dam was hastily thrown up, and quickly washed away. Again and again the river assaulted the breach. By the end of 1905, the gap had widened to more than six hundred feet, and billions

\*An acre-foot of water is enough water to cover one acre of land to a depth of one foot—or 323,000 gallons.



*A "street" scene in the desert hamlet of Imperial—before water enriched the land and town lots enriched speculators.*

of gallons of silt-laden water oozed down the "hump" of the Colorado delta to the Salton Sink, re-creating the Salton Sea, destroying farms, and washing out the tracks of the Southern Pacific five times. The railroad fought back, but it was not until February 10, 1907—after an expenditure of nearly two million dollars and the dumping of 2,057 carloads of rock, 321 of gravel, and 203 of clay—that the Colorado was returned to its proper channel.\*

\*Since they didn't yet know that the railroad had purchased the CDC and its works, the residents of the valley cheered it as the hero of the hour. The railroad was careful to continue keeping the sale a secret, thereby avoiding damage suits to which it was liable. Moreover, it made back its two-million-dollar expense and more by a \$700,000 grant from the federal government for its flood-control work and, as noted above, its later sale of the whole distribution system to the Imperial Irrigation District.

The railroad had saved the valley, but there was no guarantee that there would not be a repetition. Seeking to control their own possible future, the residents of the valley banded together in 1911 to form the Imperial Irrigation District and with a bond issue of \$10,500,000, purchased the entire water distribution system from the mutual water companies and the railroad (which received \$3,000,000 for the canal). They then began a twenty-year effort to persuade the federal government to save them from the rampages of the river by the construction of a massive upriver dam for flood control. As we shall see in a later chapter, that campaign became a major force behind the creation of the Boulder Dam Project in the 1930s.

Being the very stuff of life, water and its use have consistently inspired an emotionalism that transcends all the intricacies of finance, of engineering

RECEIVED

JUL 31 2012

MEAD HUNT, INC.

# NORTH CENTRAL INFORMATION CENTER

916-278-6217

ncic@csus.edu

FAX 916-278-5162

CSU-SACRAMENTO - 6000 J STREET, ADAMS BLDG. SUITE #208 - SACRAMENTO, CA 95819-6100

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

July 30, 2012

NCIC File No.: SAC-12-13 ADDENDUM

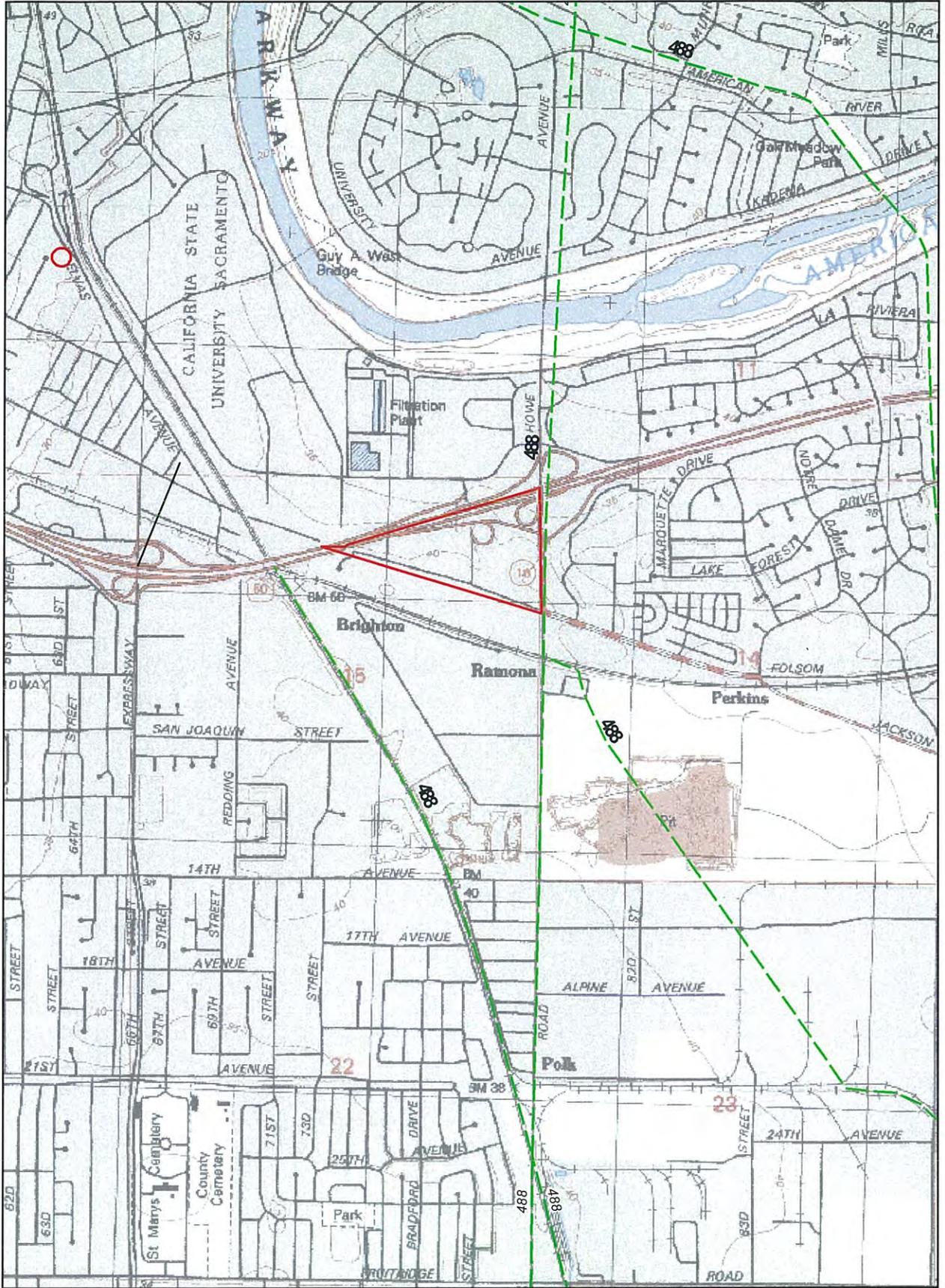
Chad Moffett  
Mead & Hunt  
180 Promenade Circle  
Suite 240  
Sacramento, CA 95834

**RAPID RECORDS SEARCH ADDENDUM TO  
Sacramento Center for Innovation Specific Plan Project  
T8N/R5E Section 15  
USGS 7.5' Sacramento East Quad, Sacramento County**

- **NCIC Resources Within Search Area:**  
No additional resources
- **NCIC Reports Within Search Area:**  
488  
8211  
10446  
Copies of reports previously sent to client.
- **OHP Historic Property Data File (2012):** Nothing listed
- **Determination of Eligibility (2012):** Nothing listed
- **NRHP/CRHR listings (2008 & updates):** Nothing listed
- **California State Historical Landmarks (1996):** Nothing listed
- **Points of Historic Interest (1992):** Nothing listed
- **Caltrans Bridge Inventory:** 24C0235
- **Historic Maps:** Client has copies

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

# SACRAMENTO CENTER FOR INNOVATION ADDENDUM

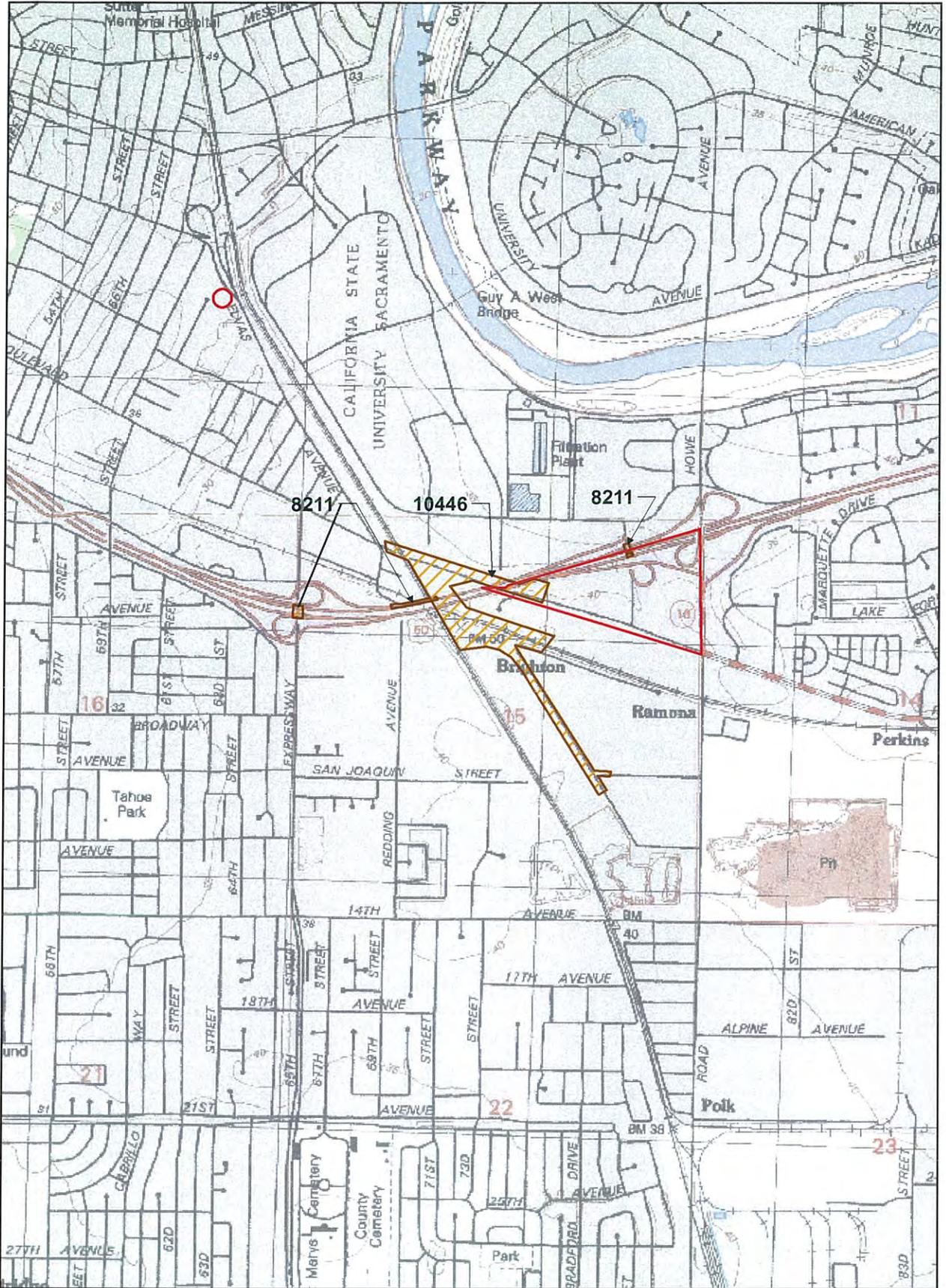


NORTH CENTRAL INFORMATION CENTER  
RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS  
SACRAMENTO EAST QUAD

ONE REPORT

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

# SACRAMENTO CENTER FOR INNOVATION ADDENDUM



NORTH CENTRAL INFORMATION CENTER  
RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS  
SACRAMENTO EAST QUAD

TWO REPORTS

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

## **Appendix B. Native American Outreach**



Mead & Hunt, Inc.  
M & H Architecture, Inc.  
180 Promenade Circle, Suite 240  
Sacramento, California 95834  
916-971-3961  
meadhunt.com

May 22, 2012

Ms. April Wallace Moore  
19630 Placer Hills Road  
Colfax, CA 95713

Subject: Cultural Resources Survey Update  
Sacramento Center for Innovation Specific Plan  
City of Sacramento, CA

Dear Madam:

Mead & Hunt, Inc. (Mead & Hunt) has been contracted by the City of Sacramento to complete a cultural resources survey and evaluation for the above-referenced project.

The proposed project includes development of a Specific Plan for the new Sacramento Center for Innovation. The proposed project area is located in Sections 15 and 22, Township 8N, Range 5E (MDM), just south of Sacramento State University and to the west of the Granite Regional Park Development Area. The 240-acre plan area is generally bound by U.S. Highway 50 to the north, the Union Pacific Railroad to the west, and Power Inn Road to the east. A copy of a map showing the proposed project area location and vicinity is enclosed.

The Specific Plan will provide the planning support for development that will transform the proposed project area into the hub of the sustainable growth, green technology, and clean energy movement that is growing in Sacramento. It will provide a clear focus for the urban design, development standards, design guidelines, public facilities, utility capacity, and circulation proposed in the proposed project area. Completion of the Specific Plan is anticipated in the summer of 2012. Additional information can be found on the project website at <http://www.cityofsacramento.org/dsd/projects/innovation-technology-village-sp.cfm>.

You were identified as a potentially interested consulting party by the California Native American Heritage Commission and the City of Sacramento. On behalf of the City of Sacramento, we are contacting you to describe the proposed project and to request any comments you may have regarding the project's potential to affect sites recognized by your tribe as historically, culturally, or religiously significant, and to identify such resources within the immediate area of the proposed project location as part of the review under the California Environmental Quality Act.

Ms. April Wallace Moore

May 22, 2012

Page 2

We welcome the comments of individuals or organizations that may have knowledge of the project area, or wish to share information or concerns with regard to this proposed project.

If your organization has any information regarding the presence of cultural resources that may be adversely affected by the proposed project, please inform us at your earliest convenience. Please submit any additional information or comments on the project within 30 days of receipt via mail, fax, or email to:

Timothy Smith  
Cultural Resource Specialist  
Mead & Hunt, Inc.  
180 Promenade Circle, Suite 240  
Sacramento, CA 95834  
Fax: 916-971-0578  
Email: [timothy.smith@meadhunt.com](mailto:timothy.smith@meadhunt.com)

If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact me.

Sincerely,

MEAD & HUNT, Inc.



Timothy Smith  
Cultural Resource Specialist

Enclosures



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M & H Architecture, Inc.  
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Sacramento, California 95834  
916-971-3961  
meadhunt.com

May 22, 2012

Daniel Fonseca  
Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians  
PO Box 1340  
Shingle Springs, CA 95682

Subject: Cultural Resources Survey Update  
Sacramento Center for Innovation Specific Plan  
City of Sacramento, CA

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Daniel Fonseca  
Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians  
May 22, 2012  
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MEAD & HUNT, Inc.



Timothy Smith  
Cultural Resource Specialist

Enclosures



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meadhunt.com

May 22, 2012

Mr. David Keyser, Chairperson  
United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria  
10720 Indian Hill Road  
Auburn, CA 95603

Subject: Cultural Resources Survey Update  
Sacramento Center for Innovation Specific Plan  
City of Sacramento, CA

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Mr. David Keyser, Chairperson  
United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria  
May 22, 2012  
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Email: [timothy.smith@meadhunt.com](mailto:timothy.smith@meadhunt.com)

If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact me.

Sincerely,

MEAD & HUNT, Inc.



Timothy Smith  
Cultural Resource Specialist

Enclosures



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M & H Architecture, Inc.  
180 Promenade Circle, Suite 240  
Sacramento, California 95834  
916-971-3961  
meadhunt.com

May 22, 2012

Eileen Moon, Vice Chairperson  
T si-Akim Maidu  
1239 East Main Street  
Grass Valley, CA 95945

Subject: Cultural Resources Survey Update  
Sacramento Center for Innovation Specific Plan  
City of Sacramento, CA

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Eileen Moon, Vice Chairperson

T si-Akim Maidu

May 22, 2012

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Sacramento, CA 95834  
Fax: 916-971-0578  
Email: [timothy.smith@meadhunt.com](mailto:timothy.smith@meadhunt.com)

If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact me.

Sincerely,

MEAD & HUNT, Inc.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Timothy Smith".

Timothy Smith  
Cultural Resource Specialist

Enclosures



Mead & Hunt, Inc.  
M & H Architecture, Inc.  
180 Promenade Circle, Suite 240  
Sacramento, California 95834  
916-971-3961  
meadhunt.com

May 22, 2012

Mr. Gregory Baker, Tribal Administrator  
United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria  
10720 Indian Hill Road  
Auburn, CA 95603

Subject: Cultural Resources Survey Update  
Sacramento Center for Innovation Specific Plan  
City of Sacramento, CA

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Mr. Gregory Baker, Tribal Administrator  
United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria  
May 22, 2012  
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May 22, 2012

Mr. John Tayaba, Vice Chairperson  
Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians  
PO Box 1340  
Shingle Springs, CA 95682

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Mr. John Tayaba, Vice Chairperson  
Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians  
May 22, 2012  
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Timothy Smith  
Cultural Resource Specialist

Enclosures



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180 Promenade Circle, Suite 240  
Sacramento, California 95834  
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May 22, 2012

Mr. Marcos Guerrero, Tribal Preservation Committee  
United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria  
10720 Indian Hill Road  
Auburn, CA 95603

Subject: Cultural Resources Survey Update  
Sacramento Center for Innovation Specific Plan  
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Mr. Marcos Guerrero, Tribal Preservation Committee  
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May 22, 2012

Nicholas Fonseca, Chairperson  
Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians  
PO Box 1340  
Shingle Springs, CA 95682

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Nicholas Fonseca, Chairperson  
Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians  
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Fax: 916-971-0578  
Email: [timothy.smith@meadhunt.com](mailto:timothy.smith@meadhunt.com)

If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact me.

Sincerely,

MEAD & HUNT, Inc.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Timothy Smith", written in a cursive style.

Timothy Smith  
Cultural Resource Specialist

Enclosures



Mead & Hunt, Inc.  
M & H Architecture, Inc.  
180 Promenade Circle, Suite 240  
Sacramento, California 95834  
916-971-3961  
meadhunt.com

May 22, 2012

Ms. Rose Enos  
15310 Bancroft Road  
Auburn, CA 95603

Subject: Cultural Resources Survey Update  
Sacramento Center for Innovation Specific Plan  
City of Sacramento, CA

Dear Madam:

Mead & Hunt, Inc. (Mead & Hunt) has been contracted by the City of Sacramento to complete a cultural resources survey and evaluation for the above-referenced project.

The proposed project includes development of a Specific Plan for the new Sacramento Center for Innovation. The proposed project area is located in Sections 15 and 22, Township 8N, Range 5E (MDM), just south of Sacramento State University and to the west of the Granite Regional Park Development Area. The 240-acre plan area is generally bound by U.S. Highway 50 to the north, the Union Pacific Railroad to the west, and Power Inn Road to the east. A copy of a map showing the proposed project area location and vicinity is enclosed.

The Specific Plan will provide the planning support for development that will transform the proposed project area into the hub of the sustainable growth, green technology, and clean energy movement that is growing in Sacramento. It will provide a clear focus for the urban design, development standards, design guidelines, public facilities, utility capacity, and circulation proposed in the proposed project area. Completion of the Specific Plan is anticipated in the summer of 2012. Additional information can be found on the project website at <http://www.cityofsacramento.org/dsd/projects/innovation-technology-village-sp.cfm>.

You were identified as a potentially interested consulting party by the California Native American Heritage Commission and the City of Sacramento. On behalf of the City of Sacramento, we are contacting you to describe the proposed project and to request any comments you may have regarding the project's potential to affect sites recognized by your tribe as historically, culturally, or religiously significant, and to identify such resources within the immediate area of the proposed project location as part of the review under the California Environmental Quality Act.

Ms. Rose Enos

May 22, 2012

Page 2

We welcome the comments of individuals or organizations that may have knowledge of the project area, or wish to share information or concerns with regard to this proposed project.

If your organization has any information regarding the presence of cultural resources that may be adversely affected by the proposed project, please inform us at your earliest convenience. Please submit any additional information or comments on the project within 30 days of receipt via mail, fax, or email to:

Timothy Smith  
Cultural Resource Specialist  
Mead & Hunt, Inc.  
180 Promenade Circle, Suite 240  
Sacramento, CA 95834  
Fax: 916-971-0578  
Email: [timothy.smith@meadhunt.com](mailto:timothy.smith@meadhunt.com)

If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact me.

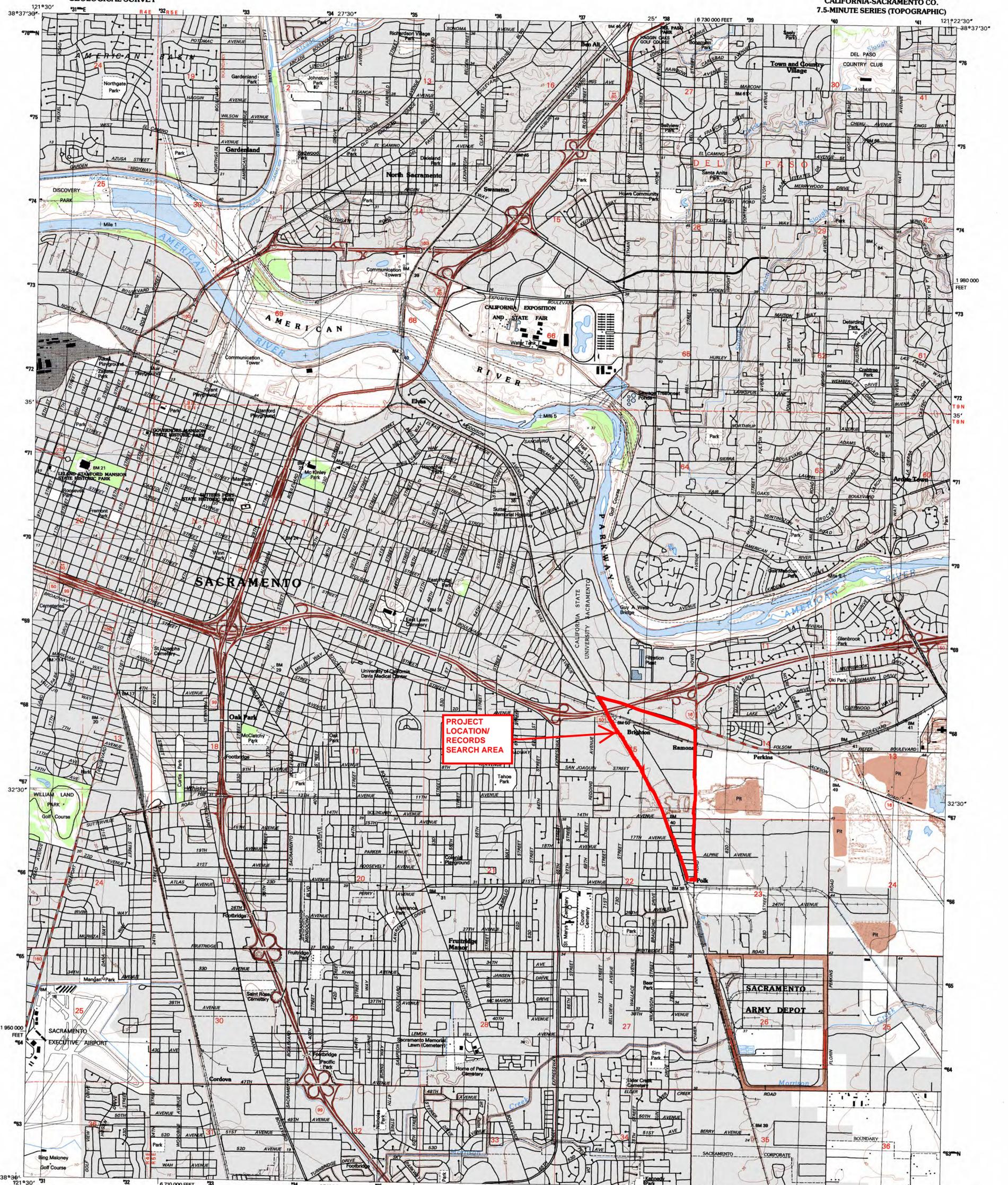
Sincerely,

MEAD & HUNT, Inc.



Timothy Smith  
Cultural Resource Specialist

Enclosures



Produced by the United States Geological Survey  
Topography compiled 1948. Planimetry derived from imagery taken 1992. Public Land Survey System current as of 1967. Survey Control current as of 1948. Contours that conflict with updated major features are dashed.

North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). Projection and 1000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 10 10 000-foot ticks: California Coordinate System of 1983 (zone 2)

North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27) is shown by dashed contour lines. The values of the shift between NAD 83 and NAD 27 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software.

Dotted land lines established by private survey  
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State Reservations shown on this map

SCALE 1:24 000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 FEET  
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929  
TO CONVERT FROM FEET TO METERS, MULTIPLY BY 0.3048

UTM GRID AND 1997 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway hard surface .....	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface .....
Secondary highway hard surface .....	Unimproved road .....
Interstate Route	U.S. Route
	State Route

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	

1 Taylor Monument  
2 Rio Linda  
3 Citrus Heights  
4 Sacramento West  
5 Camanche  
6 Clarksburg  
7 Flaca  
8 Elk Grove

ADJOINING 7.5' QUADRANGLE NAMES

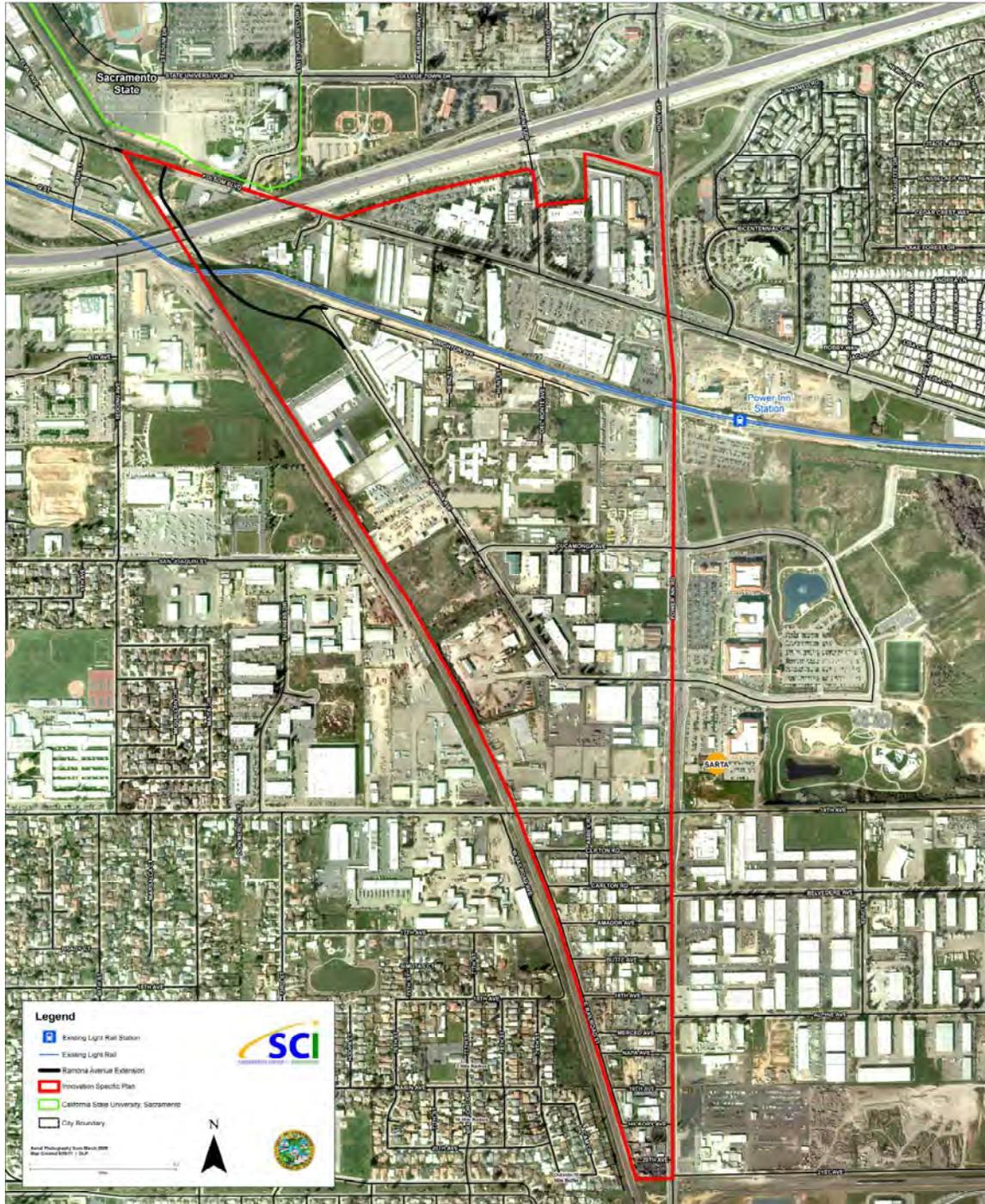
THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

SACRAMENTO EAST, CA  
1992  
DMA 1761 III SW-SERIES V895

ISBN 0-607-65243-4

Attachment 1: Map of Specific Plan Boundaries

### SACRAMENTO CENTER FOR INNOVATION SPECIFIC PLAN AREA





## SHINGLE SPRINGS RANCHERIA

Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians,  
Shingle Springs Rancheria  
(Verona Tract), California  
5281 Honpie Road, Placerville, CA 95667  
P.O. Box 1340, Shingle Springs, CA 95682  
(530) 676-8010 Office (530) 676-8033 Fax

June 4, 2012

Mead & Hunt  
M & H Architecture, Inc.  
180 Promenade Circle, Suite 240  
Sacramento, CA 95834

RECEIVED

JUN 11 2012

MEAD HUNT, INC.

RE: Cultural Resources Survey Update, Sacramento Center for Innovation Specific Plan,  
City of Sacramento, CA

Dear Timothy Smith

The Most likely Descendant, Daniel Fonseca would like to initiate consultation process with Mead & Hunt for the Sacramento Center for Innovation Specific Plan Area. We would also like to request an onsite consultation. Among other things, we would like this consultation to address the cultural and historic resource issues, pursuant to the regulations implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Prior to meeting we would like to request any and all completed record searches and or surveys that were done in or around the project area up to and including environmental, archaeological and cultural reports.

Please let this letter serve as a formal request for the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians to be added as a consulting party in identifying any Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs) that may exist within the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE).

Please contact Angela Rivera, Administrative Assistant at: (530) 698-1557 to schedule a consultation meeting pursuant to Section 106 of the NHPA.

Sincerely,

Daniel Fonseca  
Cultural Resources Director

CORR 2753500 - 120498  
01



MIWOK  
MAIDU

United Auburn Indian Community  
of the Auburn Rancheria

David Keyser  
Chairman

Kimberly DuBach  
Vice Chair

Gene Whitehouse  
Secretary

Brenda Adams  
Treasurer

Calvin Moman  
Council Member

June 21, 2012

Timothy Smith  
Cultural Resources Specialist  
Mead & Hunt, Inc.  
180 Promenade Circle, Suite 240  
Sacramento, CA 95834

RECEIVED

JUL 02 2012

MEAD HUNT, INC.

Subject: New Sacramento Center Specific Plan

Dear Mr. Smith,

Thank you for requesting information regarding the above referenced project. The United Auburn Indian Community (UAIC) of the Auburn Rancheria is comprised of Miwok and Southern Maidu (Nisenan) people whose tribal lands are within Placer County and ancestral territory spans into El Dorado, Nevada, Sacramento, Sutter, and Yuba counties. The UAIC is concerned about development within its aboriginal territory that has potential to impact the lifeways, cultural sites, and landscapes that may be of sacred or ceremonial significance. We appreciate the opportunity to comment on this and other projects in your jurisdiction.

In order to ascertain whether or not the project could affect cultural resources that may be of importance to the UAIC, we would like to receive copies of any archaeological reports that have been, or will be, completed for the project. We also request copies of future environmental documents for the proposed project so that we have the opportunity to comment on potential impacts and proposed mitigation measures related to cultural resources. The information gathered will provide us with a better understanding of the project and cultural resources on site and is invaluable for consultation purposes. Please contact us if any Native American cultural resources are in, or found to be within, your project area.

Thank you again for taking these matters into consideration, and for involving the UAIC early in the planning process. We look forward to reviewing the aforementioned documents as requested and setting up a time to formally discuss this project. Please contact Marcos Guerrero, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, at (530) 883-2364 or email at [mguerrero@auburnrancheria.com](mailto:mguerrero@auburnrancheria.com) if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

David Keyser,  
Chairman

CC: Marcos Guerrero, THPO



## Telephone memo

To: April Wallace

Company: Nisenan-So Maidu

Recorded by: Timothy Smith

Time: 4:30 pm (Pacific)

Date: 19 July 2012

Telephone No.: 530-637-4279

Project: Cultural Resources Survey Update  
Sacramento Center for Innovation Specific Plan

Project No.: R2753500-120498.01

Subject: Follow-up on notification letter

I contacted Ms. Wallace to follow-up on the notification letter sent on May 22, 2012 to see if she had any comments to share. She was not available and I left a message with her husband at the number listed above.



## Telephone memo

To: Eileen Moon

Company: Tsi-Akim Maidu

Recorded by: Timothy Smith

Time: 4:30pm (Pacific)

Date: 19 July 2012

Telephone No.: 530-477-0711

Project: Cultural Resources Survey  
Sacramento Center for Innovation Specific Plan

Project No.: R2753500-120498.01

Subject: Follow-up on notification letter

I contacted Ms. Moon to follow-up on the notification letter sent on May 22, 2012 to see if she had any comments to share. The original listed number was disconnected for Tsi-Akim Maidu. A message was left for Eileen on phone number 530-274-7497.



## Telephone memo

To: Rose Enos

Company: Maidu Washoe

Recorded by: Timothy Smith

Time: 4:30pm (Pacific)

Date: 19 July 2012

Telephone No.: 530-878-2378

Project: Cultural Resources Survey Update  
Sacramento Center for Innovation Specific Plan

Project No.: R2753500-120498.01

Subject: Follow-up on notification letter

I contacted Ms. Enos to follow-up on the notification letter sent on May 22, 2012 to see if she had any comments to share. Ms. Enos expressed concern about burial sites and requested to be notified if any discoveries are made in the future.

:



COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT  
DEPARTMENT

CITY OF SACRAMENTO  
CALIFORNIA

300 RICHARDS BLVD. 3<sup>RD</sup> FLR  
SACRAMENTO, CA  
95811-0218

July 25, 2012

Daniel Fonseca  
P.O. Box 1340  
Shingle Springs, CA 95682

Subject: Sacramento Center for Innovation (SCI) Specific Plan

Dear Mr. Fonseca,

This letter is in response to your formal request for a consultation process pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). The historic and cultural resources survey that you reference is being completed for California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) purposes and not per Section 106 of the NHPA.

The Sacramento Center for Innovation (SCI) specific plan is not associated with a specific development project. The specific plan for the 240-acre site is a land use and planning document that will create flexible development standards to facilitate the transition of this area from industrial to a mix of uses including office space along with research and development. The survey does not include site excavation; no specific development would be approved as part of the plan process.

The City is preparing an Initial Study to evaluate potential project impacts, and we anticipate that the project will be consistent with the 2030 General Plan, and that the Master EIR will adequately identify and evaluate all cumulative effects.

The historic and cultural resources survey is being completed to determine if there are any potential significant impacts to historic and cultural resources that could occur as a result of specific plan approval. If you have any information relating to the project's impact on sites recognized by the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians that would assist Staff in preparation of the survey, we would welcome your input. Please contact me at the number and e-mail below. Copies of the historic and cultural resources survey and the CEQA document completed for the project will be sent to you when completed.

We appreciate your concerns and interests in the specific plan and survey. If you have additional questions feel free to contact me via e-mail at [Rmendoza@cityofsacramento.org](mailto:Rmendoza@cityofsacramento.org) or you can call me at my direct line which is (916) 808-5003.



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COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT  
DEPARTMENT

**CITY OF SACRAMENTO**  
CALIFORNIA

300 RICHARDS BLVD. 3<sup>RD</sup> FLR  
SACRAMENTO, CA  
95811-0218

Sincerely,

Remi Mendoza  
Associate Planner

CC: Tom Pace, Long Range Planning Manger  
Roberta Deering, Preservation Director  
Tom Buford, Senior Planner  
Chad Moffett, Mead & Hunt, Inc.



COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT  
DEPARTMENT

CITY OF SACRAMENTO  
CALIFORNIA

300 RICHARDS BLVD. 3<sup>RD</sup> FLR  
SACRAMENTO, CA  
95811-0218

July 26, 2012

David Keyser  
10720 Indian Hill Road  
Auburn, CA 95603

Subject: Sacramento Center for Innovation (SCI) Specific Plan

Dear Mr. Keyser,

This letter is in response to your request for copies of archeological reports, environmental documents, and to be contacted if any Native American cultural resources are in, or found within, the project area.

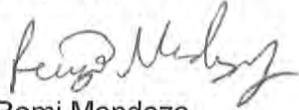
The Sacramento Center for Innovation (SCI) specific plan is not associated with a specific development project. The specific plan for the 240-acre site is a land use and planning document that will create flexible development standards to facilitate the transition of this area from industrial to a mix of uses including office space along with research and development. The survey does not include site excavation; no specific development would be approved as part of the plan process.

The City is preparing an Initial Study to evaluate potential project impacts, and we anticipate that the project will be consistent with the 2030 General Plan, and that the Master EIR will adequately identify and evaluate all cumulative effects.

The historic and cultural resources survey is being completed to determine if there are any potential significant impacts to historic and cultural resources that could occur as a result of specific plan approval. If you have any information relating to the project's impact on sites recognized by the United Auburn Indian Community (UAIC), that would assist Staff in preparation of the survey, we would welcome your input. Please contact me at the number and e-mail below. Copies of the historic and cultural resources survey and the CEQA document completed for the project will be sent to you when completed.

We appreciate your concerns and interests in the specific plan and survey. If you have additional questions feel free to contact me via e-mail at [RMendoza@cityofsacramento.org](mailto:RMendoza@cityofsacramento.org) or you can call me at my direct line which is (916) 808-5003.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Remi Mendoza".

Remi Mendoza  
Associate Planner

CC: Tom Pace, Long Range Planning Manger  
Roberta Deering, Preservation Director  
Tom Buford, Senior Planner  
Chad Moffett, Mead & Hunt, Inc.  
Marcos Guerrero, THPO

**Appendix C. Documented Built Environment Property Maps**



**Legend**

-  Specific Plan Project Area
-  Project Area Parcels



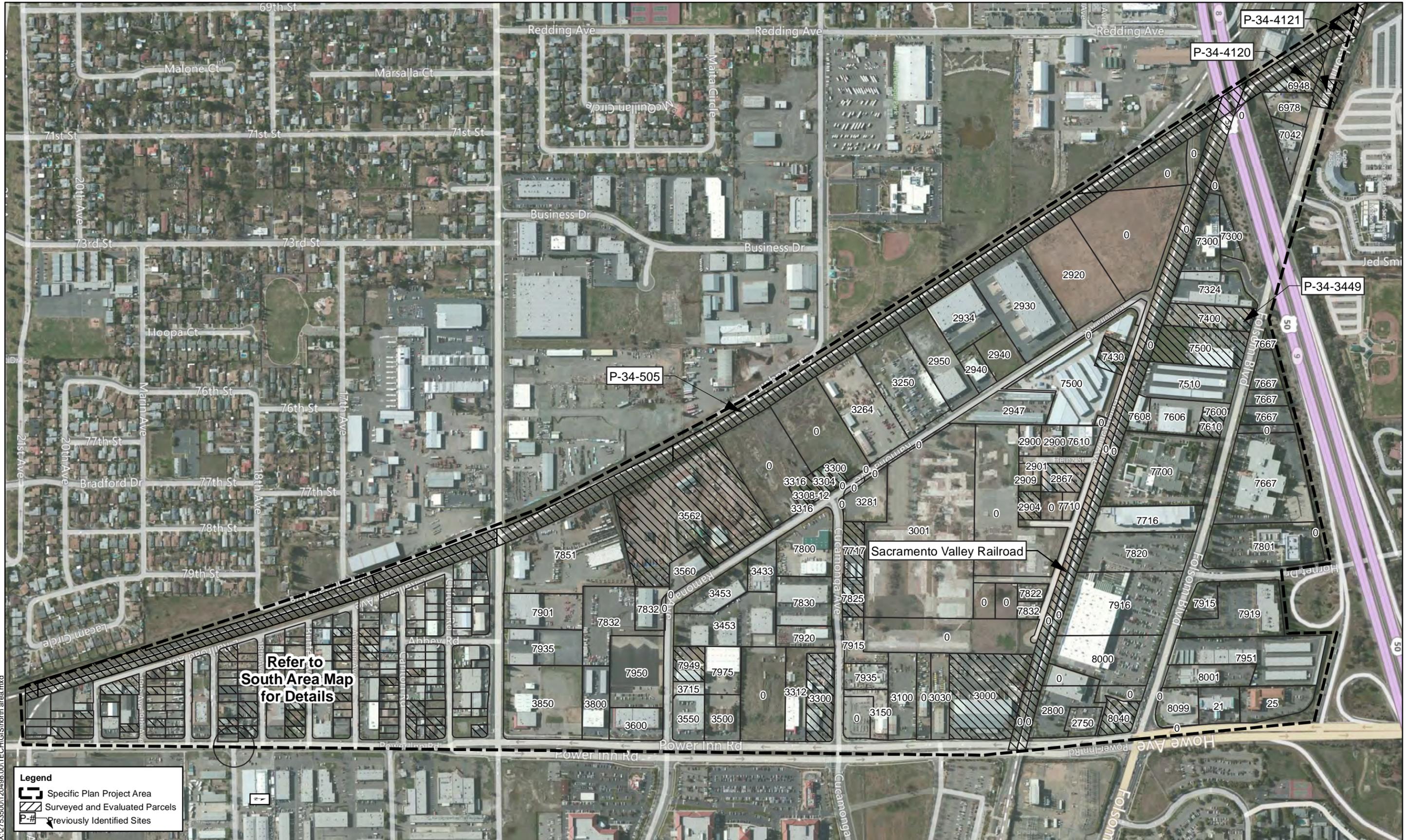
Source: City of Sacramento Parcels, 5/22/12



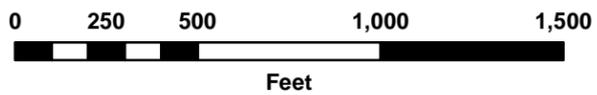
**Sacramento Center for Innovation Specific Plan  
Overview Map**



C:\GIS\Projects\GIS\Overview.mxd



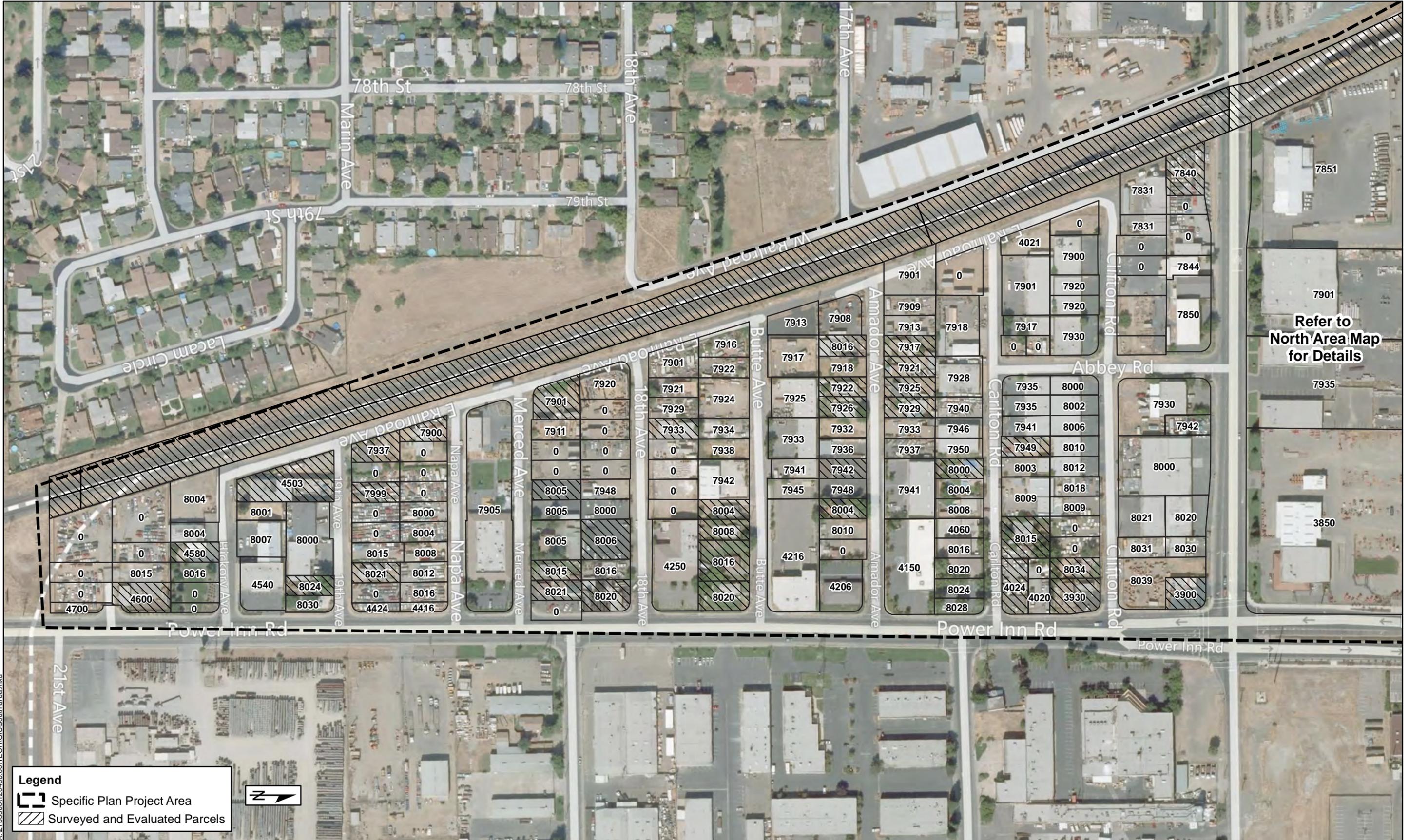
Source: City of Sacramento Parcels, 5/22/12



Sacramento Center for Innovation Specific Plan  
North Area Map (North of 14th Avenue)



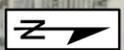
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Refer to  
North Area Map  
for Details

**Legend**

-  Specific Plan Project Area
-  Surveyed and Evaluated Parcels



Source: City of Sacramento Parcels, 5/22/12

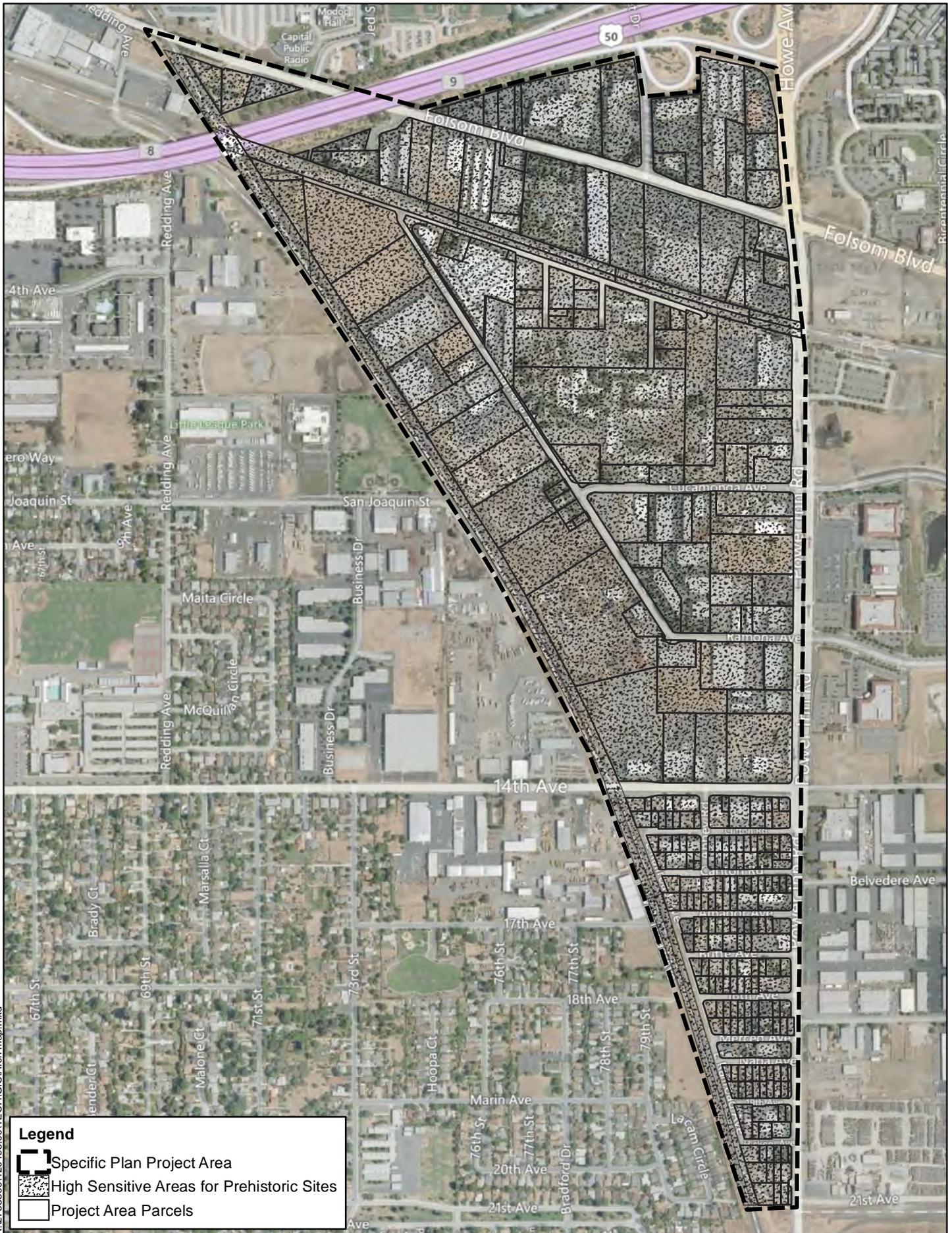


**Sacramento Center for Innovation Specific Plan  
South Area Map (South of 14th Avenue)**



X:\27535001\20498.00\TECH\GIS\South area.mxd

**Appendix D. Archaeological Sensitive Area Maps**

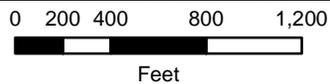


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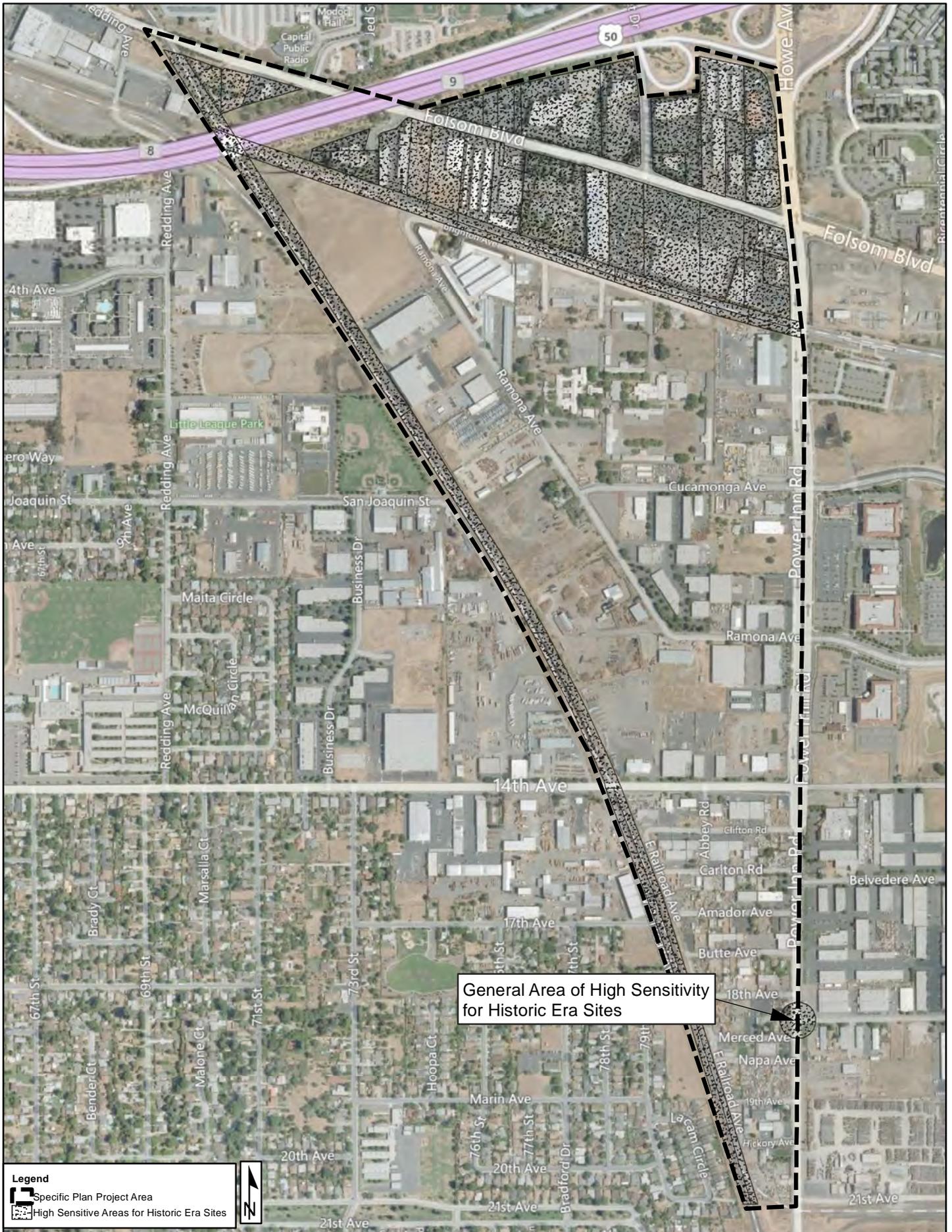
**Legend**

-  Specific Plan Project Area
-  High Sensitive Areas for Prehistoric Sites
-  Project Area Parcels

Source:  
City of Sacramento Parcels, 5/22/12



**Sacramento Center for Innovation Specific Plan  
High Sensitive Areas for Prehistoric Sites**



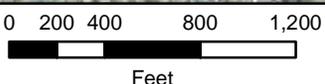
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**Legend**

- Specific Plan Project Area
- High Sensitive Areas for Historic Era Sites



Source: City of Sacramento Parcels, 5/22/12



**Sacramento Center for Innovation Specific Plan  
High Sensitive Areas for Historic Era Sites**