

**Cultural Resources Inventory
Whitlow Property**

Sacramento County, California
Project 2004-261

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Superseded Date:
July 2006

Original Date:
March 2006

Keywords: Cultural resources inventory, archaeology, Section 106, Sacramento County,
USGS Buffalo Creek CA 7.5 minute quadrangle,
T8N R7E Section 3, ±42 acres



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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

ECORP Consulting, Inc., conducted a cultural resources survey for a ±42-acre property in Sacramento County where a residential development is proposed. The project area, known as the Whitlow property is located northwest of the intersection of Douglas Road and Grant Line Road near Rancho Cordova.

The cultural resources survey included a records search and field survey. The records search results indicate that one cultural resources survey has been conducted within a portion of the project area. No cultural resources have been previously recorded within the project area and only one site, consisting of mining tailings, has been recorded within one half mile. There are no resources within one half mile of the project area that have been listed on or determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR).

No cultural resources were identified within the Whitlow property as a result of the field survey and no further cultural resources investigations are necessary.

INTRODUCTION

A residential development is proposed by Lennar Communities for the Whitlow property in Sacramento County near Rancho Cordova (Figure 1 – *Project Site and Vicinity Map*). The property to be developed consists of ±42 acres located north of Douglas Road and west of Grant Line Road. The property is within the City of Rancho Cordova. A cultural resources survey of the property was completed in order to identify potentially eligible cultural resources (archaeological sites and historic structures) that could be affected by the project. Because the project qualifies as a federal undertaking, regulations (36 CFR Part 800) implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) requires that cultural resources be identified and then evaluated using National Register of Historic Places eligibility criteria. The project qualifies as a federal undertaking because a federal permit (404 permit from the Sacramento District of the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers) is required in order to construct the project.

ECORP Archaeologist Marcos Guerrero conducted a field survey of the project area on November 22, 2005. A resume is provided in Appendix A.

LOCATION AND SETTING

As shown on the U.S. Geological Survey Buffalo Creek, California 7.5' topographic quadrangle (see Figure 1), the project area, known as the Whitlow property, is in the unsectioned Rio de los Americanos land grant. If sectioned, the property would be in Section 3 of Township 8 North, Range 7 East of the Mount Diablo Base Meridian, at elevations ranging from 210 to 240 feet above mean sea level. The project area is rural and undeveloped. The land within the project property slopes gently from southeast to northwest where an unnamed drainage crosses the northwest corner of the property. This drainage flows to Morrison Creek, a tributary of the Sacramento River.

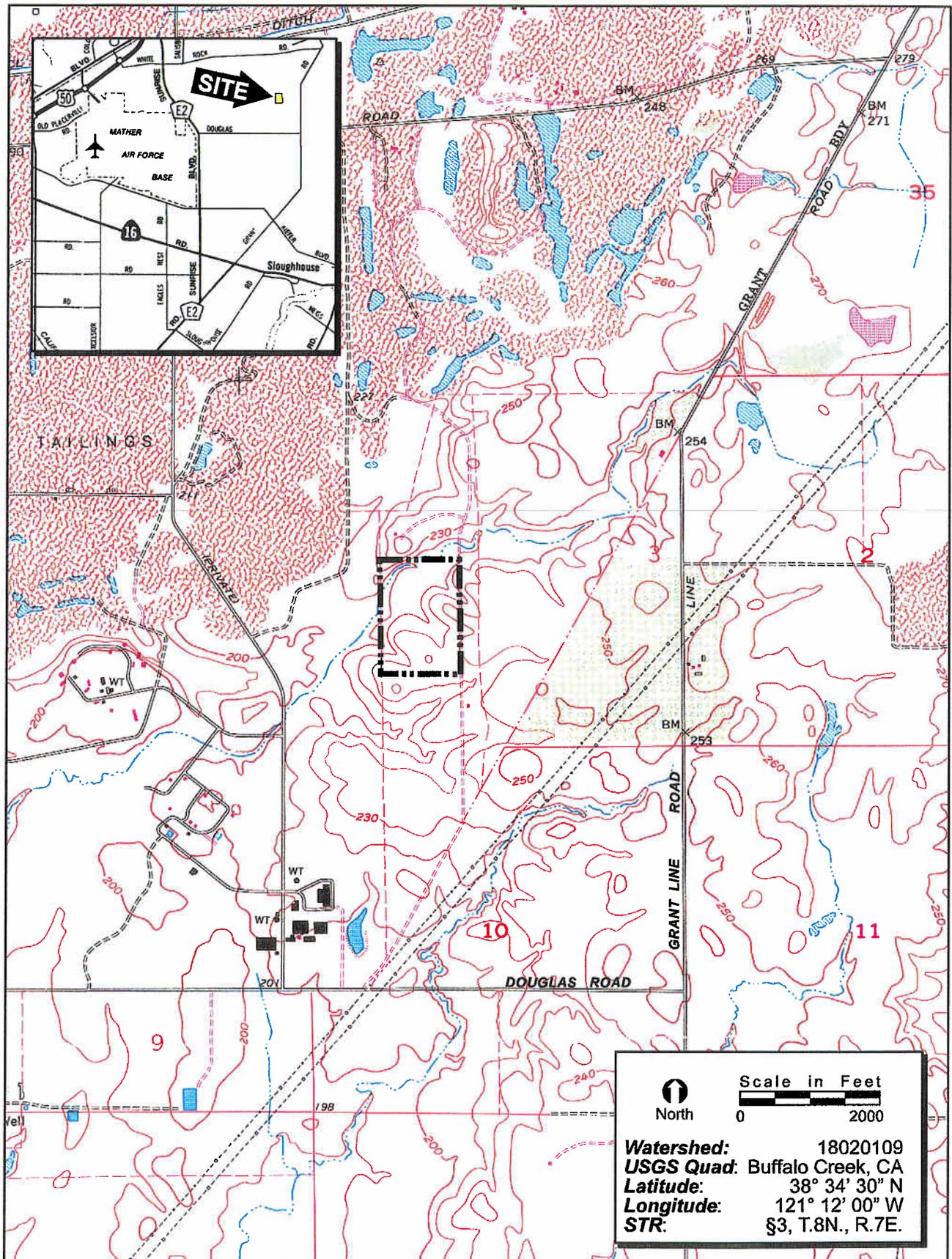


FIGURE 1. Project Site and Vicinity Map

2004-261 Whitlow Property

Geologically, the project area is composed of Quaternary alluvium overlying Tertiary sedimentary rock (Norris and Webb 1976). Due to the depth of the overlying alluvium, the bedrock is not exposed in the project area.

Soil in the Whitlow Property project area is of three types. The first is Fiddyment fine sandy loam, formed from weathered consolidated sandstone or siltstone, and found on 1 to 8% slopes. It is a moderately deep, well-drained soil with very slow permeability and slight erosion. The surface layer is a fine brown sandy loam.

The second soil type is Red Bluff loam; a very deep well-drained soil, found on high terraces with 2 to 5% slopes, and formed in alluvium from mixed rocks. Permeability is moderately slow, with slight to moderate erosion. The surface is a brown loam, about 8 inches thick.

The final soil type is the Red Bluff-Xerarents complex, found on high terraces with 0 to 2% slopes. This unit is composed of 50% Red Bluff soils, and 35% Xerarents soils. The Red Bluff is the same as described above, except that erosion is slight. The Xerarents soil is very deep and well drained. The surface layer is about 30 inches thick and is a fill of brown loam mixed with fragments of reddish brown, yellowish red, and red clay loam; gravelly clay; and very gravelly clay. Permeability is moderate to slow, and erosion is slight (Tugel 1990).

The project area is in the Sacramento Valley that, prior to its conversion to agricultural production by European settlers, supported a diversity of habitats made up of grasslands, valley oak savannahs, riparian woodlands, and marshes (Baumhoff 1978). Vegetation in the Whitlow Property project area can be placed within the Valley Oak Woodland (Ritter 1988), the Valley Foothill Riparian (Grenfell 1988), and the Annual Grassland (Kie 1988) habitat zones. Today, the dominant grassland species are introduced, non-native Mediterranean grasses such as soft brome (*Bromus hordeaceus*), wild oats (*Avena fatua*), Mediterranean barley (*Hordeum marinum*), medusahead grass (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*) and tarweed (*Holocarpha virgata*). Before the arrival of Europeans, native grasses most likely consisted of climax stands of perennial bunchgrasses such as purple needlegrass (*Stipa pulchra*), and others including triple-awned grasses (*Aristida* sp.), blue grasses (*Poa* sp.), and rye grasses (*Elymus* sp.) (Kie 1988; Shoenherr 1992). Trees in the area today are dominated by non-native species such as eucalyptus, fruit (especially fig) and conifers, all planted ornamentally or as windbreaks. Along drainages, riparian vegetation includes valley oak (*Quercus lobata*), with an understory of California blackberry (*Rubus vitifolius*), rushes, sedges, and grasses. Prehistorically, it is likely that away from riparian zones, there were valley oak savannahs with stands of valley oak (*Quercus lobata*), and some black walnut (*Juglans nigra*) (Ritter 1988).

Fauna in the project area could include black-tailed jackrabbit, (*Lepus californicus*), rabbit (*Sylvilagus* sp.), gray squirrel (*Sciurus griseus*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*), and raccoon (*Procyon lotor*). Avifauna that could be found in the project area includes red-tailed hawks (*Buteo jamaicensis*), prairie falcons (*Falco mexicanus*), burrowing owls (*Speotyto cunicularia*), California quail (*Callipepla californica*), mourning doves (*Zenaidura macroura*), and California jays (*Aphelocoma coerulescens*). Rattlesnakes (*Crotalus viridis*), various frogs (*Rana* sp.), toads (*Bufo* sp.), and lizards (*Sceloperus* sp., e.g.) are also present (Shoenherr 1992).

CULTURAL BACKGROUND

Regional Prehistory

Pre-Archaic Period (10,000-8,500 B.C.) The earliest occupants of California were generally believed to be reliant for their subsistence on the hunting of big game – the Pleistocene megafauna such as mammoths and giant sloths, a strategy that kept them constantly on the move. Although tools for grinding are occasionally found on sites dating to this period, the gathering of plant material appears to have been only a small part of their subsistence strategy. Evidence for this wide-ranging, highly nomadic occupation has been found all over the West, from sites at what are today deserts, but were then inland lakes with resource-rich marshlands, to the vast expanses of the Great Plains, to the high elevations of the Rocky Mountains. Few sites from this period have been found in California, suggesting a small, widely dispersed population. A dearth of sites at higher elevations is probably due to the climate. The final Ice Age of the Pleistocene (1.8 million to about 10,000 years ago) was just ending, glaciers still existed in the Sierra Nevada, and conditions in general were much cooler and wetter than today, making the mountains an inhospitable habitat for humans. Most of the sites dating to this period have been found in the vicinity of, or on, the ancient shorelines of the large pluvial lakes that were common during this time (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984).

Early to Middle Archaic Period (8,500-4,000 B.C.) With the end of the Pleistocene, the climate began a warming and drying trend that lasted for several thousand years. The great inland lakes that had covered large areas of the Great Basin began to dry up, and the megafauna – the mainstay of Pre-Archaic Period subsistence – suffered mass extinction. People adapted to these changes by shifting their foraging emphasis away from hunting and increasing their use of plant resources, as evidenced by a marked increase in the presence of plant processing tools on archaeological sites dated to this time period. More manos and metates suggest that people had begun to rely grinding hard seeds and grains for food. This, combined with a greater reliance on local tool stone sources suggests that groups largely abandoned the wide-ranging nomadism of the Pre-Archaic and began to concentrate their foraging efforts on smaller territories using a seasonal round, scheduled to coincide with the appearance of various resources as they became available. Though the lakes were shrinking, use of their many resources became an integral part of Early to Middle Archaic subsistence strategies. It is also during this time period that people began a more intensive use of the coastal regions, taking advantage of the rich marine resources found there (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984).

Late Archaic Period (4,000-2,000 B.C.) A major change in subsistence came in the Late Archaic Period with the discovery of a method to remove the tannins from acorns, allowing this nearly ubiquitous nut to become a staple food for the indigenous people of California. In addition to providing a rich and essentially inexhaustible source of nutrition, it allowed people to gather and store large surpluses of food to last through lean seasons. With this came an increase in group size and population densities. Sedentarism increased, and sophisticated cultures developed comparable to those found in farming areas in other parts of North America. It has been suggested that agriculture never took root in the Pacific region because the richness of the natural environment provided all that the people needed to survive. Trade also increased during this period, bringing in goods – and, presumably, ideas – from afar. The atlatl, or spear-thrower, is an example of technology that was most likely imported from another region.

Hunting a variety of large and small game, fishing, and gathering numerous types of wild plants remained important elements of overall subsistence strategies (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984).

Early and Middle Pacific Periods (2,000 B.C.-A.D. 500) By 2,000 B.C., acorn meal had become the most important food for California Indians, much as corn was for people elsewhere. An increase in the number of archaeological sites dating to this period suggests an increase in population that was probably the result of this reliable and widely available food resource. People moved into environmental zones that had previously been used only marginally, such as the middle and high Sierras. In addition, societies began to become more complex, socially and politically (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984).

Late Pacific Period (A.D. 500-1400) With the introduction of the bow and arrow in the Late Pacific Period, prehistoric weapons technology in California took a giant leap forward. Lighter, more accurate, and with a significantly longer range, the bow and arrow changed hunting and warfare forever. Another major shift in technology at this time is the movement away from portable manos and metates and the increased use of bedrock mortars and milling stations (Moratto 1984). The increasing complexity of societies witnessed at the end of the Middle Pacific Period continues to be seen in archaeological sites dating to this period, as does the widening of trade networks, development of food storage and redistribution system, the increasing intricacy of ceremonial and funerary patterns, and more marked territoriality. In addition, increased amounts and types of fishing equipment and fish and shellfish remains indicate greater use of riverine resources (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984).

Final Pacific Period (A.D. 1400-1769) Sedentism intensified during this period, with people becoming ever more reliant on resources, such as acorns and seeds, obtained within their territory, supplemented by resources obtained through trade and exchange. Societies, along with economies and political systems, continued to become more complex. During this period, visits from Europeans began, culminating with the establishment of Spanish missions and presidios along the coast in A.D. 1769 (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984).

Local Prehistory

The earliest evidence of the prehistoric inhabitants of the region surrounding the project area comes from a single, deeply buried site in the bank of Arcade Creek, north of Sacramento, containing grinding tools and large, stemmed projectile points. The points and grinding implements suggest an occupation date of some time between 6,000 and 3,000 B.C. (Wallace 1978). However, it was not until after about 3,500 B.C., in the Late Archaic Period, that people began to move into the San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys in any significant numbers (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984). This earliest permanent settlement of the Delta region of the Sacramento River is called the Windmill Tradition and is known primarily from burial sites containing relatively elaborate grave goods (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984; Ragir 1972; Wallace 1978). The Windmill Tradition reflects the amplification of cultural trends begun in the Middle Archaic, as seen in the proliferation of finished artifacts such as projectile points, shell beads and pendants, and highly polished charmstones. Stone mortars and pestles, milling stones, bone tools such as fishhooks, awls, and pins, are also present. It is probable that people during this time subsisted on deer and other game, salmon, and hard seeds. They also were apparently the first Californians to discover the process for leaching the tannins out of acorns,

thus making them edible by humans (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984). Based on linguistic evidence, it has been suggested that the Windmill culture was ancestral to several historic tribes in the Central Valley, including the Penutian-speaking Nisenan (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984; Elsasser 1978). The Windmill Tradition lasted until about 1000 B.C. (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984).

Around 1,000 B.C., subsistence strategies in the Delta region became noticeably more "focal," with a clear increase in the reliance on acorns and salmon (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984; Elsasser 1978). Culturally, this has been dubbed the Cosumnes Tradition (1700 B.C. to A.D. 500), and appears to be an outgrowth of the Windmill Tradition (Ragir 1972). People in this time continued to occupy knolls or similar high spots above the floodplain of the Sacramento River and the terraces of tributaries such as the Cosumnes and American Rivers, flowing out of the foothills of the Sierra Nevada mountains, located to the east. Populations increased, and villages became more numerous than before, with more milling tools, and specialized equipment for hunting and fishing. Trade appears to have increased, with burials containing larger amounts of seashell and obsidian. Burial styles, too, became more varied, with the addition of flexed interments along with the extended ones of the Windmill period. Projectile points found embedded in the bones of excavated skeletons suggest that warfare was on the rise, possibly as a result of increased competition over available resources and trade (Beardsley 1954; Lillard et al. 1939; Ragir 1972).

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

Ethnography

Ethnographically, the project area is in the southwestern portion of the territory occupied by the Penutian-speaking Nisenan. The territory extended from the area surrounding the current City of Oroville on the north, to a few miles south of the American River in the south. The Sacramento River bounded the territory on the west, and in the east, it extended to within a few miles of Lake Tahoe. As a language, Nisenan (meaning "from among us" or "of our side") has three main dialects – Northern Hill, Southern Hill, and Valley Nisenan, with three or four subdialects (Kroeber 1976; Placer County 1992; Shipley 1978; Wilson and Towne 1978). The Valley Nisenan lived along the Sacramento River, primarily in large villages with populations of

several hundred each. Between there and the foothills, the grassy plains were largely unsettled, used mainly as a foraging ground by both valley and hill groups (Placer County 1992). Individual and extended families "owned" hunting and gathering grounds, and trespassing was discouraged (Kroeber 1976; Wilson and Towne 1978). Residence was generally patrilocal, but couples actually had a choice in the matter (Wilson and Towne 1978).

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

Subsistence activities centered around the gathering of acorns (tan bark oak and black oak were preferred), seeds, and other plant resources, the hunting of animals such as deer and rabbits, and fishing. Large predators, such as mountain lions and wildcats, were hunted for their meat and skins, and bears were hunted ceremonially. Although acorns were the staple of the Nisenan diet, they also harvested roots like wild onion and "Indian potato," which were eaten raw, steamed, baked, or dried and processed into flour cakes to be stored for winter use (Wilson and Towne 1978). Wild garlic was used as soap/shampoo, and wild carrots were used medicinally (Littlejohn 1928). Seeds from grasses were parched, steam dried, or ground and made into a mush. Berries were collected, as were other native fruits and nuts. Game was prepared by roasting, baking, or drying. In addition, salt was obtained from a spring near modern-day Rocklin (Wilson and Towne 1978).

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

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

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

Nisenan culture. By the Great Depression, no Nisenan remained who could remember the days before the arrival of the Euro-Americans (Wilson and Towne 1978).

History

Although the Spanish had made forays into the Central Valley since about 1769, it was not until 1808 that Captain Gabriel Moraga explored and named the Sacramento area (Lawson 2002). The Spanish took little interest in the area and did not establish any missions or settlements in the Central Valley. California became part of Mexico in 1821 when Mexico achieved its independence from Spain. In 1827, American trapper Jedediah Smith traveled along the Sacramento River and into the San Joaquin Valley to meet other trappers of his company who were camped there, but no permanent settlements were established by the fur trappers (Thompson & West 1880).

John Sutter, a European immigrant, built a fort at the confluence of the Sacramento and American Rivers in 1839 and petitioned the Mexican governor of Alta (Upper) California for a land grant, which he received in 1841. Sutter built a flourmill and grew wheat near the fort (Bidwell 1971). Gold was discovered in the flume of Sutter's lumber mill at Coloma on the south Fork of the American River in January 1848 (Marshall 1971). The town of Sacramento was laid out in the fall of 1848 and developed as a supply center for gold miners (Gudde 1969:276). Alta California was ceded to the United States by Mexico as a result of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848. California became a state in 1850 as a result of the major increase in population that resulted from the gold rush of 1849 (Old Sacramento Foundation, Inc. 2001; Lawson 2002).

The project area is in the Rio de los Americanos land grant issued by the Mexican governor of Alta California to William Leidesdorff in 1844. Leidesdorff was a San Francisco merchant who died in 1848. Joseph L. Folsom, a former U.S. Army captain who came to San Francisco during the gold rush, decided to purchase the Rio de los Americanos land grant from Leidesdorff's estate. He traveled to the Danish West Indies (now the U.S. Virgin Islands), where Leidesdorff's mother lived, to complete the purchase. Folsom founded the town of Granite City on the land grant. It was renamed Folsom after his death in 1855 (Historic Folsom 2006). The project area has remained rural ranch land. The project area is within the City of Rancho Cordova, which was incorporated in 2003.

METHODS

Records Search Methods

A records search for the property was completed at the North Central Information Center, California State University, Sacramento, in October 2005 (Appendix B). In addition to the official records and maps for archaeological sites and surveys in Sacramento County, the following historic references were also reviewed: *The National Register of Historic Places – Listed properties*; *California Historical Landmarks* (1996 and updates); *California Points of Historical Interest* (1992 and updates); *Gold Districts of California* (1979); *California Gold Camps* (1975); *California Place Names* (1969); *Survey of Surveys (Historic and Architectural Resources)*

(1989); *Directory of Properties in the Historical Resources Inventory* (1999); *Caltrans Local Bridge Survey* (1989); *Caltrans State Bridge Survey* (1987); and *Historic Spots in California* (1990). The purpose of the records search was to determine the extent of previous surveys within a one-half mile (1,600-meter) radius of the proposed project location, and whether previously documented prehistoric or historic archaeological sites, architectural resources, or traditional cultural properties exist within this area.

A search of the Sacred Lands File was requested from the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC was also asked to provide a list of Native American contacts for the project area.

Field Methods

Fieldwork was conducted November 22, 2005. Fieldwork consisted of an intensive systematic pedestrian survey of the ±42-acre unsurveyed portion of the property by ECORP archaeologist, Marcos Guerrero. The property was surveyed by walking parallel transects with a 25-meter transect interval (Figure 2 – *Area of Potential Effect and Coverage Map*). Grass limited surface visibility in some places, but not to the degree that the ground was completely obscured. Whenever visibility was less than 75%, surface scraping was conducted at 50-meter intervals.

RESULTS

Records Search

The results of the records search indicate that one previous archaeological survey has been conducted within a portion of the Whitlow Property. ECORP Consulting, Inc. conducted a survey within the southern portion of the project area in 2004: *Cultural Resources Inventory North Douglas Sacramento County, California*. In addition, one previous survey has been conducted within one-half mile. Peak and Associates completed one archaeological survey adjacent to the western boundary of project area in 1982: *Cultural Resource Assessment of the Undredged Areas of the McDonnell Douglas Properties, Sacramento County, California*. The surveys cover about 25% percent of the total area within a one-half mile radius of the project area.

As a result of the previous surveys conducted in the area, one cultural resource has been recorded within one-half mile of the project area (Table 1). No cultural resources have been recorded within the project and there are no resources within one half mile of the project area that have been listed on or determined eligible for listing on the NRHP or the CRHR.

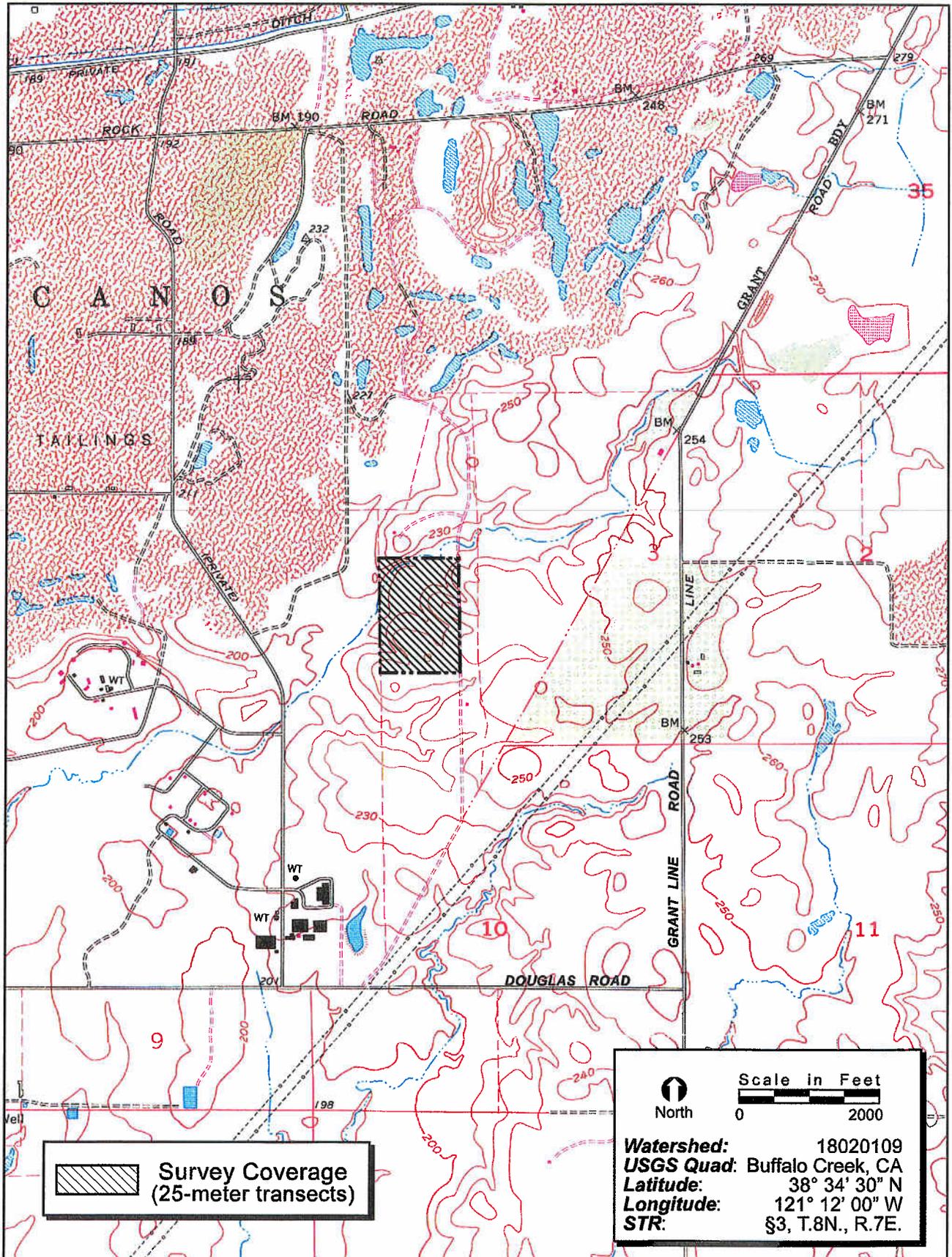


FIGURE 2. Area of Potential Effect and Coverage Map

Table 1 – Known Cultural Resources Within One-Half Mile of the Project Property

Site Number CA-SAC-	Primary Number	Recorder and Year	Age/Period	Site Description
308-H	P-34-335-H	Pacific Mountain Consultants, 1974	Historic	Placer mining tailings

The search of the Sacred Lands File by the NAHC failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the project area. The NAHC also provided a list of Native American contacts for the project area. No responses have been received to the letters sent to the Native American contacts on the list provided by the NAHC. All information sent and received is include in Appendix C.

Field Survey Results

No cultural resources over 50 years old were identified on the property as a result of the field survey. A single-family residence, along with three farming structures, were observed along eastern-central portion of the Whitlow Property project area. At the northwest corner of the project area there was a large stock pond, with paddleboats, life jackets and various bird species scattered throughout the area. Based on the physical characteristics and architectural style of the residence, it appears to have been constructed in the mid to late 1960s. Based on a phone conversation with the property owners, Dave Whitlow and his wife, the residence and three farming structures on the Whitlow property were built no earlier than 1965. The stock pond was built later than the residence. Therefore, the residence, three farming structures, and stock pond are all less than 50 years old and are not eligible for the NRHP or CRHR.

RECOMMENDATIONS

No cultural resources were identified within the Whitlow property as a result of the records search and field survey. The only structures or features on the property are less than 50 years old and do not qualify for consideration for the NRHP or CRHR. No Further work is required for these structures.

Although no cultural resources were found on the surface of the property, there is a potential to encounter subsurface archaeological material on the property during grading. Therefore, it is recommended that should any previously unidentified prehistoric or historic archaeological resource be encountered during the course of project activities, all work in that area shall halt, and a qualified professional archaeologist shall be notified immediately so that the resource may be documented and evaluated using NRHP eligibility criteria. If determined eligible by the Corps of Engineers and the SHPO, and effects to the resource from the project are determined to be adverse, mitigation would be required and would most likely consist of preservation in place or data recovery.

If human remains of any kind are found during construction activities, all activities must cease immediately and the Sacramento County Coroner and a qualified archaeologist must be notified. If the coroner determines the remains to be of Native American origin, he or she will notify the

NAHC. The NAHC will then identify the most likely descendant(s) (MLD) to be consulted regarding treatment and/or reburial of the remains. Work can continue once the MLD's recommendations have been implemented or the landowner has reburied the remains if no agreement can be reached with the MLD.

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LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix A – Resume

Appendix B – Literature Search Record

Appendix C – Record of Consultation

APPENDIX A

Resume

Marcos L. Guerrero, M.A.

Archaeologist

5 years
Professional
Experience

Summary

Mr. Guerrero is an ECORP archaeologist with five years experience in cultural resource management, primarily in California, New Mexico, Colorado and Nevada. He has also worked in southern Mexico and Central America. Mr. Guerrero's involvement includes research projects mandated by federal, state, university and the private agencies. He has participated in numerous archaeological projects involving pedestrian survey and site excavation, recording, and evaluation of cultural properties for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

Although the emphasis of his academic and professional research interests has been on the study of prehistoric archaeology, especially as it relates to architecture, artifact analysis and settlement patterns, he has experience working with historic sites related to homesteading, early ranching and mining.

Relevant Experience

- As a project archaeologist for ECORP Consulting, Inc., Marcos Guerrero provides public and private sector clients with a range of services in archaeology and cultural resource management. He is experienced in meeting the cultural resource requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), National Environmental Quality Act (NEPA), Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, The Clean Water Act—404 permits, and other environmental laws and regulations. His responsibilities include conducting systematic pedestrian surveys and monitoring construction activities on or near known cultural resources.
 - Mr. Guerrero has surveyed cultural resources in Ely (NV) for National Registrar eligibility, Antioch (CA) for Vaca-Dixon Power line Corridor and China Lake Naval Weapons Station (CA) for Section 106 compliance. Prepared feature forms, site and area maps and kept photographic records.
 - He has participated in phase III of Cal Trans 395 freeway project that included excavation in Carson City, NV. Duties on excavation project included: monitoring, identification of features, excavation of structures, completion of field documentation, graphic representation of excavation units and features.
 - Archaeological Monitor in Downtown Sacramento, CA, during water, sewer, fiber optic, gas and electrical line installation and removal. Duties included keeping a field notebook and screening for artifacts.
 - Worked for Pecos National Historical Park, NM, as Archival Technician. Assisted in restoration, mapping and profiling Convento Walls, monitoring park projects for Section 106 compliance, and cultural resource reconnaissance and compliance for timber thinning and mastication.
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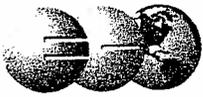
- Archaeological Technician for Geronimo and Poker Lake 3D seismic survey in Carlsbad, NM. Duties include pedestrian survey, site recording, and setting reroutes for vehicle access.
- Worked at New Mexico State University Museum, where he assisted in the exhibition, research, and accessioning and deaccessioning of archival and museum objects.
- Primary Investigator in Spacegrant, NASA and National Endowment of Humanities grants. Archaeological work included archival and literature research, documentation and analysis of rock art images in an astronomical site dating project at Pony Hills outside of Deming, NM.
- Archaeological Technician for Piñon Canyon Maneuvering Site, Fort Carson, southeast Colorado. Participated in daily field activities, evaluated properties for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places, and rerecorded significant sites to determine condition and suggest preventive maintenance and eligibility.
- Documented and surveyed geometric architectural designs throughout the Yucatan Peninsula, MX, primarily in the Eastern Lowlands and Puuc region.
- Field school participant, Valley of Peace Archaeological Project, Yalbac Cattle Ranch, Belize, excavated buried Mayan house mounds where he learned techniques used in survey, mapping, field identification, unit level excavations, and preliminary analysis of cultural materials.

Education

- MA** Anthropology; New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, New Mexico, 2003
- BA** Anthropology; University of California, Davis, Davis, California, 2001

APPENDIX B

Literature Search Record



October 21, 2005

Larry Gualco
Lennar Communities
1075 Creekside Ridge Road, Suite 110
Roseville, California 95678

**RE: WHITLOW PROPERTY, SACRAMENTO COUNTY, PROJECT NUMBER 2004-261
Record Search #IC SAC-05-180**

Dear Mr. Gualco:

A records search for the Whitlow Property project (Attachment A) was completed using files from the North Central Information Center with the following results:

Prehistoric Resources: The records indicate there are no previously recorded sites located within this project.

Historic Resources: The records indicate that no previously recorded sites are located within this project. However, the tailings recorded as CA-SAC-308H are located to the northwest of the project area.

Previous Archaeological Investigations: One previous archaeological survey has been conducted within a portion of the Whitlow Property project area. ECORP Consulting Inc. conducted a survey within the southern portion of the project in 2004: *Cultural Resources Inventory North Douglas Sacramento County, California*. Peak and Associates completed one archaeological survey adjacent to the western boundary of project area in 1982: *Cultural Resource Assessment of the Undredged Areas of the McDonnell Douglas Properties, Sacramento County, California*.

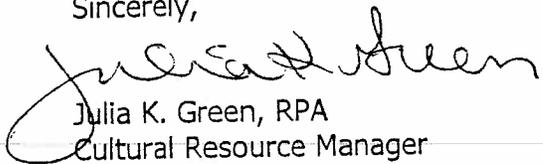
Literature Search: In addition to the official records and maps for archaeological sites and surveys in Sacramento County, the following historic references were also reviewed: the National Register of Historic Places-Listed properties (2005), California Historical Landmarks (1995 and updates), California Points of Historical Interest (1992 and updates), Gold Districts of California (1979), California Gold Camps (1975), California Place Names (1969), Survey of Surveys Historic and Architectural Resources (1989), Directory of Properties in the Historical Resources Inventory (1999), Caltrans Local Bridge Survey (1989, updated 2000), Caltrans State Bridge Survey (1987), California and Pony Express Trail (1984), Historic Spots in California (2002), 1855 Geologic Land Office Plat map and Handbook of North American Indians Volume 8 (1978).

Literature Results: The project is located about a ¼ mile from the southeast edge of the Folsom Gold District. This gold field was in operation until 1962. The 1907 GLO plat map shows an unnamed road that ends close to the western edge of the project. The remaining literature did not reveal any cultural resources.

Native American Consultation: We have consulted with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) regarding areas of Native American concerns within the project area. We have mailed letters to extend necessary consideration to all Native Americans on the contact list provided by NAHC on the proposed undertaking. All information sent and received is included in the record of consultation (Attachment B). Follow-up calls will be made prior to survey completion.

In conclusion, the Whitlow Property project area has not been completely surveyed; therefore it is recommended that the parcel be surveyed for cultural resources.

Sincerely,



Julia K. Green, RPA
Cultural Resource Manager

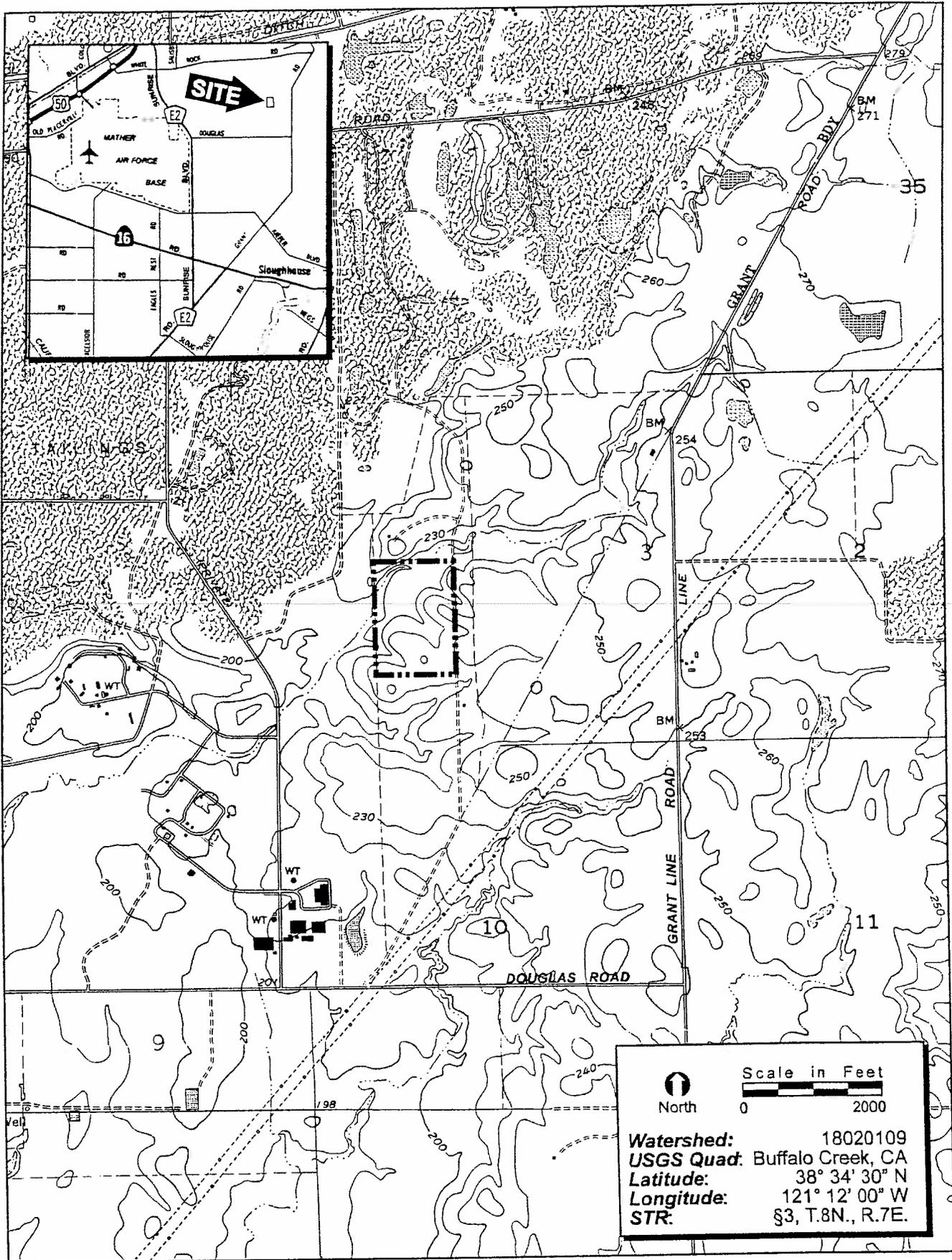
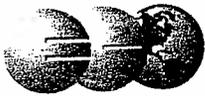


FIGURE 1. Project Site and Vicinity Map

2004-261 Whitlow Property

APPENDIX C

Record of Consultation



September 13, 2005

Ms. Debbie Pilas-Treadway
Associate Governmental Program Analyst
Native American Heritage Commission
915 Capital Mall, Room 364
Sacramento, CA 95814

***RE: Cultural Resources Identification Effort at Whitlow, Sacramento County,
California T 8N, R 7E, Section 3.***

Dear Ms. Pilas-Treadway:

ECORP Consulting, Inc. has been retained to assist in the planning of the development on the parcel indicated above. As part of the identification effort, we are seeking information from all parties that may have knowledge of or concerns with historic properties or cultural resources in the area of potential effect.

Included is a map showing the project area outlined. We would appreciate input on this undertaking from the Native American community with concerns about possible traditional cultural properties or potential impacts within or adjacent to the area of potential effect. Please understand that this is not a request for location, data or any other information that may be deemed sensitive or confidential to individual Native Americans, Native American organizations, or Federally Recognized Tribes. Information on other parties that may have interests or concerns in the undertaking would be appreciated. Thank you in advance for your assistance in our cultural resource management consultation.

Sincerely,

Julia K. Green, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resource Manager

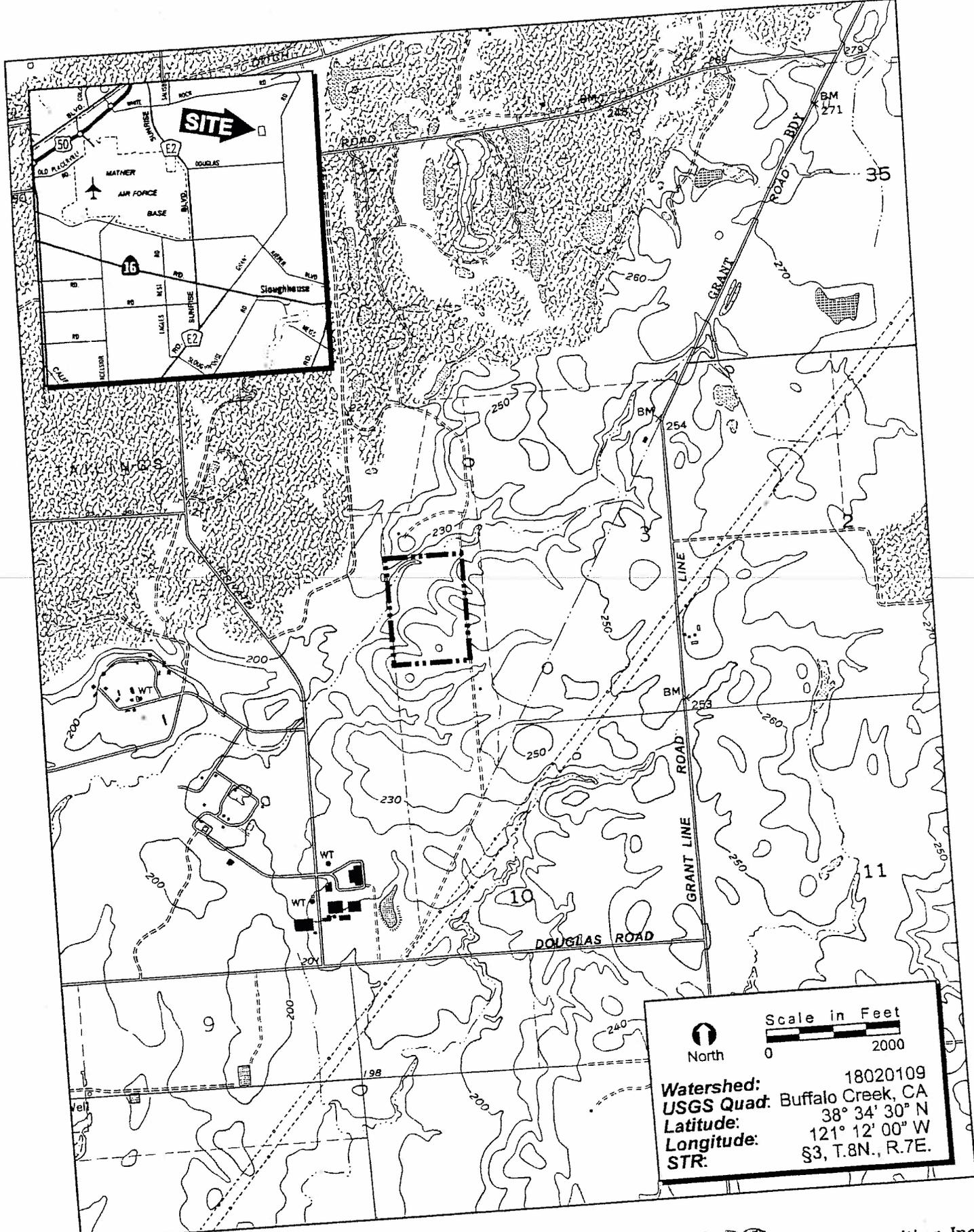


FIGURE 1. Project Site and Vicinity Map

2004-261 Whitlow Property

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 264
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 653-4082
Fax (916) 657-6390
Web Site www.nahc.ca.gov



August 20, 2005

Julia K. Green
ECORP Consulting, Inc.
2260 Douglas Blvd. Suite 160
Roseville, CA 95661

Sent by Fax: 916-782-9134
Number of Pages: 11

RE: Proposed

Whitlow Project, Sacramento Co.,

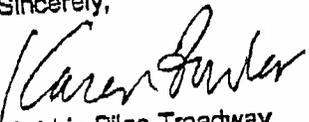
Dear Ms. Green:

A record search of the sacred land file has failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The absence of specific site information in the sacred lands file does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Enclosed is a list of Native Americans individuals/organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. The Commission makes no recommendation or preference of a single individual, or group over another. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe or group. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 653-4038.

Sincerely,

for 
Debbie Pilas-Treadway
Environmental Specialist III

Billie Blue Elliston
4 Pringle Ave., #42
lt , CA 95632
billiebob@softcom.net
(209) 745-7112

Miwok

Ione Band of Miwok Indians
Glen Villa, Jr. Cultural Committee Chairperson
901 Quail Court
Ione , CA 95640
916-322-1617 w
209-274-5535 FAX

Leland Daniels
7531 Maple Leaf Lane
Sacramento , CA 95828
(16) 689-7330

Miwok

Ione Band of Miwok Indians
Pamela Baumgartner, Tribal Administrator
PO Box 1190
Ione , CA 95640
admin@ionemiwok.org
(209) 274-6753
(209) 274-6636 Fax

Randy Yonemura
305 - 39th Avenue
Sacramento , CA 95824
(916) 421-1600

Miwok

Nashville-El Dorado Miwok
Cosme Valdez, Interim Chief Executive Officer
PO Box 580986
Elk Grove , CA 95758
916-429-8047 voice
916-429-8047 fax

El Dorado Miwok Tribe
Jeri Scambler, Chairperson
PO Box 1284
El Dorado , CA 95623
niwoktribe@hotmail.com
530-363-3257

Miwok

Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians
Jeff Murray, Cultural Resources Manager
P.O. Box 1340
Shingle , CA 95682
shingle_springs_rancheria@ho
(530) 676-8010
(530) 676-8033 Fax

El Dorado Miwok Tribe
Ernest Faircloth, Cultural Preservation
PO Box 258
El Dorado , CA 95623
(530) 626-7572

Miwok

Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians
Nicholas Fonseca, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1340
Shingle , CA 95682
shingle_springs_rancheria@ho
(530) 676-8010
(530) 676-8033 Fax

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resource assessment for the proposed Whitlow project, Sacramento County.

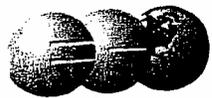
Central Native American Council
Wright Dutschke, Chairperson
Box 12045 Miwok
 CA 95640
(916) 274-2357

United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn
Jessica Tavares, Chairperson
75 Menlo Drive, Suite 2 Maidu
Rocklin CA 95765 Miwok
Tel 916-663-3720
Tel 916-663-3727 - Fax

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resource assessment for the proposed Whitlow project, Sacramento County.



October 5, 2005

Billie Blue Elliston
604 Pringle Avenue #42
Galt, California 95632

**RE: Cultural Resources Identification Efforts at the Whitlow Property,
Sacramento, California**

Dear Billie Blue Elliston:

ECORP Consulting, Inc. is conducting an environmental and cultural resource study at the Whitlow Property. A record search of the project area has been conducted. A map showing the project study area is attached.

The State of California Native American Heritage Commission recommended that we contact you to provide an opportunity for you to contribute information about cultural resources within this project study area. An important element of our investigation is to identify sites, resources, or locations that are of cultural importance to the local Native American community. We would appreciate any information you might have concerning these resources in the project study area. If you cannot supply information, but know of others who can, we would appreciate it if you would provide us with the names of individuals.

We encourage you to participate in this process. The potential impacts that this project may have on cultural resources important to the Native American community cannot be evaluated unless we are aware the resource(s) exist.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at ECORP Consulting, Inc. at 916-782-9100. Thank you in advance for your participation in our cultural resource consultation.

Sincerely,

Julia K. Green

Julia K. Green, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resource Manager

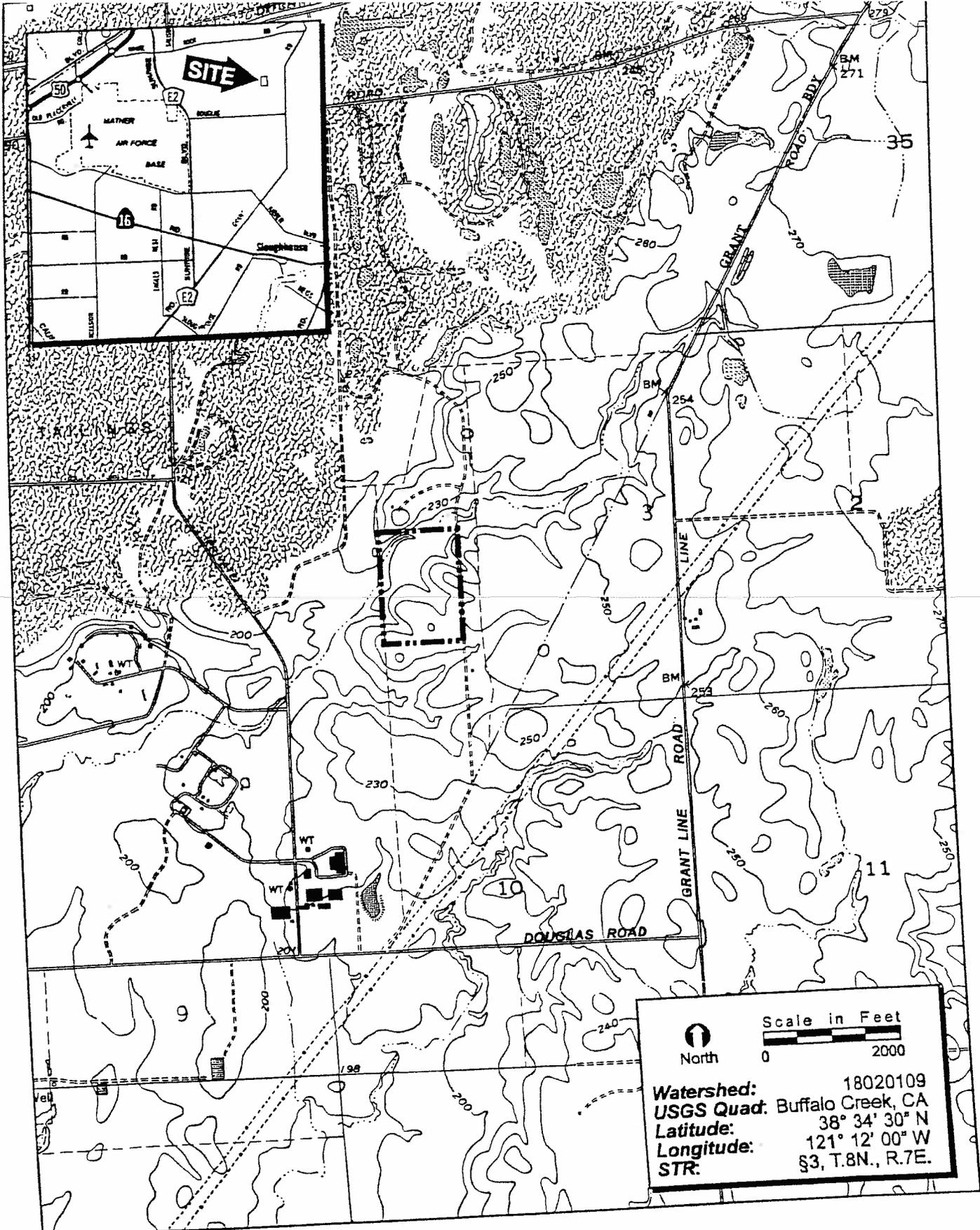


FIGURE 1. Project Site and Vicinity Map

2004-261 Whitlow Property

