

**CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY  
OF ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NO. 68:03:44  
NEAR LINCOLN VILLAGE,  
SACRAMENTO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

MAY 23 2005



**MAY 2005**

**Prepared For:**

Carlton Engineering, Inc.  
3883 Ponderosa Road  
Shingle Springs, CA 95682

**Prepared By:**

Historic Resource Associates  
2001 Sheffield Drive  
El Dorado Hills, CA 95762-5905

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**ATTACHMENTS**

Project Location Map

Assessors Parcel Map

North Central Information Center Record Search

## **I. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS**

Historic Resource Associates conducted a cultural resources study in order to identify and make recommendations, in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) regulations pursuant to the California Register of Historical Resources, regarding the proposed commercial development within Sacramento County Assessors Parcel No. (APN.) 68:03:44, located on the north side of Old Placerville Road, just east of its intersection with Bradshaw Road (refer to Project Location Map). The subject parcel is characterized as level land, encompassing approximately 5 acres. Several large valley oak trees lie at the far northern end of the parcel, otherwise, the only other vegetation are the remnants of an old almond orchard, tall grass, and young valley oak trees.

After an intensive field investigation of the parcel, no significant prehistoric or historic archaeological sites were found, nor were any historic buildings, structures, or objects discovered. Therefore, there will no effect to historic resources in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of CEQA guidelines, using the criteria described in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code.

## **II. INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

Historic Resource Associates was contracted to conduct a field investigation, identify, and make recommendations, in accordance with the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), regarding the proposed commercial project located near the intersection of Bradshaw and Old Placerville Roads, near Lincoln Village in Sacramento County, California. The project is located on a level parcel, which appears to have been extensively graded in recent years.

## II. CULTURAL SETTING

### A. Environment

The project area is located in Midtown Sacramento, within the American River Basin of the Sacramento Valley. Around 350 million years ago, in the Paleozoic era, a large inland sea occupied the Sacramento Valley to the present Sierra Nevada Mountains. A land mass west of the present coastline and the continental land mass provided mud, sand, silt, and marl for deposition during the 200 million year life span of the sea. Deformation and uplift with volcanic eruptions caused a great body of sediments and volcanic rocks to accumulate. During the Mesozoic time there was a long interval (Triassic Period) during which time no sediments were deposited in the inland sea, except in the present Sacramento Valley.

Deposition of sediments was renewed during the late Jurassic Period and the topography was markedly changed in a comparatively short interval of geologic time. The inland sea basin was uplifted for the last time and so deformed that the character of the sedimentary and volcanic rocks was completely changed. The sand, mud, silt, and marl metamorphosed to hard quartzite, slate, schist and marble, while volcanic rocks were metamorphosed to form greenstone (amphibolite, amphibolite schists) (Ritter, ed. 1970:16).

### B. Climate and Hydrology

The climate in the area is characterized as humid mesothermal, meaning that it is Mediterranean or dry summer subtropical. The valley and foothill region has been termed the "thermal belt" because of its mild winter climate (Storie and Trussell 1927:30). However, marked differences occur within short distances, because the temperature is dependent upon elevation and air drainage. In the depressions and small valleys the temperature is lower, particularly during nights when the cool air moves downward. The temperature is warmer on the slopes and tops of the ridges. High and low temperature varied dramatically, ranging from winter lows of 12 degrees Fahrenheit to summer highs well over 100 degrees Fahrenheit.

Both prehistoric and historic sites have been identified throughout these life zones. Questions of diversity related to ecosystems and population size have not been fully explored in this region of the Sierra. Prehistoric sites generally lie along the higher ridges and sheltered valleys, particularly where food resources ripen early. Climatic shifts, however, influenced changes in flora and fauna and resulted in modifications in subsistence, transhumance, and population.

### C. Archaeology

The prehistory of the area in the American River Basin and outlying areas has undergone a variety of archaeological studies. In addition, much of the analysis of prehistoric sites in the vicinity also relies upon inferences drawn from data collected in the Sierra Nevada, the Central Valley, and the Great Basin. Archaeologists have relied upon scientific data gathered from several major prehistoric sites near Lake Tahoe, where a reasonably complete chronology has been established, which dates back 8000 years. Occupation of the high Sierra is thought to date to at least 6000 B.C.

This early period is represented by Parman type projectile points (Layton 1979) found along the Tahoe Reach of the Truckee River (Elston et al 1977). Numerous surface finds of similar point types have been recovered on the Eldorado, Tahoe, and Lassen National Forests. This period is known as the Tahoe Reach Phase (Elston et al 1977; Ritter 1968). Following the Tahoe Reach phase, Elston (1977) documents a second phase in the high Sierra, known as the Spooner phase. It dates from 2000 to 5000 B.C. and is characterized by Pinto (Amsden 1935) and Humboldt (Heizer and Clewlow 1968) type points (Elston et al 1977:171).

Heizer and Elsasser (1953) define the next phase in the high Sierra chronology, which dates from 2000 B.C. to 500 A.D, as the Martis phase, named after the Martis Valley. This period is characterized by the wide-spread use of basalt for stone tools, large, roughly shaped projectile points of the Martis type (Heizer and Elsasser 1953), atlatl weights, manos, millingstones, bowl mortars, cylindrical pestles, and many flake scrapers (Moratto 1984:295). Martis is considered a series of phases, which may be of Great Basin origin, but which is distributed from the western Great Basin to the Central Valley. Its distribution roughly coincides with the ethnographic territories of the Maidu and the Washo peoples (Ibid:302-303). Although probably not ancestral to the Washo (Ibid:303), Martis may represent Maidu prehistory, including Nisenan (Ibid).

Following Martis is the Kings Beach phase, also described by Heizer and Elsasser (1953). It is characterized by the use of obsidian and silicate stone tools, small projectile points, indicating a shift from the atlatl, or throwing stick, to the use of the bow and arrow, scrapers, and bedrock mortars (Moratto 1984:294-295). The phase dates from 500 A.D. to 1200 A.D., and is considered ancestral to the ethnographic Washo.

Comparing data from the high Sierra, Eric Ritter (1970) conducted the first excavation of a stratified site in the Georgetown region. Located west of Foresthill, the Spring Garden Ravine site (PLA-101), dates to 1400 B.C. Three strata were identified at the site. The oldest, Horizon C, contained large slate and basalt projectile points of the Martis type, atlatl weights, bowl mortars, millingstones, and many core tools (Moratto 1984:301). The stratum was radiocarbon dated to 1000±110 B.C. (GaK-2246). Horizon A, containing arrow points and numerous silicate retouched flakes, hopper mortars, bedrock mortars, few core tools, and millingstones, is thought to be ancestral to the ethnographic Nisenan (Ibid). Horizon B, both stratigraphically and culturally intermediate, was radiocarbon dated at 1039±89 A.D. (GaK-2244) and 976±90 A.D. (GaK-2245) (Ibid).

Also from this excavation came evidence that, prehistorically, the environment of the region may not have been as wooded as it appears today. Analyzing pollen from site PLA-101, Robert Matson (1970, 1972a, 1972b) found evidence of a 3000 year old, savanna type of environment, consisting of oak grassland with occasional patches of chaparral. This was replaced 500 years ago by an environment of dense pine-oak woodland. Matson (1970, 1972a, 1972b) postulated that this change may be due to the cessation of seasonal burning by native peoples, which was used to promote desirable plant species for food, tools, and as fodder for deer.

Generalizing over the entire west slope of the Northern Sierra Nevada, Moratto (1984) has postulated that by 1000 B.C., the area was settled by groups of people of unknown origins who possessed both Martis and Central Valley traits. During this period, the bow and arrow were introduced, at approximately 600 A.D. - 800 A.D., and the mortar and pestle were more intensively used after 1400 A.D. (Moratto 1984:303). By 1 A.D., permanent villages were established. The greater sedentism, coupled with population growth, encouraged the development of a settlement pattern of secondary villages and seasonal camps (Ibid). The primary villages became the political, social, and ceremonial centers for communities by 1500 A.D. (Ibid). This pattern closely resembles the settlement system of the Nisenan, the ethnographic group whom inhabited the study area.

Archaeological sites have contained house pits, midden, bedrock mortars, grinding slicks, cobble pestles, metates, manos, Olivella Haliotis, clamshell, steatite and glass trade beads, quartz crystals, projectile points made from a variety of materials both local and traded, and lithic debitage of quartz, quartzite, basalt, rhyolite, slate, chert, and obsidian. Projectile points commonly found include Rose Spring contracting stem, Desert side-notched, cottonwood triangular, and several types of Elko series.

#### **D. Ethnography**

The project area lies along the eastern territory occupied in aboriginal and historic times by the Maidu or Valley Nisenan. Their territory extended to the Bear River and south of the South or Middle Fork of the Cosumnes River (Kroeber 1925:37; Beals 1933:336; Wilson and Towne 1978:388). Nisenan, a Penutian language, can be divided into three main dialects, Northern Hill Nisenan, Southern Hill Nisenan, and Valley Nisenan (Kroeber 1925:393). Shipley (1978:83) has identified seven dialects. In Hugh W. Littlejohn's unpublished manuscript of Nisenan Geography, he notes that the Nisenan had names for every mountain, hill, flat, valley, canyon, spring, creek, and river. Villages normally derived their name from prominent features of the immediate landscape, from important local vegetation, and sometimes from a mythical or local celebrity. When the inhabitants of a village moved to another location, the new settlement assumed a different name from that of the old settlement (Littlejohn 1928:37).

The chief political unit for the Nisenan was the tribelet, which consisted of a principal, permanent village surrounded by several secondary villages and seasonal camps. The population of the tribelet varied from 15-25 people to more than 500 (Kroeber 1925:831). Its headman served as advisor to the people of the tribelet. The position was usually hereditary. Permanent villages were found from upland areas along the valley floor to the lower Yellow Pine Belt, at an elevation of 1000 to 4000 feet. Winter village locations are typically found on knolls or in valleys with good southern exposure and adjacent to springs or other permanent sources of water. Typical village sites were along streams, knolls or ridges with a southern exposure. At the principal village, typical structures included family dwellings, acorn granaries, bedrock mortars, a sweat house, and a dance house.

In the area of the western slope of the Sierra, the territory of the foothill Nisenan crosses many plant communities, making available to them a wide variety of plant resources. The main food source for the Nisenan was acorns, although a wide variety of other resources were also used. Tan Bark Oak (*Lithocarpus densiflora*) and black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*) were preferred, with golden oak (*Quercus chrysolepis*), interior live oak (*Quercus wislizenii*) and scrub oak (*Quercus dumosa*) considered secondary food sources (Baumhoff 1978:16). Extended families or entire



villages would gather acorns. Trespass into an owned gathering area was discouraged. Acorns were cracked, shelled, and ground into flour in a mortar. They were then leached in sand and cooked in baskets using heated stones (Wilson and Towne 1978:389).

Nuts of the sugar pine (*Pinus lambertiana*) were also gathered. Buckeye (*Aesculus californica*) was eaten only in times of starvation (Baumhoff 1978:17). Roots, dug with a digging stick, might be eaten raw, or dried and pounded in mortars and pressed into cakes (Wilson and Towne 1978:390). Grasses, herbs, rushes, berries, and grapes (*Vitis californica*) provided both food and materials for basketry, clothing, and other tools (Ibid). Manzanita berries were used to make a cider-like drink (Ibid).

Animals hunted included deer, rabbits, and other small game. Mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) were hunted in drives, with the use of fire, decoys, snares or deadfalls (Ibid). Rabbits (*Lepus*) were killed with sticks or blunted arrows, trapped, snared, or rounded up with the use of nets or fire. Grasshoppers, ants, lizards, and frogs were also eaten (Ibid), and salt was obtained from springs located near Cool (Heizer and Treganza 1972:340).

Rivers played an important role for the Nisenan, not only as territorial boundaries, but also as areas to procure food, such as Chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*). The Nisenan called the North Fork of the American River "Yo dok im se o", the Middle Fork of the American River "Ko a ba", where the Middle and North Fork of the American River meet "Chul ku im se o", and the Bear River "Ku mim se o" (Littlejohn 1928: 54). Fish were poisoned with soaproot (*Chlorogalum pomeridianum*) and turkey mullein or caught by hand in shallow water (Wilson and Towne 1978:389). Weirs, nets, harpoons, traps and gorgehooks were also used to catch fish.

Tools, including arrow and spear points, knives, and scrapers, were made of basalt, chalcedony, jasper, or obsidian. A wide variety of mineral resources, including quartz, quartzite, quartz crystals, chert, slate, and soapstone were available within the project area. Preferred basketry materials were willow (*Salix*) and redbud (*Cercis occidentalis*), but the roots of yellow pine (*Pinus ponderosa*) and bracken fern (*Pteridophyta aquilinum*) were also used (Ibid:392). Clothing and adornment was not elaborate. Steatite and whole olivella shell bead necklaces were among the items traded from the Patwin and Maidu (Ibid:391). Males often wore a breechcloth, and women a skirt of wire grass (Ibid).

It is estimated that the Valley Nisenan were reduced by three-fourths of their number by an epidemic of malaria in 1833 (Cook 1955:321-322). But, shortly after the discovery of gold in January 1848, the heart of foothill Nisenan territory was overrun with white miners. By 1860, their native lifeways were nearly obliterated (Moratto 1984:392). By the late 1930s, it has been reported that no living Nisenan could recall the lifeways before White contact (Wilson and Towne 1978:396).

### III. HISTORIC CONTEXT

The Spanish, having settled the San Francisco Bay region in the late 1700s, sent Gabriel Moraga on some forty-six expeditions after 1806 to explore the Central Valley to beyond the Feather River. Moraga named the Sacramento Valley and noted the Maidu tribes who occupied the land. Sacramento emerged from the wilderness in August 1839 when John Augustus Sutter occupied his Mexican land grant of Nueva Helvetia (New Switzerland) and began construction of Sutter's Fort. The discovery of gold at Sutter's sawmill at Coloma on January 24, 1848 dramatically accelerated the growth of Sacramento, as the embarcadero area near J Street became an international commercial center. The founding of the City of Sacramento was undertaken by John A. Sutter, Jr. in December 1848 (Neasham, Henley & Woodruff 1969:7-11).

During the latter half of the nineteenth century, Sacramento achieved prominence as the State Capital, the gateway to the northern mines, and a hub of transportation and communication with the initiation of the Pony Express, the construction of the first transcontinental railroad, and the transmission of hydroelectric power. Boosting a population of over 25,000 by 1890, Sacramento had developed into a thriving center of agriculture, manufacture and commercial enterprise.

The subject property is located in an area of Sacramento County that consisted of large ranch properties through the early 1900s. As the land was subdivided, smaller parcels were sold and ranchettes with small orchards were established. The old emigrant road between Sacramento and Placerville lies to the north of the subject parcel, near the alignment of present day Folsom Boulevard. Later, this route would be used for a short time by the Overland Pony Express. During the 1950s through the 1970s, the intersection of Bradshaw Road and Old Placerville Road was developed with commercial properties, including a large strip mall.

#### **IV. RESEARCH RESULTS**

A record search for the project area was conducted at the North Central Information Center (NCIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) on May 5, 2005 (refer to NCIC Record Search, May 5, 2005). After reviewing the State of California Office of Historic Preservation records, base maps, historic maps, and literature for Sacramento County, it was concluded that the proposed project area contains no recorded Native American or historic-period archaeological resources listed with the Historical Resources Information System.

There have been no cultural resource studies conducted within the project area, although a record search was performed of the project area in July 1982. Within a 1/2 mile radius of the project area, there have been 8 cultural resource studies conducted: Keefer (2002, 2001); Jones & Stokes (2001); PAR Environmental Services, Inc. (2001); EarthTouch (2001); Cultural Resources Unlimited (1998); Peak & Associates, Inc. (1997); and Orlins (1982).

Several properties along Bradshaw Road are listed in the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), Historic Properties Directory (HPD), including the Brighton School/Edward Kelly School, located at 3312 Bradshaw Road, built in 1869, and listed as a 1S. Research was also conducted at the California State Library, Sacramento; the Internet, and within the reference library of Historic Resource Associates.

#### **V. METHODS AND FIELD INVENTORY**

A cultural resources survey was conducted within the project APE, which was identified as Sacramento County APN. 68-03-44. Survey transects of 5 meters were followed throughout the entire parcel. Surface evidence suggests the entire parcel was extensively graded in the recent past. Evidence of an old (circa 1960s) almond orchard is still present.

#### **VI. REPORT OF FINDINGS**

No prehistoric or historical archaeological sites were found, nor were any historic buildings, structures, or objects discovered.

## **VII. DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION**

None.

## **VIII. RECOMMENDATIONS**

No further cultural resources work is recommended for this project.

## **IX. PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS**

Dana E. Supernowicz, principal of Historic Resource Associates, earned his Bachelor of Arts at the University of California, Irvine with a concentration in history and anthropology. He earned his Master of Arts in History at California State University, Sacramento in 1983, with an emphasis on California and Western United States history. Supernowicz has over 25 years of experience working in the field of cultural resources management for federal and state agencies, as well as 20 years in private consulting. He has extensive experience in both designed and vernacular architecture throughout California, and has worked for the State of California, Office of Historic Preservation as a staff reviewer. Supernowicz has also served as president of the El Dorado County Historical Society, and is a member of the Society for California Archaeology, Oregon-California Trails Association, and National Trust for Historic Preservation.

## **X. REFERENCES**

Cultural Resources Unlimited. Cultural Resources Study for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Project, 3333 Bradshaw Road, Sacramento County, Site #SA-031-P1. Prepared for QUAD, Roseville, CA. March 1998.

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## MAPS

USGS 7.5' Carmichael, CA Quadrangle

PROJECT LOCATION MAP, CARMICHAEL, CA USGS 7.5' QUADRANGLE

643000m E.

644000m E.

645000m E.

646000m E.

NAD27 Zone 10S 648000m E.

42.72000m N.

42.71000m N.

42.70000m N.

42.69000m N.

42.68000m N.

42.67000m N.

42.66000m N.

42.72000m N.

42.71000m N.

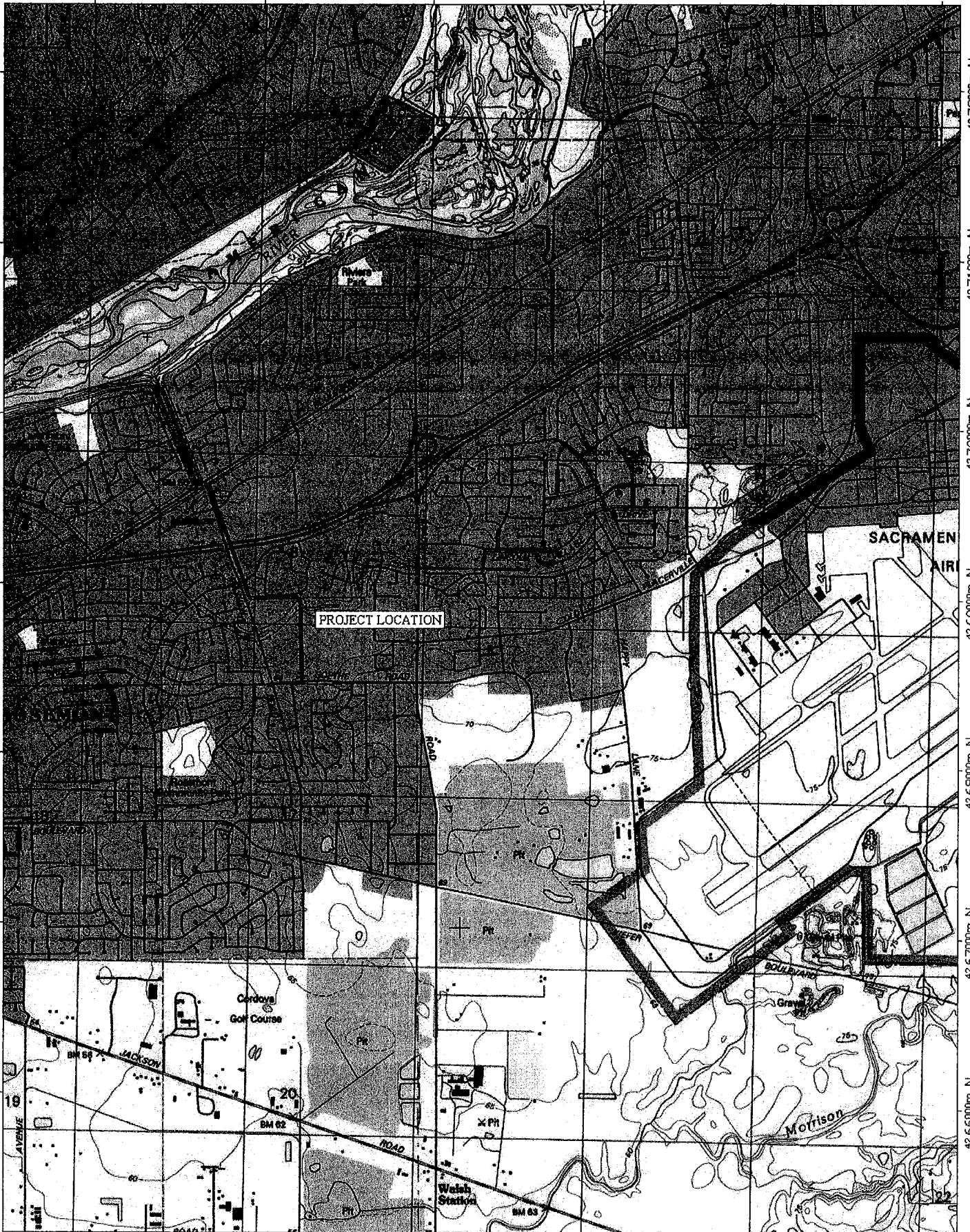
42.70000m N.

42.69000m N.

42.68000m N.

42.67000m N.

42.66000m N.



PROJECT LOCATION

SACRAMEN  
RIVER

Cordova  
Golf Course

Wash  
Station

Morrison

TN MN  
15°

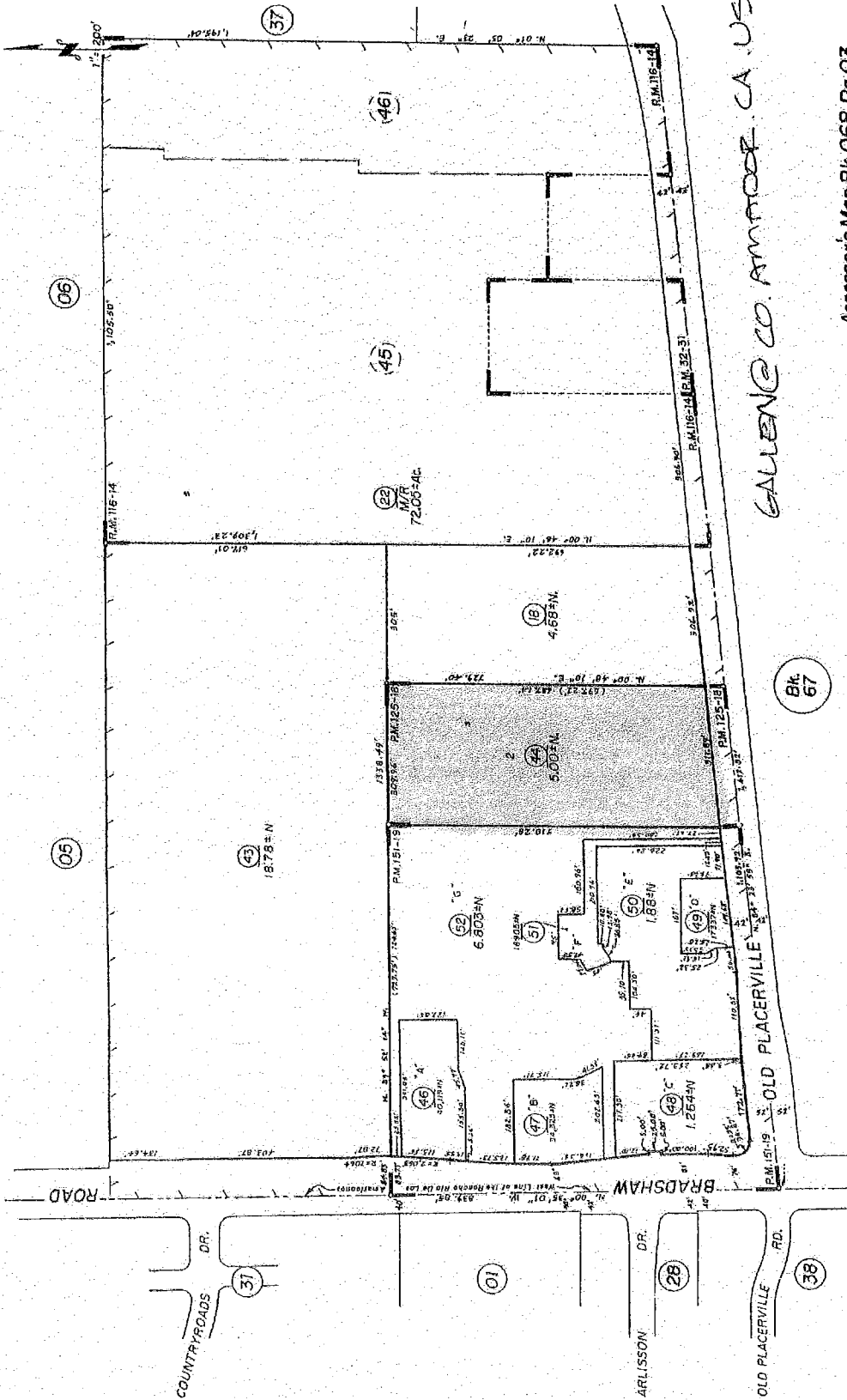


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68-03

M.D.B.S.M.

POR, SE 1/4 SEC. 8, & SW 1/4 SEC. 9, T.8N, R.6E,  
(AS PROJECTED INTO THE RANCHO RIO DE LOS AMERICANOS)



GALLENCO CO. AMPTOPE. CA. US

Bk 67

Assessor's Map Bk. 068, Pg. 03  
County of Sacramento, Calif.

15-12-12  
2A-10-12



**NORTH CENTRAL INFORMATION CENTER**  
**CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM** County: SACRAMENTO

Record Search Number: SAC-05-86

In Cooperation with:

State of California - The Resources Agency  
Department of Parks and Recreation  
Office of Historic Preservation

**AGREEMENT TO CONFIDENTIALITY AND RECORD SEARCH STATEMENT**

I, the undersigned, have been granted access to the Archeological Site Record data at the North Central Information Center at California State University, Sacramento, 6000 'J' Street, Sacramento, CA 95819 for the purpose of:

scientific research     project planning     other: \_\_\_\_\_

I fully understand the confidential nature of the information contained in these records, and I agree to respect that confidentiality.

I will attempt to ensure that specific site location is not distributed in public documents or made available to unauthorized individuals within my institution or agency. I also understand that prior written consent of the Information Center Coordinator or State Historic Preservation Officer is required for any exceptions to the above stipulations.

Furthermore, I agree to forward to the appropriate Information Center, no later than 30 days after completion of field reconnaissance and investigation, any preliminary reports and complete site records for any sites that are identified or dealt with. I also agree to forward to the appropriate information Center or Centers all subsequent reports on these sites, which are pertinent to archeological resource management.

I understand that failure to comply with any of the above agreement is grounds for denial of subsequent access to the archeological site data.

This agreement is based on State access policy. Barbara Supernowicz 5-4-2005  
Signature of Researcher Date

Printed Name of Researcher Barbara Supernowicz Phone 916-941-1864

Firm Historic Resources Associates

Address 2001 Sheffield Drive City/State El Dorado Hills, CA Zip 95762

Method of contact: Phone  In person  Letter  Fax  Date: 5-3-2005

Title of Project or Research "Old Placerville Road"

Contact person/agency for which work conducted Carlton Engineering

Address 3883 Ponderosa Road, Shingle Springs, CA Phone \_\_\_\_\_

USGS Quad(s) consulted Carmichael 7.5'

Site Record(s) consulted All pertinent Sources

Site Record(s) copied See attached sheet

Reports/manuscripts consulted All pertinent sources

Reports/manuscripts copied See attached sheet

Staff Researcher David McCullough, Jr. Date: 5-5-2005

No. of Hours - Record Search 3/4hrs. Use Fee Charged \$ 60.00

No. of Hours - Copy Work 0 Hourly Copy Fee .00

No. of Copies @ .15¢ each 15 Copy Charge 2.25

No. of Fax Pages 0 Fax Fee charged .00

**Total Fee charged: \$ 62.25**

**BILLING STATEMENT:**

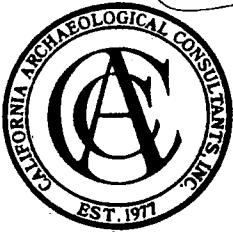
(Payment Instructions)

Make check payable to: C.S.U.S. FOUNDATION

Forward to: North Central Info Center CSU - Sacramento  
6000 J Street, Adams Bldg., #103, Sacramento, CA 95819-6100

Negative

5009



CALIFORNIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS, INC.

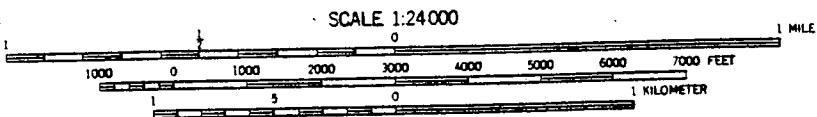
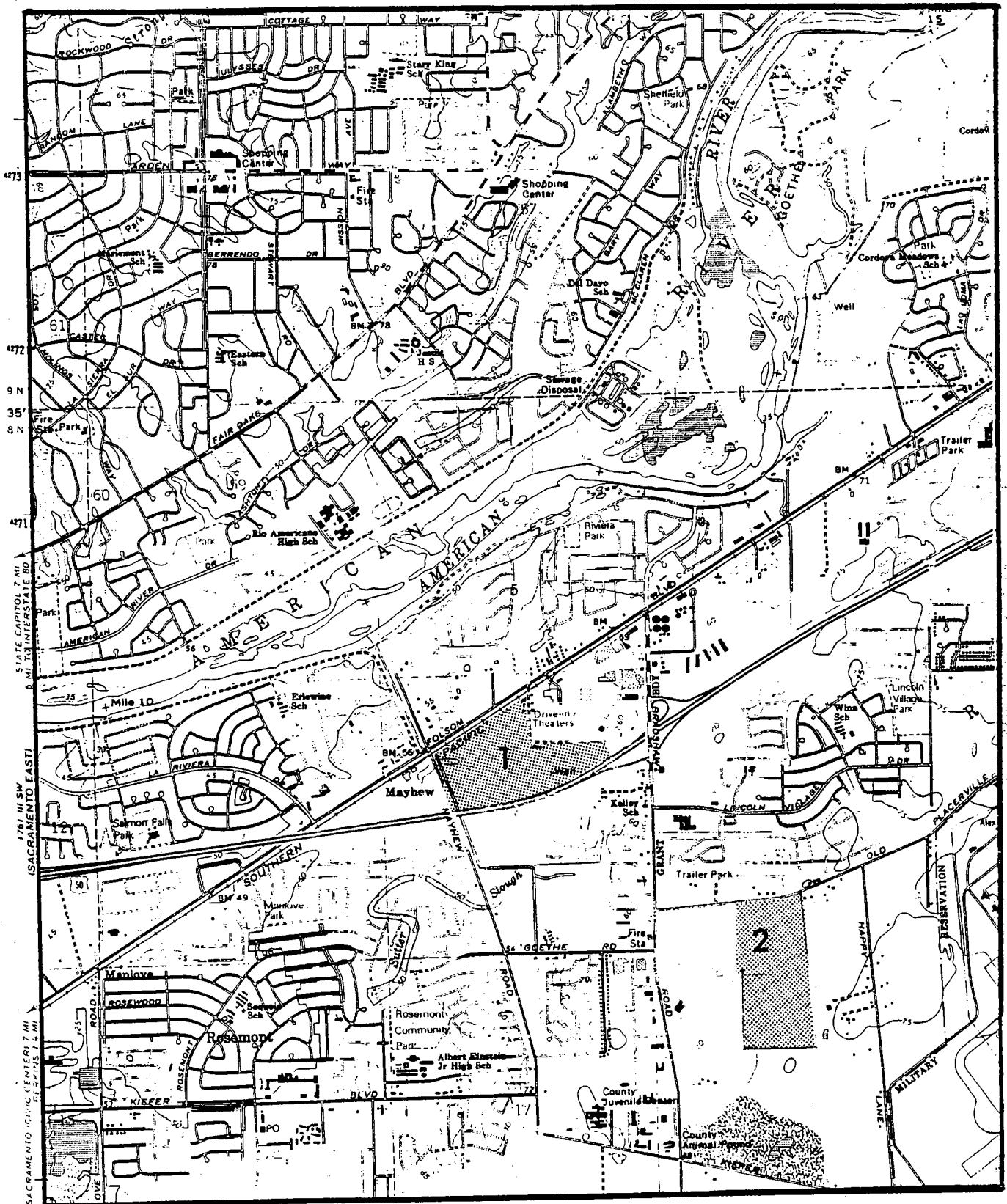
- PETER BANKS • 5916 DOVER ST. • OAKLAND, CA 94609 • (415) 658-6550
- ROBERT ORLINS • 39 FIRST ST. • WOODLAND, CA 95695 • (916) 662-0979

A CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY  
 OF  
 FIVE PARCELS  
 FOR  
 STATE FRANCHISE TAX BOARD FACILITIES,  
 SACRAMENTO COUNTY,  
 CALIFORNIA

BY  
 ROBERT I. ORLINS

1982

AGREEMENT NO. SA6225  
 STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
 DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES  
 OFFICE OF FACILITIES PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT  
 SACRAMENTO



CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 FEET  
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

**CARMICHAEL, CALIF.**  
SE/4 FAIR OAKS 15' QUADRANGLE  
N3830—W12115/7.5

1967  
PHOTOREVISED 1980  
DMA 1761 III SE—SERIES V895

Map 1. Proposed Franchise Tax Board Sites 1 and 2.

**CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT  
OF THE FRANCHISE TAX BOARD PROJECT,  
SACRAMENTO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

Prepared by

**Peak & Associates, Inc.**  
8167A Belvedere Avenue  
Sacramento, CA 95826  
(916) 452-4435

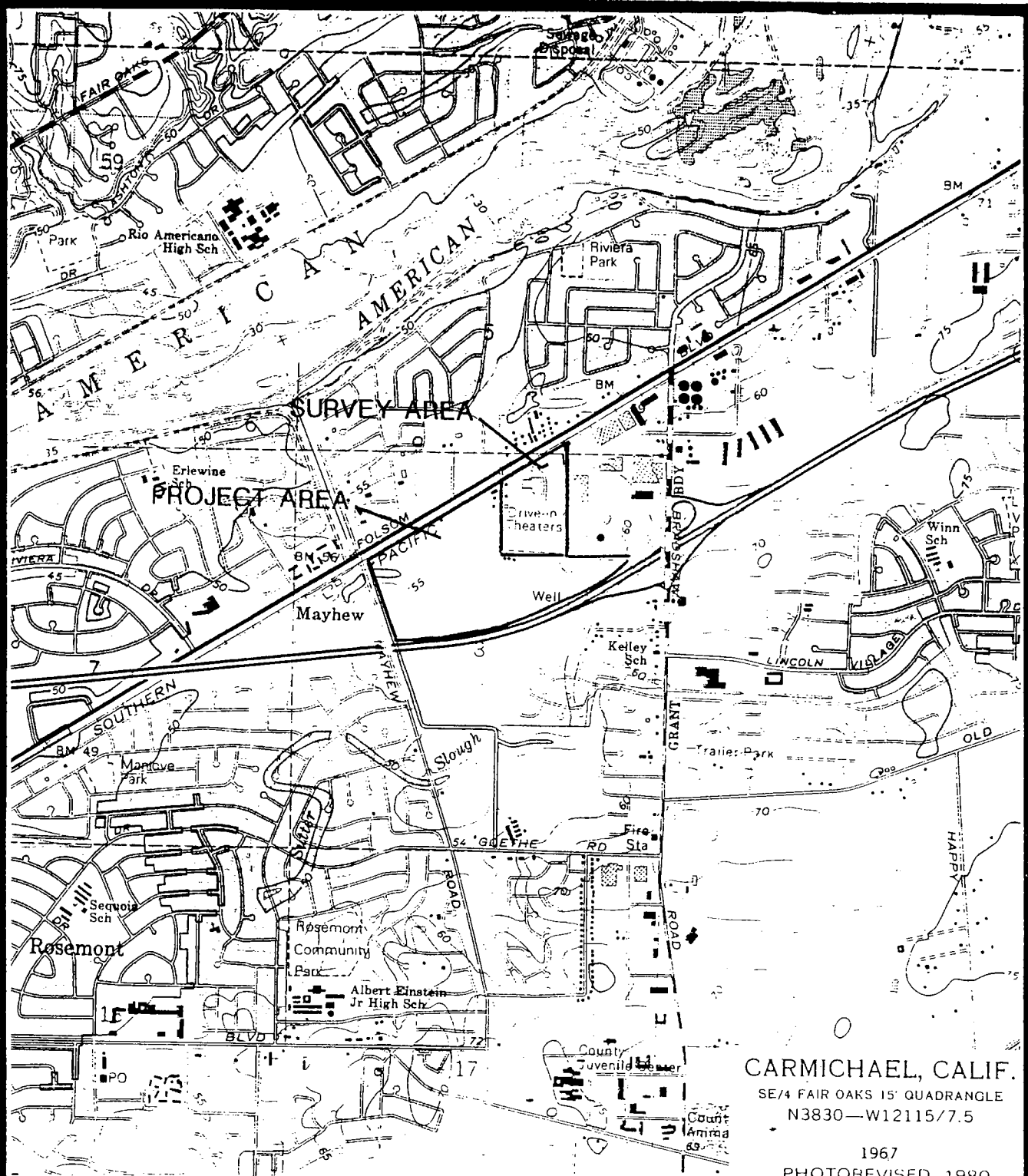
Prepared for

**EIP Associates**  
1200 Second Street, Suite 200  
Sacramento, CA 95814

October 27, 1997  
(Job #97-062)

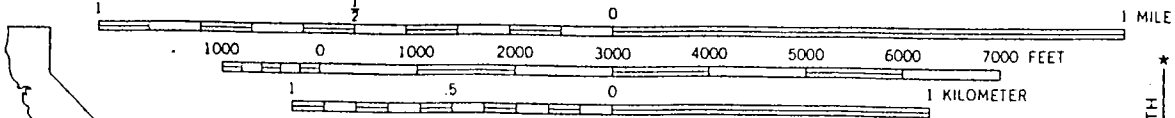
Map: Carmichael 7.5'  
Acreage: ±29  
Results: Negative  
Key Words: Cultural Resources, Survey

RECEIVED BY:
DATE: FEB 11 1998
INITIALS: <i>HS</i>
NORTH CENTRAL INFORMATION CENTER CALIFORNIA ARCHEOLOGICAL INVENTORY C.S.U. SACRAMENTO



CARMICHAEL, CALIF.  
 SE/4 FAIR OAKS 15' QUADRANGLE  
 N3830—W12115/7.5  
 1967  
 PHOTOREVISED 1980

SCALE 1:24 000



CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 FEET



BASL MAP IS MAPPED EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY THE U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

MAP 1

CARMICHAEL-SAC  
SAC-97-14

**CULTURAL RESOURCES UNLIMITED**

2614 Aramon Drive  
Rancho Cordova, CA 95670  
(916) 363-8774  
Fax: (916) 363-5413

March 19, 1998

QUAD  
One Sierragate Plaza, Suite 270 C  
Roseville, California 95678  
ATTN: Eugene E. Smith

RECEIVED BY:
MAR 20 1998
DATE:
INITIALS: <i>E. E. Smith</i>
NORTH CENTRAL INFORMATION CENTER CALIFORNIA ARCHIVES & DOCUMENTS CENTER C.S.U. SACRAMENTO

RE: PACIFIC BELL MOBILE SERVICES: 3333 BRADSHAW ROAD, SACRAMENTO,  
SACRAMENTO COUNTY: SITE # SA-031-PI

Dear Mr. Smith:

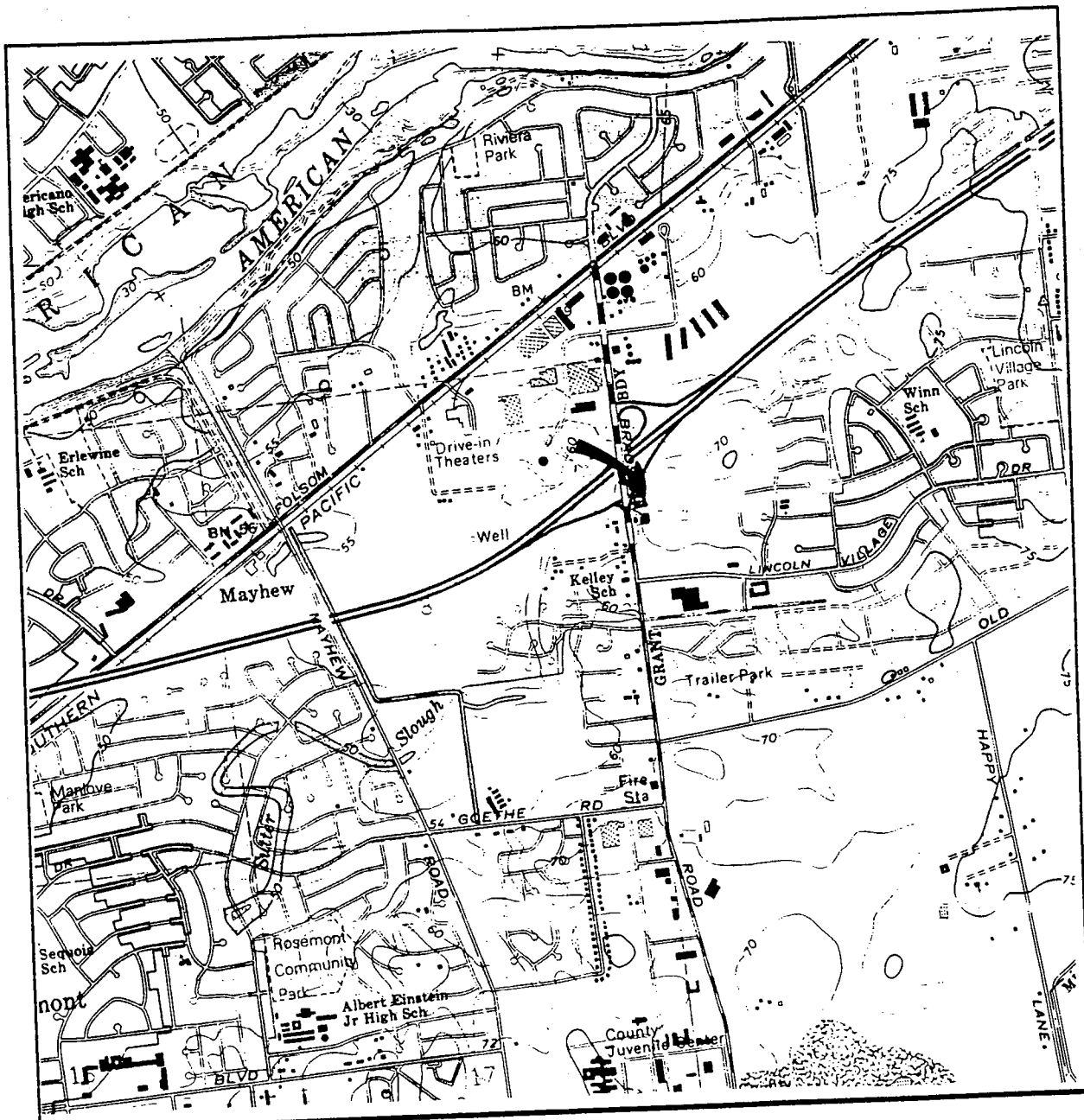
Per your request of January 13, 1998 Cultural Resources Unlimited performed a cultural resources study for the above-referenced project, a monopole antennae site located alongside the Pacific Bell facility on Bradshaw Road immediately north of Interstate 50 at the eastbound on-ramp of the Bradshaw interchange, in Rancho Cordova, Sacramento County. Included in this study was a Records Search performed at the North Central Information Center, CSU, Sacramento for previously-known prehistoric and/or historic sites on or adjacent to the project property. Archival research was also performed to determine if anything pertaining to significant cultural use can be derived concerning the previous uses of the project land. To this end, we used historic maps and recorded histories of the general area, and searches of Historic Properties listings, as well as previous environmental conditions at the project area which may suggest the likelihood of prehistoric use. Such resources included the National Register of Historic Places and the 1989 Survey of Surveys. Historic maps included the General Land Office Survey Map of 1865.

Archival Findings

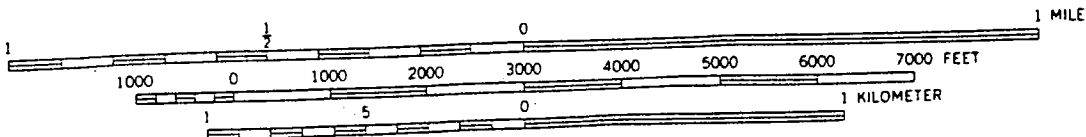
This area was within the home territory of the ethnographic Nisenan Maidu Native Americans. The closest known ethnographic sites were the villages of Yamankudu and Ekwo along the north bank of the American River (Wilson & Towne 1978: 388-397; Fig. 1).

This land was part of the "Rio de Los Americanos" grant (#98), covering 35,521.36 acres, which was awarded to William Leidesdorf in 1844. He died in 1848, leaving the land to his widow and children who subsequently sold the holdings to U.S. Army Captain Joseph Folsom, who had the town of Folsom laid out in 1855 (Beck & Haase, 1974:28; Hoover, Rensch & Rensch 1966:300). This grant was confirmed to Joseph Folsom in 1857 (U.S. Government, General Land Office 1862).

This land was primarily agricultural for many years, growing wheat, grapes and with grazing for animals. The 1911 'Mills' topographic map for this area shows Bradshaw Road in place as a major street, with several houses scattered along it, from the bank of the river, by Folsom Boulevard and the Southern Pacific rail line, and on towards the south, especially in the area of the Placerville Road and Kiefer Boulevard, to the south. Brighton School, now known as Edward Kelly School and listed on the National Register of Historic Places, is shown south of the project, on the west side of Bradshaw.



LOCATION MAP  
 Scale 1:24000  
 Contour Interval: 5 feet



U.S.G.S. Carmichael 7.5 Topographic Quad Map  
 Sacramento County; Township 8 N, Range 6 E, Unsectioned  
 1967/'80 Edition

SITE # SA-031-P1



FCC CARMICHAEL - SAC  
NL

RECEIVED

FEB 27 2001

February 16, 2001

State of California - Office of Historic Preservation  
Department of Parks and Recreation  
Attn: Dr. Knox Mellon  
State Historic Preservation Officer  
P.O. Box 942896  
Sacramento, California 94296-0001

OHP

RE: Nextel Communications Wireless Telecommunications Service Facility - Sacramento, Placer, and El Dorado Counties, California.

Dear Dr. Mellon:

Earthtouch, LLC is under contract with Nextel Communications to evaluate potential environmental issues associated with siting wireless telecommunications service facilities in Northern California. In accordance with Federal Communications Commission (FCC) rules implementing the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, we have taken the following steps to identify historic properties or cultural resources that might be affected by a proposed wireless telecommunications service facilities identified below:

- Conducted an on-site evaluation of the site and immediate site vicinity to assess the potential impact to cultural resources and historic structures nearby; and
- Conducted a records search through the California Historical Resource Information System (CHRIS) to identify historic properties and cultural resources within a 1-block (urban) or 1/4-mile (rural) radius of the proposed facility.

A description of the wireless telecommunications service facilities, a location map, and site photographs for each site are attached for review and reference. Table 1 provides address information for each site.

TABLE 1

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J  
K  
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R

Site Number/Name	Site Address	City or County	Attachment
El Dorado Hills (CA-1923D)	1270 Joerger Cutoff Road	El Dorado County	1
Capitol City (CA-1538A)	1650 El Camino Avenue	Sacramento	2
Strawberry Creek (CA-1562D)	Timberlake Way	Sacramento County	3
Baseline (CA-1918A)	8000 Crowder Lane	Placer County	4
Downtown Auburn (CA-1832A)	275 Orange Street	Auburn	5
Gerber Road (CA-1563A)	7713 Vineyard Road	Sacramento County	6
Mayhew (CA-0352A)	9470 Micron Avenue	Sacramento County	7
Sacramento Army Depot (CA-1560B)	8560 Unsworth Avenue	Sacramento	8
Florin Creek (CA-1561A)	7011 Power Inn Road	Sacramento County	9
Richardson (CA-1534A)	2849 Rio Linda Boulevard	Sacramento	10
Gold River (CA-1818A)	2410 Mercantile Drive	Rancho Cordova	11





**SITE DESCRIPTION:**

Nextel Communications proposes to install a wireless telecommunications facility in the parking area of the Capital Christian Center campus. The proposed facility will consist of installing an approximately 77-foot steel monopole and attaching up to twelve panel antennas to the top of the new monopole. Electronics equipment will be installed near the base of the monopole in a pre-fabricated shelter. Electrical and telecommunications will be connected using existing utility sources on the subject property. The utility lines will run via underground trench that is anticipated to be approximately 75 feet long. Access to the site will be from Micron Avenue, an existing two-lane paved road. According to information on file with the NCIC and data gathered during our Class I literature search;

- No buildings, structures, or objects on the site or within a one-quarter mile radius were identified in the Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Directory Data File for Sacramento County (HPD) as listed or potentially eligible for listing on the National Register.
- No structures on or near the subject property or proposed lease area were more than 45 years old.

A site inspection revealed the following:

- No buildings, structures, or features on or near the lease area appear to meet the California OHP definition for recordation.
- The proposed lease area had been previously developed and disturbed during the construction of the Christian Center and parking and access areas. Facility development will incorporate existing structures and infrastructure.
- The entire subject property area had been leveled, graded and paved and/or landscaped during the construction of the Christian Center Campus. As such, there was no visible evidence of any cultural or archaeological artifacts on the property.

OK



EarthTouch, LLC  
 2269 Canyon View Drive  
 Layton, Utah 84040  
 Tel: 801 771 2800

**ATTACHMENT**

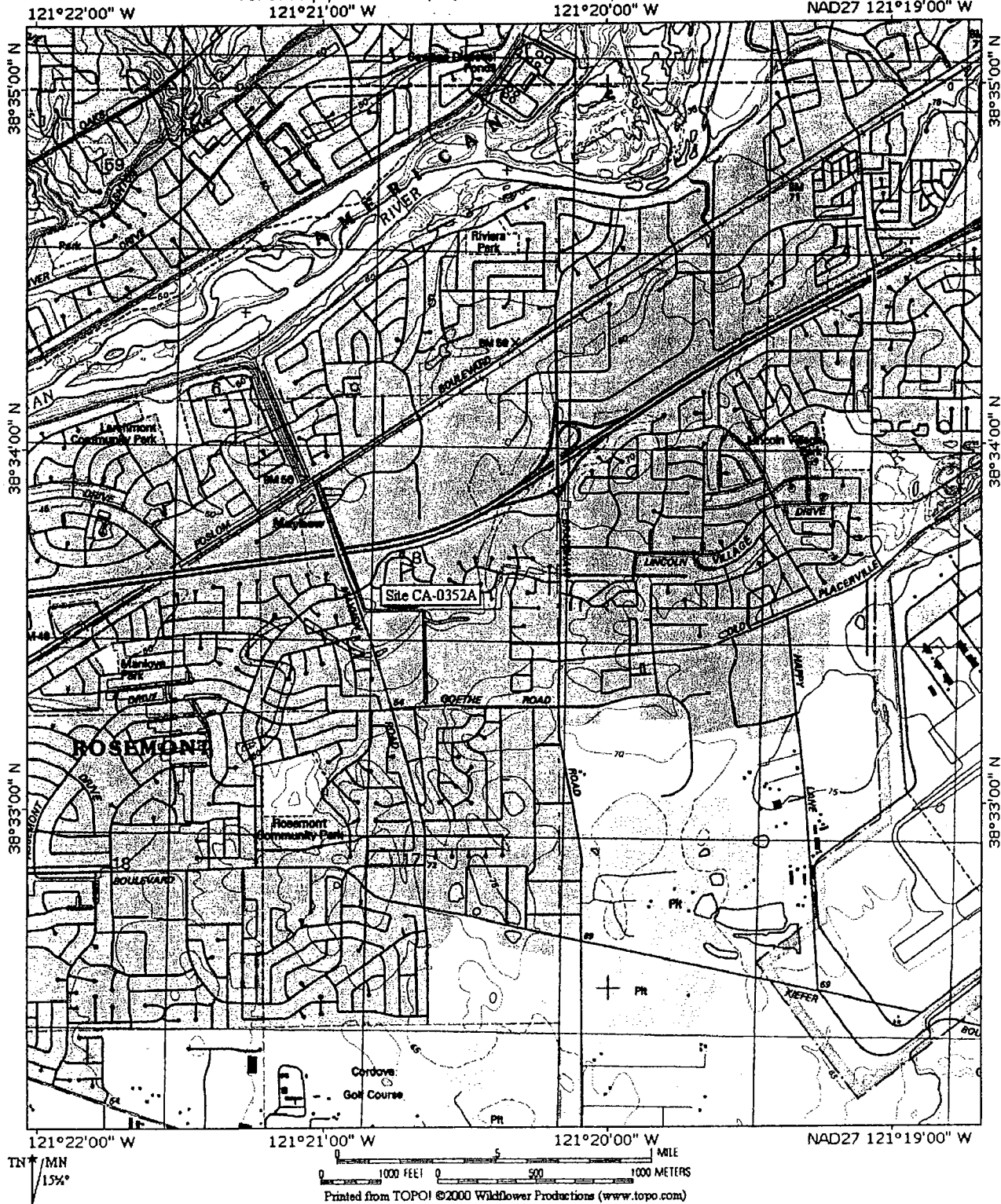
Site Photograph and Description of a  
 Nextel Wireless Telecommunications Facility

Mayhew  
 8470 Micron Avenue  
 Sacramento, California

Attachment No.: 7  
 Appended to: SHPO.let.

Project Number: CA-0352A  
 Project Manager: L. Tanner

Site Inspection: 14 February 2001  
 Date Prepared: 15 February 2001



EarthTouch, LLC  
 2269 Canyon View Drive  
 Layton, Utah 84040

Tel: 801.771.2800  
 Fax: 801.771.2838

Figure 1: Location of Nextel Site – Mayhew (CA-0352A)

Site Location: 9470 Micron Avenue  
 Sacramento, California 95827

Map Source: USGS 7.5' Quadrangle – Carmichael

#2674

**CULTURAL RESOURCE EVALUATION  
OF THE WORLDCOM FRANCHISE TAX BOARD  
BUTTERFIELD WAY PROJECT,  
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA**

*Prepared for:*

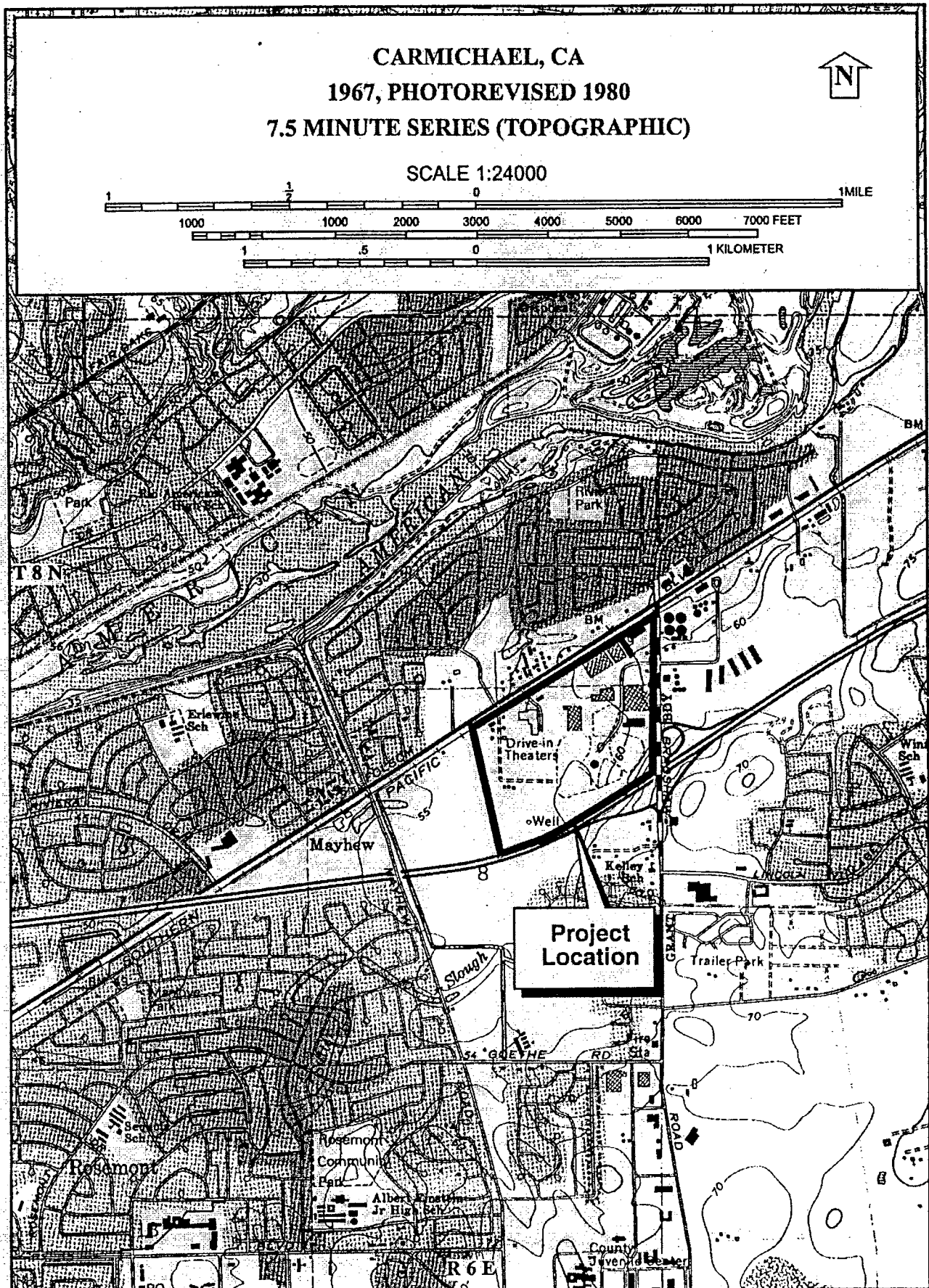
**The IT Group**  
4005 Port Chicago Highway  
Concord, California 94520

*Prepared by:*

**PAR ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.**  
P.O. Box 160756  
1906 21<sup>st</sup> Street  
Sacramento, California, 95816-0756

*March 2001*

RECEIVED BY:
DATE: MAY 15 2001
BY: <i>Los</i>
STATE OF CALIFORNIA CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE C.S.D. UNIT 10-0



**Figure 2. Project Location Map**

## Field Work

The project area is an open, partly paved and partly overgrown field. There appears to have been several roads running north-south and one road leading east into the center of the area. Asphalt, gravel, and river cobbles mixed with soil have been spread over some areas.

At the southern end there are three linear berms that appear to be bulldozer pushes. Just north of these are four rows of trees aligned east to west. There is a large asphalt pad in the center of the field. The portion of the field that is not paved, is irregular terrain, probably a result of ground clearing activities. At the northeast corner are two rows of large walnut tree stumps aligned north south, remnants of the orchard noted by Orlins (1982).

Three concrete pads were noted, all flush with ground surface. One pad contained an imbedded pipe containing plastic insulated, wire bundles. Another had a square metal grate, and another contained a round metal grate. At the northwest corner of the project area, there are some ornamental plants. There is a palm tree, a large conifer tree next to Butterfield Way, and a nearby bush. There was no evidence of historic foundations or refuse found in this area.

In the mid-southwest are two modern loci along the east side of an asphalt track or road. The southern locus consists of 4 metal posts, four inches in diameter set in a square, and standing approximately three feet high. A concrete utility feature nearby measures approximately two feet long and one foot wide with a deep indentation at one end and another four-inch diameter post at the other end. This fifth post is embossed on the front and back under a small rectangular glass window with "541/ UL/ FM (within a diamond)/ 1981/ THE/ KENNEDY (vertically)/ VALVE/ MFG/ CO". The northern locus appears to have been partially destroyed.

The only other items noted were: a fragment of milk glass in the road in the middle of the field, and a cast iron probable stove grate with "Chrisly" impressed within an oval.

## DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The project area has undergone extensive alteration during the last 40 years changing from a rural environment, succeeded by industrial and finally commercial and residential use at the present time. The survey identified no resources of potentially historic age within the project area. Industrial and agricultural activities and development have altered most of the project area.

Negative

GAR MICHAEL - SAC  
NO RECORD SEARCH

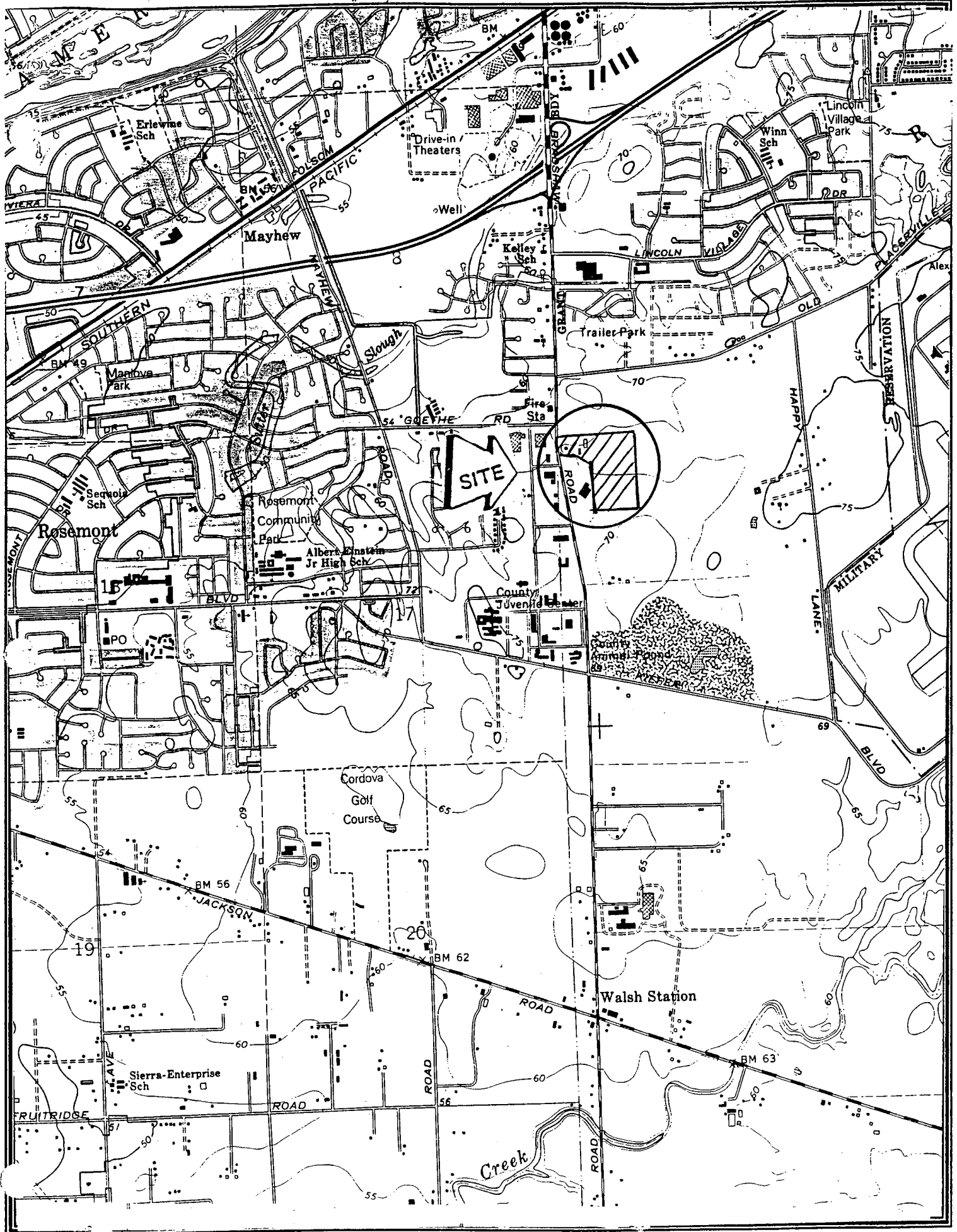
# 2673

**CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT  
PROJECT NAME: DOWNTOWN AND BRADSHAW MASTER PLAN  
CONTROL NUMBER: 98-PWE-0217**

Prepared by:  
Margaret Keefer  
Sacramento County,  
Department of Environmental Review and Assessment

March 16, 2001

RECEIVED BY:
DATE: MAR 26 2001
INITIALS: <i>GM</i>
NORTH CENTRAL INSTITUTION CENTER CALIFORNIA ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY C.S.U. SACRAMENTO



#2786

SACRAMENTO EAST SAC  
SACRAMENTO WEST SAC  
CARMICHAEL SAC  
FOLSOM SAC

SAC-01-01

**Cultural Resources Inventory and  
Monitoring Report for XO California, Inc's  
Sacramento Area Fiber-Optic Builds,  
Sacramento and Yolo Counties,  
California**

*Prepared for:*

XO California, Inc.  
1390 Lead Hill Boulevard  
Roseville, CA 95661  
Contact: Dan Shuman  
916/257-6268

*Prepared by:*

Jones & Stokes  
2600 V Street  
Sacramento, CA 95818-1914  
Contact: Gabriel Roark/Gwyn Alcock  
916/737-3000

June 2001

RECEIVED BY:
DATE: 7-12-01
INITIALS: <i>DRS fw</i> <i>D M C</i>
NORTH CENTRAL INVESTIGATION CENTER CALIFORNIA ARCHEOLOGICAL INVENTORY C.S.U. SACRAMENTO



## **West Side of Bradshaw Road, South of Lincoln Village Drive, Sacramento County**

### **Project Location and Description**

The project is located south of Lincoln Village Drive on Bradshaw Road, and consists of 5 feet of trenching in the sidewalk for the placement of conduit and a splice box.

### **Methods and Results**

An archaeological records search at the North Central Information Center of the California Historic Resources Inventory System indicated that there were no recorded sites immediately adjacent to the project alignment, and no sites recorded within a quarter mile of the project area. The Kelley School, located opposite the proposed project on the west side of Bradshaw Road, is listed in the NRHP (Jones 1980). The likelihood of cultural deposit associated with that resource being found in the project alignment is believed to be low, and the underground nature of the XO build will not have a negative effect on what little setting and feeling the school retains.

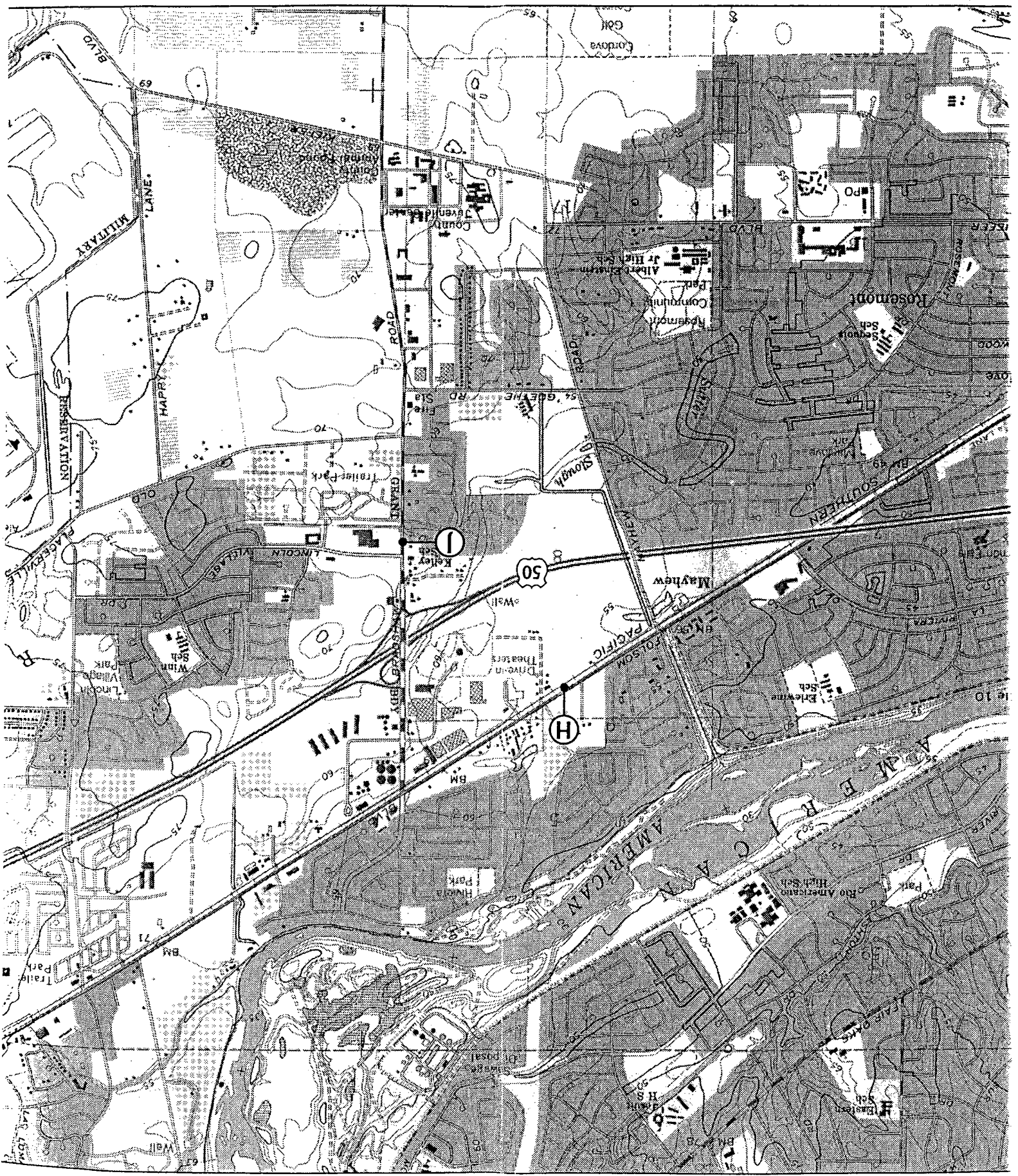
A Jones & Stokes archaeologist visited the project alignment but it had been completely developed, and an examination of the original ground surface was not possible. Although other studies have been completed in the vicinity of the project alignment (Derr 1998b; Syda et al. 1995; True 1981), they have not reported any archaeological deposits. The area is constructed on historic dredge tailings that have destroyed any intact prehistoric deposits, and the potential for significant historic deposits along the alignment is considered to be low. Therefore, Jones & Stokes did not recommend archaeological monitoring for the proposed project.

## **South Side of International Drive, Across from Data Drive, Sacramento County**

The proposed project is located immediately south of the intersection of International Drive and Data Drive, in a Rancho Cordova business park. The proposed project would consist of 10 feet of open trenching for the installation of fiber optic cable conduit.

### **Methods and Results**

An archaeological records search at the North Central Information Center of the California Historic Resources Inventory System indicated that two cultural resource investigations have been conducted adjacent to the proposed XO project (Peak & Associates 1994). In addition, the records search indicated that the project vicinity is located in historic dredge tailings (CA-Sac-308H). No prehistoric sites are known to have survived the mechanized



June 7, 2002

### ***Project Description***

Project Name: Premier Passage Tentative Subdivision Map  
Control Number: 01-SDP-0669  
Assessor's Parcel Number: 068-0011-0000

The property is located on the north side of Goethe Road, in the Rancho Cordova community (Plate CR-1, Site Location). The project is a request for a Tentative Subdivision Map to divide 38.75± acres into 193 residential lots and 3 landscape lots on property zoned RD-5 (Residential, density five dwelling units per acre).

### ***Research and Methods***

A cultural resource investigation was conducted for the proposed project site. This investigation included a record search at the North Central Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information system, prefield archival research, and a field reconnaissance.

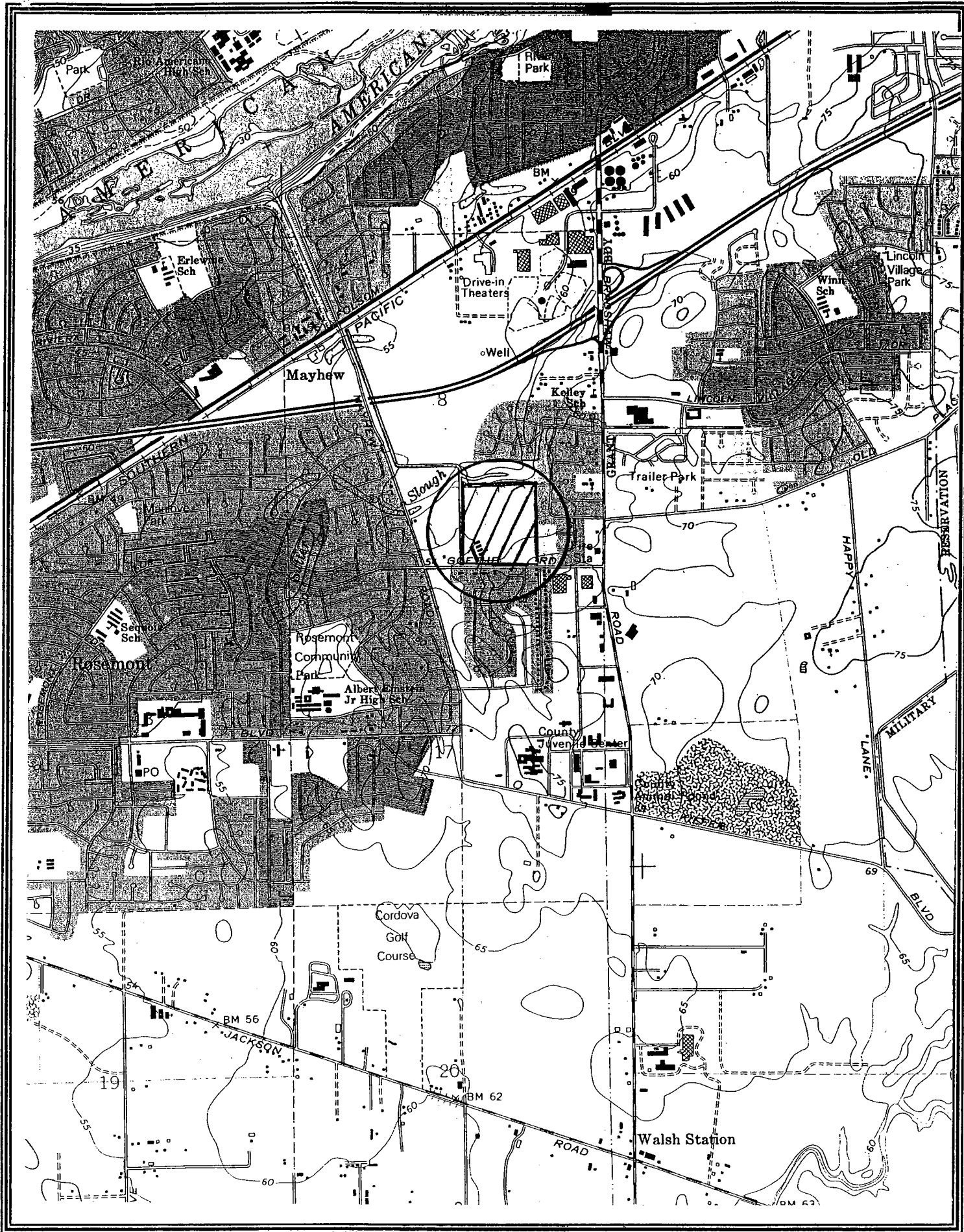
#### **I. Study Findings**

The record search showed that two surveys have been conducted within a half mile of the project (Keefer 2001; Jones & Stokes 2001). No archaeological sites are known to exist within half a mile of the project; however, the Kelley School is located within a half mile and is a National Register listed one room school house established in 1869 (Jones 1980). Sutter Slough borders the site on the north, making the site potentially sensitive for archaeological resources.

The project is located in the historic Rancho del Paso land grant. The 1866 GLO plat shows Placerville Road crossing the site from the southwest corner to the northeast (Plate CR-2, 1866 Government Land Office Plat). The site is moderately sensitive for archaeological resources and a field survey is recommended.

A field survey of the entire parcel was conducted on June 6, 2002. The field investigation revealed neither surface evidence of cultural resources nor any standing structures of potential historic value. The following sections summarize the research conducted for the project.

#### **II. Research Design**



CONTROL NUMBER: 01-SDP-0669

MAP: USGS 7.5' QUAD, Carmichael, 1967, photorevised 1980

PLATE CR-1, SITE LOCATION

094088	167 ARDEN WY	SCHRADER HOUSE	SACRAMENTO	U	1926	HIST. RES.	DOE-34-94-0019-0000	12/21/94	6Y2
094089	175 ARDEN WY	CHAUSEE-KENT HOUSE	SACRAMENTO		1935	PROJ. REVW.	FHWA941013A	12/21/94	6Y2
094090	183 ARDEN WY	N.J. JENSEN HOUSE	SACRAMENTO	U	1922	HIST. RES.	DOE-34-94-0020-0000	12/21/94	6Y2
094095	263 ARDEN WY	REASE PROPERTY	SACRAMENTO		1935	PROJ. REVW.	FHWA941013A	12/21/94	6Y2
094096	269 ARDEN WY	EDSON O. REASE PROPERTY	SACRAMENTO		1922	HIST. RES.	DOE-34-94-0021-0000	12/21/94	6Y2
065220	273 ARDEN WY	R.A. SWEET PROPERTY	SACRAMENTO	U	1913	PROJ. REVW.	FHWA941013A	12/21/94	6Y2
094098	279 ARDEN WY	A.W. SWEET PROPERTY	SACRAMENTO		1913	HIST. RES.	DOE-34-94-0022-0000	12/21/94	6Y2
094099	283 ARDEN WY	CHAPMAN PROPERTY	SACRAMENTO		1935	PROJ. REVW.	FHWA941013A	12/21/94	6Y2
094100	285 ARDEN WY	ANDREW CARLOS PROPERTY	SACRAMENTO		1923	HIST. RES.	DOE-34-94-0023-0000	12/21/94	6Y2
048808	ATTU ST	BUILDING 423, ELECTRONIC MAINTENAN	SACRAMENTO	F	1971	HIST. SURV.	FHWA941013A	12/21/94	6Y2
066981	3109 BELDEN ST	SHRA REHAB	SACRAMENTO	U	1971	HIST. SURV.	5813-0989-0005	12/05/89	6Y
076834	809 BELL AVE		SACRAMENTO	U	1927	PROJ. REVW.	HUD891122A	05/06/92	6Y2
096157	1311 BELL AVE	SACRAMENTO COUNTY-FIRE STATION EME	SACRAMENTO	D	1927	HIST. RES.	HUD920407M	05/24/95	6Y2
130665	2691 BELL ST		SACRAMENTO	P	1946	HIST. RES.	DSA-34-SPS-3145	10/11/01	6Y2
048870	101 BERCUT DR	SACRAMENTO RIVER WATER TREATMENT P	SACRAMENTO	M	1921	HIST. RES.	DOE-34-01-0004-0000	10/11/01	6Y2
133109	15 BICENTENNIAL CR		SACRAMENTO		1921	HIST. SURV.	HUD010927S	10/11/01	6Y2
100343	2138 BIDWELL WY		SACRAMENTO	P	1984	HIST. SURV.	5813-1173-0000	08/21/00	3S
048703	3312 BRADSHAW RD	BRIGHTON SCHOOL, EDWARD KELLY SCHO	SACRAMENTO	P	1940	HIST. RES.	5813-1000-0000	08/21/00	3S
116484	5746 BRADSHAW RD		SACRAMENTO	P	1940	HIST. RES.	DOE-34-00-0026-0000	08/21/00	6Y2
116485	5841 BRADSHAW RD		SACRAMENTO	P	1940	PROJ. REVW.	FHWA000731A	01/28/96	6Y2
048871	3640 BRET HARTE CT	FARRAR HOME, SARAGLOW HOME	SACRAMENTO	D	1869	HIST. RES.	DOE-34-96-0098-0000	01/28/96	6Y2
048872	3654 BRET HARTE CT	MAISCH RESIDENCE AND CLINIC, SARAG	SACRAMENTO	P	1920	HIST. SURV.	5813-0964-0000	01/01/81	1S
123347	7530 BRIGHTON AVE		SACRAMENTO	P	1948	HIST. RES.	COE970311A	04/09/97	6Y2
048643	900 BROADWAY	SACRAMENTO CITY CEMETERY	SACRAMENTO	P	1928	HIST. RES.	DOE-34-97-0011-0000	04/09/97	6Y2
048644	1517 BROADWAY	Y STREET SERVICE STATION, MAURICE	SACRAMENTO	S	1850	HIST. SURV.	COE970311A	04/09/97	6Y2
048645	1518 BROADWAY	TOWER THEATER	SACRAMENTO	P	1927	HIST. RES.	5813-0944-0000	07/26/99	6Y2
048647	1730 BROADWAY	UNKNOWN, CASA GRANDE PRODUCTS	SACRAMENTO	P	1940	HIST. SURV.	SHL-0566-0000	07/26/99	6Y2
100184	1942 BROADWAY		SACRAMENTO	P	1925	HIST. RES.	5813-0945-0000	02/25/57	7L
135549	2022 BROADWAY	HAROLD ELLSWORTH-AUTOS, GOOD CHEV	SACRAMENTO	P	1935	HIST. SURV.	5813-0946-0000	02/25/57	7L
048648	2201 BROADWAY	RIVETT CARPET & FLOORING/ RIVETT'S	SACRAMENTO	P	1931	HIST. SURV.	5813-0948-0000	02/06/02	5S
135550	2300 BROADWAY	STERLING CLEANERS	SACRAMENTO	P	1930	HIST. RES.	5813-1233-0000	02/06/02	5S
048649	2417 BROADWAY	PAINES DRUGSTORE, TRIANGLE LIQUOR	SACRAMENTO	P	1928	HIST. SURV.	5813-0950-0000	02/06/02	5S
048873	3308 BROADWAY	ARATA BROTHERS/BOSTON SHOE REPAIR,	SACRAMENTO	P	1910	HIST. SURV.	5813-1003-0000	02/06/02	5S
048874	3402 BROADWAY	CITIZENS BANK, CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHI	SACRAMENTO	P	1915	HIST. RES.	5813-1004-0000	02/06/02	5S
049037	3418 BROADWAY		SACRAMENTO	P	1914	HIST. SURV.	5813-1164-0000	01/01/82	1S