

Appendix C – Cultural Resources Inventory
(62 pages)

**CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY
FOR THE SILVER EAGLE – 18 PROJECT
(Z22-013), APN 250-0172-005, 006, 007,
SACRAMENTO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

Prepared for:

MARK DIMERCURIO
207 Candlewood Court
El Dorado Hills, CA 95762

Prepared by:

PAR ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.
P. O. Box 160756
1906 21st Street
Sacramento, CA 95816

April 2023

**CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY
FOR THE SILVER EAGLE – 18 PROJECT
(Z22-013), APN 250-0172-005, 006, 007,
SACRAMENTO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

Prepared for:

MARK DIMERCURIO
207 Candlewood Court
El Dorado Hills, CA 95762

Prepared by:

PAR ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.
P. O. Box 160756
1906 21st Street
Sacramento, CA 95816

Authors:

Andrea E. Maniery, M.A., RPA
Mary L. Maniery, M.A., RPA

April 29, 2023

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Silver Eagle – 18 Project proposes to subdivide and develop 3.3 acres on three parcels in North Sacramento. The work would include building an access road from Ford Road, dividing the land into 18 single family residential lots, and a retention basin. The project is located within Township 9 North, Range 5 East, Section 17 as shown on the *Rio Linda*, California, United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle. The project is subject to permits and approvals from the City of Sacramento (City), requiring compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and various City ordinances and planning conditions.

In April, 2023, PAR Environmental Services, Inc. (PAR) was contracted to provide cultural resources services in support of the Project. The scope of work included a records search, an archaeological and architectural surveys of the three parcels, and report preparation. Survey investigations identified no archaeological resources within the project, other than displaced pieces of concrete and a water pipe. Two single family residences, built in the 1930s, and associated outbuildings were identified, recorded on California Department of Parks and Recreation 523 forms, and evaluated for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). These houses have been modified, updated, are not the best example of a minimal traditional style house built in the 1930s, and do not qualify for inclusion in the CRHR under any criteria.

The City contacted four tribes in compliance with AB 52. The United Auburn Indian Community (UAIC) responded, requesting consultation. The City has been consulting with the UAIC for this Project and will provide them with a copy of this report for comment. To date, there are no specific sites or resources known only to UAIC present within the ADI for this project. Other tribes contacted by the City for this Project in compliance with CEQA have not responded.

CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.6 (f) requires the lead agency for a project to ensure that provisions are made for accidentally discovered resources. Upon accidental discovery of an archaeological deposit, it is recommended that work be halted within 100 ft. (30 m) of the discovery until a professional archaeologist has evaluated the find.

According to Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, in the event human remains are discovered during excavation, work must stop immediately and the county coroner must be contacted. Section 5097.94 and 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code require consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission, protection of Native American remains, and notification of most likely descendants. SB 447 (Chapter 404, Statutes of 1987) also protects Native American remains or associated grave goods.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	III
INTRODUCTION	1
Project Description	4
Area of Potential Impacts (API).....	4
ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING	6
Geology	6
Soils.....	6
CULTURAL SETTING	8
Prehistory.....	8
<i>Paleoindian (11,500 – 8550 cal BCE)</i>	8
<i>Lower Archaic (8550-5550 cal BCE)</i>	9
<i>Middle and Upper Archaic through Emergent (5500 cal BCE –historic period)</i>	9
<i>Regional Archaeology</i>	9
Ethnography and Ethnohistory	10
Historic Context.....	11
METHODS	12
Record Search.....	12
Native American Coordination.....	13
Field Methods.....	13
REGULATORY BACKGROUND	15
California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)	15
RESULTS	17
APN 250-0172-005; 132 Silver Eagle Road	17
<i>Evaluation</i>	19
APN 250-0172-006; 150 Silver Eagle Road	19
<i>Evaluation</i>	21
Other Resources	21
CONCLUSIONS	25
Unanticipated Discoveries	25
<i>Human Remains</i>	26
REFERENCES CITED	27

APPENDICES

- Appendix A. Record Search Results
- Appendix B. Coordination
- Appendix C. California DPR 523 Forms

TABLES

Table 1 Central Californian Archaeological Periods.....8
Table 2. Resources within or adjacent to the API (one-quarter mile buffer zone)13

FIGURES

Figure 1. Project Vicinity Map.....2
Figure 2. Project Location Map.....3
Figure 3. Area of Potential Impacts5
Figure 4. Southeast corner of Project site, facing northwest after discing of field, 20227
Figure 5. Overview of Project facing south taken from west of 132 Silver Eagle Road, 20237
Figure 6. Survey Coverage14
Figure 7. 132 Silver Eagle Road, west and south facades. April 13, 202318
Figure 8. 132 Silver Eagle Road, north and east facades. April 13, 202318
Figure 9. 150 Silver Eagle Road, north and west facades. April 13, 202320
Figure 10. 150 Silver Eagle Road, west and south facades. April 13, 202320
Figure 11. Overview facing north of SE-1 vertical pipe west of 132 Silver Eagle Road, 2023.....22
Figure 12. Overview of refuse disposal area SE-2 south of 132 Silver Eagle Road,.....22
Figure 13. Old wooden and newer wire fence dividing 132 and 150 Silver Eagle Road,23
Figure 14. Overview of Project, circa 2022, depicting disced fields24

INTRODUCTION

The Proposed Silver Eagle – 18 Project (Project) is located on Assessor’s Parcel Numbers (APN) 250-0172-005, -006, and -007 in Sacramento, Sacramento County, California approximately 1.20 miles south of Interstate 80 (I-80) (Figure 1). The Project site is found on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic map, *Rio Linda* quadrangle, Section 17, Township 9 North, Range 5 East (Figure 2). The northeast corner is located at latitude 38.630175, longitude -121.464972 and the southwest corner is located at latitude 38.628734, longitude -121.465915. The Project is in an urban area, surrounded on the south and east by single-family homes and undeveloped lots to the north and west (Figure 3).

Currently, the three parcels include open land and two single family residential structures. The proposed project consists of subdividing the three parcels into 18 new residential lots and one lot for a detention basin. Eighteen new single-family residential dwellings are planned for the new residential lots. The project is subject to permits and approvals from the City of Sacramento; thus, compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the California Register of Historical Resources is required.

In 2023, Mark DiMercurio, the property owner, contracted with PAR Environmental Services, Inc. (PAR) to provide cultural resources services in support of the proposed project. The scope of work included a records search of the project area, a cultural resources survey of the three-acre project, Native American Heritage Commission coordination, and report preparation.

The cultural resources inventory was completed by Mary Maniery (PAR Principal Investigator) and Andrea E. Maniery (Field Director). Mary Maniery holds B.A. degrees in History and Anthropology and an M.A. degree in Anthropology. She is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) with over 40 years of professional experience and meets Secretary of Interior Professional Standards in Archaeology, History, and Architectural History. Andrea Maniery holds both a B.A. and M.A in Anthropology and is an RPA with twelve years of experience. She meets Secretary of Interior Standards for Archaeology.

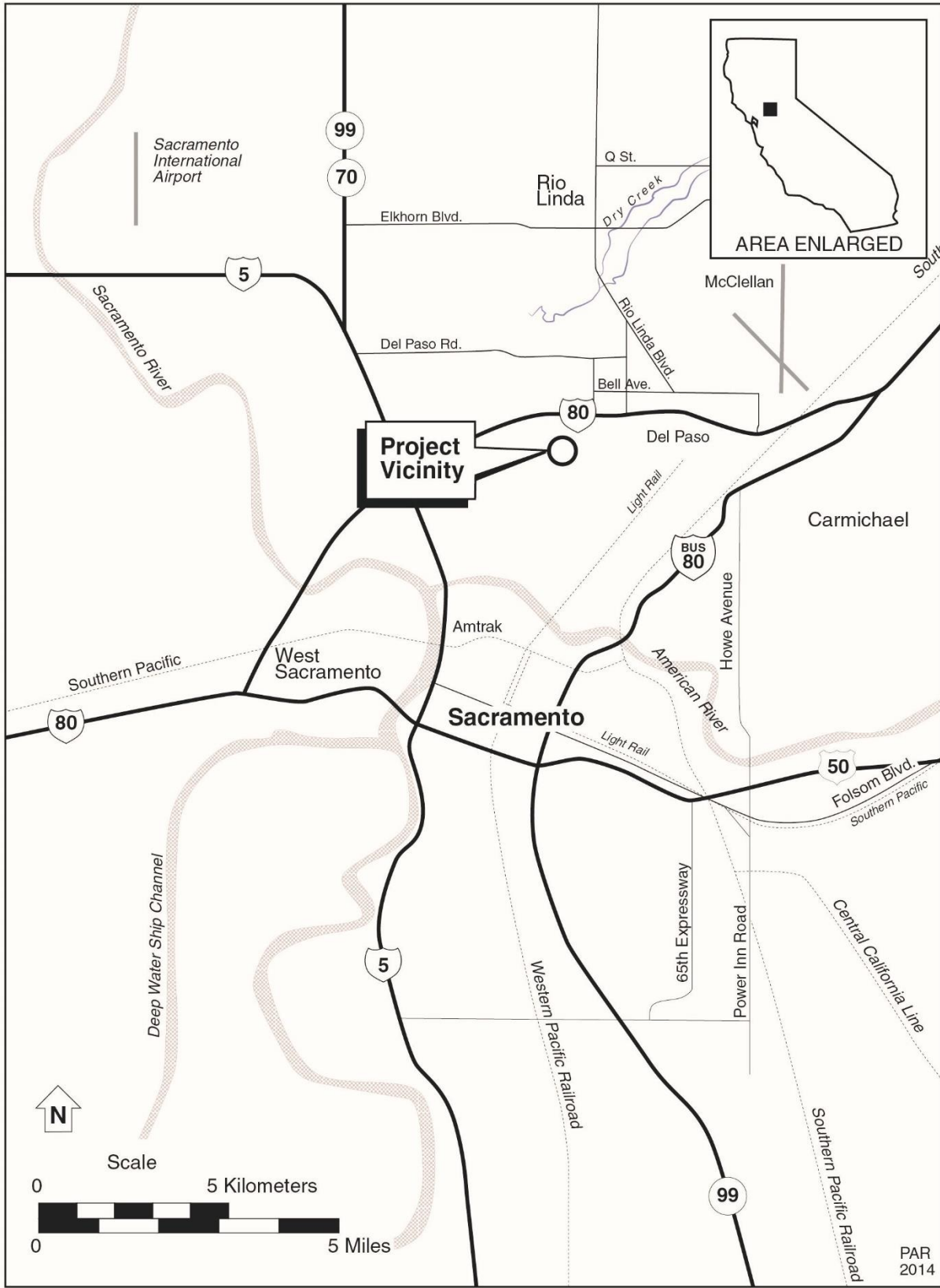


Figure 1. Project Vicinity Map

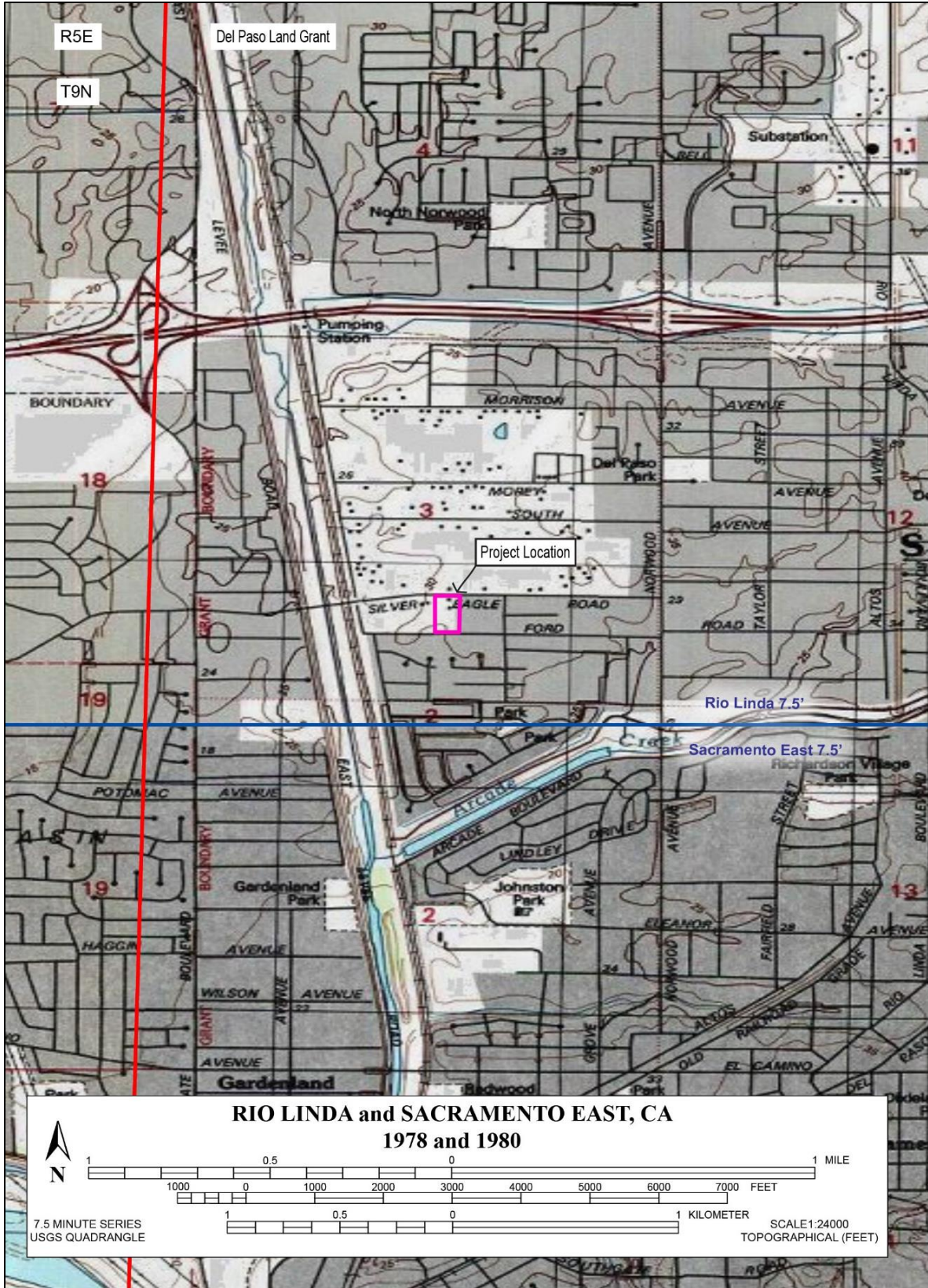


Figure 2. Project Location Map

Project Description

The Project proposes to subdivide three parcels totaling 3.30 acres into 19 new lots (18 residential lots and one lot for a stormwater detention basin) to facilitate the development of 18 single-family residences. The new single-family residences would range from 1,342 square feet (sf) to 2,198 sf. Optional 460 sf accessory dwelling units (ADUs) are proposed on 12 of the residential lots. The two existing single-family residences onsite would remain. (Figure 3). These parcels are located within the Single-Family Residential zone of the City of Sacramento (Rozumowicz-Kodsuntie 2022). The parcels are south of Silver Eagle Road and north of Ford Road and include street addresses 132, 150, and 156 Silver Eagle Road.

Area of Potential Impacts (API)

The current API encompasses the parcels defined by APN 250-0172-005, -006, and -007. All work will occur within the boundaries of these parcels, as depicted on Figure 3. Access to the new lots will occur from Ford Road to the south of the parcels. Based on current engineering estimates, the project would require an average depth of 1.2 feet below existing grade to achieve the final grades as shown on the preliminary grading plan.



Figure 3. Area of Potential Impacts

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Project is located within the Great valley geomorphic province, an alluvial plain that drains via the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers. The parcels are on the outskirts of an urban residential neighborhood at an elevation of 34 feet above mean sea level.

Currently the Project supports non-native grassland habitat. According to the biological resources report prepared for the project, no sensitive natural communities are present. The parcels contain an urban and wild oats grassland vegetation cover. Four tree species are also present, including five valley oaks, one black walnut, three almond, and one Chinese tallow (Rozumowicz-Kodsuntie 2022). The nut trees represent remnants of the orchards present on the property in the 1940s.

Geology

The project area is characterized primarily as Quaternary-age alluvium of the Riverbank Formation (Wagner et al. 1981). According to Youngdahl (2020), this formation is Middle to Late Pleistocene in age and consists of Arkosic alluvium that form alluvial terraces, increasing in topographic position with age. In general, most of the area that surrounds the project consists of the Riverbank Formation alluvium.

Soils

According to the United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service, (USDA) 2023] soils on site are attributed to San Joaquin Fine Sandy Loam. The parent material is alluvium derived from granite; the unit is moderately well-drained, has a high runoff class, and is not prime farmland. (USDA 2023; Youngdahl 2020).



Figure 4. Southeast corner of Project site, facing northwest after discing of field, 2022
Rozumowicz-Kodsuntie 2022



Figure 5. Overview of Project facing south taken from west of 132 Silver Eagle Road, 2023

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistory

The prehistory of California is known to include the entire span of currently identified prehistory in North America. An abbreviated summary of archaeological periods recognized in Central California is presented below (Table 1). Terms used in the summary table are those used in Rosenthal et al. (2007). It should be noted that this summary is not a comprehensive list of known archaeological components in the region, nor does it reflect the full complexity of the archaeological literature. Various authors, notably Beardsley (1954), Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984), Moratto (1984), Fagan (2003), and Jones and Klar (2007) have provided summaries of California archaeology and prehistory in extensive detail. These sources should be consulted for further information. The discussion below synthesizes information from each of these sources.

Archaeological evidence dating from the late Pleistocene (between 10,000 and perhaps as early as 16,000 years ago) through the protohistoric and ethnographic periods of the 18th and 19th centuries has been recognized throughout the state. A Uranium-series date was acquired on human bone from an early site (CA-KIN-32) from King County within the San Joaquin Valley and yielded an estimated age of 15,696 years (+/- 370 years). A second set of Uranium-series dates, also on human bone from the same site, yielded ages of 11,379 and 11,380 years; (Rosenthal et al. 2007:151). These dates represent some of the oldest dates on human remains in the Americas.

Table 1 Central Californian Archaeological Periods

Period	Cultural Patterns	Age Range (cal BCE/cal CE)
Upper and Lower Emergent	Augustine Phase I II	1100 cal CE-Historic
Upper Archaic	Berkeley Pattern	550 cal BCE-1100 cal CE
Middle Archaic	Windmill Pattern (Early Horizon) and earlier unnamed components	5500 cal BCE-550 cal BCE
Lower Archaic	Western Pluvial Lake Tradition	8550 cal BCE-5550 cal BCE
Paleoindian	Various isolated regional artifact finds	11,500 cal BCE-8550 cal BCE

Paleoindian (11,500 – 8550 cal BCE)

The earliest recognized cultural artifacts found in California are of Paleoindian origin (ca. 11,500 to 8550 cal BCE) and include Clovis-like fluted points estimated to be from 11,000 to 12,000 years in age. Fluted points are thought to be the product of small, band-level societies that hunted now-extinct large Pleistocene mammals including elephant, mammoth, mastodon and bison, in addition to the common small and large game that still lives in the state. These artifacts have usually been found as scattered, isolated fragments and have been identified throughout California. They are rare in archaeological contexts. The best-known examples were found at the Borax Lake Site near Clear Lake in Lake County (Moratto 1984), though numerous

additional examples have been recovered on the edges of pluvial lakes in the Central Valley and elsewhere.

Lower Archaic (8550-5550 cal BCE)

Scattered Early Holocene discoveries, typologically similar to the Western Pluvial Lake Tradition (WPLT) from the Great Basin form the Lower Archaic between 8550-5550 cal BCE. The only archaeological deposit from the Lower Archaic identified in the Central Valley is located at Buena Vista Lake (Fredrickson and Grossman 1977). The relationship to the WPLT tradition is formed primarily through projectile point typologies. Foothill sites from this time period have a large number of milling features which may have been associated with a reliance on acorns or other nuts (Jones and Klar 2007).

Middle and Upper Archaic through Emergent (5500 cal BCE –historic period)

The Middle and Upper Archaic archaeological periods, (5500 to 1,110 cal BCE) and Emergent (Recent Prehistoric I and II [see Table 1]) archaeological periods (the last 1,100 years) are also well represented throughout the state. Reasonably unambiguous archaeological antecedents of the native, ethnographic cultures of California first appear in a recognizable form during the Emergent period. The bow and arrow, bedrock mortar, and identifiable symbols of ethnographic religious practices are first noted in the archaeological record during this span (Moratto 1984:181-216). A growing economic emphasis on the acorn as a staple food, fishing for anadromous species such as salmon, and the management of biological resources and landscapes through seasonal burning is also noted (Bean and Lawton 1993; Moratto 1984). The concurrent technological changes may or may not have accompanied population movements throughout the region. Economic systems become elaborate and the exchange networks that first appeared during the Late Archaic continue and appear to become more geographically complex. Shell beads, thought of by many researchers to be prehistoric currency, can be confidently identified in the archaeological record by the beginning of the Emergent. Craft specialization and social stratification also appear or become more evident in the archaeological record (Moratto 1984:201-216, 294-304).

Regional Archaeology

The prehistory of the project region has a diversity of artifacts and features, particularly along Dry Creek. In the 1960s, the area along Dry Creek was surveyed by Patti Palumbo at Sac State (Dougherty and Baker 2015). This study resulted in the recordation of 31 sites and the evaluation of three of these. Her evaluations of sites revealed a prehistoric presence primarily from the Middle and Late Archaic, approximately 3500-1500 rcy BP at CA-SAC-237 near Elverta Road. Later research conducted by PAR extended this particular site's boundaries and overlapped the site occupation with Palumbo's time frame, as PAR analysis revealed obsidian hydration dates between 3000-2000 BP (Dougherty and Baker 2015).

Ethnography and Ethnohistory

The Native Americans who occupied the project vicinity at the time of Euroamerican contact (ca. 1850s) were speakers of a Maiduan language known as the Nisenan (Beals 1933; Kroeber 1929; Powers 1976:313-345). As a people, they are also referred to as the Southern Maidu (Dixon 1905; Faye 1923; Kroeber 1976; Wilson and Towne 1978:387). Several ethnographers, including Beals (1933), Faye (1923), Gifford (1927), Kroeber (1976), Powers (1976) and Wilson and Towne (1978), have studied the Maiduan speaking peoples and generally agree that Nisenan territory included the drainages of the Bear, American, Yuba and southern Feather rivers. Their permanent settlements were in the foothills and mountains and were "...generally on the ridges that separated parallel streams, either on crests or on knolls or terraces part way up" (Kroeber 1976:395). Valley dwelling Nisenan tribes tended to occupy high ground near the major streams. Their houses were constructed partially underground with earth or occasionally had tule covered roofs (Kroeber 1929:259-260).

Valley Nisenan lived on the plain between the Sacramento River and foothills, and major villages were concentrated along the Sacramento River ethnographically (Wilson and Towne 1978). They traded actively with foothill Nisenan, as well as for shell beads with the Wintun (Kroeber 1976). Smaller villages were spread throughout the valley along streams and rivers "on gentle slopes with a southern exposure" (Wilson and Towne 1978:388). According to Wilson and Towne (1978:388), the nearest ethnographic villages in the Rio Linda area were *Totola* and *Pusune*. These villages are not indicated on Kroeber's (1976: Plate 37) map of village locations. The only village expressed in the Rio Linda area on Kroeber's map is called *Sutamasina*. Wilson and Towne (1978:388) do not plot *Sutamasina* on their map. The lower foothills and Great Valley were rich in natural resources and the Maidu took advantage of many available foods. Acorns were important to their diet and were supplemented with seeds, nuts, berries, herbs, and fruit. A large variety of animal was hunted and/or trapped, including lizards, snakes, and grizzly bears. Maidu were nomadic throughout much of the year, moving from place to place following game and gathering plants (Wilson and Towne 1978).

The Nisenan hunting and gathering cycle was altered drastically with the discovery of gold in Coloma in 1848. As miners poured into the Roseville and Auburn areas and adjacent streams and tributaries, the Native Americans were forced out of their winter villages, land was fenced, streams were silted, and food resources became increasingly difficult to procure. Stephen Powers, after traveling through the region in the 1870s, noted that the "Nishinam [sic] had the misfortune to occupy the heart of the Sierra mining region, in consequence of which they have been miserably corrupted and destroyed" (Powers 1976:317). By the time of his visit, Nisenan were surviving as best they could, working for whites in mines or on ranches, panning for gold, or adopting even more abstract forms of survival (Wilson and Towne 1978:396-397).

Historic Context

This property was included in Rancho del Paso, a 44,000+ acre land grant issued by the Mexican government to Elijah Grimes in 1844. Initially, the land was used as a cattle ranch. In 1852 the entire ranch was sold to Samuel Norris. For many years Norris worked with lawyers James Ben Ali Haggin and Lloyd Tevis to claim the land from the US government. After he gained title to the land in 1860 he was deeply in debt to his lawyers. He sold the Rancho to Haggin and Tevis in 1862 (Beck and Haase 1972; Reed 1923)).

Haggin and Tevis grew Rancho del Paso into a nationally known horse breeding and training facility. They established a race track and by the 1880s, the Del Paso horses became known and coveted internationally. The horse ranch shut down in 1905, as Haggin transferred his horse business to his new farm in Lexington, Kentucky. By the end of his tenure in Sacramento, home building was exploding. Haggin formed the Rancho del Paso Land Company in 1891 and began selling plots of land. In 1910 the majority of the ranch was sold in bulk to the Sacramento Valley Colonization Company (SVCC). The SVCC began to subdivide the acreage into neighborhoods, creating small parcels (one to 20 acres each) for sale (Reed 1923). Sales were slow, however, due to the annual flooding of the area.

Between the 1860s and 1910 the area was frequently inundated by the Sacramento River. Reclamation District 1000 was formed after a 50-year movement to control flooding in the Sacramento Valley, natural events that frequently turned the Sacramento Valley into a shallow lake every winter and spring. In 1911, the SAFCA passed legislation to create RD 1000, at the time one of the first and the largest reclamation efforts in the United States (Bradley and Corbett 1996; Dougherty 1999). The district included levees, pump stations, canals, and roads. The creation of these features influenced the future layout of the Natomas and Rio Linda areas. The Natomas east Main Drainage Canal, located west of the project, was constructed by 1914 and is considered a major contributor to RD 1000. It will not be impacted by the project (Bradley and Corbett 1996).

While some parcels and lots sold after the completion of the RD 1000 system, sales remained slow until after World War II. During the 1920s and 1930s the Project area was use for agriculture (Dougherty and Baker 2015). A 1937 aerial photograph depicts the project as agricultural land. By 1947 the row crops are no longer visible and a small orchard was present on site, as well as two structures. Silver Eagle Road and Ford Road were both in place by 1947, providing access to the Project. The aerial photographs from the mid-1950s and after depict continued development of the Project vicinity, likely in response to the growth explosion that occurred in the Sacramento City and County following World War II (NETRonline 2023). This population increase was associated with the expansion of McClellan Air Force Base, founding of Aerojet, and other major businesses that found a home in Sacramento after 1950. The area's crops and orchards were slowly replaced with single family homes, surrounded by open land, similar to what is seen today.

METHODS

Record Search

A records search pertaining to the proposed project area and a one-quarter-mile radius was conducted by the North Central Information Center (NCIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) on April 13, 2023. The NCIC records search included a review of the following sources (Appendix A):

- NCIC resource records on file as of April 2023;
- NCIC reports on file as of April 2023;
- Office of Historic Property Data File as of April 2023
- California Inventory of Historic Resources (1976 – obsolete);
- *California State Historical Landmarks* (1996 and updates as of April 2023);
- *California Points of Historical Interest* (1992 and updates as of April 2023);
- Historical Maps including United States Geological Survey (USGS) 1911, 1950, and 1967 7.5' Rio Linda, and 1871 Government Land Office plat maps (US Department of Interior [USDI]);
- Historical Aerials 1937-2023 (NETRonline.com);
- *California Register of Historical Resources* (CRHR). (1996 and Updates as of April 2023); and
- *National Register of Historic Places* (NRHP). (1996 and Updates as of April 2023).

The record search revealed five resources and one district within one-quarter-mile of the Project (Table 2). The Project is within the boundaries of the historical Reclamation District (RD) 1000 (Bradley and Corbett 1996). RD 1000 is a historic property encompassing over 55,000 acres of land and is listed in the California Register with a period of significance between 1911 and 1939. The Natomas East Drainage Canal, a significant feature within the District built in 1914 and still in use, was identified within one-quarter-mile of the Project, but is not within or adjacent to the APE. A single-family residence, built in 1939 and located just east of the API was evaluated in 2018 as not eligible for the California Register. Finally, the bridge crossing the canal has been evaluated by Caltrans as not-eligible and is within the one-quarter mile buffer area. The abutments from the old bridge over the canal have also been recorded as a site (Appendix A).

Seventeen projects with reports are documented at the NCIC within or within a one-quarter-mile of the Project. The earliest of these occurred in 1981; the latest in 2016. The majority of these projects (n=11) are associated with the RD 1000 work and subsequent improvements of the canal levee. Work associated with converting the old Western Pacific Railway line to a bicycle trail and monitoring realignment of Silver Eagle Road to accommodate the bridge built in 1984 are also documented. A list of the reports, authors, and dates is provided in Appendix A.

Table 2. Resources within or adjacent to the API (one-quarter mile buffer zone)

Primary No	Trinomial No	Other ID	Age	Notes
P-34-00490	CA-SAC-00463H	RD 1000 Natoma East Drainage Canal Levee	1914-present	Part of RD 1000 District
P-34-00491	CA-SAC-00464H	Western Pacific Railway	ca. 1914-?	Located on Natomas East Drainage Canal levee
P-34-005251	-	HAER CA-187 for RD 1000	1911-1939	Documented district
P-34-005509		160 Silver Eagle Road	1939	Evaluation of house for HUD; not eligible
P-34-000642	CA-SAC-0005	Old bridge abutments	ca 1914-1983	
-	-	Bridge 24C0133 over East Drainage Canal	1984	Category 5 not eligible

Native American Coordination

As part of the effort to identify potentially significant historical and traditional resources that may fall within the project area, on February 13, 2023, the City notified all tribes that requested notification on City projects subject to CEQA in compliance with AB 52. The list included the United Auburn Indian Community (UAIC), Shingle Springs Band of MiWok Indians, Wilton Rancheria, and Buena Vista Rancheria Me-Wuk Indian Tribe. The United Auburn Indian Tribe responded to the City’s notification with a request to consult on March 1, 2023. They requested a copy of the cultural report for review and asked for inclusion of Project overview photographs in the report. The City will continue consulting with the UAIC for this project.

In addition to the City’s consultation efforts, PAR submitted a form on April 11, 2023 to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) requesting a search of the sacred lands file (Appendix B). As of the end of April, 2023 no response has come from the NAHC. Any response will be included in a brief letter addendum to this report once it is received.

Field Methods

An archaeological survey of the API was completed on April 13, 2023 by Andrea E. Maniery, PAR’s Principal Investigator. Intensive survey using 15-20 meter (m)-wide transects was employed for the majority of the API (Figure 6). Fenced private residential areas were not surveyed. The area along Silver Eagle Road by the residences was given a cursory survey, given the landscaped and paved nature of the API in these areas. The entire Project is covered with non-Native vegetation, interspersed with bare mineral soil. Overall, ground visibility was between 50 and 70-percent.

An architectural survey of the API was completed concurrent with the archaeology work on April 13, 2023 by Mary L. Maniery, PAR Principal and Architectural Historian. Buildings and

structures over 50 years of age were photographed, mapped, and described. These data were used to prepare California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 primary and BSO record forms and appropriate attachments. The California DPR 523 forms are attached as Appendix C.

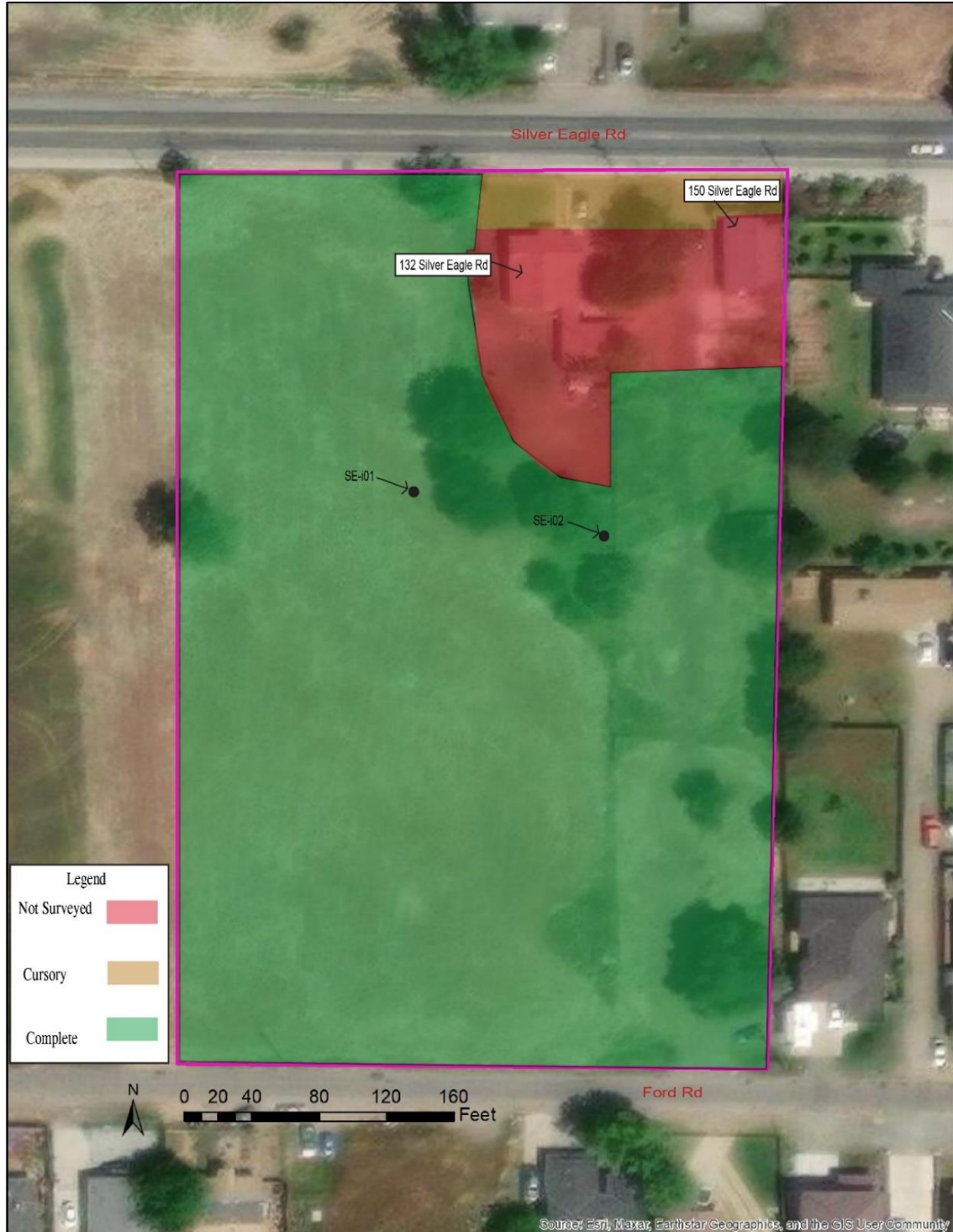


Figure 6. Survey Coverage

REGULATORY BACKGROUND

For the purposes of identification and mitigation of the effects of projects upon the environment, cultural resources are defined by state statutes, namely CEQA. As part of this process, inventories of cultural resources are conducted where proposed projects may alter or otherwise affect the environment. In California, resources that are identified are then evaluated using the criteria of CEQA to determine whether they may be regarded as potentially eligible for listing as an historical resource for the purposes of CEQA. Resources that appear to be potentially eligible for listing in either place may require further work to mitigate the project's effects upon the resource.

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

The California State Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5024.1 establishes a CRHR that is to maintain a list of historic resources identified within the state. The section further sets out criteria to determine the significance of properties and defines how to determine if a property is eligible. Further, PRC Section 5024.1, paragraphs (b) and (c) explicitly identify the NRHP criteria as the means for determining eligibility of historic properties for listing on the CRHR.

These criteria are enumerated in PRC 5024.1 Section (c) as follows:

- (1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
- (2) Is associated with lives of persons important in our past;
- (3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; and
- (4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

CEQA, PRC Division 13 Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1, and the CEQA Guidelines, California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 14, Chapter 3, Section 15064.5 further regulate and clarify California law respecting historic and archaeological cultural resources.

In addition, historic resources must retain integrity. This property is discussed in CCR Title 14, Division 3, Chapter 11.5, Section 4852 (c) as follows:

(c) Integrity. Integrity is the authenticity of an historical resource's physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource's period of significance. Historical resources eligible for listing in the California Register must meet one of the criteria of significance described in [http://ccr.oal.ca.gov/cgi-bin/om_isapi.dll?clientID=139553&hitsperheading=on&infobase=ccr&jump=14%](http://ccr.oal.ca.gov/cgi-bin/om_isapi.dll?clientID=139553&hitsperheading=on&infobase=ccr&jump=14%25)

[3a4852&softpage=Document42 - JUMPDEST 14:4852](#) section 4852 (b) of this chapter and retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. Historical resources that have been rehabilitated or restored may be evaluated for listing.

Integrity is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It must also be judged with reference to the particular criteria under which a resource is proposed for eligibility. Alterations over time to a resource or historic changes in its use may themselves have historical, cultural, or architectural significance.

It is possible that historical resources may not retain sufficient integrity to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register, but they may still be eligible for listing in the California Register. A resource that has lost its historic character or appearance may still have sufficient integrity for the California Register if it maintains the potential to yield significant scientific or historical information or specific data.

The California Register used National Register definitions of integrity to summarize a National Park Service (NPS) bulletin entitled *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Shrimpton 2002), the types of integrity are defined as follows:

- Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred;
- Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property;
- Setting is the physical environment of the historic property;
- Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property;
- Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory;
- Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time; and
- Association is the direct link between an important historic even or person and a historic property.

Integrity is based on significance: why, where and when a property is important. Only after significance is fully established is the issue of integrity addressed. Ultimately, the question of integrity is answered by whether or not the property retains the identity for which it is significant. A resource must have at least two types of integrity and meet one of the four criteria lists above in order to qualify for the CRHP. Integrity is also important in all evaluations under CEQA.

RESULTS

Two single-family dwellings are within the API. Both were built in the 1930s with minimal architectural detailing and have been altered. They are described below and documented in the California DPR 523 forms found in Appendix C.

APN 250-0172-005; 132 Silver Eagle Road

This is a Minimal Traditional one-story, single-family dwelling built around 1930 with a square footprint and concrete foundation. The main façade faces Silver Eagle Road. The house has a cross gable roof clad with composition shingles. Vents are in the gable ends. The house originally had horizontal channel siding; it has been covered with asbestos shingle siding. The side gable entry is on the north façade facing Silver Eagle Road and includes a centered door with a shed roof portico supported on two square posts and vertical railings. The door is accessed by a concrete riser and is flanked with two aluminum slider windows, both protected by metal awnings. Fenestration on the remainder of the house is symmetrical and consists of replacement vinyl or aluminum sash double hung windows. A secondary entry door is on the south façade.

The garage has a hipped roof covered by composition shingles and horizontal wood channeled siding now covered with asbestos single siding. The north façade has double garage doors; a pedestrian entry door is on the south end of the west façade. A gable roof open-sided portico connects the rear house entry with the garage.

A small gable roof shed is located south of the garage, accessed by a double wide swinging door on the west façade. This shed is clad with plywood and originally had a tar paper and asbestos shingle roof, now partially covered with corrugated metal sheets. The rear of the property south of the shed and garage is fenced and used as a dog run and kennel. Several portable plastic shelters are present for the dogs.

According to title search results, this house was constructed in 1930. Aerial photographs dated 1937 indicate that the parcel contained row crops and was used for agriculture. By 1947, the agricultural land is no longer present but the house is visible. Local residential directories and assessment records provide information on the residents beginning in 1947. In that year Paul A. Austin and his wife, Kathryn, along with their four children, owned the house (Youngdahl 2020). Paul worked as a welder for Southern Pacific Railroad. He and Kathryn lived out their lives on the property. Paul passed away in his home on November 11, 2006 of heart failure. Kathryn also passed away in the house a few months after Paul, on February 10, 2007. The Austin's were married for 70 years when they passed away (ancestry.com). After their deaths the property was sold and has since passed hands several times.



Figure 7. 132 Silver Eagle Road, west and south facades. April 13, 2023



Figure 8. 132 Silver Eagle Road, north and east facades. April 13, 2023

Evaluation

The property is located in an area with a long history of agricultural use. Situated within the Reclamation District 1000 boundaries, it was one of many fields used for agriculture in the late 19th and early 20th century and is not significant. The Austin's used the property as a residence and did not engage in farming. The Austins were not important in local history. Therefore, the property does not qualify for the California Register of Historic Resources under Criteria 1 and 2.

The house was built in a basic vernacular style with some Minimal Traditional elements. Since its construction, all the windows have been replaced and a few have been resized. The original siding has been covered with asbestos siding. There are other houses of similar design on Silver Eagle and Ford Roads and this is not the best example of a simple depression-era house in the neighborhood. It does not meet Criterion 3 for its architectural design. There are no archaeological components found on the property and it does not qualify under Criterion 4. It is not eligible for inclusion in the California Register and is not considered a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

APN 250-0172-006; 150 Silver Eagle Road

This is a single-family dwelling with a square footprint. The main façade faces Silver Eagle Road. The house has a medium pitched gable roof clad with composition shingles. Vents are in the gable ends. The gable ends are clad in horizontal board siding; the body of the house is coated with stucco. The entry is in the north gable end and includes an offset door on the west side of the façade accessed by two concrete risers and a concrete landing. The door is protected by a shed roof portico supported by two square posts with square capitals. A vinyl framed window is to the east of the door.

The west facing façade has one original double pane window, two modern vinyl casement windows, and a small window under the overhanging eave, likely for venting a bathroom. The south façade contains a modern double hung vinyl sash window on the west and an entry door, accessed by one concrete riser and a landing on the west. A concrete slab, likely used for vehicle parking, is south of the house. The property is surrounded on the west and south by a chain link fence.

According to title search results, this house was constructed in 1935. Aerial photographs dated 1937 indicate that the area contained row crops and was used for agriculture. The house is depicted on a 1951 topographic map and on a 1957 aerial photograph. Local residential directories and assessment records provide information on the residents beginning in 1959. In that year Wayne Metcalf and his wife, Shirley, were living on the property. The Metcalf's lived there until 1964. The house was vacant for several years after that date. By 1969 it was occupied by Charles Sherron and his wife, Evelyn. The Sherron's lived there until 1978 or 1979. The house

was again vacant in 1980. Morris Lee Rosborough and his wife, Bernice, occupied the house from the mid-1990s until 2011 before moving to Oregon. They sold the property to Jacob and Loretta Cabrera, who occupied the house as late as 2017 (ancestry.com 2023; Youngdahl 2020).



Figure 9. 150 Silver Eagle Road, north and west facades. April 13, 2023



Figure 10. 150 Silver Eagle Road, west and south facades. April 13, 2023

Evaluation

The property is located in an area with a long history of agricultural use. Located within the RD 1000 boundaries, it was one of many fields used for agriculture in the late 19th and early 20th century and is not significant. None of the former residents associated with 150 Silver Eagle Road were important in local history. Therefore, the property does not qualify for the California Register of Historic Resources under Criteria 1 and 2.

The house was built in a basic vernacular style. Since its construction, all the windows have been replaced with vinyl sash and some of the fenestration openings have been reconfigured. The original siding has been covered with stucco. There are other houses of similar design on Silver Eagle and Ford Roads and this is not the best example of a simple depression-era house in the neighborhood. It does not meet Criterion 3 for its architectural design. There are no archaeological components found on the property and it does not qualify under Criterion 4. It is not eligible for inclusion in the California Register and is not considered a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA

Other Resources

In addition to the existing houses, the open field west of 132 Silver Eagle Road contains some scattered concrete rubble, a one inch pipe (water?; designated SE-1 in Figure 6) extending vertically from the ground, and modern plastic containers. According to Youngdahl (2020), a structure is visible on aerial photographs at this location in 1957 until 1993, when it appears to have been removed. Since its removal the field has been graded and disced numerous times and no other signs of the structure, other than the vertical pipe and bits of scattered and broken concrete, are present.

Just south of the south fence line for 132 Silver Eagle Road is a refuse disposal area (SE-2) that consists primarily of modern vehicle tires (at least 13), a few large drums, and five-to-10-gallon buckets. Discarded boards are also present at this location and include several railroad ties, two with spikes dated to 1930. These are out of context and their original location is unknown. An aerial photograph from the early 2020s depict a large vehicle disposal site at this location. The tires and debris may be from this storage site. The original wood grape stake and/or picket fence between 132 and 150 Silver Eagle Road has been replaced with a wire fence; the older wooden fence has been left in place along the property line.



Figure 11. Overview facing north of SE-1 vertical pipe west of 132 Silver Eagle Road, 2023



Figure 12. Overview of refuse disposal area SE-2 south of 132 Silver Eagle Road, facing northeast, 2023



Figure 13. Old wooden and newer wire fence dividing 132 and 150 Silver Eagle Road, view southeast, 2023



Figure 14. Overview of Project, circa 2022, depicting disced fields and vehicle storage area in lower right

CONCLUSIONS

In April, 2023, PAR Environmental Services, Inc. (PAR) was contracted to provide cultural resources services in support of the Silver Eagle – 18 Project. The Project proposes to split 3.3 acres on three parcels in North Sacramento into 18 new residential lots and one lot for a detention basin, and construct new single-family residential dwellings on the new residential lots. The project is subject to permits and approvals from the City of Sacramento, requiring compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and various City ordinances and planning conditions.

The scope of work included a records search, archaeological and architectural surveys of the three parcels, and report preparation. Survey investigations identified no archaeological resources within the project, other than displaced pieces of concrete and a water pipe. Two single family residences, built in the 1930s, and associated outbuildings were identified, recorded on California Department of Parks and Recreation 523 forms, and evaluated for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). These houses have been modified, updated, are not the best example of a minimal traditional style house built in the 1930s, and do not qualify for inclusion in the CRHR under any criteria.

The Native America Heritage Commission Sacred Lands Search revealed the Project is within areas of concern to the United Auburn Indian Community (UAIC). The City has been coordinating with the UAIC for this Project and will provide them with a copy of this report for comment. To date, there are no specific sites or resources known only to UAIC present within the API for this project. Other tribes contacted by the City for this Project in compliance with CEQA have not responded.

Unanticipated Discoveries

While an archaeological survey is designed to detect resources with surface manifestations, there is always a potential for unidentified subsurface deposits. If archaeological deposits or artifacts (e.g., beads, stone or bone tools, or human remains) are noted, work should stop until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the find.

CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.6 (f) requires the lead agency for a project to ensure that provisions are made for accidentally discovered resources. These requirements include preserving the find until an archaeologist can evaluate the discovery, providing for the immediate evaluation of the find by an archaeologist, and contingency planning for the time and funding to mitigate project effects upon such accidental discoveries. Upon accidental discovery of an archaeological deposit it is recommended that work be halted within 100 ft. (30 m) of the discovery until a professional archaeologist has evaluated the find.

Human Remains

According to Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, in the event human remains are discovered during excavation, work must stop immediately and the county coroner must be contacted. Section 5097.94 and 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code require consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission, protection of Native American remains, and notification of most likely descendants. SB 447 (Chapter 404, Statutes of 1987) also protects Native American remains or associated grave goods.

REFERENCES CITED

Ancestry.com

2023 Paul A. Austin ancestry search. Accessed April 15, 2023 at www.ancestry.com.

Beals, Ralph L.

1933 Ethnology of the Nisenan. *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology*, 31 (6): 335-413. University of California Press, Berkeley.

Bean, Lowell J., and Harry W. Lawton

1993 Some explanations for the rise of cultural complexity in native California with comments on proto-agriculture and agriculture. In *Before the wilderness environmental management by native Californians*, edited by T. C. Blackburn and K. Anderson, pp. 27-54. Ballena Press, Menlo Park.

Beardsley, Richard K.

1954 Temporal and Areal Relationships in Central California Archaeology, Part One. *University of California Archaeological Survey Report 24*. Berkeley.

Beck, Warren A., and Ynez D. Haase

1974 *Historical Atlas of California*. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, OK.

Bradley, Denise, and Michael Corbett

1996 *Rural Historic Landscape Report for Reclamation District 1000 for the Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluations for the American River watershed Investigation, Sacramento and Sutter Counties, California*. On file, North Central Information Center, California State University, Sacramento.

California Department of Transportation (Caltrans)

2006 Statewide Historic Bridge Inventory Update, 2006: District 3 bridges. On file, North Central Information Center, Sacramento.

Chartkoff, Joseph L., and Kerry K. Chartkoff

1984 *The Archaeology of California*. Stanford University Press, Stanford.

Dixon, Roland B.

1905 *The Northern Maidu*. Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History, Vol. 17, Part 3. New York. Reprinted in AMS Press, New York.

Dougherty, John W.

1999 A Cultural Resource Inventory of the Natomas Crossing Area 4 Project, Sacramento, California. On file, PAR Environmental Services, Inc., Sacramento.

Dougherty, John W., and Cindy Baker

2015 Cultural Resources Study of the Rio Linda Special Planning Area, Sacramento County, California. On file, PAR Environmental Services, Inc., Sacramento.

Faye, Paul L.

1923 Notes on the Southern Maidu. *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* 20(3):35-53. Berkeley.

Fagan, Brian

2003 *Before California. An Archaeologist Looks at our Earliest Inhabitants.* Rowman and Littlefield Publishers, Inc. New York.

Fredrickson, David, and Joel Grossman

1977 A San Dieguito Component at Buena Vista Lake, California. *Journal of California Anthropology* 4:173-190.

Gifford, Edward W.

1927 Southern Maidu Religious Ceremonies. *American Anthropologist* 29 (3):214-257.

Jones, Terrance L., and Kathryn A. Klar (editors)

2007 *California Prehistory: Colonization, Culture, and Complexity.* AltaMira Press, Lanham.

Kroeber, Alfred L.

1929 Cultural and Natural Areas of Native North America. *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* 38:1-240. Berkeley.

1976 *Handbook of the Indians of California.* Dover Publications, Inc., New York. Originally published 1925, Bulletin No. 78, Bureau of American Archaeology and Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Moratto, Michael J.

1984 *California Archaeology.* Academic Press, New York.

Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC. (NETRonline)

v.d Historic Aerials. Electronic document, <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>, accessed April 2023.

Powers, Stephen

1976 [1877] Tribes of California. Reprinted. University of California Press, Berkeley. Originally published 1877, Contributions to North American Ethnology, Vol. III, United States Geographical and Geological Survey. Washington, D.C.

Reed, G. Walter

1923 History of Sacramento County, CA. On file, California State Library, California History Room, Sacramento.

Rosenthal, Jeffrey S., Gregory G. White, and Mark Q. Sutton

2007 The Central Valley: A View From the Catbird's Seat. In *California Prehistory. Colonization, Culture, and Complexity*. Edited by Terry L. Jones and Katheryn A. Klar, pp 147-163. Altamira Press, New York.

Rozumowicz-Kodsuntie, Becky

2022 Biological Resource Technical Memorandum for Silver Eagle Road, Sacramento, California. Prepared for Mark DiMercurio by Area West Environmental, Inc.

Shrimpton, Rebecca H. (editor)

2002 *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* Bulletin 15. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service.

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)

2023 *Web Soil Survey*. Natural Resources Conservation Service. Electronic Document, <http://www.websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/HomePage.htm>, accessed April 2023.

United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management (USDI BLM)

1871 Survey Plat of Township 9 North, Range 5 E of Sacramento County. United States Surveyor General's Office, San Francisco. Electronic Document, https://glorerecords.blm.gov/details/survey/default.aspx?dm_id=292212&sid=wtuv33sj.5zI&surveyDetailsTabIndex=1, accessed May 4, 2017.

United States Geological Survey (USGS)

1911 *Arcade, CA* 7.5 Minute Topographical Quadrangle Map. On file, Government, Publications, California State Library, Sacramento.

1950 *Rio Linda, CA* 7.5 Minute Topographical Quadrangle Map. On file, Government, Publications, California State Library, Sacramento.

1967 *Rio Linda, CA* 7.5 Minute Topographical Quadrangle Map. On file, Government, Publications, California State Library, Sacramento.

Wagner, D.L., C.W. Jennings, T.L. Bedrossian, and E.J. Bortugno

1981 *Geologic Map of the Sacramento Quadrangle*. California Geological Survey, Regional Geologic Map No. 1A, 1:250,000 scale. Electronic document, <http://www.quake.ca.gov/gmaps/rgm/sacramento/sacramento.html>, accessed May 2, 2017.

Wilson, Norman L., and Arlene Towne

1978 Nisenan. In *California*, edited by R. F. Heizer, pp. 387-397. Handbook of the North American Indians, Vol. 8, W. C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Youngdahl Consulting Group, Inc.

2020 Phase I Environmental Site Assessment, Silver Eagle Road (132 & 150), Sacramento County, CA.

APPENDIX A

Record Search Results



4/12/2023

NCIC File No.: SAC-23-79

Ellie Maniery
PAR Environmental Services, Inc.
1906 21st Street
Sacramento, CA 95811

Re: Silver Eagle Road (PAR Ref. No.: 23-0001)

The North Central Information Center (NCIC) received your records search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Rio Linda USGS 7.5' quad. The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a ¼-mi radius.

As indicated on the data request form, the locations of resources and reports are provided in the following format: custom GIS maps GIS data

Recorded resources within project area:	None
Recorded resources outside project area, within radius:	P-34-490 P-34-491 P-34-642 P-34-5251 P-34-5509
Known reports within project area:	None
Known reports outside project area, within radius:	631 1749 3853 6390 6452 8966 9423 11138 13135

- Resource Database Printout (list):** enclosed not requested nothing listed/NA
- Resource Database Printout (details):** enclosed not requested nothing listed/NA
- Resource Digital Database Records:** enclosed not requested nothing listed/NA
- Report Database Printout (list):** enclosed not requested nothing listed/NA
- Report Database Printout (details):** enclosed not requested nothing listed/NA
- Report Digital Database Records:** enclosed not requested nothing listed/NA
- Resource Record Copies:** enclosed not requested nothing listed/NA
- Report Copies:** enclosed not requested nothing listed/NA
- Built Environment Resources Directory:** enclosed not requested nothing listed/NA
- Archaeological Resources Directory:** enclosed not requested nothing listed/NA
- CA Inventory of Historic Resources (1976):** enclosed not requested nothing listed/NA

Caltrans Bridge Survey: enclosed not requested nothing listed/NA

Ethnographic Information: enclosed not requested nothing listed/NA

Historical Literature: enclosed not requested nothing listed/NA

Historical Maps: enclosed not requested nothing listed/NA

Local Inventories: enclosed not requested nothing listed/NA

GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps: enclosed not requested nothing listed/NA

Shipwreck Inventory: enclosed not requested nothing listed/NA

Soil Survey Maps: enclosed not requested nothing listed/NA

Please forward a copy of any resulting reports and resource records from this project to NCIC as soon as possible. The lead agency/authority and cultural resources consultant should coordinate sending documentation to NCIC. Digital materials are preferred and can be sent to our office via our file transfer system. Please contact NCIC for instructions. Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological site location data, we ask that you do not include resource location maps and resource location descriptions in your report if the report is for public distribution. If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, please contact the office at the phone number listed above.

The provision of CHRIS Data via this records search response does not in any way constitute public disclosure of records otherwise exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act or any other law, including, but not limited to, records related to archeological site information maintained by or on behalf of, or in the possession of, the State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation, State Historic Preservation Officer, Office of Historic Preservation, or the State Historical Resources Commission.

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

Should you require any additional information for the above referenced project, reference the records search number listed above when making inquiries. Requests made after initial invoicing will result in the preparation of a separate invoice.

Sincerely,

Paul Rendes, Coordinator
North Central Information Center

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
000631		1981	Dondero, Steven B.	An Archaeological Records Search and Field Reconnaissance of the West Silver Eagle Road Project, Sacramento County, California.		
001749		1990	Peggy Scully and Douglas Davy	Archaeological Survey of Silver Eagle Road Reconstruction Project.	Ebasco Environmental	
003853		2000	Nelson, Wendy, Maureen Carpenter, and Kimberley L. Holanda	Cultural Resources Survey for the Level (3) Communications Long Haul Fiber Optics Project, Segment WP04: Sacramento to Redding	Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.	34-000121, 34-000122, 34-000238, 58-000045
003853A		2000	Ann Munns, Rhonda R. Turner, and Dustin Kay	Cultural Resources Records Search and Literature Review Report, Level (3) Long Haul Fiber Optic Project: WS04 Sacramento to Cosumnes River, California	Chambers Group, Inc.	
003853B		2001	Denise Furlong and Kim Tremaine	Archaeological Monitoring for WS04 Long Haul Fiber Optic Segment, Between Sacramento and Bakersfield, California	Tremaine & Associates, LLC	
006390		1981	Jones and Stokes Associates, Inc.	Historic Property Survey Report West Silver Eagle Road Realignment and Bridge Crossing Project	Jones & Stokes, Inc.; Historic Environment Consultants; Archeology Study Center, Foundation of CSU Sacramento	
006390B		1981	Historic Environment Consultants	Historic Property Survey and Evaluation West Silver Eagle Road Project Sites	Historic Environment Consultants	
006452		2002	Windmiller, Ric	Historic Property Survey Report and Finding of Effect for Ueda Parkway project		34-000490, 34-000491, 34-000522, 34-000640, 34-000641, 34-000642, 34-000643, 34-000644, 34-000645, 34-000646, 34-000647, 34-001436, 34-005505, 34-005506
006452B		2001	Ric Windmiller	Archaeological Survey Report and Historic Study Report UEDA Parkway Project, Sacramento		
006452C		2001	Donald S. Napoli	Bridge Evaluation Report UEDA Parkway Project, Sacramento County, California		
006452D		2001	Donald Napoli	Historic Architectural Survey Report, UEDA Parkway Project		
006452E		2002	Andrew Hope	Supplement to the Historic Property Survey Report for the UEDA Parkway bike trail project	Caltrans	
006452F		2002	Dr. Knox Mellon and Michael Ritchie	UEDA Parkway Bike Trail (FHWA020425C)	OHP; Federal Highway Administration	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
008966		2007		Cultural Resources Report for Geotechnical Evaluations Along the Natomas East Main Drainage Canal	URS	
009423		2008	Joanne S. Grant	Cultural Resources Survey for the Urban Levee Project	URS	
011138		1995	Denise Bradley and Michael Corbett	Rural Historic Landscape Report for Reclamation District 1000 for the Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluations for the American River Watershed Investigation, Sacramento and Sutter Counties, California	Dames & Moore, Inc	34-005251
013135		2016	Barry Scott	Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report, North Sacramento Streams Levee Improvements Project	GEI Consultants, Inc.; AECOM	34-000491, 34-000522, 34-005397

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-34-000490	CA-SAC-000463H	Other - WAPA 11, 14; Other - REF 18-H, 20-H, 22-H, 23-H, 24-H, 25-H, 26-H, 27-H; Resource Name - River Levee; Other - River Levee - Sacramento River (Reclamation District 1000); Resource Name - Reclamation District 1000 East Levee; Other - East Levee Road; Other - Ueda Parkway Bike Trail; Other - River Levee-Sacramento River (Reclamation District 1000); Other - REF 20-H; Other - 5311-5445 Garden Hwy. Segment; Other - RWCA-01-UP Site 04; Other - East Levee of the Natomas East Main Drainage Canal; Other - East Levee & Natomas East Main Drainage Canal; Other - COE120203C	Structure, Site, District, Element of district	Historic	AH08; HP11; HP19; HP20	1993 (Eleanor H. Derr, Cultural Resources Unlimited); 1993 (Eleanor H. Derr, Cultural Resources Unlimited); 1993 (Kathy Kelly); 1994 (M. Hale, Dames & Moore); 1995 (S. Flint, D. Bradley, Dames & Moore); 2001 (Ric Windmiller, Consulting Archaeologist); 2001 (Ric Windmiller, Consulting Archaeologist); 2001 (Rand Herbert, Amanda Blosser, JRP Historical Consulting Services); 2002 (Amanda Blosser, Andy Walters, JRP Historical Consulting Services); 2004 (Neal Kaptain, LSA); 2013 (A. Hallock and J. Baker, Cardno ENTRIX and Parus Consulting); 2017 (Joseph Freeman and Samuel Skow, JRP Historical Consulting, LLC); 2017; 2021 (Julianne Polanco, Daniel Artho, OHP, USACE Sacramento District); 2022 (D. Stapleton, Natural Investigations Company)	003446, 004181, 004197, 004455, 004456, 004463, 004464, 004465, 004466, 006446, 006452, 007130, 009188, 010351, 011464, 012568, 012643, 013058, 013059, 014101, 014142

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-34-000491	CA-SAC-000464H	Resource Name - Western Pacific Railway; Other - Map Reference #1; Other - Union Pacific Railroad; Other - LAR-12; Other - AMR-1; Other - WPRR Segment MR #24; Other - Western Pacific Railroad; Other - Point D; Other - SVS-3; Other - WPRR Segment (MR#23); Other - Campbell Property Siding; Other - REF 38-H, 44-H; Other - WAPA 8, 10, 16; Other - REF 29-H; Other - UP-1; Other - Western Pacific Railroad Segment; Other - Western/Union Pacific Railroad	Structure, Object, Site	Historic	AH07; HP11; HP18; HP19; HP37; HP39	1992 (Eleanor H. Derr, Paula Boghosian, Cultural Resources Unlimited); 1994 (M Hale, Dames & Moore); 1995 (Flint M. Kelly, Dames & Moore); 1995 (Barry G. Scott, William Norton, Jones & Stokes Associates Inc); 1995 (Eleanor H. Derr, Cultrual Resources Unlimited); 2000 (Brian Hatoff, URS Corporation); 2001 (Ric Windmiller, Consulting Archaeologist); 2001 (David Byrd, Jones and Stokes); 2001 (Rand Herbert, Amanda Blosser, JRP); 2002 (Amanda Blosser, Andy Walters, JRP); 2002 (Amanda Blosser, Andy Walters, JRP); 2002 (Toni Webb & Amander Blosser, JRP Historical Consulting Services); 2005 (Cynthia Toffelmier, Audrey Rishel, JRP Historical Consulting); 2005 (Neal Kaptain & Kate Shantry, LSA Associates Inc); 2006 (Richard Deis, EDAW, Inc); 2006 (Richard Deis, EDAW Inc); 2006 (Will Shapiro, Brandon Moya, Marlene Calicher, Scott Davis, Pacific Legacy, Inc); 2007 (Tim Carpenter, ArchaeoMetrics, Inc); 2014 (C. Arrington, P. Hanes, Natural Investigations Company); 2014 (Patricia Ambacher, AECOM)	002729, 003346, 003400, 004181, 004197, 004463, 004464, 004465, 004466, 006112, 006452, 006937, 007012, 007130, 008240, 008967, 009188, 009201, 009989, 011447, 011456, 011497, 012126, 013135
P-34-000642	CA-SAC-000518H	Other - RWCA-01-UP Site 03; Other - Site 3	Site	Historic	AH02	2001 (F.A. Riddell, Ric Windmiller Consulting Archaeologist)	006452

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-34-005251		HAER - HAER No. CA-187; Resource Name - Reclamation District 1000; Other - COE120203C	District	Historic	AH01	1997 (Melinda A. Peak, Peak & Associates); 2019 (Coleman, Talcott, Wolpert, Solano Archaeological Services); 2021 (Julianne Polanco, Daniel Artho, OHP, USACE Sacramento District); 2022 (D. Stapleton, Natural Investigations Company)	006830, 011138, 013237, 013792, 013849, 013909, 014101, 014142
P-34-005509		Resource Name - 160 Silver Eagle Road; Agency Nbr - HUD051123F; OHP Property Number - 156843	Building	Historic	HP02	2005 (Joan Grahnm, Community Resource Project)	



Structure Maintenance & Investigations



March 2019

Historical Significance - Local Agency Bridges

District 03

Sacramento County

Bridge Number	Bridge Name	Location	Historical Significance	Year Built
24C0085	CRIPPLE CREEK	0.1 MI N ANTELOPE RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1965
24C0089	AMERICAN RIVER (WATT AVE)	0.6 MI N OF S.R. 50	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1961
24C0090	AMERICAN RIVER DRIVE UC	AMERICAN RIVER DR	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1960
24C0091	UNION HOUSE CREEK	0.3 MI S OF MACK RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1924
24C0092	ELDER CREEK	0.1 MI S OF GERBER RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1924
24C0093	ELDER CREEK	0.3 MI N OF MACK RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1958
24C0094	SOUTH BRANCH FLORIN CREEK	50' S OF ORANGE AVE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1924
24C0095	FLORIN CREEK	50' N OF ORANGE AVE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1924
24C0096	MORRISON CREEK TRIBUTARY	0.1 MI S OF FOWLER AVE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1924
24C0097	MORRISON CREEK	0.1 MI N OF FOWLER AVE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1924
24C0099	NATOMAS EAST MAIN DRAIN CANAL	0.1 MI S OF GARDEN HWY	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1970
24C0100	AMERICAN RIVER (HAZEL AVENUE)	0.5 MI N OF S.R. 50	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1966
24C0105	EAST DRAINAGE CANAL	1.8 MI E OF SR 99	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1968
24C0106	NATOMAS EAST MAIN DRAIN CANAL	1.6 MI W RIO LINDA BLVD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1968
24C0107L	AMERICAN RIVER (HOWE AVE)	0.4 MI N/O SR 50	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1969
24C0107R	AMERICAN RIVER (HOWE AVE)	0.4 MI N/O SR 50	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1969
24C0108	K STREET MALL-DOWNTOWN PLAZA	5TH AND K STS	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1963
24C0112	MARCONI AVENUE OH	0.2 MI W OF SR 51	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1984
24C0113	MORRISON CREEK	0.3 MI S OF FLORIN RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1955
24C0114	NORTH FORK ELDER CREEK	0.5 MI NORTH OF MACK RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1987
24C0116	LAGUNA CREEK	0.1 MI S OF CALVINE ROAD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1992
24C0118	MORRISON CREEK	0.5 MI N OF ELDER CREEK	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1972
24C0121	MORRISON CREEK	0.3 MI W OF FRANKLIN BLVD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1977
24C0122	DOUGLAS DRAIN	2.1 MI W/O RTE 5	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1974
24C0124L	EAST DRAINAGE CANAL	0.24mi e/o Truxel Rd.	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1960
24C0124R	EAST DRAINAGE CANAL	0.24mi e/o Truxel Rd.	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1986
24C0126	ARCADE CREEK	0.1 MI N OF HUDSON WAY	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1994
24C0127	HAGGINWOOD CREEK	AT ACACIA AVE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1940
24C0128	ARCADE CREEK	0.1 MI N ARCADE BLVD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1989
24C0129	MAGPIE CREEK	0.92 MI N. OF FAI 880	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1937
24C0132	EAST DRAINAGE CANAL	0.1 MI E AIRPORT RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1965
24C0133	SILVER EAGLE ROAD BOH	BTWN NORTHGATE & NORWOOD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1984
24C0135	MAGPIE CREEK	0.1 MI E OF NORWOOD AVE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1941
24C0136	RIO LINDA CREEK	1.8 MI N OF I-80	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1990
24C0142L	LA RIVIERA DRIVE UC	0.25 MI N/O US HWY 50	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1969
24C0142R	LA RIVIERA DRIVE UC	0.25 MI N/O US HWY 50	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1969
24C0143L	UNIVERSITY AVENUE UC	0.6 MI N/O SR. 50	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1969
24C0143R	UNIVERSITY AVENUE UC	0.6 MI N/O SR. 50	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1969
24C0144	ELKHORN BLVD OVERHEAD	AT ROSEVILLE RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1970
24C0145	THIRD STREET PUC	K ST PD PATH UNDER 3RD ST	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1968
24C0149	AIR BASE DRIVE OH	AT ROSEVILLE RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1973
24C0150	WATT AVENUE POC	.05 MI N. OF POPLAR BLVD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1974
24C0151	DRAINAGE DITCH	50' N LAMBERT RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1925

APPENDIX B

Coordination

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95501
(916) 373-3710
(916) 373-5471 – Fax
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: _____

County: _____

USGS Quadrangle

Name: _____

Township: _____ Range: _____ Section(s): _____

Company/Firm/Agency:

Contact Person: _____

Street Address: _____

City: _____ Zip: _____

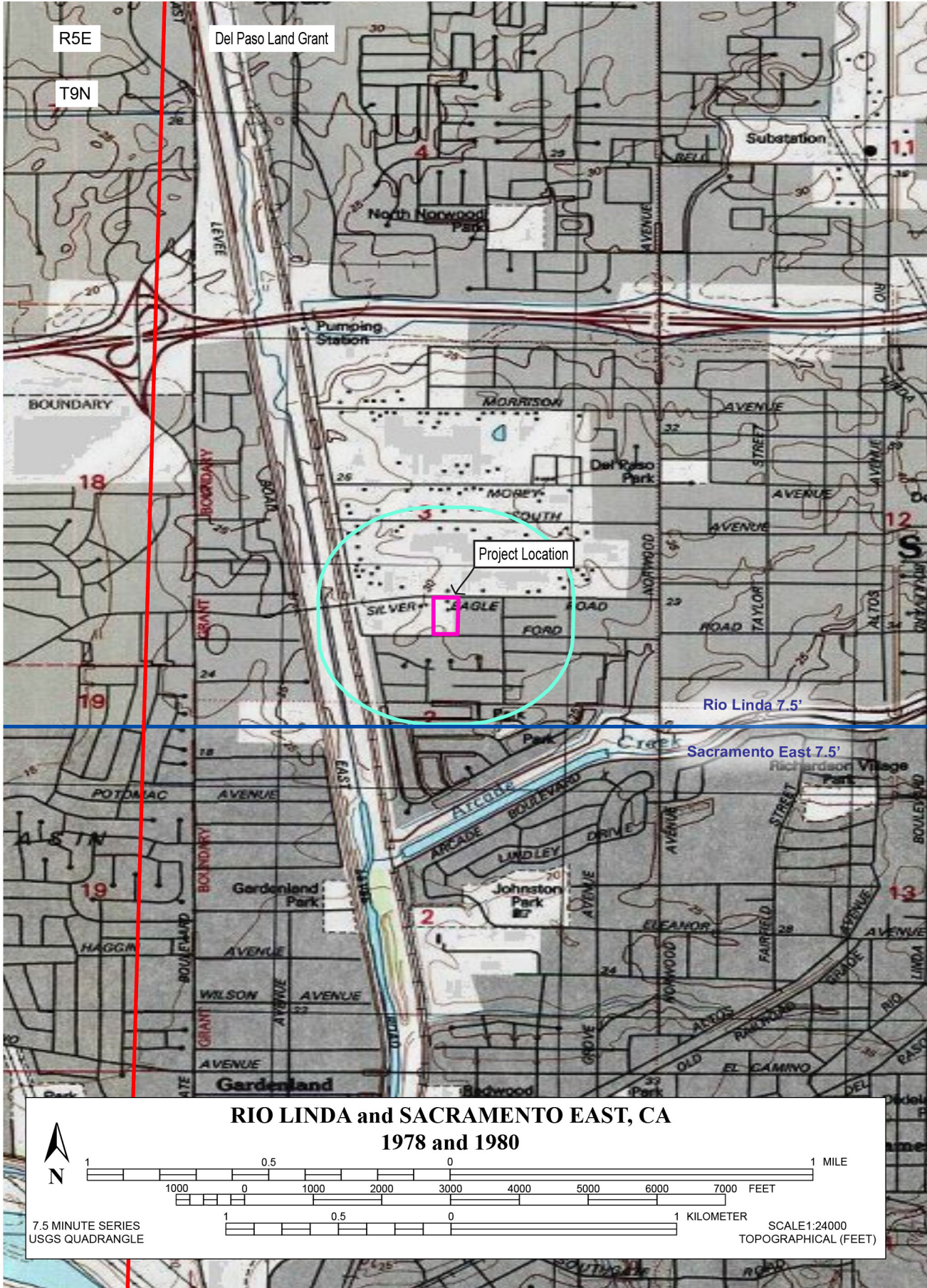
Phone: _____ Extension: _____

Fax: _____


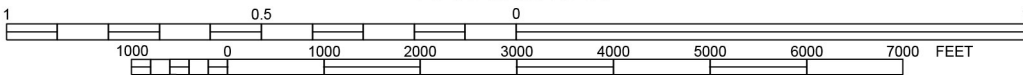
Email: _____

Project Description:

____ Project Location Map is attached



RIO LINDA and SACRAMENTO EAST, CA
1978 and 1980

7.5 MINUTE SERIES USGS QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24000 TOPOGRAPHICAL (FEET)

APPENDIX C
California DPR 523 Forms

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

Primary # P -
HRI# _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6Z
Other Listings _____
Review Code _____

Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 6 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 132 Silver Eagle Rd

P1. Other Identifier: 132 Silver Eagle Road

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County Sacramento
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T1S R7E ; ¼ of ¼ ; Sec. MDM

c. Address 132 Silver Eagle Road City Sacramento Zip _____

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 10 ; _____ mE/ _____ mN NAD 83

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)
APN 250-0172-005

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

This is a Minimal Traditional one story, single family dwelling with a square footprint and concrete foundation. The main façade faces Silver Eagle Road. The house has a gross gable roof clad with composition shingles. Vents are in the gable ends. The house originally had horizontal channel siding; it has been covered with asbestos shingle siding, The side gable entry is on the north façade and includes a centered door with a shed roof portico supported on two square posts and vertical railings. The door is accessed by a concrete riser and is flanked with two aluminum slider windows, both protected by metal awnings. (continued)

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP2: single family property

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

*P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures and objects.)



*P5b. Description of Photo:(View date,, accession #) View southwest of north and east facades, IMG1949 04-13-2023

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: Historic Prehistoric Both
1930 (title search records)

*P7. Owner and Address:
Mark DeMercurio
207 Candlewood Court
El Dorado Hills, CA 95762

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation and address)
M. Maniery
PAR Environmental Services, Inc
1906 21st St
Sacramento, CA 95811

*P9. Date Recorded: _____

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive Reconnaissance

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "None") _____

*Attachments: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List) _____

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # P-
HRI#
Trinomial CA-

Page 2 of 6 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder)

*Recorded by: PAR Environmental Services, Inc. *Date _____ Continuation Update

DPR 523A (1/95)

*Required Information

P3a. Description (Cont).

The east face has a single aluminum slider under the gable and two smaller aluminum double hung windows at the south end of the façade. The west façade has a vent in the gable end and three aluminum sliding windows, all protected with metal awnings. The south façade has vinyl sash windows, one large and one small, on either side. A door is present on the east end of the south façade and is protected by a gable roof portico. This portico is supported on posts and covers a walkway between the house and the detached on story garage.

The garage has a hipped roof covered the composition shingles and horizontal wood channeled siding now covered with asbestos single siding. The north façade has double garage doors; a pedestrian entry door is on the south end of the west façade.

A small gable roof shed is located south of the garage, accessed by a double wide swinging door on the west façade. This shed is clad with plywood and originally had a tar paper and asbestos shingle roof, now partially covered with corrugated metal sheets.

P5a. Photos: (Continued)



132 Silver Eagle Road, west and south facades. April 13, 2023, IMG_1904

Page 3 of 6 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder)

*Recorded by: PAR Environmental Services, Inc.

*Date

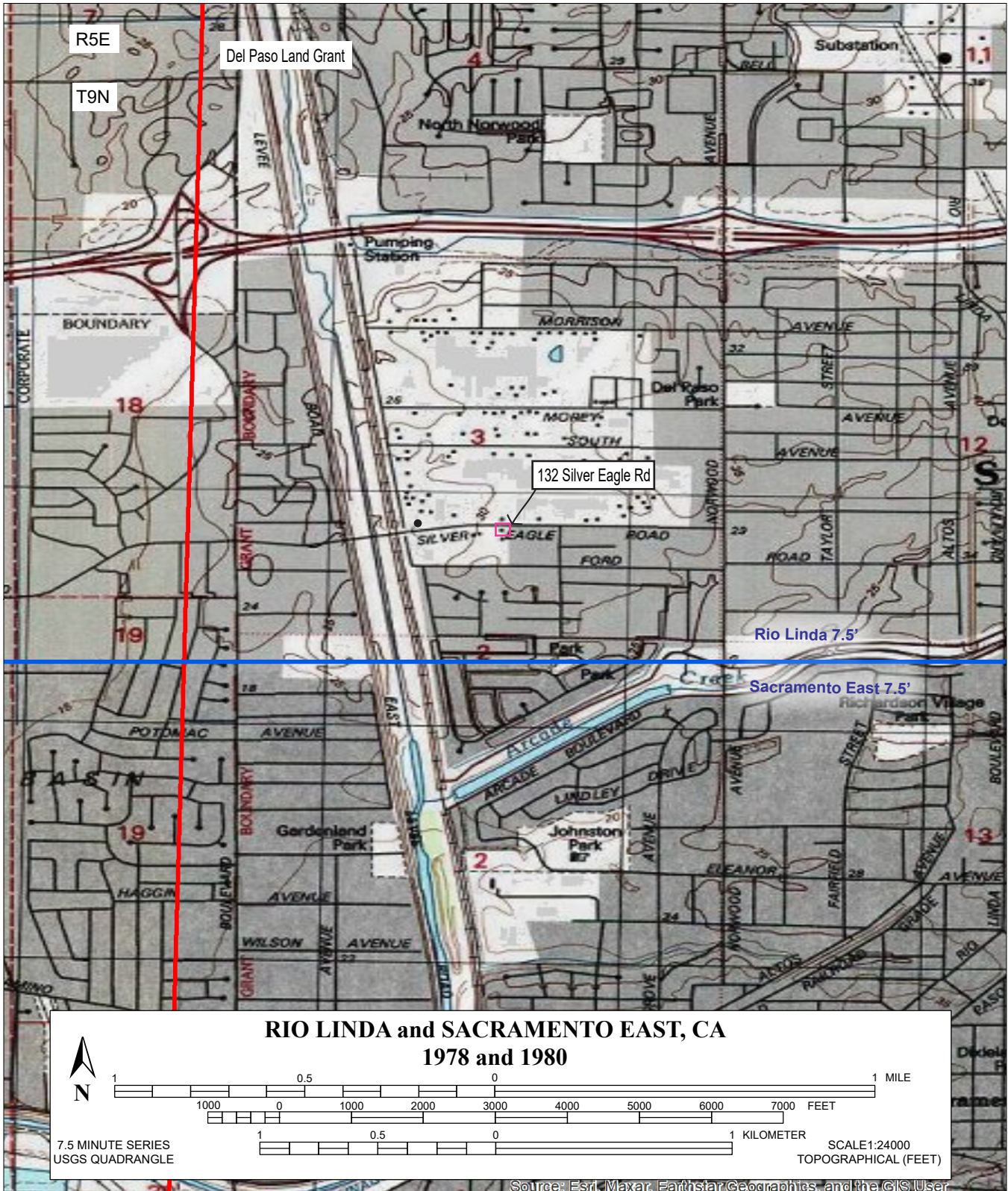
Continuation Update



132 Silver Eagle Road, west façade of garage and shed, view east. April 13, 2023 IMG_1916



132 Silver Eagle Road, view north of house (left), garage, and shed. April 13, 2023 IMG_1923



*NRHP Status Code 6Z

Page 5 of 6

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder)

132 Silver Eagle Road

B1. Historic Name: Austin Home

B2. Common Name: 132 Silver Eagle Road, APN 250-0172-005

B3. Original Use: Residential **B4. Present Use:** Residential

*B5. **Architectural Style:** Vernacular with Minimal Traditional elements

*B6. **Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) original windows replaced with vinyl and/or aluminum; asbestos siding added (dates unknown)

*B7. **Moved?** No Yes Unknown **Date:** _____ **Original Location:** _____

*B8. **Related Features:** Garage, shed, chain link fencing

B9a. **Architect:** Unknown **b. Builder** Unknown

*B10. **Significance:** Theme N/A Area N/A

Period of Significance N/A **Property Type** N/A **Applicable Criteria** none

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

This property was included in Ranch del Paso, a 44,000+ acre land grant issued by the Mexican government to Elijah Grimes in 1844. Initially, the land was used as a cattle ranch. In 1852 the entire ranch was sold to Samuel Norris. For many years Norris worked with lawyers James Ben Ali Haggin and Lloyd Tevis to claim the land from the US government. After he gained title to the land in 1860 he was deeply in debt to his lawyers. He sold the Rancho to Haggin and Tevis in 1862 (Beck and Haase 1972; Reed 1923)).

Haggin and Tevis grew Rancho del Paso into a nationally known horse breeding and training facility. They established a race track and by the 1880s, the Del Paso horses became known and coveted internationally. The horse ranch shut down in 1905, as Haggin transferred his horse business to his new farm in Lexington, Kentucky. By the end of his tenure in Sacramento, home building was exploding. Haggin formed the Rancho del Paso Land Company in 1891 and began selling plots of land. In 1910 the majority of the ranch was sold in bulk to the Sacramento Valley Colonization Company (SVCC). The SVCC began to subdivide the acreage into neighborhoods, creating small parcels (one to 20 acres each) for sale. This trend continued into the mid-twentieth century (Reed 1923).

According to title search results, this house was constructed in 1930. Aerial photographs dated 1937 indicate that the area contained row crops and was used for agriculture. By 1947 the agricultural land is no longer present but the house is visible. Local residential directories and assessment records provide information on the residents beginning in 1947. In that year Paul A. Austin and his wife, Kathryn, along with their four children, owned the house (Youngdahl 2020). Paul worked as a welder for Southern Pacific Railroad. He and Kathryn lived out their lives on the property. Paul passed away in his home on November 11, 2006 of heart failure. Kathryn also passed away in the house a few months after Paul, on February 10, 2007. The Austin's were married for 70 years when they passed away (ancestry.com).

Evaluation

The property is located in an area with a long history of agricultural use. Located within the Reclamation District 1000 boundaries, it was one of many fields used for agriculture in the late 19th and early 20th century and is not significant. The Austin's used the property as a residence and did not engage in farming. Paul Austin was not important in local history. Therefore, the property does not qualify for the California Register of Historic Resources under Criteria 1 and 2.

The house was built in a basic vernacular style with some Minimal Traditional elements. Since its construction, all the windows have been replaced and a few have been resized. The original siding has been covered with asbestos siding. There are other houses of similar design on Silver Eagle and Ford Roads and this is not the best example of a simple depression-era house in the neighborhood. It does not meet Criterion 3 for its architectural design. There are no archaeological components found on the property and it does not qualify under Criterion 4. It is not eligible for inclusion in the California Register and is not considered a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

*NRHP Status Code 6Z

Page 6 of 6 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 132 Silver Eagle Road

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: NONE

***B12. References:**

Ancestry.com
2023 Paul A. Austin ancestry search. www.ancestry.com.

Beck, Warren A., and Ynez D. Haase
1974 Historical Atlas of California. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, OK.

Reed, G. Walter
1923 History of Sacramento County, CA. On file, California State Library, Sacramento.

Youngdahl Consulting Group, Inc.
2020 Phase I Environmental Site Assessment, Silver Eagle Road (132 & 150), Sacramento County, CA.

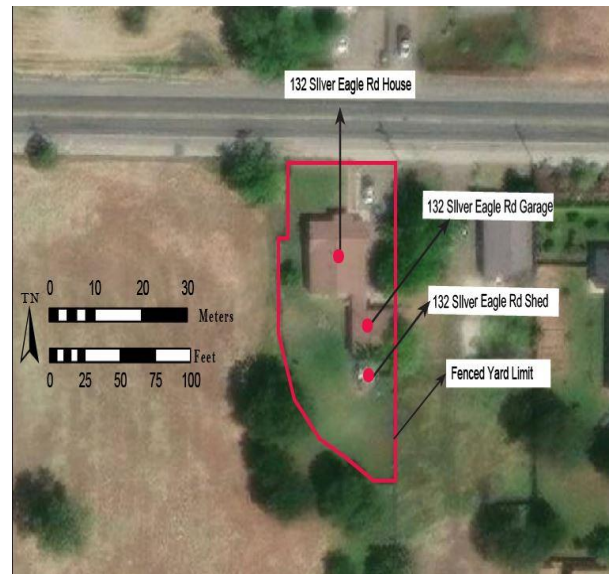
B13. Remarks:

None

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

***B14. Evaluator:** Mary L. Maniery
PAR Environmental Services, Inc.
1906 21st Street
Sacramento, CA 95816
Date of Evaluation: April 17, 2023

(This space reserved for official comments.)



State of California - The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION PRIMARY RECORD	Primary #	P -
	HRI#	
	Trinomial	CA -
	NRHP Status Code	6Z
Other Listings		
Review Code	Reviewer	Date

Page 1 of 5 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 150 Silver Eagle Rd

P1. Other Identifier: 150 Silver Eagle Road; APN 250-0172-006

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County Sacramento
 and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T1S R7E ; ¼ of ¼ ; Sec. MDM

c. Address 150 Silver Eagle Road City Sacramento Zip _____

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 10 ; _____ mE/ _____ mN NAD 83

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)
APN 250-0172-006

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

This is a single family dwelling with a square footprint. The main façade faces Silver Eagle Road. The house has a medium pitched gable roof clad with composition shingles. Vents are in the gable ends. The gable ends are clad in horizontal board siding; the body of the house is coated with stucco. The entry is in the north gable end and includes an offset door on the west side of the façade accessed by two concrete risers and a concrete landing. The door is protected by a shed roof portico supported by two square posts with square capitals. A vinyl framed window is to the east of the door. (continued)

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP2: single family property

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View date,, accession #) View southeast of north and west facades, IMG1943 04-13-2023

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: Historic Prehistoric Both
1935 (title search records)

*P7. Owner and Address:
Mark DeMercurio
207 Candlewood Court
El Dorado Hills, CA 95762

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation and address)
M. Maniery
PAR Environmental Services, Inc
1906 21st St
Sacramento, CA 95811

*P9. Date Recorded: _____

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive Reconnaissance

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "None")
Maniery, A.E., and M. L. Maniery 2023

Cultural Resources Inventory for the Silver Eagle-18 Project (Z22-013), APN 250-0172-005, -006, -007, Sacramento County, CA.

*Attachments: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List)

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # P-
HRI# _____
Trinomial CA-

Page 2 of 5 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder)

*Recorded by: PAR Environmental Services, Inc. *Date _____ Continuation Update

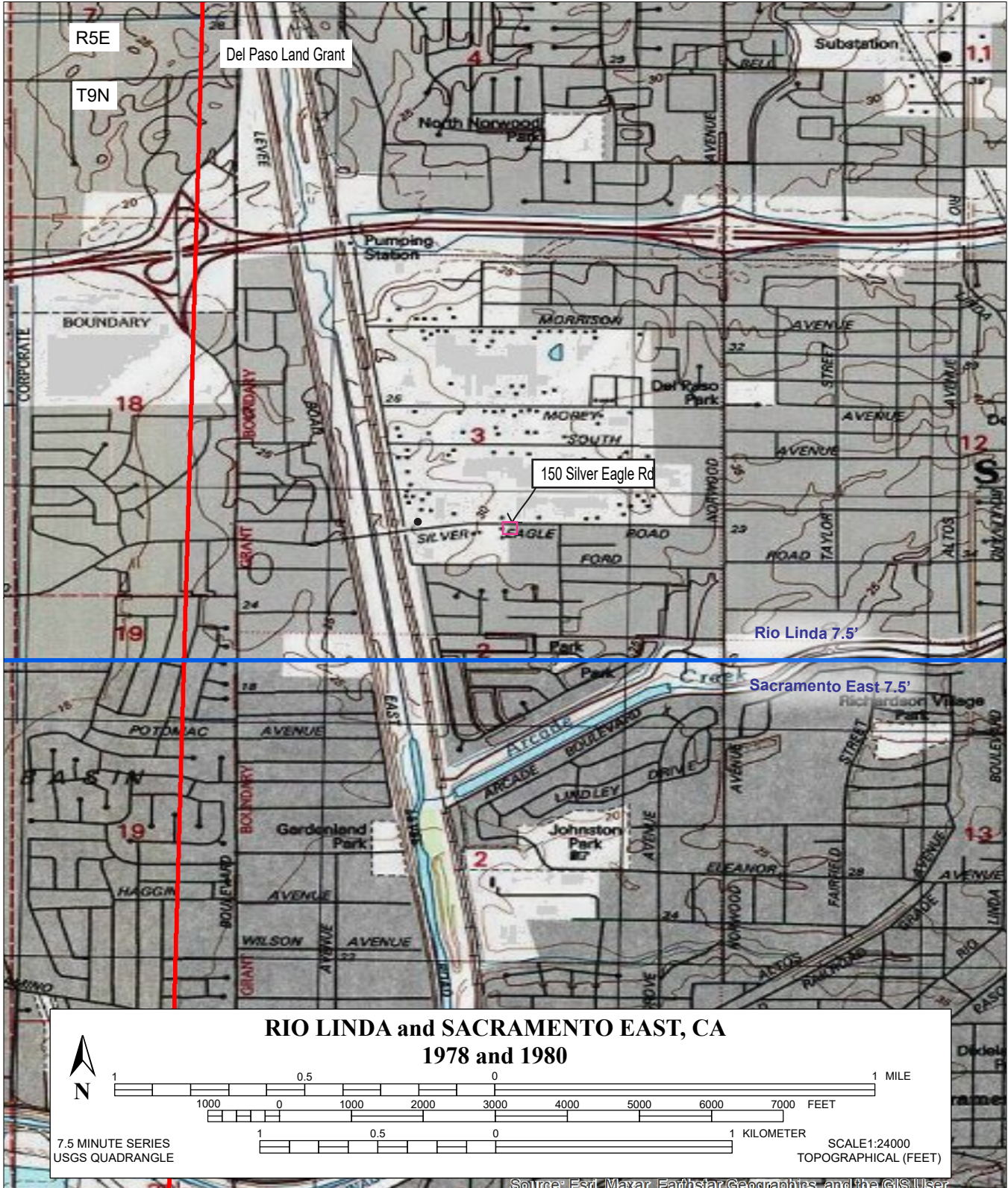
P3a. Description (Cont).

The west facing façade has one original double pane window, two modern vinyl casement windows, and a small window under the overhanging eave, likely for venting a bathroom. The south façade contains a modern double hung vinyl sash window on the west and an entry door, accessed by one concrete riser and a landing on the west. A concrete slab, likely used for vehicle parking, is south of the house. The property is surrounded on the west and south by a chain link fence.

P5a. Photos: (Continued)



150 Silver Eagle Road, west and south facades. April 13, 2023, IMG_1935



Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User

*NRHP Status Code 6Z

Page 4 of 5 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 150 Silver Eagle Road

B1. Historic Name: _____

B2. Common Name: 150 Silver Eagle Road, APN 250-0172-006

B3. Original Use: Residential **B4. Present Use:** Residential

*B5. **Architectural Style:** Vernacular with Minimal Traditional elements

*B6. **Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) Original windows replaced with vinyl and/or aluminum; interior remodeled, new roof, stucco coating on exterior (since 2010)

*B7. **Moved?** No Yes Unknown **Date:** _____ **Original Location:** _____

*B8. **Related Features:** Chain link fencing

B9a. **Architect:** Unknown **b. Builder** Unknown

*B10. **Significance:** **Theme** N/A **Area** N/A
Period of Significance N/A **Property Type** N/A **Applicable Criteria** none
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity).

This property was included in Ranch del Paso, a 44,000+ acre land grant issued by the Mexican government to Elijah Grimes in 1844. Initially, the land was used as a cattle ranch. In 1852 the entire ranch was sold to Samuel Norris. For many years Norris worked with lawyers James Ben Ali Haggin and Lloyd Tevis to claim the land from the US government. After he gained title to the land in 1860 he was deeply in debt to his lawyers. He sold the Rancho to Haggin and Tevis in 1862 (Beck and Haase 1972; Reed 1923)).

Haggin and Tevis grew Rancho del Paso into a nationally known horse breeding and training facility. They established a race track and by the 1880s, the Del Paso horses became known and coveted internationally. The horse ranch shut down in 1905, as Haggin transferred his horse business to his new farm in Lexington, Kentucky. By the end of his tenure in Sacramento, home building was exploding. Haggin formed the Rancho del Paso Land Company in 1891 and began selling plots of land. In 1910 the majority of the ranch was sold in bulk to the Sacramento Valley Colonization Company (SVCC). The SVCC began to subdivide the acreage into neighborhoods, creating small parcels (one to 20 acres each) for sale. This trend continued into the mid-twentieth century (Reed 1923).

According to title search results, this house was constructed in 1935. Aerial photographs dated 1937 indicate that the area contained row crops and was used for agriculture. The house is depicted on a 1951 topographic map and on a 1957 aerial photograph. Local residential directories and assessment records provide information on the residents beginning in 1959. In that year Wayne Metcalf and his wife, Shirley, were living on the property. The Metcalf's lived there until 1964. The house was vacant for several years after that date. By 1969 it was occupied by Charles Sherron and his wife, Evelyn. The Sherron's lived there until 1978 or 1979. The house was again vacant in 1980. Morris Lee Rosborough and his wife, Bernice, occupied the house from the mid-1990s until 2011 before moving to Oregon. They sold the property to Jacob and Loretta Cabrera, who occupied the house as late as 2017 (ancestry.com; Youngdahl 2020).

Evaluation

The property is located in an area with a long history of agricultural use. Located within the Reclamation District 1000 boundaries, it was one of many fields used for agriculture in the late 19th and early 20th century and is not significant. The Austin's used the property as a residence and did not engage in farming. None of the former residents associated with 150 Silver Eagle Road were important in local history. Therefore, the property does not qualify for the California Register of Historic Resources under Criteria 1 and 2.

The house was built in a basic vernacular style. Since its construction, all the windows have been replaced with vinyl sash and some of the fenestration openings have been reconfigured. The original siding has been covered with stucco. There are other houses of similar design on Silver Eagle and Ford Roads and this is not the best example of a simple depression-era house in the neighborhood. It does not meet Criterion 3 for its architectural design. There are no archaeological components found on the property and it does not qualify under Criterion 4. It is not eligible for inclusion in the California Register and is not considered a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

*NRHP Status Code 6Z

Page 5 of _____

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder)

150 Silver Eagle Road

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: NONE

*B12. References:

Ancestry.com

2023 Paul A. Austin ancestry search. www.ancestry.com.

Beck, Warren A., and Ynez D. Haase

1974 Historical Atlas of California. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, OK.

Reed, G. Walter

1923 History of Sacramento County, CA. On file, California State Library, Sacramento.

Youngdahl Consulting Group, Inc.

2020 Phase I Environmental Site Assessment, Silver Eagle Road (132 & 150), Sacramento County, CA.

B13. Remarks:

None

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

*B14. Evaluator:

Mary L. Maniery

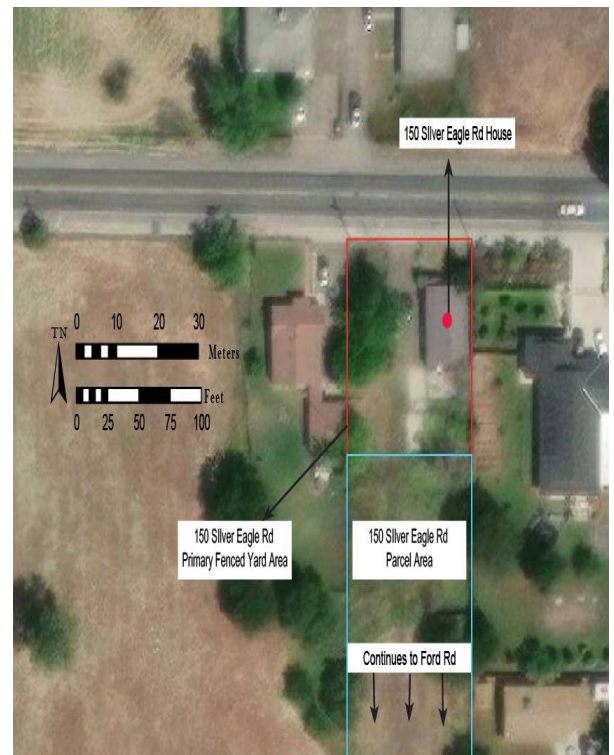
PAR Environmental Services, Inc.

1906 21st Street

Sacramento, CA 95816

Date of Evaluation: April 17, 2023

(This space reserved for official comments.)





ESTABLISHED 1982

PAR ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

Cultural Resource Management ■ Biology ■ Environmental Planning

May 08, 2023

Mark DiMercurio
150 Silver Eagle Road
Sacramento, CA

RE: Amendment: Cultural Studies for Three Parcels on Silver Eagle Road, Sacramento (PAR Ref 130-23-11)

Dear Mr. DiMercurio:

On April 11, 2023 we submitted a request for a sacred lands file search to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the Silver Eagle-18 Project. The NAHC responded to our request today, May 08, 2023. The NAHC indicated that the results of the Sacred Lands File search were POSITIVE. They also included a list of Native American tribes who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area.

I am attaching the letter and tribal list to this report amendment letter. Please forward this information on to the City of Sacramento and include it as an amendment to the CEQA report we submitted to you on May 1, 2023.

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Cordially
PAR Environmental Services, Inc.

Mary L. Maniery, MA, RPA
Principal

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

May 8, 2023

Ellie Manieri
PAR Environmental Services, Inc.

Via Email to: aemaniery@parenvironmental.com

Re: Silver Eagle Road (PAR Ref #22-0001) Project, Sacramento County

Dear Ms. Manieri:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the tribes on the attached list for more information. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. 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. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Pricilla.Torres-Fuentes@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Pricilla Torres-Fuentes

Pricilla Torres-Fuentes
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
Nomlaki

COMMISSIONER
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER
[VAVANT]

COMMISSIONER
[VACANT]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Raymond C. Hitchcock
Miwok/Nisenan

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Sacramento County
5/8/2023**

**Buena Vista Rancheria of Me-
Wuk Indians**

Rhonda Morningstar Pope,
Chairperson
1418 20th Street, Suite 200 Me-Wuk
Sacramento, CA, 95811
Phone: (916) 491 - 0011
Fax: (916) 491-0012
rhonda@buenavistatribe.com

Ione Band of Miwok Indians

Sara Dutschke, Chairperson
9252 Bush Street Miwok
Plymouth, CA, 95669
Phone: (209) 245 - 5800
consultation@ionemiwok.net

**Shingle Springs Band of Miwok
Indians**

Regina Cuellar, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1340 Maidu
Shingle Springs, CA, 95682 Miwok
Phone: (530) 387 - 4970
Fax: (530) 387-8067
rcuellar@ssband.org

Tsi Akim Maidu

Grayson Coney, Cultural Director
P.O. Box 510 Maidu
Browns Valley, CA, 95918
Phone: (530) 383 - 7234
tsi-akim-maidu@att.net

**United Auburn Indian
Community of the Auburn
Rancheria**

Gene Whitehouse, Chairperson
10720 Indian Hill Road Maidu
Auburn, CA, 95603 Miwok
Phone: (530) 883 - 2390
Fax: (530) 883-2380
bguth@auburnrancheria.com

Wilton Rancheria

Dahlton Brown, Director of
Administration
9728 Kent Street Miwok
Elk Grove, CA, 95624
Phone: (916) 683 - 6000
dbrown@wiltonrancheria-nsn.gov

Wilton Rancheria

Jesus Tarango, Chairperson
9728 Kent Street Miwok
Elk Grove, CA, 95624
Phone: (916) 683 - 6000
Fax: (916) 683-6015
jtarango@wiltonrancheria-nsn.gov

Wilton Rancheria

Steven Hutchason, THPO
9728 Kent Street Miwok
Elk Grove, CA, 95624
Phone: (916) 683 - 6000
Fax: (916) 863-6015
shutchason@wiltonrancheria-
nsn.gov

**Colfax-Todds Valley
Consolidated Tribe**

Clyde Prout, Chairperson
P.O. Box 4884 Maidu
Auburn, CA, 95604 Miwok
Phone: (916) 577 - 3558
c.prout@colfaxrancheria.com

**Colfax-Todds Valley
Consolidated Tribe**

Pamela Cubbler, Vice
Chairperson
P.O. Box 4884 Maidu
Auburn, CA, 95604 Miwok
Phone: (530) 320 - 3943
pcubbler@colfaxrancheria.com

**Colfax-Todds Valley
Consolidated Tribe**

CTVCT Preservation, Cultural
Preservation Dept.
P.O. Box 4884 Maidu
Auburn, CA, 95604 Miwok
Phone: (530) 320 - 6032
ctvctpreservation@gmail.com

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 Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Silver Eagle Road (PAR Ref #22-0001) Project, Sacramento County.