

**CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT  
OF THE PROPOSED FLYING CHANGE  
FARMS PROJECT,  
PLACER COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

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## **INTRODUCTION**

A property of about 39.5 acres located north of Rocklin Road and east of Sierra College Boulevard in Placer County, California, is to be developed as a commercial equestrian center. This report is submitted as a cultural resources assessment under CEQA to demonstrate no significant effect on cultural resources.

The project area consists of the property within Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 450-150-003. This is a portion of the northeast quarter of section 21, township 11 north, range 7 east, Mount Diablo Base Line and Meridian (Figure 1). It is located on the relatively flat plain where Rocklin is also located, lying below the relic lava flow that is such a prominent feature of the vicinity.

The property was examined as part of a residential subdivision proposal in 2004 (Peak & Associates, Inc. 2004). A complete assessment was performed at that time including a record search at the regional Information Center, Native American contacts, and a complete pedestrian survey and inventory of all cultural resources. This resulted in the recording of five historical resources, all of them within the Flying Change Farms project area. A test excavation was conducted at one of the sites to determine if it had potential for historic archeology. This did not prove to be the case and all the sites were evaluated as less than significant. The present project involved a reinspection of the property and an updated record search. Also, the new project involves small areas of impact with most of the property left undisturbed (Figure 2) and the effects of the property were evaluated on that basis.

## **CULTURAL HISTORY**

### **Prehistory**

The relationship between archeological sites in the foothills and the better known cultures of the valley on one side and the Sierra on the other is an interesting area for archeological research. The Central Valley was among the first regions in California to be extensively studied because of the large and elaborate village sites located in this area, which provided a wealth of information on local prehistory. The prehistoric cultures of the west slope became at least equally well known through the extensive archeological studies conducted in conjunction with the California Water Project. These cultures include many similar artifact types and dates for major cultural changes, but there are also significant differences between them. It is an important goal of archeology to determine how these differences relate to different cultural traditions, cultural adaptation to differing environmental conditions or other natural or cultural influences. By comparison, archeological studies in the foothill zone have tended to be smaller in scope and, as a result, the relationships between them and this particular area is not entirely clear.









Google Earth



FIGURE 2

A survey and test excavation project along Dry Creek (Palumbo 1966) appeared to tie the area firmly into the Central Valley sequence and also produced interesting conclusions regarding the local settlement/subsistence system. The settlement pattern appears similar to that found in many parts of the California cultural area, a large village surrounded by numerous satellite sites used seasonally for specialized purposes such as acorn harvesting or hunting camps. The major villages and the bulk of the smaller sites were located close to the main drainages in the area. Almost all of the material recovered by Palumbo related to the Late Horizon of the Central Valley sequence, dating from about A.D. 500 to Euro-American contact. The artifact assemblage is consistent with this cultural expression.

An excavation project by Chavez (1982) at sites on Linda Creek and Strap Ravine corroborated the findings of earlier work that indicated that the strong Central Valley association characteristic of the late prehistoric cultures in the foothill area might not extend to earlier cultures. Although there are many similarities with the material culture of the late Horizon of the Central Valley, there are also significant points of diversion.

In the Linda Creek area only site CA-Pla-210 produced artifacts from excavation units. There was evidence of two components at the site, although they were not distinctly separated by stratigraphy.

The more recent component, characterized by Desert Side Notched points and emphasis on the use of chert and other silicates, probably dates to Phase II of the Late Horizon -- about A.D. 1500 to the time of European contact. The older component is represented by one Gunther Barbed projectile point and an emphasis on basalt as well as silicates. This component probably dates to Phase I of the Late Horizon, about A.D. 500 to 1500. Chavez (1982:58) cautions that these conclusions are tentative due to the small number of units excavated and the low recovery rate of artifacts within these units.

The Strap Ravine sites appear to have been occupied earlier than the Linda Creek sites, and, although times of occupation overlapped, they were probably abandoned earlier as well. The excavations at CA-Pla-38 recovered enough obsidian flakes to permit sourcing by x-ray fluorescence and dating by obsidian hydration. This dating technique indicated occupation of the site from about 500 B.C. to A.D. 500. Chavez, on the basis of projectile point types recovered from the site, suggests that occupation continued later than this, through Phase I and possibly into Phase II (Chavez 1982:51). Again, the conclusions must be considered tentative due to the relatively small artifact collection contributing to the analysis.

Artifacts that suggest occupation earlier than A.D. 500--into the transitional period between the Middle and Late Horizons--include a Type C3 *Olivella* shell bead and two slate projectile points bearing distinct morphological similarities to Martis Complex styles. The slate points, both recovered from CA-Pla-87, resemble a Type 4c point as defined at CA-Nev-15 (Elsasser 1960) and a Martis Contracting Stem (Elston et al. 1977) according to Chavez (1982:47). Point types suggesting Phase I occupation were also recovered from Strap Ravine sites.

Chavez (1982), dealing with a limited artifact collection, did not go so far as to suggest occupation of the area by a population bearing the Martis Culture. He noted the position of the project vicinity between three areas of differing cultural sequences and suggested that the wide variety of artifact types indicated that the area "...could have served as a culture contact and exchange 'hub'..." (Chavez 1982:52). A test excavation performed by Peak & Associates (1988) on a very small midden site, CA-Pla-176, on the Linda Creek watershed, also recovered a slate point similar in style to those associated with the Martis Culture.

In summary, previous work in the foothill/valley interface region has involved a great deal of survey work, several test excavation projects of limited scope and very little large scale data recovery excavation. As a result, conclusions on the archeology of this region are limited in range and tentative, pending more detailed study. It is clear that the most recent prehistoric cultures of the area reflect, in general, the late cultures of the Central Valley, though there are interesting local variations. Some of the differences clearly result from the greater wealth and population in the valley, but other differences may reflect a technological response to differing ecological settings and resource exploitation techniques.

In the preceding phase of prehistory there is a consistent expression of high Sierra Nevada and Great Basin relationships of some sort. However, the projectile points that reflect this connection are often produced on material imported from the Coast Ranges, although manufacture on locally available non-obsidian materials is much more common. The reasons for this situation are not clear. This could also be a response to differing ecological settings, but the nature of the relationship between foothill sites and the Martis Culture proper is an open question.

There are hints of still earlier occupation of the region, but the evidence is minimal. There has been enough excavation in the region to suggest that this lack of evidence reflects very diffuse or sporadic occupation of the area prior to about 1400 B.C.

## **Ethnography**

The Nisenan, or Southern Maidu, occupied the upper drainages and the adjacent ridges of the Yuba, the north, middle, and south forks of the American, and at least the upper north side of the Cosumnes River. The eastern limit of their territory is conventionally believed to extend to the crest of the Sierra. The Nisenan in the valley proper also occupied some area west of the lower reaches of the Feather River (Wilson and Towne 1978).

The Nisenan linguistically are grouped with the Northern Maidu and Konkow within the Penutian family (Riddell 1978:387). Kroeber distinguished three dialects within the larger territory occupied by the Nisenan, but Riddell indicated more distinctions are possible. Wilson and Towne (1978) distinguished several "centers," presumably linguistic and social groupings.

The Nisenan were socially integrated at the village or community group level (Wilson and Towne 1978), with the group participating in the decision-making process. The villages would range in size from 15 to 25 people to, at least in the Valley Nisenan, villages of over 500 people (Kroeber 1925:821). A very large settlement consisted of a major village and associated smaller camps, whether general or specialized in nature. A headman, respected by all, resided in the major village and had the authority to call upon the smaller associated groups in times of need, although the smaller groups did not have to always obey.

The villages for the Hill Nisenan were located on ridges and flats along the major streams and rivers within their territory. The satellite encampments and villages were probably located on the smaller water courses surrounding or near to the major village.

The Nisenan, as with other Sierran groups, moved into the higher elevations during the hot summer months. The main activity was the collecting of pine nuts and numerous other species of nuts, roots, and berries. This was done primarily by women and children. The foraging groups in a locale could range from small, extended family groups, composed of a woman, her immediate female kin, and their adolescent children to whole villages (Wilson and Towne 1978:389). The men spent most of their time hunting or fishing for a wide variety of fish and animals. Hunting was noted as often involving communal drives, with the best archers of the village posted to do the killing (Wilson and Towne 1978:389). Individual hunters made extensive use of decoys and imitative sounds.

Most Nisenan never left the territory used by their own village group. However, there were, in most large villages, at least some individuals who engaged in rather extensive trade with several valley and Sierra groups, such as the Washoe. The Hill Nisenan probably acquired obsidian and basketry from the east, in exchange for acorns from the Washo (Davis et al 1974:38; Freed 1966:78).

It is presently unclear whether they were visited by the Washoe or they visited the Washoe or both. Presumably, the exchange network functioned in the summer and fall when trails through the Sierra were clear of snow.

## **History**

Although not a particularly active mining area, the creeks in the project vicinity were placer mined in the early years of the Gold Rush. Secret Ravine was a high producing placer mining locality which had its own post office in the 1860s and 1870s. Like most placer mining localities, the gold played out relatively rapidly and there was no other technology that was practical for extracting gold in the area, although there is some evidence that drift mining was attempted. Orchards soon became the primary economic pursuit in the region. In the project vicinity, there is a complex of tailings, canals and associated features that have survived to reflect the mining past of the area.

Virtually every water source that could be tapped was used at one time or another to provide water for processing ore. Much of the extensive ditch system that remained after the mining died down was incorporated into water systems to provide water for irrigation. In this manner, some of the old



mining ditches have survived, and are still in use, down to the present day, although it is often difficult to determine what sections of an existing ditch are recent and what sections could date to the 1850s.

Barton Road and Sierra College Boulevard are successors of two of the many old freight roads that crossed the mining areas prior to the completion of the railroads. These were not, however, among the earlier routes. The early roads went from Sacramento to the Folsom vicinity and to the Auburn vicinity. Both future cities were distribution centers for the mines in their areas, but there was no particular need for cross roads in very early times. No such roads are shown on the 1856 General Land Office (GLO) plat of the township, however, this map shows very little except for features that were actually on the section lines. The modern route of the roads results from connecting several of the old local routes, though this in no way precludes the existence of historic resources in the vicinity of the route. For instance, a Wells Fargo Station and hotel has been recorded along Barton Road near the current project area (Foster and Foster 1982).

## RESEARCH

A records check was performed by the North Central Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (Appendix 1). This was requested by Adrienne Graham and was reported September 5, 2017 as record search number PLA-17-76. This was supplemented by search number PLA-17-90 reported on October 10, 2017. It was discovered that many adjacent properties had been surveyed for various projects, mostly residential development, but the only survey of the project area was that conducted in 2004 by Peak & Associates. There were five recorded cultural resources within the current project area as a result.

Resources recorded near the project area as a result of previous surveys included a prehistoric food processing loci (Foster and Foster 1982) and a great deal of evidence of mining activity north of the property along the east bank of Secret Ravine (Lindstrom 1989a, 1989b, 1998a, 1998b). Lindstrom's work on the Croftwood project was supplemented by a small access road survey by Peak & Associates (1991). Features recorded as isolates in the latter survey (placer tailings, a ditch segment) were incorporated into CA-PLA-880 and -884 by Lindstrom. The mining evidence consists of extensive tailings along the ravine, ditches and ditch segments, an arrastre, a drift mine shaft and numerous pits and trenches.

The previously recorded resources within the Flying Chang Farms project area were described as follows:

**James #1 (permanent # P-31-006109):** The site consists of two segments of a very small miners ditch. The ditch has washed out at a drainage but survives for 165 feet west of the drainage and 100 feet to the east. It is shallow and about three feet wide, on average.



**James #2 (P-31-006110):** This segment of a small miners ditch disappears on the property, but continues off the property NE for an unknown distance. About 190 feet survives. It is only 10 inches deep and two feet wide, on average. This may be part of the ditch system recorded to the north of the project area, but the connection is not obvious.

**James #3 (P-31-006111):** This is a rectangular excavation about three feet deep lined with dressed granitic rock about 2.5 feet in width. The outside dimensions of the feature are 17 feet N-S by 15 feet E-W with a gap for a door centered on the north wall. This may be the remains of a smoke house.

The site had been recorded by Peak & Associates, Inc. (2004) during a field survey of the land parcel. The site was selected for further field work to determine if it had importance and significance in providing information on past historic period activities in the area. Melinda A. Peak, principal investigator, retained Ann S. Peak, consulting archeologist, to serve as field director for the testing of the site. The field director was assisted by two experienced archeological technicians.

On May 21, 2006, the archeological team began the field work, but heavy rain halted the project. On May 27, 2006, the team returned to the site and completed the proposed tasks.

The following tasks were accomplished at the site and later in the office.

A team member used a string-line weed cutter to remove the much overgrown grass and weeds from the interior and the exterior of the rock-walled structural remnant. The grass was cut for a distance of 20 feet around the walls.

Subsequent to the grass mowing, one team member employed the metal detector both within the walls and across the mowed exterior areas. As "hits" were made, a second team person marked these with numbered pin flags.

The original scaled drawing of the structural remnant was amended to include the now exposed rock that constituted wall-fall.

The technicians exposed the metal objects identified by the use of the metal detector. As each item was recovered, these were identified by the field director who then recorded them in the field notes. One technician excavated the trash deposit located near the center of the interior. Objects were examined by the field director and several items were collected to display to the principal investigator.

The archeological technicians used a tape and compass to record the locations of the metal objects found around the exterior of the structural remnant. These distances and bearings were recorded by the field director in the general notes for later addition to the horizontal plan of the feature. No collection was made of any of these metal items as none were of analytical use. After completion of the measurements, all pin flags and the equipments were removed from the site.

The field director, with the results of the principal investigator's examination of the trash deposit

contents, completed a brief analysis of the items identified by the field work. A list of the metal objects found around the structural remnant is given here:

1. metal sheet fragment
2. wire nail
3. wagon part
4. egg basket, crushed
5. stove part
6. stove part
7. equipment pin
8. enamel pan lid
9. metal can rim
10. metal fragment
11. baling wire
12. fragment of strap metal
13. hinge
14. wagon axle
15. barbed wire
16. engine valve
17. iron latch with two screws
18. angle iron
19. chicken wire
20. aluminum can
21. barrel hoop
22. 1/4 inch thick strap with bolt
23. square nail

Items from the trash deposit within the interior of the rock walls include broken screw top jars and bottles, ceramic fragments, a large metal pan and a square nail.

Consultation with the present owners of the property at the time of testing indicated that the former owners described this structure as a spring house possibly dating to the late 1880s. Overall, the structural remnant was in poor condition with considerable falling of the rock walls. The remaining walls of dry-laid rock were about 2 ½ feet high although the amount of exterior rock fall indicated that the spring house was considerably higher when in use. The metal items found around the remnant were domestic and appeared to be discards when no longer of use or value. The trash deposit found in the interior displayed a mixing of items and the conclusion reached was that this deposit had previously been excavated and any intact specimens removed. The broken items were primarily of screw-top jars and bottles with some very ordinary ceramics. It is very likely that the metal items found outside the walls were thrown out by the persons who dug the trash deposit as there was no discernable pattern to the locations of the various items.

**James #4 (P-31-006112):** The site is a square concrete foundation for a tank house. It consists of an eight inch wide curb 12.5 by 12.5 feet in exterior dimensions. Eight iron bolts are set into the

concrete. There are nine concrete footings in the form of squared blocks in the interior of the foundation. There is no longer any sign of the superstructure for the tank house.

**James #5 (31-006113):** This small farm headquarters complex includes a residence, garage, wood shed and barn. The residence is a Craftsman bungalow, but with many additions and modifications. There appears to be an original section consisting of a rectangular side-gabled (at a steep pitch) one story frame structure with a brick chimney on the west elevation. The doorway is centered on the south elevation. The two-thirds width front porch is covered by a cross gable that appears to be a later addition. It was designed to be consistent with the Craftsman style, however, as it is supported by large columns (wood above, masonry below) and has exposed rafter ends, like the rest of the house. A concrete, enclosed, sun porch has been added, as has a large bay on the west elevation. Other additions include sky lights, aluminum framed windows, solar panels on the roof and a stucco wall finish.

The outbuildings are simple and utilitarian. The wood shed is small and has a gabled roof and flush board siding. It is missing several boards. The barn is a one story, four bay shed open on one long side. It has metal roofing and siding. The garage is modern with aluminum roll-up doors, and aluminum roof and siding.

## FIELD INSPECTION

A pedestrian field inspection of the property was conducted on October 16, 2017, by Michael Lawson. The project was under the direction of Melinda A. Peak (resumè Appendix 2).

The property is roughly square in shape, partly wooded with native oaks and brush. There are open sloping areas covered by non-native grasses. Several shallow natural drainages cross the parcel, with some modified into shallow ditches during historic times. These ditches were previously located and recorded (P-31-006109, -6110), and their current locations and dimensions match the recorded documentation.

Two historic buildings, a large residence, an outbuilding, and a building foundation were also previously recorded and their conditions match the documented descriptions. On feature, a cistern associated with a spring, has been repaired and added to since the original survey.

Soils within survey area appeared as typical for the local geology with heavy granitic components in various states of metamorphosis and degradation. Occasional outcrops can be found, with more exposed along drainages and ditches. All these outcrops were examined carefully for modification, including artwork, grinding surfaces, or other possible cultural uses. None of the examined outcrops or boulders exhibited signs of human association. No suitable naturally occurring tool stone material was noted, even in the exposed beds of the drainages.

Although grasses and bushes were present, they were thin enough to allow good soil visibility



throughout most of the parcel. Evidence of recent wildfire or other type of burning was present. Heavy ground squirrel activity throughout the area also provided ample visual access to subsurface soils.

As previously mentioned, a cistern can be found within a wooden building east of the main residence. This site (P-31-006111) was previously recorded and tested for archeological significance. This circular native stone structure appears to be located at the source of a high-flowing spring. This is evidenced by the water-stain level inside the twelve-foot wide structure, which is nearly level with ground surface. Since the test excavation of P-31-006111 was completed it has been rehabilitated with some new stonework to replace that which collapsed and a wooden superstructure has been built over the cistern. The purpose remains the same, capturing spring water for use elsewhere.

Extending from the north side of the spring is an extensive drainage which runs past the property line, is up to twenty feet wide in places and three to five feet deep. The drainage is currently dry, but at head near spring is semi-moist mud. The water column inside the well is clear, and was measured at six feet deep. The exceptional clarity of the water allows for observation of the walls and floor, which are both granite with occasional fractures and pick marks. The bedrock granite rises above the water level in some places at uneven heights. This is where a variety of stone was stacked and mortared into place in a neat circular fashion for another six to seven feet, rising to current ground level.

The stones used vary from dressed granite with drill and split marks to local undressed fieldstone. The largest stones are about two feet in length and may weight more than seventy pounds. The walls are fairly tightly laid and appear solid and in good condition. Mortar material is questionable, but resembles modern cement, with signs of age. Modern plastic and steel piping are found within the well house, possibly still being used for service. The wooden superstructure covering the cistern was not present during the 2006 excavation.

Close inspection of drip-lines beneath the steel roof of the shed, as well as exposed soil within one hundred feet of the spring and the head of drainage revealed no prehistoric artifacts or features.

No other historic resources were observed on the parcel.

No evidence of prehistoric occupation or use of the project area was observed. The historic features do not have artifact deposits associated with them that could be usefully investigated through historic archeology. The only artifact deposit consists of several screw-top cans located near one of the foundations.

## CONCLUSIONS

For all of the recorded resources on the property, Criteria A and B do not apply as no known events

of unusual historical significance have occurred on the property (A) and no historically significant persons are associated with the property (B). The only possible exceptions are P-31-006109 and 6110, the ditch remnants, that could be related to mining. However, both of these are small sections of ditch disconnected from any other mining features and lack sufficient integrity to be considered eligible for the California Register.

The only resource that might satisfy Criteria C is the residence and associated outbuildings. The residence, at least, is over fifty years of age. The residence and out buildings do not have any unusual or characteristic architectural traits that would indicate they embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic value. The Craftsman style house is attractive, but the style remains common and this one has no unusual features to distinguish it from other examples around the state.

None of the resources have any potential to return significant data through application of archeological techniques (Criterion D). The only one that might have had that potential was tested in 2006, specifically to answer that question. It was found that a very limited number of common artifacts, many of them modern, were found in the area. The criterion is not satisfied.

As to potential impacts, an examination of Figure 2 shows that only P-31-006112 is in a construction area for the proposed project. Since this resource does not satisfy the California Register criteria, in that it is simply the foundation for a former tank house with no superstructure remaining, we conclude that no impact to significant cultural resources will result from the proposed project.

## **MITIGATION**

As with any surface inspection, there is always a remote possibility that previous activities (both natural and cultural) have obscured prehistoric or historic period artifacts or habitation areas, leaving no surface evidence to identify the resources. If, during construction activities, artifacts or non-native stone (obsidian, fine-grained silicates, basalt) are exposed or if unusual amounts of bone or shell are observed or if areas that contain dark-colored sediment that have not been created through natural processes are discovered, then work should cease in the immediate area of discovery and a qualified archeologist should be contacted immediately for an on-site inspection of the discovery. If any bone is uncovered that appears to be human, then state law requires that the Placer County Coroner must be contacted. If the coroner determines that the bone most likely represents a Native American interment, then he must contact the Native American Heritage Commission in Sacramento so that they can identify the most likely descendants to consult regarding disposition of the remains.

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## **APPENDIX 1**

### **Information Center Communication**



9/5/2017

NCIC File No.: PLA-17-76

Adrienne L. Graham  
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Records Search Results for  
Flying Changes Farms Project in the Town of Loomis

Adrienne L. Graham:

Per your request received by our office on 9/5/2017, a complete records search was conducted by searching California Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS) maps for cultural resource site records and survey reports in Placer County within a 1/4-mile radius of the proposed project area.

Review of this information indicates that the proposed project area contains zero (0) prehistoric-period resource(s) and six (6) historic-period cultural resource(s): P-31-1006, P-31-6109, P-31-6110, P-31-6111, P-31-6112, and P-31-6113. Additionally, four (4) cultural resources study reports on file at this office cover a portion of the proposed project area: 3899, 3924, 5980, and 12319.

Outside the proposed project area, but within the 1/4-mile radius, the broader search area contains nine (9) prehistoric-period resource(s) and seven (7) historic-period cultural resource(s): P-31-621, P-31-1005, P-31-1008, P-31-1009, P-31-1010, P-31-1531, P-31-1557, P-31-1558, P-31-1562, P-31-1563, P-31-2461, P-31-2462, P-31-2463, P-31-3182, P-31-3865, and P-31-5421. Additionally, eight (8) cultural resources study reports on file at this office cover a portion of the broader search area: 727, 3901, 3945, 5996, 8767, 9133, 11559, and 12092.

In this part of Placer County, archaeologists locate prehistoric-period habitation sites "along streams or on ridges or knolls, especially those with southern exposure." (Moratto 1984:290) This region is known as the ethnographic-period territory of the Nisenan, also called the Southern Maidu. The Nisenan maintained permanent settlements along major rivers in the Sacramento Valley and foothills; they also periodically traveled to higher elevations (Wilson and Towne 1978:387-389). The proposed project search area is situated in the Sierra Nevada foothills about two tenths of a mile southeast of Secret Ravine. Given the extent of known cultural resources and the environmental setting, there is high potential for locating prehistoric-period cultural resources in the immediate vicinity of the proposed project area.

Within the search area, the 1856 GLO plat of T11N, R7E shows no evidence of nineteenth-century historical activity. The 1954 and 1967 Rocklin 7.5' USGS topographical maps show evidence of twentieth-century buildings, paved and unpaved roads, orchards, and a reservoir. Given the extent of known cultural resources and patterns of local history, there is high potential for locating historic-period cultural resources in the immediate vicinity of the proposed project area.



### **SENSITIVITY STATEMENT:**

- 1) With respect to cultural resources, it appears that the proposed project area **is sensitive**.
- 2) Should the lead agency/authority require a cultural resources survey, a list of qualified local consultants can be found at <http://chrisinfo.org>.
- 3) If cultural resources are encountered during the project, avoid altering the materials and their context until a qualified cultural resources professional has evaluated the project area. Project personnel should not collect cultural resources. Prehistoric-period resources include: chert or obsidian flakes, projectile points, and other flaked-stone artifacts; mortars, grinding slicks, pestles, and other groundstone tools; and dark friable soil containing shell and bone dietary debris, heat-affected rock, or human burials. Historic-period resources include: stone or adobe foundations or walls; structures and remains with square nails; mine shafts, tailings, or ditches/flumes; and refuse deposits or bottle dumps, often located in old wells or privies.
- 4) Identified cultural resources should be recorded on DPR 523 (A-J) historic resource recordation forms, available at [http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page\\_id=1069](http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=1069).
- 5) Review for possible historic-period cultural resources has included only those sources listed in the referenced literature and should not be considered comprehensive. The Office of Historic Preservation has determined that buildings, structures, and objects 45 years or older may be of historical value. If the area of potential effect contains such properties not noted in our research, they should be assessed by an architectural historian before commencement of project activities.

Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

The California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) contracts with the California Historical Resources Information System's (CHRIS) regional Information Centers (ICs) to maintain information in the CHRIS inventory and make it available to local, state, and federal agencies, cultural resource professionals, Native American tribes, researchers, and the public. Recommendations made by IC coordinators or their staff regarding the interpretation and application of this information are advisory only. Such recommendations do not necessarily represent the evaluation or opinion of the State Historic Preservation Officer in carrying out the OHP's regulatory authority under federal and state law.

Thank you for using our services. Please contact North Central Information Center at (916) 278-6217 if you have any questions about this record search. An invoice is enclosed.

Sincerely,

Paul Rendes, Assistant Coordinator  
North Central Information Center

## **APPENDIX 2**

### **Resumés of Investigators**

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

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

**January 2017**

**PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE**

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

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

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

**EDUCATION**

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

**PROJECTS**

In recent months, Ms. Peak has completed a number of determinations of eligibility and effect documents in coordination with the Corps of Engineers for projects requiring federal permits, assessing the eligibility of a number of sites for the National Register of Historic Places.

She has also completed historical research projects on a wide variety of topics for a number of projects including the development of a winery in a ranch in Folsom, commercial buildings in the city of Davis, a lumber mill in Clovis, older farmhouses dating to the 1860s, an early roadhouse, bridges, canals, former small town site, and a section of an electric railway line.

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



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

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

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

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

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

## Michael D Lawson

Archaeologist  
Sacramento CA

### Resume

- Extensive monitoring of open space, streets and project development areas for prehistoric period and historic period resources. Areas monitored include Sutter Street in Folsom; Mud Creek Archeological District in Chico; Camp Roberts, San Luis Obispo County; Avila Beach, San Luis Obispo County; Edgewood Golf Course, South Lake Tahoe; Davis Water Project, Davis; Star Bend levee section, Sutter County; Feather River levees, Sutter County; Bodega Bay, Sonoma County; San Jose BART line extension, Santa Clara County; and numerous sites for PG&E in San Francisco.
- 22 years of experience working in CRM, volunteer, and academic settings in California historic, proto historic and prehistoric archaeology.
- Expertise in pedestrian survey, excavation, feature (including burial) exposure, laboratory techniques, research. Field positions include crew chief and lead technician.
- Master flintknapper, focusing for 20 years on California/Great Basin cutting tool and projectile forms and production techniques, as well as stone source research. Proto historic glass use for projectile points also a major focus. Research done in person at Phoebe Hearst Museum, Berkeley.
- 18 years of experience in traditional blacksmithing with focus on mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century coal/charcoal forge techniques. Special interest in analysis of historic artifacts.
- 15 years independent study of late 19<sup>th</sup> century to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century farm and ranch equipment.
- Extensive independent study of historic era household, industrial and military items.
- Independent study of Yahi/Southern Yana occupation and survival strategy in the Mt. Lassen foothills, including field trips and research. Discoveries contributed to 3 publications.
- Current independent research project focus on Yahi adaptation strategy during time of hiding from 1870 to 1911 in Deer, Antelope and Mill Creek Canyons.

## Education

- B.A. Anthropology with focus on archaeology. California State University Sacramento.
- A.A. General Education, lower division completed in Anthropology.

## Field experience

Survey, excavation, photography conducted in 46 California and 3 Nevada counties over 20 years.

Notable historic archaeology projects include Virginia Town excavation of Gold Rush Era Chinese mining camp; test excavation and data recovery at stage stop on Green Valley Rd, Placer County; monitoring and collection of burial material at historic Kilgore cemetery, Rancho Cordova, Car; Monitoring, data recovery, photography, and artifact cataloguing for Sutter Street Revitalization Project, Phase One, Historic Folsom, CA; Monitoring, test excavation, data recovery at The Presidio of San Francisco, CA; Monitoring for 230 kv line installation for PG&E in historic San Francisco, Ca. to name just a few.

Prehistoric and Proto-historic site project involvement highlights include survey, monitoring, excavation Twelve Bridges Golf Course, Lincoln, CA; survey, monitoring, excavation Clover Valley Lakes, Rocklin, CA; survey of Diamond Valley, Alpine County, CA; Survey, excavation, burial care and monitoring of Feather River Levee Setback Project, Sutter County, CA; monitoring, excavation, burial care, Feather River West Levee Project, Yuba County, CA; survey, monitoring, excavation, and burial care Alamo Creek Detention Basin Project, Solano County, CA; monitoring, excavation, burial care, BART extension Project, San Jose, Milpitas, CA; Survey, excavation San Clemente Island, US Channel Islands, Los Angeles County, CA.

## Additional Skills

Mike is known for extensive knowledge of historic and prehistoric artifacts and regularly instructs new undergraduates as well as graduates on artifact identification, use, manufacture and commonality.

Mike is also known for his willingness to share and teach his expertise in field techniques from surveying to excavation and feature work.

## **APPENDIX 3**

### **Site Records**

**\*\*\*\*\*CONFIDENTIAL\*\*\*\*\***

This appendix contains specific location information on cultural resources. In order to decrease the possibility of vandalism, the information herein should not be distributed to the public. This information should be released only to reviewing agencies and administrators who need this information to evaluate the project or protect cultural resources.

Site location information is specifically exempted from the National Freedom of Information Act as specified in 43 CFR 7.18 and the California Freedom of Information Act, as specified in Government Code 6254.10.

State of California - The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # P-31-006109

HRI#

Trinomlal

NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings:

Review Code:

Reviewer:

Date:

Page 1 of 2

Resource Name or #: (assigned by recorder) James #1

P1. Other Identifier:

P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

(P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary)

a. County: Placer

b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Rocklin Date: 1967 (PR81) T. 11N ; R. 7E ; NW 1/4 of NE 1/4 of Sec. 21 ; MD B.M.

c. Address: 5145 James Drive

City: Rocklin

Zip: 95677

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources)

NW: Zone: 10 ; 06 56 485 mE/; 42 95 135 mN

Head of drainage: 06 56 510 mE/; 42 95 065 mN, NE 06 56 545 mE/; 42 95 090 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

From Rocklin Road a quarter of a mile east of Sierra College Boulevard, take James Drive north about a quarter mile then east to the next 90 degree turn. Walk 100 meters east to ditch.

P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

Two segments of a very small miners ditch. The ditch has washed out at a drainage but survives for 165 feet west of the drainage and 100 feet to the east. It is shallow and about three feet wide, on average.

P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) (AH6) Water Conveyance System

P4. Resources Present: ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of a District ☒ Other (Isolates etc.)

Isolated feature



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)

View NW 10/10/04

P6. Date Construction/Age and Sources:

Historic ☒  
Prehistoric ☐ Both ☐

P7. Owner and Address:

James Bertoni  
5145 James Drive  
Rocklin, CA 95677

P8. Recorded By: (Name, affiliation, and address)

Robert Gerry, Ann Peak  
Peak & Associates, Inc.  
3941 Park Drive, Suite 20, #329  
El Dorado hills, CA 95762

P9. Date Recorded:

10/10/04

P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive, project related

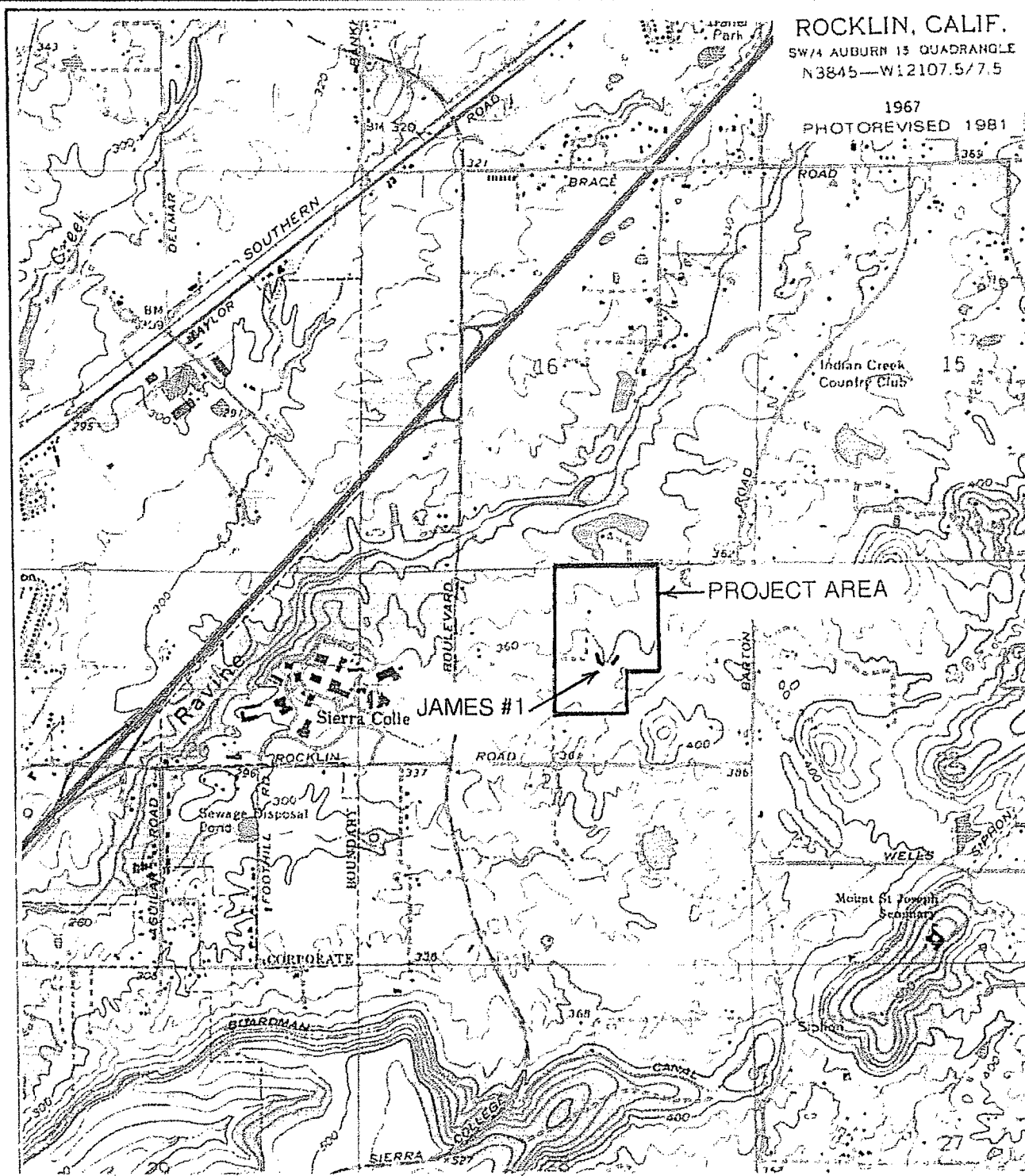
P11. Report Citation: (Cite Survey report and other resources, or enter "none") Cultural Resources Assessment of the Proposed Summerstone Bertoni Subdivision, Placer County, California. Peak & Associates, Inc., 2004

ATTACHMENTS: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record  
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record  
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other:

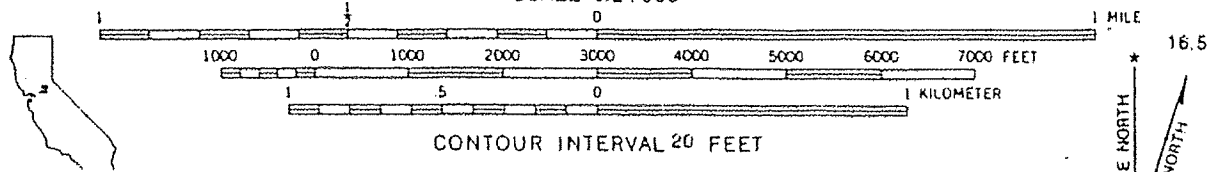


Primary #: P-31-006109  
HRI #:  
Trinomial:

Page 2 of 2 Resource Name or #: (assigned by recorder) James #1  
Map Name: Rocklin Scale: 1:24000 Date of Map: 1967 (PR81)



SCALE 1:24 000



State of California - The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # P-31-006110

HRI#

Trinomial

NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings:

Review Code:

Reviewer:

Date:

Page 1 of 2

Resource Name or #: (assigned by recorder) James #2

P1. Other Identifier:

P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

(P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary)

a. County: Placer

b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Rocklin Date: 1967 (PR81) T. 11N ; R. 7E ; NW ¼ of NE ¼ of Sec. 21 ; MD B.M.

c. Address: 5145 James Drive

City: Rocklin

Zip: 95677

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources)

NW: Zone: 10 ; 06 56 645 mE/; 42 95 420 mN

NE 06 56 695 mE/; 42 95 455 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

From Rocklin Road a quarter of a mile east of Sierra College Boulevard, take James Drive north about a quarter mile then east, then north again to a residence. Walk 700 feet northeast to ditch.

P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)  
A segment of a small miners ditch. The ditch disappears on the property, but continues off the property NE for an unknown distance. About 190 feet survives. It is only 10 inches deep and two feet wide, on average.

P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) (AH6) Water Conveyance System

P4. Resources Present: ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of a District ☒ Other (Isolates etc.)  
Isolated feature



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)  
View east 10/10/04

P6. Date Construction/Age and Sources: Historic ☒  
Prehistoric ☐ Both ☐

P7. Owner and Address:  
James Bertoni  
5145 James Drive  
Rocklin, CA 95677

P8. Recorded By: (Name, affiliation, and address)  
Robert Gerry, Ann Peak  
Peak & Associates, Inc.  
3941 Park Drive, Suite 20, #329  
El Dorado hills, CA 95762

P9. Date Recorded:  
10/10/04

P10. Survey Type: (Describe)  
Intensive, project related

P11. Report Citation: (Cite Survey report and other resources, or enter "none") Cultural Resources Assessment of the Proposed Summerstone Bertoni Subdivision, Placer County, California. Peak & Associates, Inc., 2004

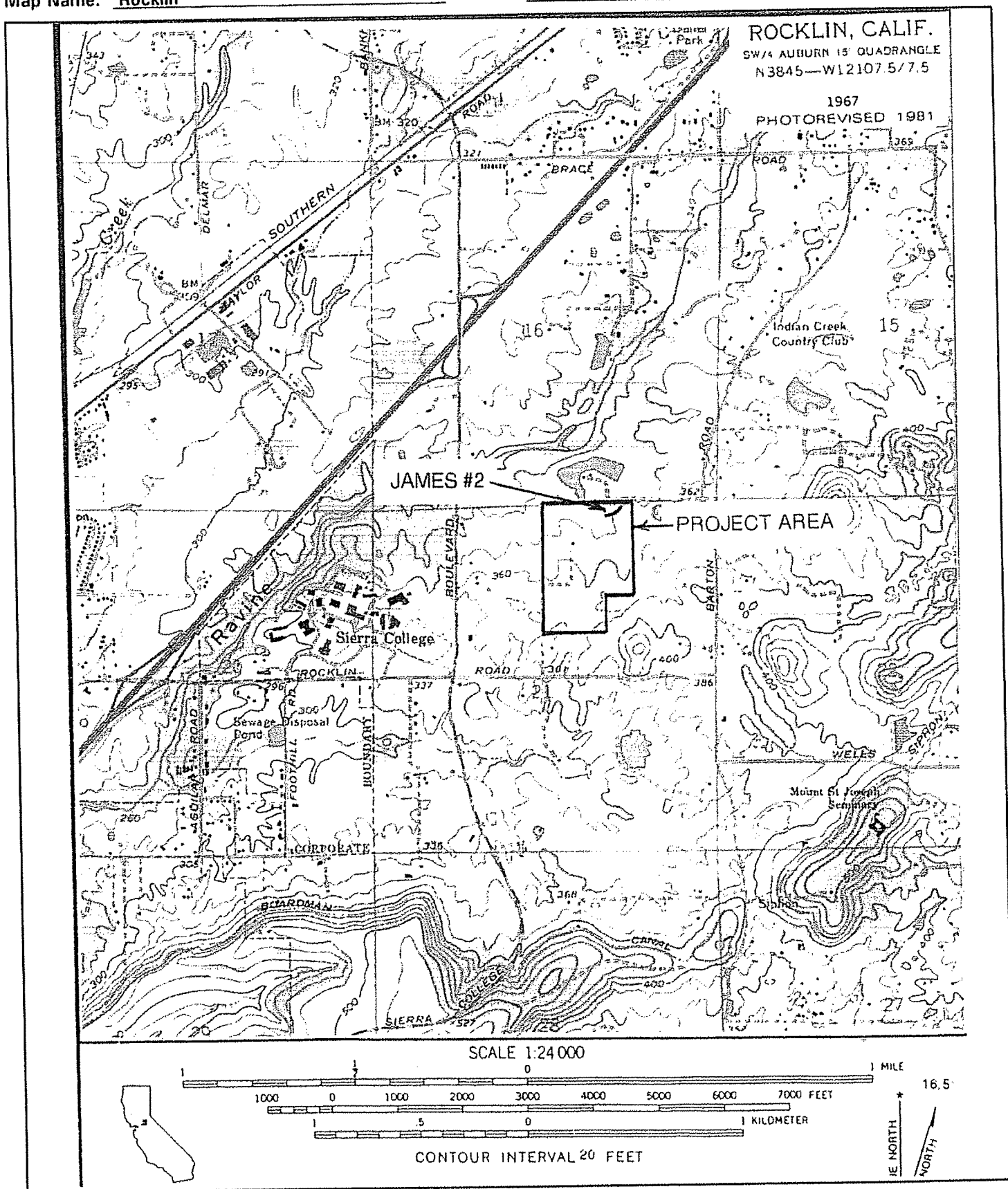
ATTACHMENTS: ☐ NONE ☐ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record  
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record  
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other:

Primary #: P-31-006110  
HRI #:  
Trinomial:

Resource Name or #: (assigned by recorder) James #2  
Scale: 1:24000

**Scale:** 1:24000

Date of Map: 1967 (PR81)



State of California - The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # P-31-006111

HRI#

Trinomial

NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings:

Review Code:

Reviewer:

Date:

Page 1 of 2

Resource Name or #: (assigned by recorder) James #3

P1. Other Identifier:

P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

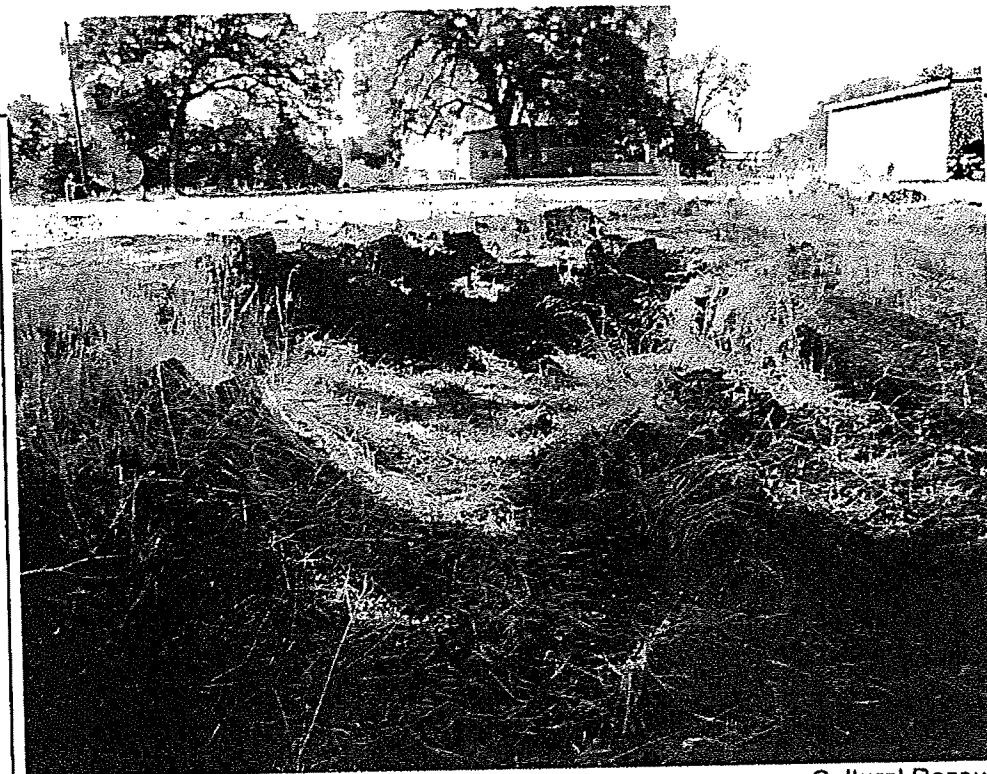
(P2b and P2c or P2d Attach a Location Map as necessary)

- a. County: Placer  
b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Rocklin Date: 1967 (PR81) T. 11N ; R. 7E ; NW ¼ of NE ¼ of Sec. 21 ; MD B.M.  
c. Address: 5145 James Drive City: Rocklin Zip: 95677  
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) NW: Zone: 10 ; 06 56 495 mE/; 42 95 335 mN  
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)  
From Rocklin Road a quarter of a mile east of Sierra College Boulevard, take James Drive north about a quarter mile then east, then north again to a residence. Walk 400 feet east-northeast to the feature.

P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)  
A rectangular excavation about three feet deep lined with dressed granitic rock about 2.5 feet in width. The outside dimensions of the feature are 17 feet N-S by 15 feet E-W with a gap for a door centered on the north wall. This may be the remains of a smoke house.

P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) (AH2) Foundations/structure pads

P4. Resources Present: ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of a District ☒ Other (Isolates etc.)  
Isolated feature



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)  
View west 10/10/04

P6. Date Construction/Age and Sources: Historic ☒  
Prehistoric ☐ Both ☐

P7. Owner and Address:  
James Bertoni  
5145 James Drive  
Rocklin, CA 95677

P8. Recorded By: (Name, affiliation, and address)  
Robert Gerry, Ann Peak  
Peak & Associates, Inc.  
3941 Park Drive, Suite 20, #329  
El Dorado hills, CA 95762

P9. Date Recorded:  
10/10/04

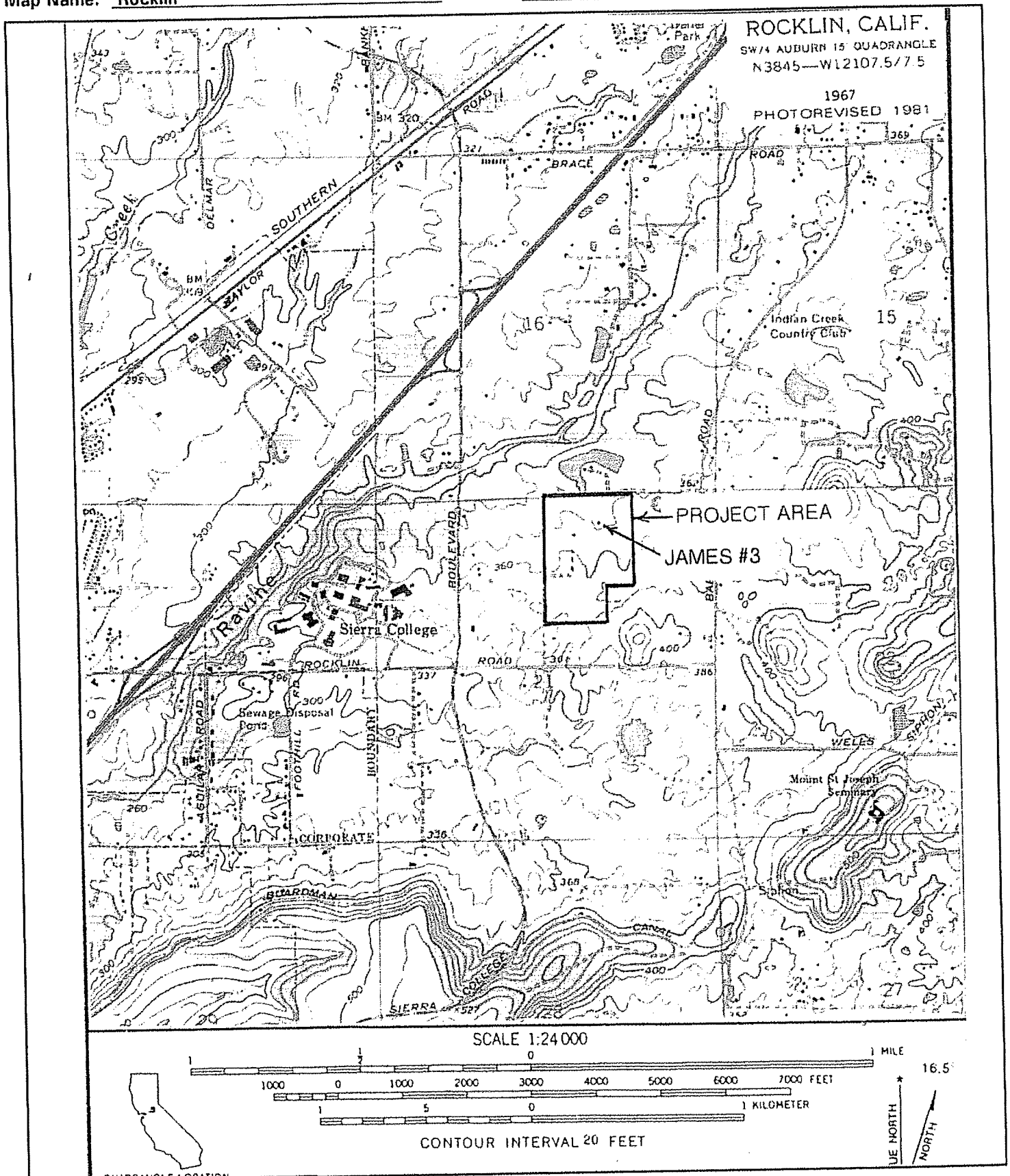
P10. Survey Type: (Describe)  
Intensive, project related

P11. Report Citation: (Cite Survey report and other resources, or enter "none") Cultural Resources Assessment of the Proposed Summerstone Bertoni Subdivision, Placer County, California. Peak & Associates, Inc., 2004

ATTACHMENTS: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record  
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record  
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other:

**Trinomial:**

Date of Map: 1967 (PR81)





State of California - The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # P-31-006112

HRI#

Trinomial

NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings:

Review Code:

Reviewer:

Date:

Page 1 of 2

Resource Name or #: (assigned by recorder) James #4

P1. Other Identifier:

P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

(P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary)

a. County: Placer

b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Rocklin Date: 1967 (PR81) T. 11N ; R. 7E ; NW ¼ of NE ¼ of Sec. 21 ; MD B.M.

c. Address: 5145 James Drive

City: Rocklin Zip: 95677

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources)

NW: Zone: 10 ; 06 56 495 mE/; 42 95 335 mN

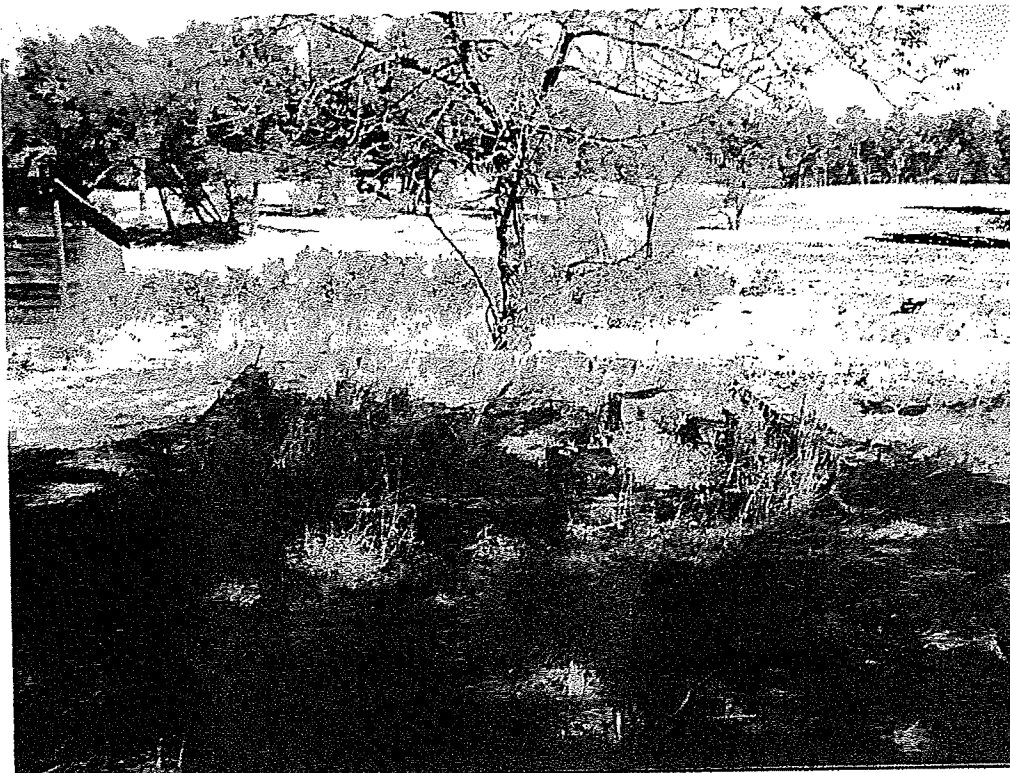
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

From Rocklin Road a quarter of a mile east of Sierra College Boulevard, take James Drive north about a quarter mile then east, then north again to a residence. Walk 200 feet northeast to the feature.

P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)  
A square concrete foundation for a tank house. It consists of an eight inch wide curb 12.5 by 12.5 feet in exterior dimensions. Eight iron bolts are set into the concrete. There are nine concrete footings in the form of squared blocks in the interior of the foundation. There is no longer any sign of the superstructure for the tank house.

P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) (AH2) Foundations/structure pads

P4. Resources Present: ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of a District ☒ Other (Isolates etc.)  
Isolated feature



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)  
View north 10/10/04

P6. Date Construction/Age and Sources: Historic ☒  
Prehistoric ☐ Both ☐

P7. Owner and Address:  
James Bertoni  
5145 James Drive  
Rocklin, CA 95677

P8. Recorded By: (Name, affiliation, and address)  
Robert Gerry, Ann Peak  
Peak & Associates, Inc.  
3941 Park Drive, Suite 20, #329  
El Dorado hills, CA 95762

P9. Date Recorded:  
10/10/04

P10. Survey Type: (Describe)  
Intensive, project related

P11. Report Citation: (Cite Survey report and other resources, or enter "none") Cultural Resources Assessment of the Proposed Summerstone Bertoni Subdivision, Placer County, California. Peak & Associates, Inc., 2004

ATTACHMENTS: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record  
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record  
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other:



State of California - The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # P-31-006113

HRI#

Trinomial

NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings:

Review Code:

Reviewer:

Date:

Page 1 of 3

Resource Name or #: (assigned by recorder) James #5

P1. Other Identifier:

P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

(P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary)

- a. County: Placer  
b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Rocklin Date: 1967 (PR81) T. 11N ; R. 7E ; NW ¼ of NE ¼ of Sec. 21 ; MD B.M.  
c. Address: 5145 James Drive City: Rocklin Zip: 95677  
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) NW: Zone: 10 ; 06 56 450 mE; 42 95 300 mN  
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)  
From Rocklin Road a quarter of a mile east of Sierra College Boulevard, take James Drive north about a quarter mile then east, then north again to the residence.

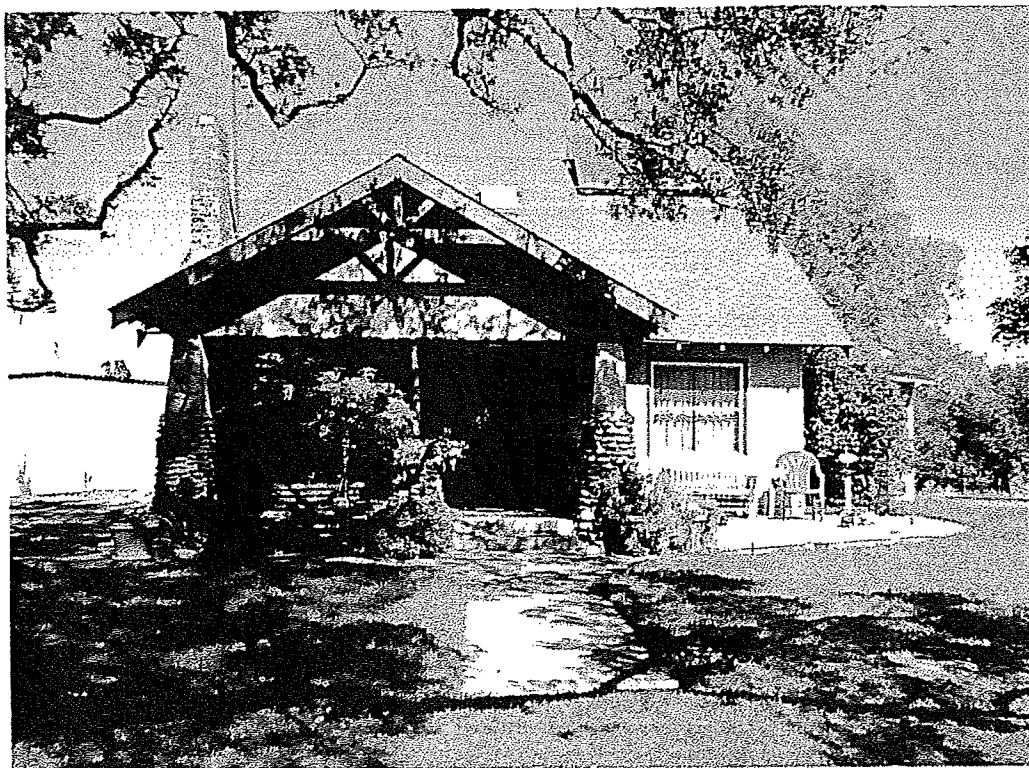
P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

A small farm headquarters complex with a residence, garage, wood shed and barn. The residence is a Craftsman bungalow, but with many additions and modifications. There appears to be an original section consisting of a rectangular side-gabled (at a steep pitch) one story frame structure with a brick chimney on the west elevation. The doorway is centered on the south elevation. The two-thirds width front porch is covered by a cross gable that appears to be a later addition. It was designed to be consistent with the Craftsman style, however, as it is supported by large columns (wood above, masonry below) and has exposed rafter ends, like the rest of the house. A concrete, enclosed, sun porch has been added, as has a large bay on the west elevation. Other additions include sky lights, aluminum framed windows, solar panels on the roof and a stucco wall finish.

The outbuildings are simple and utilitarian. The wood shed is small and has a gabled roof and flush board siding. It is missing several boards. The barn is a one story, four bay shed open on one long side. It has metal roofing and siding. The garage is modern with aluminum roll-up doors, and aluminum roof and siding.

P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) (HP33) Farm/Ranch

P4. Resources Present: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of a District ☐ Other (Isolates etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)  
View north at front of house 10/10/04

P6. Date Construction/Age and Sources: Historic ☒  
Prehistoric ☐ Both ☐

P7. Owner and Address:  
James Bertoni  
5145 James Drive  
Rocklin, CA 95677

P8. Recorded By: (Name, affiliation, and address)  
Robert Gerry, Ann Peak  
Peak & Associates, Inc.  
3941 Park Drive, Suite 20, #329  
El Dorado Hills, CA 95762

P9. Date Recorded:  
10/10/04

P10. Survey Type: (Describe)  
Intensive, project related

P11. Report Citation: (Cite Survey report and other resources, or enter "none") Cultural Resources Assessment of the Proposed Summerstone Bertoni Subdivision, Placer County, California. Peak & Associates, Inc., 2004

ATTACHMENTS: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record  
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record  
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other:

State of California - The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Primary #: P-31-006113  
HRI #:

Page 2 of 3 \*NRHP Status Code: 6Z Resource Name or #: (assigned by recorder) James #5

- B1. Historic Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
B2. Common Name: Bertoni Residence  
B3. Original Use: Single Family Residence B4. Present Use: Single Family Residence  
B5. Architectural Style: Craftsman Bungalow  
B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations.)

Probably constructed in 1920s. The base of the building, as it now appears, is a very plain, rectangular, side-gabled (at a steep pitch) one story frame structure with a brick chimney on the west elevation. There have been several additions to this basic structure. The two-thirds width front porch is covered by a cross gable that appears to be a later addition. It was designed to be consistent with the Craftsman style, however, as it is supported by large columns (wood above, masonry below) and has exposed rafter ends, like the rest of the house. A concrete, enclosed, sun porch has been added, as has a large bay on the west elevation. Other additions include sky lights, aluminum framed windows, solar panels on the roof and a stucco wall finish.

The outbuildings are simple and utilitarian. The wood shed is small and has a gabled roof and flush board siding. It is missing several boards. The barn is a one story, four bay shed open on one long side. It has metal roofing and siding. The garage is modern with aluminum roll-up doors, and aluminum roof and siding.

The exact dates of construction and alteration are unknown.

- B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Original Location: \_\_\_\_\_  
B8. Related Features: The outbuildings noted above and, nearby, the foundation for a tank house and an excavation for a semi-subterranean structure with thick rock walls, possibly a smokehouse. These were recorded under field numbers James #4 and #3, respectively.

B9a. Architect: unknown b. Builder: unknown

B10. Significance: Theme \_\_\_\_\_ Area \_\_\_\_\_  
Period of Significance \_\_\_\_\_ Property Type \_\_\_\_\_ Applicable Criteria \_\_\_\_\_

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The residence is not significant. It is a very common type of rural residence, heavily modified over time. There is no known association with historically significant persons or events.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) \_\_\_\_\_

B12. References: \_\_\_\_\_

B13. Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

B14. Evaluator: R. Gerry, Peak & Associates, Inc.

Date of Evaluation: \_\_\_\_\_

This space reserved for official  
comments.

