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**TITLE:** Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation for the Proposed Clover Valley Project, Rocklin, Placer County, California

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**PROJECT NUMBER:** SWCA 11452-180

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**MAPS:** USGS 7.5-Minute Quadrangle, Rocklin, CA 1967  
(Photorevised 1981)

**KEYWORDS:** Cultural Resources Survey; Positive; Rocklin, CA; Placer County;  
T 11N, R 7E, UTM coordinates: 653700 mE, 4297900 mN within Zone  
10S (NAD 27)

## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT

**Purpose and Scope:** This report documents a literature search and cultural resources survey performed for Mr. David Garst by SWCA Environmental Consultants of the proposed Clover Valley Project, Rocklin, Placer County, California. The investigation to conduct a cultural resources significance assessment was requested after receipt of public comments during review of the Environmental Impact Report concerning the identity of three potential cultural resources.

**Dates of Investigation:** A cultural resources literature search at the North Central Information Center was completed on 7 June 2006. A pedestrian survey of the project area was conducted on 8 June 2006.

**Investigation Constraints:** Approximately 95 percent of the project area is covered with short, thick annual grasses.

**Summary of Findings:** The proposed 622-acre project site is located on private land east of the current terminus of Rawhide Road. The records search conducted by SWCA at the California Historical Resources Information System indicates that four cultural resources studies have been conducted within the current project area; six cultural resources were previously identified within the proposed project area.

Two of the three potential cultural resources identified during the public comment period are previously recorded historic sites (CA-PLA-647H and CA-PLA-1175H). These were relocated and the site records updated. The third potential cultural resource is a newly identified historic rock wall site.

**Recommendations Summary:** Potential impacts of the proposed project are summarized as less than significant. Two (CA-PLA-647H and "Rock Wall") of the three historic sites that were the focus of this investigation have been fully recorded, are recommended not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places or California Register of Historic Resources, and do not warrant further protection. As proposed, the project would not disturb the third site, CA-PLA-1175H. No additional cultural resources work is recommended at this time. However, work must be halted should potential cultural resources or human remains be encountered, and a qualified archaeologist notified to evaluate the resource. Further, although not part of the proposed work, should construction plans change, it is strongly recommended that a qualified archaeologist monitor any ground-disturbing activity in native soils or sediments at the location of site CA-PLA-1175H and within a 15-foot buffer of that site.

**Disposition of Data:** Copies of this report will be filed with the North Central Information Center at California State University-Sacramento and SWCA Environmental Consultants' office in Sacramento, California. Original documentation will remain on file at SWCA's Sacramento office.

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT .....	ii
INTRODUCTION.....	1
ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING .....	3
CULTURAL SETTING .....	3
Prehistoric Period .....	3
Windmiller Pattern (2500–500 B.C.).....	4
Berkeley Pattern (500 B.C. – A.D. 500) .....	5
Augustine Pattern (A.D. 500–1769) .....	6
Ethnography .....	6
Historic Overview .....	7
Spanish Period (1769–1822).....	7
Mexican Period (1822–1848) .....	8
American Period (1848–Present).....	8
Local History .....	9
PRE-FIELD RESEARCH.....	10
FIELD METHODS.....	11
FINDINGS .....	12
EVALUATION and RECOMMENDATIONS .....	13
NRHP and CRHR Eligibility Criteria .....	13
Recommendations .....	13
REFERENCES.....	16

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## LIST OF FIGURES

---

Figure 1. Project Location Map .....	2
--------------------------------------	---

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## LIST OF TABLES

---

Table 1. California Cultural Periods.....	5
Table 2. Previous Cultural Resources Studies within the Project Area.....	11

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## LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

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Photograph 1. View of rock wall, looking west.....	1
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## CONFIDENTIAL APPENDICES

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Confidential APPENDIX A: Site Record Forms

## INTRODUCTION

SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) was retained by David Garst to conduct a cultural resources investigation for the proposed Clover Valley Project. The area of the project had been surveyed previously, and cultural resources were noted and recorded by the prior investigations. During the course of the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) process, public comments raised concern regarding three potential cultural resources within the proposed development area.

The landowner contacted SWCA to conduct a cultural resources significance assessment of the three areas of concern identified by the public. As part of this investigation, SWCA conducted a literature search and pedestrian survey. Two of the three potential cultural resources identified during the public comment period are previously identified historic sites (CA-PLA-647H and CA-PLA-1175H) that have been recorded and are on file with the North Central Information Center at California State University–Sacramento. The third is a historic site—a rock wall—that had not been previously recorded (Photograph 1). SWCA recorded the newly identified site and completed updated site record forms for the other two historic resources.

The proposed 622-acre project area is located north of the town of Rocklin on private land east of the terminus of Rawhide Road, Rocklin, Placer County, California (Figure 1). This area is within T11N and T12N, R7E, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian, as depicted on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-Minute Rocklin 1967 Quadrangle (photorevised 1981). UTM coordinates for the southeastern corner of the parcel are 653700 mE, 4297900 mN within Zone 10S (NAD 27).



**Photograph 1. View of rock wall, looking west**

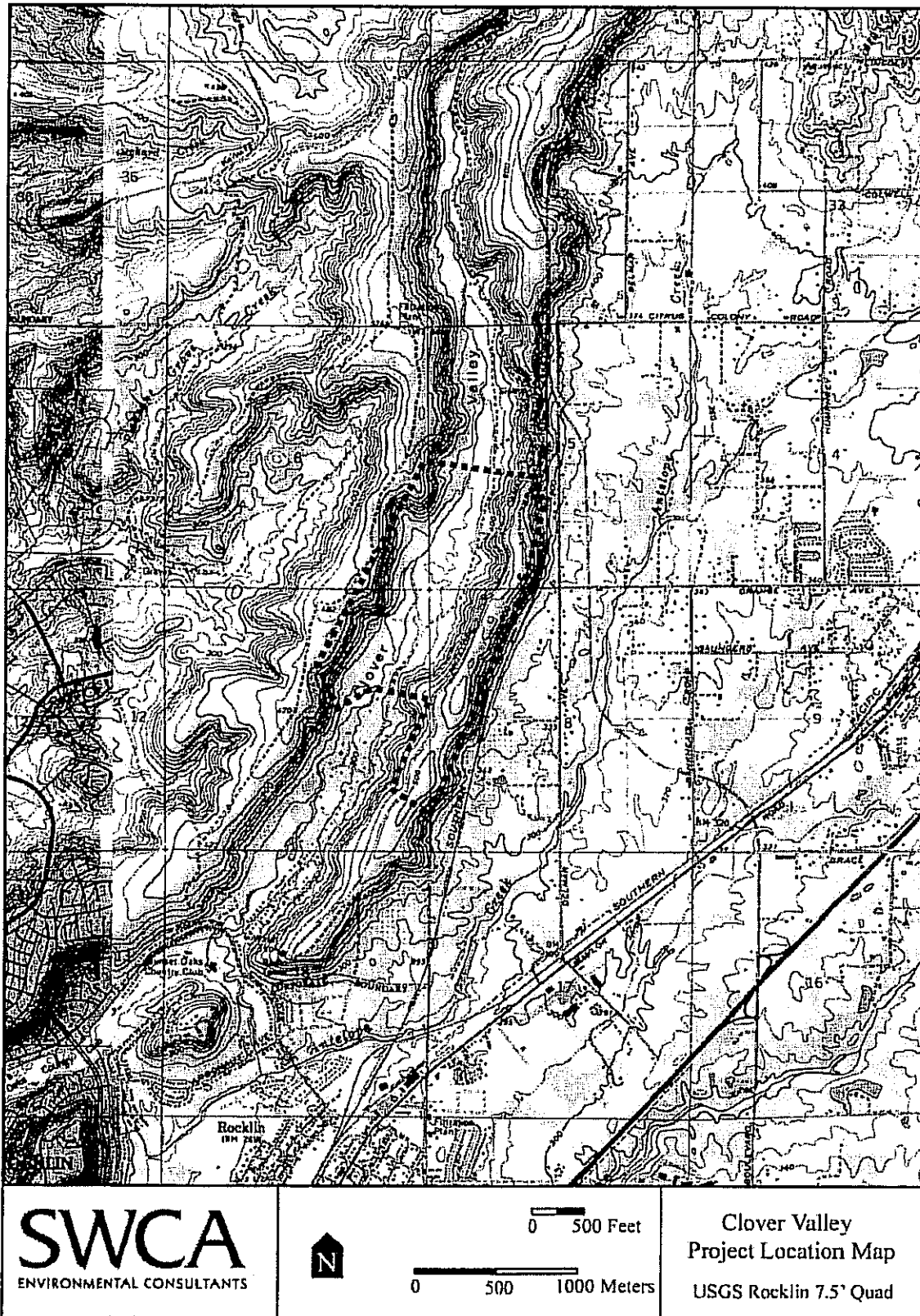


Figure 1. Project Survey Area

## ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Clover Valley Project is located in an oak-studded valley surrounded by low hills in the Clover Valley Creek drainage. The project lies within the northern half of the vast Central Valley of California, west of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. The Central Valley, consisting of broad alluvial plains dominated by annual grasslands and wetland habitats, is now an important agricultural area. The Sacramento River and its tributaries drain this rich agricultural valley from its northern headwaters approximately 380 miles south to the Sacramento–San Joaquin Delta. The proposed 622-acre project area is approximately 5 km (3.11 mile) north of the town of Rocklin. The parcel is at an elevation of approximately 156 meters (512 feet) above mean sea level.

When California was initially occupied, the climate was moister and cooler than today's Mediterranean climate (Major 1988). Today's temperature averages 16 degrees Celsius (61° Fahrenheit), generally ranging between 3.3 and 34 degrees Celsius (38° and 93° Fahrenheit). Precipitation averages 43 centimeters (17 inches) per year and occurs primarily between November and March. This translates to hot and humid summers and cool/cold and wet winters.

The area encompassing the project area is currently being used primarily for grazing livestock/cattle. The vicinity contains a mixture of native and introduced plant species. During the prehistoric era, the project area would have been a very productive environment, one well suited to a hunting–gathering economy with a variety of waterfowl, small and large mammals, fish, reptiles and amphibians, and edible plant species.

Within the Central Valley, the environment has been greatly altered over the past 150 years. Major modifications include the construction of an extensive levee system to control the Sacramento River, channelization of other waterways, and the introduction of agricultural practices and non-native Mediterranean grasses. Before these changes, the marshy wetlands supported stands of willow (*Salix* sp.), cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), tule (*Scirpus* sp.), and sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*) (Wallace 1978). Oak groves in the project area include blue oaks (*Quercus douglasii*), interior live oaks (*Q. wislizeni*), and valley oaks (*Q. lobata*) in the surrounding vicinity. These natural communities would have provided a portion of the plant resources utilized by prehistoric populations.

Fauna in the proposed Clover Valley project area would have likely included a number of larger mammals, including mule deer (*Odocoileus Hemionus hemionus*), black-tailed deer (*O. hemionus*), mountain lion (*Felis concolor*), and black bear (*Ursus americanus*), whose range is now limited to the Sierran foothills and mountains. Tule elk (*Cervus elaphus nannodes*) and pronghorn (*Antilocapra americana*) were also common in the Sacramento Valley, but now occur in very limited areas (Jameson and Peeters 1988). Small animals, such as rabbit (*Sylvilagus* sp.), black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*), gray squirrel (*Sciurus griseus*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), and gray fox (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*), would have also been available for exploitation.

## CULTURAL SETTING

### PREHISTORIC PERIOD

Occupation in the Sacramento Valley during the Prehistoric Period is estimated to have occurred as early as 12,000 years ago, but only a few archaeological sites have been identified that predate 5,000 years ago. It is possible that Holocene alluvial deposits buried many prehistoric sites in this area. For example, Moratto (1984:214) has estimated that as much as 10 meters of sediment accumulated along the lower stretch of the Sacramento drainage system during the last 5,000–6,000 years.

Prehistoric material culture in central California (including the Sacramento Valley) subsequent to the Paleoindian Period has been categorized according to "horizons" or "patterns" that define broad technological, economic, social, and ideological elements over long periods of time and large areas. The taxonomic system historically used for central California is a tripartite classification scheme with Early, Middle, and Late Horizons. This Central California Taxonomic System (CCTS) was the result of efforts of a number of researchers (e.g., Beardsley 1954; Heizer 1949), and was further developed after the advent of radiocarbon dating (Fredrickson 1973, 1974; Heizer 1958; Ragir 1972).

Today, a series of generalized periods associated with regionally based "patterns" are typically used as part of the CCTS for the Sacramento Delta area, San Francisco Bay area, and North Coast ranges (Bennyhoff and Fredrickson 1969; Fredrickson 1973, 1974). Smaller units of patterns are referred to as "aspects" and "phases." Revisions of the widely accepted CCTS (Bennyhoff 1994; Fredrickson 1994a, 1994b) are found in a recent volume edited by Hughes (1994).

Fredrickson (1973, 1974) defined several regionally based patterns, of which three are specific to Central Valley prehistory and the current project area. Referred to as the Windmill Pattern, Berkeley Pattern, and Augustine Pattern, each represents a general pattern of resource exploitation, as identified between 2500 B.C. and the beginning of Euroamerican contact (A.D. 1769). These patterns are present within the following horizon sequences: Early Horizon/Windmill Pattern, Middle Horizon/Berkeley Pattern, and Late Horizon/Augustine Pattern. Table 1 shows the hypothesized cultural periods in California, based on the CCTS classification scheme and Fredrickson (1994a).

### **Windmill Pattern (2500–500 B.C.)**

Clearly documented evidence for human occupation in the general area is found at sites characteristic of the Windmill Pattern, or Early Horizon. These sites date to as early as 4,500 years ago and as late as 2,500 years ago (2500–500 B.C.). Such sites often contain manos and metates (grinding stones), as well as many mortar fragments, indicating that acorns and/or various seeds formed an important part of the diet (Moratto 1984:201).

In addition to plant foods, the subsistence system included many other food resources, such as deer, elk, pronghorn, rabbits, and waterfowl. Numerous faunal remains have been documented at Windmill Pattern sites, along with large quantities of projectile points. The presence of angling hooks and baked clay artifacts possibly used as net or line sinkers, along with the remains of sturgeon, salmon, and smaller fishes, indicate that fishing was an additional source of food (Fredrickson 1973; Heizer 1949; Ragir 1972). Items made of baked clay included net sinkers, pipes, and discoids, as well as cooking "stones." Ground and polished charmstones, impressions of twined basketry, shell beads, and bone tools have also been found in Windmill Pattern sites. Some items were obtained by trade, including shell beads, obsidian tools, and quartz crystals.

The archaeological record during the Windmill Period indicates people practiced a mixed procurement strategy of both game and wild plants, with the addition of acorns and/or seeds. The mixed exploitation of a wide range of natural resources ties into a seasonal foraging strategy. Populations likely occupied the lower elevations of the Sacramento Valley in the winter months and shifted to higher elevations during the summer (Moratto 1984:206). Mortuary practices included burials, accompanied by grave goods, in cemeteries that were separate from the habitation sites.

**Table 1. California Cultural Periods**

Cultural Period	Characteristics
A.D. 1800 Upper Emergent Period Phase 2, Late Horizon	A monetary economy appears using clam disk beads. More extensive trade networks, a resurgence of long distance trade networks. Production and exchange of local specializations develops.
A.D. 1500 Lower Emergent Period Phase 1, Late Horizon	The atlatl and dart are replaced by the bow and arrow; south coast maritime adaptation flowers. Well-established territorial boundaries. Distinctions in social status linked to wealth become increasingly common. Network exchanges see an influx of material between groups as regularized exchanges become more frequent.
A.D. 1000 Upper Archaic Period Middle Horizon Intermediate Cultures	Sociopolitical complexity has a marked growth; shell beads, possibly indicators of both exchange and status, gain importance. Group-oriented religious organization begins to emerge; possible origins of Kuksu religious system towards the later part of period. Greater complexity of exchange systems; evidence of regular, sustained exchanges between groups; territorial boundaries not firmly established.
500 B.C. Middle Archaic Period Middle Horizon Intermediate Cultures	During this interval the climate has become more benign. Mortars and pestles and inferred acorn economy introduced. Diversification of economy; sedentism begins to develop, accompanied by population growth and expansion. Technological and environmental factors provide dominant themes. Little impact is demonstrated in exchange or in social relations.
3000 B.C. Lower Archaic Period Early Horizon Early San Francisco Bay Early Milling Stone Cultures	Climatic changes cause ancient lakes to dry up; an abundance of milling stones appear in the archaeological record; priority subsistence sees a shift from hunting to a plant food emphasis. Manufacturing of artifacts using local material is dominant; network exchange reflects the patterns of previous period. Little emphasis on wealth. The extended family continues to make up the social unit.
6000 B.C. Upper Paleo-Indian Period San Dieguito Western Clovis  8000 B.C.	First demonstrated entry and spread of humans into California; lakeside sites indicate a probable hunting emphasis, but not clearly demonstrated. Evidence for a developed milling technology does not appear in the archaeological record. Exchange on a one-to-one basis, probably ad hoc. The extended family, which makes up the social unit, is not heavily dependent on exchange; procurement of new resources is acquired by changing habitat.

**Berkeley Pattern (500 B.C. – A.D. 500)**

Over a 1,000-year period, the Windmill Pattern began to shift to the more specialized, adaptive Berkeley Pattern, or Middle Horizon (500 B.C. – A.D. 500). A shift to a greater reliance on acorns as a dietary staple is interpreted during the Berkeley Pattern from the increase in mortars and pestles, along with a decrease in manos and metates. Mortars and pestles are better suited to crushing and grinding acorns, while manos and metates were used primarily for grinding wild grass grains and seeds (Moratto 1984:209–210).

As demonstrated by the artifact assemblage, hunting remained an important aspect of food procurement during the Berkeley Pattern (Fredrickson 1973:125–126). The archaeological record, which consists of numerous large shell midden/mounds, also demonstrates that the majority of Berkeley Pattern sites located near, or in the vicinity, of water (both fresh and salt) made intensive use of marine and estuarine resources. The artifact assemblage also includes shell beads and ornaments, as well as numerous types of bone tools. Interment continues to dominate mortuary practices, but a few cremations are also found at Berkeley Pattern sites.



Artifact assemblages and radiocarbon dating of sites from this period suggest this subsistence pattern may have developed in the San Francisco Bay region and later spread to surrounding coastal locales and into central California. Moratto (1984:207–211) suggests that pattern is related to the expansion of Eastern Miwok populations from the San Francisco Bay area to the Sacramento Valley and Sierra foothills.

### **Augustine Pattern (A.D. 500–1769)**

The Augustine Pattern (A.D. 500–1769) is evidenced by a number of changes in subsistence, foraging, and land use patterns that begin to reflect the use pattern known from Historic Period Native American groups in the area. A substantial increase in the intensity of subsistence exploitation, including fishing, hunting, and gathering (particularly the acorn), evidenced in the archaeological record correlates directly with an increase in population growth (Moratto 1984:211–214).

Tools and cooking implements included shaped mortars and pestles, hopper mortars, bone awls used for producing coiled baskets, and the bow and arrow. Pottery vessels, known as Cosumnes Brownware, are found in some parts of the Central Valley and most likely developed during this period from the prior baked clay industry.

During this period, an increase in sedentism led to the development of social stratification, accompanied by a shift to elaborate ceremonial and social organization. Exchange networks, with the use of clamshell disk beads as currency, also developed during the Augustine Pattern. Mortuary practices during this period included flexed burials and pre-interment burning of offerings in a grave pit, as well as cremation of high-status individuals (Fredrickson 1973:127–129; Moratto 1984:211). Additional items of material culture included flanged tubular pipes, harpoons, and small Gunther barbed series projectile points. The Augustine Pattern may represent the southward expansion of Wintu populations (Moratto 1984:211–214).

## **ETHNOGRAPHY**

The current project area is located in an area historically occupied by the Nisenan, or southern Maidu, a Penutian-speaking central California group (Kroeber 1925; Wilson and Towne 1978). Nisenan territory included the drainages of the Yuba, Bear, and American Rivers, plus the lower drainage of the Feather River to the east, and extending to the Cosumnes River in the south. Kroeber (1925:393) distinguished three Nisenan dialects: Northern Hill, Southern Hill, and Valley. Neighboring groups included the Southern Patwin to the west across the Sacramento River beyond the Yolo Basin, with the Plains Miwok to the south. Plains Miwok territory included the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta region and the lower Cosumnes and Mokelumne Rivers.

The Valley Nisenan generally established semi-permanent settlements or winter villages on low, natural rises along streams and rivers or on gentle, south-facing slopes (Wilson and Towne 1978:388; Moratto 1984:172–173). Communities were composed of a central village with several outlying smaller villages. The number of houses varied from 3–7 in the smaller villages, with 40–50 houses in the larger villages. Houses were circular, dome-shaped, or conical earth-covered semisubterranean structures. Structures also included dance houses, sweathouses, and acorn granaries. Village population ranged from 15 to more than 100 individuals (Kroeber 1925). Deceased Nisenan were cremated and the remains buried in a cemetery (Wilson and Towne 1978:392).

The fundamental economy of the Nisenan was one of subsistence hunting, fishing, and collecting plant foods in an area where abundant natural resources varied seasonally. Like the majority of native Californians, the Nisenan relied on the acorn as a staple food. Acorns were collected during the fall and then stored in granaries. Other vegetal resources supplemented acorns, such as pine nuts, hazelnuts, buckeye nuts, fruits, berries, underground onions and tubers, and seeds. Salmon and other fish, shellfish,

birds, grasshoppers and other insects, as well as large and small mammals, were also consumed. Deer, elk, antelope, and black bears were among the large animals hunted by the Nisenan.

A wide variety of tools, implements, and enclosures were employed by the Nisenan to gather and collect food resources. These included the bow and arrow, traps, nets, slings, and blinds for hunting land mammals and birds; harpoons, hooks, and nets, as well as tule balsa and log canoes, for fish. Throwing sticks were typically used by individuals when hunting rabbits and hares, while large nets and clubs were used during communal drives. Woven tools, including seed beaters, burden baskets, and carrying nets, as well as sharpened digging sticks, were used to collect plant resources.

The Nisenan processed food resources with a variety of tools, including portable stone mortars, bedrock mortars and pestles, anvils, woven strainers and winnowers, leaching baskets and bowls, woven parching trays, wooden mortars, and knives. Unprocessed acorns were stored in large granaries. They also traded between Nisenan groups for various resources and implements and with neighboring groups for finely made shell ornaments and money beads, steatite, and obsidian.

Spanish explorers first crossed into Nisenan territory in 1808, but there is no record of Nisenan peoples being removed from their lands to Spanish missions (Wilson and Towne 1978:396). Trappers entered the Sacramento Valley in the late 1820s and camped in Nisenan territory. Because of the introduction of foreign diseases, an estimated 75 percent of the Valley Nisenan did not survive a great epidemic that swept the Sacramento Valley in 1833. With entire villages wiped out, Valley Nisenan survivors retreated into the hills (Cook 1955:322). Although Euroamerican settlers and trappers crossed through their territory, Hill Nisenan were not affected until after 1848.

The discovery of gold in 1848, at Sutter's Mill near Coloma on the American River, had a devastating impact on the lives of indigenous Californians in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys and all along the foothills of the Sierra Nevadas (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984:296). Coloma was in the heart of Nisenan territory. With the tens of thousands of gold seekers came the mass introduction and concentration of diseases, the loss of land and territory (including traditional hunting and gathering locales), violence, malnutrition, and starvation (Grunsky 1989). Traditional lands of the Hill Nisenan were overrun in the early 1850s, and Nisenan survivors then lived at the margins of foothill towns and worked for agricultural, logging, and ranching industries (Wilson and Towne 1978:396).

Although few descendants of the Valley Nisenan were recorded in the 1960 United States Census, several Hill Nisenan families resided in El Dorado, Nevada, Placer, and Yuba Counties in the 1970s (Wilson and Towne 1978:396-397). Today, there are approximately 2,500 Maidu people (including the Maidu of Plumas and Lassen Counties, the Konkow of Butte and Yuba Counties, and the Nisenan of El Dorado, Nevada, Placer, Sacramento, and Yuba Counties) who live primarily on the rancherias of Auburn, Berry Creek, Chico, Enterprise, Greenville, Mooretown, Shingle Springs, and Susanville, as well as on the Round Valley Reservation (White 2005).

## **HISTORIC OVERVIEW**

Post-contact history for the state of California is divided into three specific periods: the Spanish Period (1769-1822), the Mexican Period (1822-1848), and the American Period (1848-present).

### **Spanish Period (1769-1822)**

The beginning of Spanish settlement in California, which marked the devastating disruption of the culture of indigenous Californians, occurred in the spring of 1769. Exploration between 1529-1769 of Alta (upper) California was limited, despite being within the territory claimed by Spain. During this nearly 250-year span, there were only brief visits by Spanish, Russian, and British explorers.

In 1769, Gaspar de Portolá established the first Spanish settlement in Alta California at San Diego and with Father Junipero Serra, founded the first (Mission San Diego de Alcalá) of 21 missions that would be built by the Spanish and the Franciscan Order between 1769 and 1823. Portolá continued north, reaching San Francisco Bay on October 31, 1769. Later expeditions to Alta California by Pedro Fages (1772), who was seeking a site for a mission, and Juan Bautista De Anza (1776), who was seeking a site for a presidio and mission, explored the land east of San Francisco Bay and viewed the vast plains to the east (Grunsky 1989:2–3).

In 1808, Spanish Lieutenant Gabriel Moraga led the first expedition into the Sacramento Valley and traveled northward along the Sacramento River. The expedition was scouting for new mission locations and also searching for runaway Indian neophytes from the coastal missions. They traveled south as far as the Merced River and also explored parts of the American, Calaveras, Cosumnes, Feather, Mokelumne, and Stanislaus Rivers to the north. In 1817, the final Spanish expedition into the interior of Alta California was led by Luis Arguello, who traveled up the Sacramento River, past the future site of the city of Sacramento to the mouth of the Feather River, before returning to the coast (Beck and Haase 1974:18, 20; Grunsky 1989:3–4).

### **Mexican Period (1822–1848)**

Mexico revolted against the Spanish crown in 1822. After the Revolution of 1822, all Spanish holdings in North America (including both Alta and Baja California) became part of the new Mexican republic. With the Mexican period, an era of extensive land grants was begun, in contrast to the Spanish colonization through missions and presidios. Most of the land grants to Mexican citizens in California (*Californios*) were in the interior, granted to increase the population away from the more settled coastal areas where the Spanish had concentrated their settlements.

With Mexico's opening of California to Americans after the 1822 revolution, the fur trappers, also known as "mountain men," began exploring west of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. The first trapper to enter California was Jedediah Smith, whose small party trapped and explored along the Sierra Nevadas in 1826. They entered the Sacramento Valley in 1827, traveling along the Cosumnes and American Rivers and camping near Wilton and the Rosemont section of modern-day Sacramento. As a result of the explorations by Smith and other trappers, maps of the Sacramento Valley were created and circulated in the 1830s (Grunsky 1989:9–11).

Between 1830 and 1833, large numbers of the indigenous population in the Sacramento Valley died from disease, likely introduced by the American trappers and/or the local Mexican population. The disease exterminated whole tribes along the American, Merced, Tuolumne, and Yuba Rivers (Cook 1955). In 1837, the Sacramento Valley was hit by a second epidemic, which further decimated indigenous Californians. The issuance of numerous land grants, accompanied by population increases, contributed to the continuing introduction of foreign diseases for which Native Americans had no immunity.

A number of land grants were issued in the Sacramento area, starting in 1833 with John Rogers Cooper, a British sea captain who married into an established *Californio* family (Grunsky 1989:14). John Sutter received the two largest land grants in the Sacramento Valley. In 1839, Sutter founded a trading and agricultural empire called *New Helvetia*, which was headquartered at Sutter's Fort near the divergence of the Sacramento and American Rivers, in Valley Nisenan territory.

### **American Period (1848–Present)**

Victory in the Mexican–American War (1846–1848) resulted in Mexico releasing its northern territories (now the states of California, Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, and part of Utah) to the United States under the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848. Even though California became a territory of the United

States, the full impact of “Americanization” would not occur until the discovery of gold in 1848. The discovery of gold on the American River at Sutter’s Mill had a devastating impact on the lives of indigenous Californians in the Central Valley and all along the foothills of the Sierra Nevadas (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984:296). The mass introduction and concentration of diseases, the loss of land and territory (including traditional hunting and gathering locales), violence, malnutrition, and starvation accompanied the tens of thousands of gold seekers (Grunsky 1989).

One year after the discovery of gold, nearly 90,000 people had journeyed to the gold fields of California, and a portion of Sutter’s Mexican land grant became the bustling Gold Rush boomtown of Sacramento. Largely as a result of the Gold Rush, California became the 31st state in 1850. By 1853, the population of the state exceeded 300,000 and in 1854, Sacramento became the state capital.

As the surface gold (i.e., placer gold) disappeared along the rivers—including the Cosumnes—and other waterways, mining shifted toward more industrialized methods of extraction, including hydraulic and dredge mining. Hydraulic mining was outlawed in the 1880s, although dredge mining continued at a smaller scale than during the Gold Rush in the western Sierra foothills into the 1950s. Along the Cosumnes River, dredging continued into the 1920s and 1930s. There are still extensive areas of dredge tailings east of the current project area in the vicinity of Carbondale. Extensive dredge tailings along the American River also bear witness to this environmentally destructive mining method.

The city of Sacramento survived several early devastating floods and fires. In addition to its central location to the mining district in the foothills, it served as a river transportation hub after Sutter began a steamer service, and the city had 12 stage lines by 1853. Sacramento was also the westernmost point of the Pony Express (1860–1861) and the terminal of the first California railroad, the Sacramento Valley line, which ran 22 miles east to Folsom (Beck and Haase 1974:51, 53, 68).

With the completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1869, thousands of new settlers and immigrants poured into the state during the second half of the nineteenth century. California was fast becoming a national leader in the production of agricultural products. The vast Central Valley’s fertile soil, combined with numerous irrigation canals, promoted the growth of large amounts of fruits, vegetables, and nuts, as well as vineyards (introduced early in the Spanish and Mexican Periods), livestock (cattle and sheep), and field crops, such as hay, cotton, rice, and barley.

In the Sacramento area, land-based agriculture and livestock (sheep, beef, and dairy cattle) became the dominant industry. Primary agricultural products included rice, vegetables, and hay, as well as fruits and nuts. This agriculture-based industry promoted the growth of a large number of food processing plants in Sacramento and nearby Yolo County. By the 1940s, several military installations had located in Sacramento County near the city of Sacramento. Later, some of the leading aerospace industries in the state of California also located in this region.

### Local History

The term “placer” refers to deposits of sand or gravel containing minerals. Placer County was organized in 1851, and the appellation is a fitting one as the deposits of this region were some of the richest in the state (Hoover et al. 2002:271). The county was created when Sutter and Yuba Counties were restructured. Placer County forms a long, narrow, east–west parcel from Roseville (just north of Sacramento) on the west, to Lake Tahoe and the Nevada border on the east. The county seat is at Auburn.

The first non-native settlement in Placer County was a Mexican land grant presented to Theodore Sicard in 1844. Sicard, a French sailor, built an adobe on his land on the Bear River and planted peaches and almonds. Sicard’s fruit trees became the first commercial orchard in the Sacramento Valley. The lands

that comprised his grant were subsequently buried by the sedimentation from hydraulic mining operations upriver.

James Bolton, a native of Ireland, acquired the original acreage that was to become the town site of Rocklin in 1852. Bolton laid out the town in 1866. Early immigrants to the area included natives from Finland, Ireland, and China.

The Central Pacific Railroad came to Rocklin in 1864 and began to haul granite from the large quarries in the area for construction in San Francisco. The granite industry became a major economic force in the region. In 1866, Central Pacific built machine shops and a large stone roundhouse in Rocklin.

Realizing the area's agricultural potential, settlers of the region began to plant a variety of crops including apples, oranges, peaches, berries, alfalfa, vegetables, grapes, and grains. The most prominent of the local growers was Joel Parker Whitney, who owned 21,000 acres of land that he called the Spring Valley Ranch. He raised sheep and grew wheat and other crops. Clover Valley, including the current project area, was part of the Spring Valley Ranch, which Whitney ran between the early 1870s and his death in 1913.

Whitney arrived in California at age 17 in 1852. He was engaged in the mercantile business with his three brothers in San Francisco when first arriving in the West. He acquired land with assistance from his brothers and father, expanding into the sheep raising business. He also was involved in mining interests in Colorado and water reclamation in the San Joaquin Valley. He brought 1,000 Chinese laborers to his ranch holdings in Rocklin; the laborers were employed in the construction of walls along the ridge of Clover Valley and elsewhere on his holdings between 1875 and 1880 (Historic Environment Consultants 1998:8). Whitney also had built a large twenty-room mansion, golf course, and an extensive road system to his estate. Whitney was a member of the Northern California Indian Association, a group formed to assist Native Americans. He welcomed local native groups to his ranch, and they stayed in Clover Valley during the summer months.

Whitney formed the "Placer Citrus Colony" in 1887 to promote the growth of citrus in the area, and 150 to 200 families moved from England to the colony. By the time of the death of Whitney's son (J. Parker Whitney Jr.) in 1924, grass fires had razed all but two of the Spring Valley Ranch buildings. The remaining ranch buildings were destroyed in 1951. Commercial and residential development followed the destruction of the ranch buildings and parceling of Whitney's extensive lands.

## **PRE-FIELD RESEARCH**

A cultural resources records search for the proposed project area was performed by SWCA staff at the California Historical Resources Information System's (CHRIS's) North Central Information Center (NCIC) at California State University-Sacramento on 7 June 2006 for the Clover Valley Project. The record search included a 1/4-mile radius of the project area and in addition to official maps and records, the following sources of information at the NCIC were consulted:

- National Register of Historic Places – Listed Properties (2006)
- California Register of Historic Resources (2006)
- California Inventory of Historic Resources (1976 and updates)
- California State Historic Landmarks (1996 and updates)
- California Points of Historical Interest (1992 and updates)
- Directory of Properties in the Historical Resources Inventory (Office of Historic Preservation 2006)
- 1952 USGS Rocklin quadrangle

The records search indicates that four cultural resources studies have been conducted within a 1/4-mile radius of the project area, including areas within the current project area itself (Table 2). NCIC personnel could not locate the report by Peak & Associates filed in 2001 as part of the EIR process.

**Table 2. Previous Cultural Resources Studies within the Project Area**

Author	Date	Study
Historic Environment Consultants	1998	Architectural/Historical Resources Report for Clover Valley Lakes Project
Michael Clayton	1980	An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Proposed Clover Valley Lakes Development, Near Rocklin, Placer County, California.
Bill Hildebrandt, Mark Basgall, and Paul Bouey	1978	Survey Report to Mr. Jack Barber on Land Near Rocklin, California.
Peak and Associates	2001	Survey Report on Clover Valley Project, Rocklin, Placer County, CA

Within the proposed project area, there are six previously recorded archaeological sites. Three of the sites are prehistoric (CA-PLA-1170, CA-PLA-1162, and CA-PLA-1174), two are historic (CA-PLA-647H and CA-PLA-1175H), and one has both historic and prehistoric components (CA-PLA-1169/H).

This investigation focused on only two of the previously recorded sites:

**CA-PLA-647H (P-31-773):** This site was recorded as a dry-laid rock wall feature recorded in 1978 as a “rock fence” (Hildebrandt et al. 1978). Chavez updated the site record in 1982 as “7 kilometers of connecting stone fencelines” that are “situated adjacent to an existing dirt road.” A further update by Lindstrom in 1988, recording portions of the rock wall for the Roseville Gateway Regional Shopping Center project, stated that the wall was barely 1 foot in height in places. The site record was updated again in 1996 by Jackson as part of the Twelve Bridges Project undertaken by Pacific Legacy, and by Peak and Associates in 2001 for the EIR for this project. A fifth update, completed by Jones and Blind in 2005, indicates that portions of the site appear to have been destroyed.

**CA-PLA-1175H (P-31-1510):** This site was initially recorded by Foster and Foster in 1990 as a historic site with a “rock corral, a shack, a trailer pad, and a trash dump.” The site record lists “many hundreds of cans and bottles” and estimates the time of the site formation to be from the 1930s to 1950s.

## FIELD METHODS

SWCA Archaeologist Chris Corey conducted a pedestrian survey of the current project area on 8 June 2006. Toward preparation of the EIR, Peak and Associates (2001) had previously intensively surveyed the parcel. Because Peak and Associates failed to reference the two previously recorded historic sites, these were revisited during SWCA’s survey. It also became apparent that they had failed to record a rock wall on the eastern ridge of Clover Valley.

The ground surface was examined for artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools, baked clay items, fire-affected rock), soil discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden, soil depressions, and features indicative of the former presence of structures or buildings (e.g., postholes, foundations) or historic debris (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics). Ground disturbances, such as cattle paths and ground dimpling, were visually inspected.

Photographs of the current project area, any potential features, and items of interest were taken with a digital camera. A handheld global positioning system (GPS) unit (Garmin GPSmap 76CS) was used for recording locational data and drawing a track of the rock wall.

## FINDINGS

The project acreage (~100%) is composed of the Clover Valley that drains Clover Valley Creek and ridges on the east and west rising approximately 200 feet above the valley floor. It is an area of oak grasslands. The majority of the project area is currently used as cattle pasture and is mainly covered (>85%) with short, thick annual grasses.

The two previously recorded historic sites were relocated, and a third historic site identified. Site record forms for each of these resources were completed and are attached as Confidential Appendix A.

**CA-PLA-647H (P-31-773):** This previously recorded rock wall was relocated and a site record update, including digital photographs, prepared. The resource was recorded in 1978 when Park Drive was an unpaved road. It is now a two-lane blacktop-paved road on the east side of a housing tract. There has been no attempt by developers to preserve the wall, and some parts of it retain little or no integrity. At the time of the site recording, the rock walls throughout this area were attributed to Chinese laborers who were employed on the Whitney Ranch. Construction of the walls is estimated to be between 1875 and 1880 (Hildebrandt et al. 1978; Historic Environment Consultants 1998:8). Portions of the rock wall are on a ridge that forms the western boundary of Clover Valley and runs parallel to the west side of Park Drive. Other portions of this wall were destroyed when the area was developed. During the current project, a site update form was completed and photographs were taken of this feature.

**CA-PLA-1175H (P-31-1510):** This historic “rock corral, a shack, a trailer pad, and a trash dump” site, initially recorded by Foster and Foster in 1990, is located near the eastern terminus of Rawhide Road at the current access to the proposed project parcel. There is currently a historic shed, refuse scatter, and rock enclosure at the site location. The site record states that materials from the refuse scatter encompass a possible time frame of 1930s to 1960s. A calendar base from a local funeral home had a date of 1965 printed on it. There is an enclosure of dry-laid stone at the eastern side of the larger outcrop. The enclosure is reported by Foster and Foster to have been a “trailer pad.” At present, the rock enclosure appears similar to other rock features in the area, with the exception that it is constructed of larger boulders from the bottom to the top, whereas other rock wall features taper upwards in their construction by means of smaller rocks, with larger rocks forming the base. This site was inspected and forms were completed in the field to update the larger outcrop with the trash scatter and rock wall enclosure.

**Rock Wall (temporary field designation):** A previously unrecorded rock wall feature on the eastern ridge of the valley was noted and recorded. This was one of the potential cultural resources mentioned during public comments at the EIR meeting. The wall is constructed from locally available rock and stacked (dry-laid) to a height of about 3 to 4 feet. It runs from south to north for approximately 4,125 feet. There is a “T” at the northern end with the eastern wing wall running for a very short distance (about 300 feet). The western wing of the “T” runs west for about 300 feet then makes a turn north, where it runs for another 300 feet before it terminates. Portions of this wall are quite substantially constructed and are in good condition, while other segments have been destroyed and retain little integrity. The feature was recorded and mapped and points were taken with a handheld GPS unit.

## EVALUATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the history of the area and results discussed above, SWCA's evaluation of the significance of the archaeological sites found within the current study area is presented in the following sections. Included are SWCA's recommendations regarding whether the sites meet the official definitions of a "historic property" or a "historical resource" as defined by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

### NRHP AND CRHR ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

In order for a cultural resource to be considered a "historic property" under National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria (i.e., eligible for inclusion on the NRHP), it must be demonstrated that the resource possesses *integrity* of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and must meet at least one of the following four criteria delineated at 36CFR60.4 (Advisory Council on Historic Preservation 2000):

- A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The criteria for listing resources on the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) were expressly developed to be in accordance with previously established criteria developed for listing on the NRHP, enumerated above, and require similar protection to what NHPA Section 106 mandates for historic properties. According to Public Resources Code SS5024.1(c)(1-4) a resource is considered *historically significant* if it meets at least one of the following criteria:

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 the lives of persons important in our past;
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of installation, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Under CEQA, if an archeological site is not an historical resource but meets the definition of a "unique archeological resource" as defined in PRC Section 21083.2, then it should be treated in accordance with the provisions of that section.

Resources that neither meet any of these criteria for listing on the NRHP or CRHR nor qualify as a "unique archaeological resource" under CEQA PRC Section 21083.2 are viewed as not significant. Under CEQA, "A nonunique archaeological resource need be given no further consideration, other than the simple recording of its existence by the lead agency if it so elects" [PRC Section 21083.2(h)].

### RECOMMENDATIONS

The settling of the greater project area in the mid to late 1880s by Joel Parker Whitney, including the Placer Citrus Colony and the Spring Valley Ranch, of which this project area is a part, was an important part of the history of Placer County. However, there are no buildings remaining in the area that reflect this



heritage. Two (CA-PLA-647H and "Rock Wall") of the three historic sites recorded or updated as the focus of the current investigation are isolated remnants of Spring Valley Ranch. As isolated remnants, the sites do not retain historic integrity. Portions of the third resource (CA-PLA-1175H), such as the rock enclosure, may also be a remnant of the ranch, but the visible material in the refuse scatter dates to a later time period (circa 1930s to 1960s).

In addition, rock walls, of which two of the sites are composed, have been attributed to construction by Chinese laborers who were employed on the Whitney Ranch. Construction of the walls in this area is thus estimated to be between 1875 and 1880 (Historic Environment Consultants 1998:8). The two rock walls recorded here (CA-PLA-647H and "Rock Wall"), however, are only isolated remnants that retain little to no integrity.

SWCA recommends the following for each of the three resources identified during the current investigation:

**CA-PLA-1175H** comprises a historic shed, refuse scatter, and dry-laid rock enclosure located near the eastern terminus of Rawhide Road. Historic material identified within the refuse scatter encompasses a possible time frame of 1930s to 1960s. The site is in good condition, but its research potential is uncertain. Thus, SWCA finds that the historical significance of site CA-PLA-1175H cannot be ascertained without further archaeological investigations. Additional research procedures would be necessary at this site in order to adequately evaluate its significance.

It is SWCA's current understanding that the area around CA-PLA-1175H is planned as open space within the proposed development. Thus, the proposed project will not impact this historic site, and no further archaeological investigation of this site is recommended at this time.

As the proposed project proceeds, if the planned open space is redefined to include the area around CA-PLA-1175H, then SWCA strongly recommends that a qualified archaeologist monitor any ground-disturbing activity in native soils or sediments at the recorded location of site CA-PLA-1175H and within a 15-foot buffer zone of the site.

**CA-PLA-647H** comprises a remnant of a dry-stacked rock wall located on a ridge that forms the western boundary of Clover Valley and runs parallel to the west side of Park Drive. Because portions of this wall have been destroyed during development of the adjacent area, it retains little to no integrity. This site was fully documented as part of this investigation. SWCA finds that the site is not a unique archaeological resource, has no potential to yield any additional information, and is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP or CRHR. The site does not warrant further protection.

**Rock Wall** comprises a dry-stacked linear feature located on the eastern ridge of Clover Valley. Portions of this wall are quite substantially constructed and are in good condition, while other segments have been destroyed and retain little integrity. This site was fully documented as part of this investigation. SWCA finds that the site is not a unique archaeological resource, has no potential to yield any additional information, and is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP or CRHR. The site does not warrant further protection.

Based on the results of the records search, field survey, and evaluations, SWCA recommends no additional cultural resources work at this time. However, as noted above, there is potential for the existence of buried archaeological materials within this heavily disturbed project area. Should cultural resources be encountered during construction grading, trenching, and/or excavation for the planned

development, work in the area must be halted and a qualified archaeologist should be notified immediately to evaluate the resource(s) encountered and recommend the development of mitigation measures for potentially significant resources consistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4(b).

Although unlikely, the discovery of human remains is always a possibility; State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 covers these findings. This code section states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the NAHC, which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendent (MLD). The MLD shall complete the inspection of the site within 24 hours of notification and may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.

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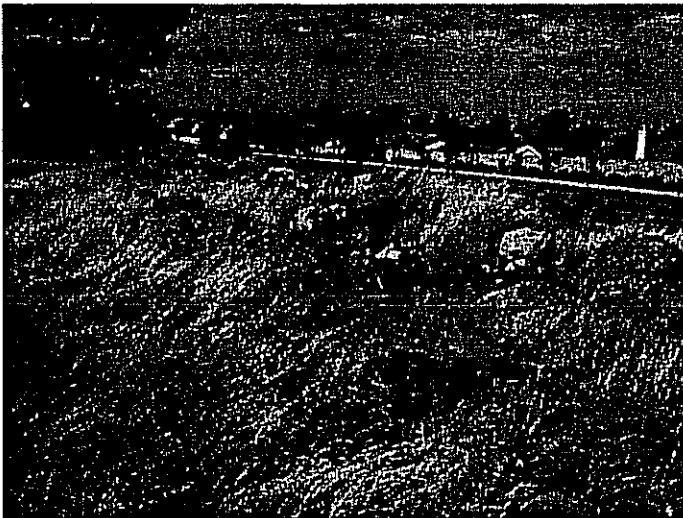
\*Recorded by: C. Corey

\*Date: June 8, 2006     Continuation     Update

This site is a dry-laid rock wall feature, initially recorded in 1978 by Hildebrandt, Basgall and Bouey as a "rock fence." Chavez updated the site record in 1982 as "7 kilometers of connecting stone fencelines" that are "situated adjacent to an existing dirt road." A further update by Lindstrom in 1988, recording portions of the rock wall for the Roseville Gateway Regional Shopping Center project, stated that the wall was barely 1 foot in height in places. The site record was updated again in 1996 by Jackson as part of the Twelve Bridges Project undertaken by Pacific Legacy, and by Peak and Associates in 2001. A fifth update, completed by Jones and Blind in 2005, indicates that portions of the site appear to have been destroyed.

At the time of this recording in June 2006, most of the walls that were previously recorded have been destroyed by construction of housing developments in the vicinity of Clover Valley. Previous researchers who have recorded the walls have attributed them to labor of Chinese workers employed by Joel Parker Whitney between 1875 and 1880 as part of his vast Spring Valley Ranch holdings (Historic Environment Consultants 1998:8). Portions of the wall are still preserved, but the site retains little integrity. One of the longer segments can still be seen paralleling Park Drive on the east side of the road. The walls on this side of Clover Valley ran along the western ridge of the valley. A rock wall on the eastern ridge of Clover Valley was recorded in 2006, and is of the same construction method and materials.

Elevation of the Park Drive segment of the wall is 522 feet above mean sea level. Coordinates were taken by means of a handheld Garmin GPSMap 76CS in the field. The zone is 10S, and the UTM coordinates at a point along the wall are 0653644Easting/4299320 Northing (NAD 27 Datum) (using a handheld Garmin GPSmap 76CS), on the 7.5' USGS Rocklin, CA quadrangle map.



View of section of CA-PLA-647H facing 248 degrees SSW with Park Drive and residences in background.

Photo taken June 8, 2006.

**References:** Historic Environment Consultants (1998) Architectural/Historical Resources Report for Clover Valley Lakes Project. Report prepared by Planning Concepts. Report on file at the North Central Information Center, California State University-Sacramento.

Corey, C., & N.E. Sikes (2006) Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation for the Proposed Clover Valley Project, Rocklin, Placer County, California. Submitted to David Garst, Chico, CA. On file, North Central Information Center at California State University-Sacramento

**Recorded by:** Chris Corey, SWCA Environmental Consultants, 3840 Rosin Court, Ste 130, Sacramento, CA 95834, (916) 565-0356.

\*Recorded by: C. Corey

\*Date: June 8, 2006  Continuation  Update

This site was initially recorded by Foster and Foster in 1990 as a historic site with a "rock corral, a shack, a trailer pad, and a trash dump." The site record lists "many hundreds of cans and bottles" and estimates the time of the site formation to be from the 1930s to 1950s.

As part of a cultural resources survey, the site was relocated in June 2006. It is located near the eastern terminus of Rawhide Road. There is currently a historic shed, refuse scatter, and rock enclosure at the site location. Materials from the refuse scatter encompass a possible time frame of 1930s to 1960s (Foster and Foster 1990). A calendar base from a local funeral home had a date of 1965 printed on it. There is an enclosure of dry-laid stone at the eastern side of the larger outcrop. The enclosure is reported by Foster and Foster to have been a "trailer pad." At present, the rock enclosure appears similar to other rock features in the area, with the exception that it is constructed of larger boulders from the bottom to the top, whereas other rock wall features taper upwards in their construction by means of smaller rocks, with larger rocks forming the base. The trash scatter appears to be intact compared with the previous recording, and several of the same artifacts were identified. The shed that had been reported by previous researchers has collapsed and retains no integrity. The rock wall enclosure appears to be intact (see photo below). No new features or artifacts were identified at the time of this recording in June 2006. The site is in Zone 10 South, and UTM coordinates near the rock enclosure are 0653945 Easting/429440 Northing (NAD 27 Datum) (using a handheld Garmin GPSmap 76CS), on the 7.5' USGS Rocklin, CA quadrangle map. Elevation of CA-PLA-1175H is 340 feet above mean sea level within Clover Valley. The site is at the southern end of the valley.



View of section of rock wall inside of enclosure facing southeast at CA-PLA-1175H.  
Photo taken June 8, 2006.

ATTACHMENT: sketch map

Reference: Corey, C., & N.E. Sikes (2006): Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation for the Proposed Clover Valley Project, Rocklin, Placer County, California. Submitted to David Garst, Chico, CA. On file, North Central Information Center at California State University-Sacramento

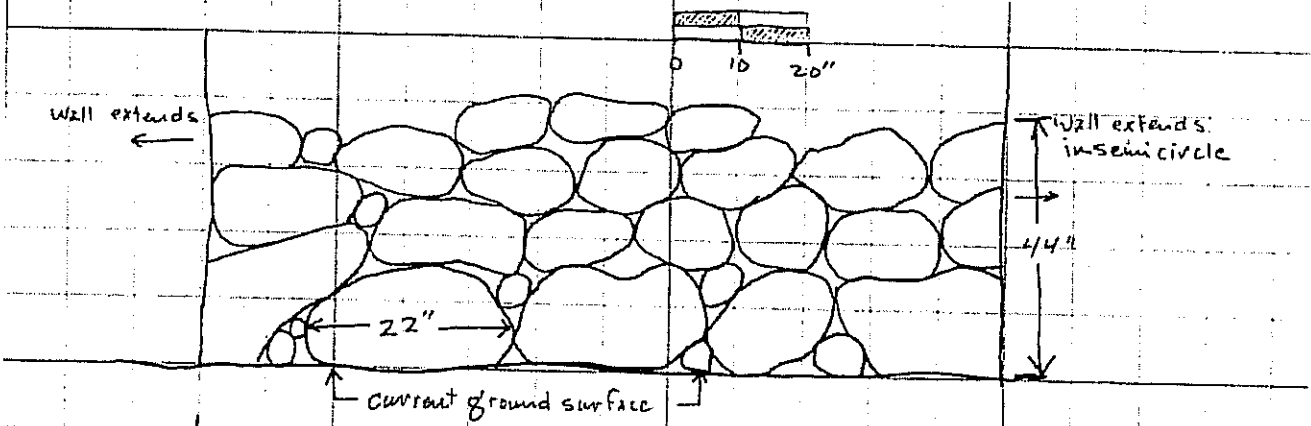
Recorded by: Chris Corey, SWCA Environmental Consultants, 3840 Rosin Court, Ste 130, Sacramento, CA 95834, (916) 565-0356.

\*Recorded by: C. Corey

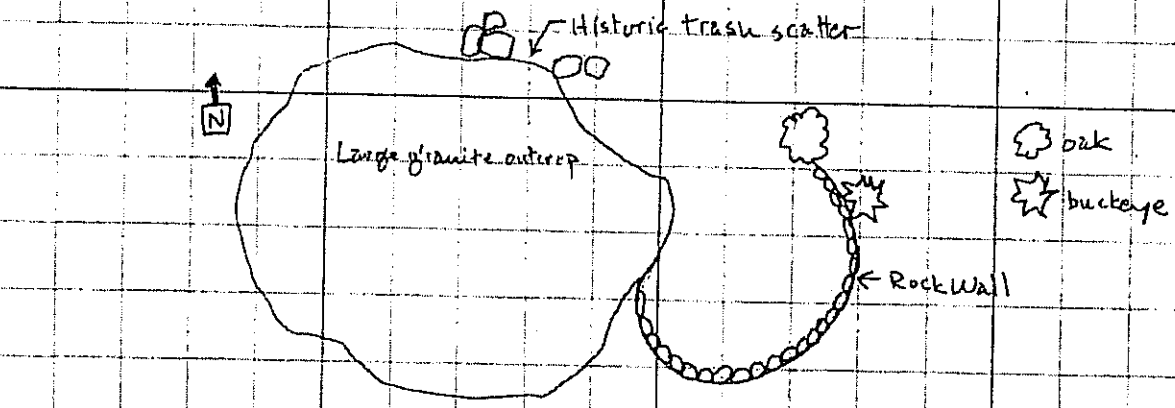
\*Date: June 8, 2006  Continuation  Update

Rock wall @ CA-PLA-1175H

section @ SE side of site; view towards S.E.



Plan View: (not to scale)





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

Primary # \_\_\_\_\_  
HRI # \_\_\_\_\_  
Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_  
NRHP Status Code \_\_\_\_\_

Other \_\_\_\_\_  
Review Code \_\_\_\_\_ Reviewer \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Page 1 of 5

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Rock Wall

P1. Other Identifier: \_\_\_\_\_

\*P2. Location:  Not for Publication  Unrestricted \*a. County Placer  
and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Rocklin, CA Date 1967 T 11; R Z;        ¼ of        ¼ of Sec       ; Mt. Diablo        B.M.

c. Address \_\_\_\_\_ City Rocklin, CA Zip \_\_\_\_\_

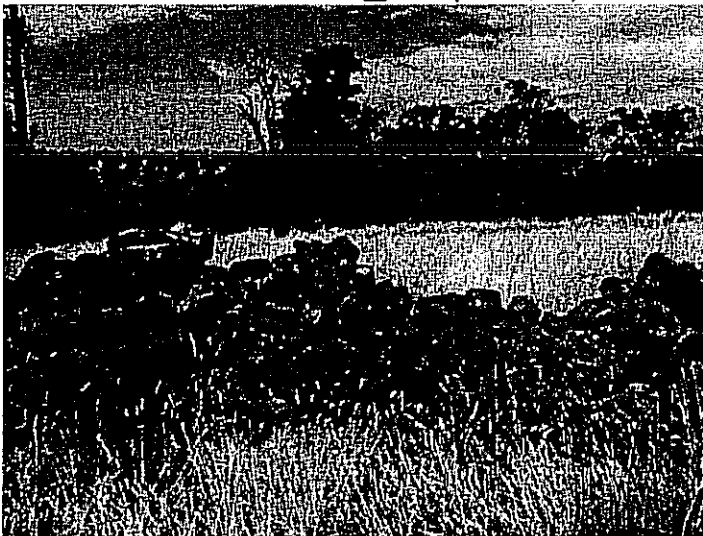
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 10 S, South end: 0653891E/4297535N, Middle point: 0654089E/4298113N, North end point: 0654279E/4298545N (NAD 27; handheld Garmin GPSmap 76CS)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate). The site is accessed via an unpaved road at the end of Rawhide Road on private property. It is on the ridge on the eastern side of Clover Valley.

\*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) This site is a dry-laid rock wall feature running generally N-S for 4,123 feet, with a "T" at the northern end with the eastern wing wall running for a very short distance (about 300 feet). The western wing of the "T" runs west for about 300 feet then makes a turn north, where it runs for another 300 feet before it terminates. Portions of this wall are quite substantially constructed and are in good condition, while other segments have been destroyed and retain little integrity. The feature was recorded and mapped and points were taken with a hand-held GPS unit. Construction is of local materials. Previously recorded rock walls in this area are attributed to local rancher Joel Parker Whitney's Chinese laborers, and is believed to be constructed between 1875 and 1880. The rock wall is three to four feet in height in the best-preserved segments, and approximately three feet wide at the base. The boulders used to construct the wall are larger at the wall's base, and taper to a narrower width at the top by means of smaller rock used. The wall is constructed from locally available rock and stacked (dry-laid) to a height of about three to four feet.

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP46-Walls

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



P5b. Description of Photo: View of typical segment of rock wall, view towards the west. June 8, 2006.

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: Attributed to Chinese laborers in 1875-1880 by local references.

Historic  
 Prehistoric  Both

\*P7. Owner and Address: \_\_\_\_\_

\*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)

Chris Corey  
SWCA Environmental Consultants  
3840 Rosin Court, Suite 130  
Sacramento, CA 95834

\*P9. Date Recorded: June 8, 2006

\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) survey.

\*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Corey, C., & N.E. Sikes (2006): Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation for the Proposed Clover Valley Project, Rocklin, Placer County, California. On file, North Central Information Center at California State University—Sacramento

\*Attachments:  NONE  Location 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): \_\_\_\_\_

\*A1. Dimensions: a. Length: 4123  Feet  Meters x b. Width: 3  Feet  Meters  
Method of Measurement:  Paced  Taped  Visual estimate  Other: GPS Track log.  
Method of Determination (Check any that apply.):  Artifacts  Features  Soil  Vegetation  Topography  
 Cut bank  Animal burrow  Excavation  Property boundary  Other (Explain):

Reliability of Determination:  High  Medium  Low Explain:

Limitations (Check any that apply):  Restricted access  Paved/built over  Site limits incompletely defined  
 Disturbances  Vegetation  Other (Explain): Annual grasses cover approximately 85-90 percent of ground surface.  
Grasses are about two feet high as of this recording (June 8, 2006).

A2. Depth: \_\_\_\_\_  Feet  Meters  None  Unknown Method of Determination: \_\_\_\_\_

\*A3. Human Remains:  Present  Absent  Possible  Unknown (Explain): \_\_\_\_\_

\*A4. Features (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map.):  
The site is a rock wall feature of 4,123 feet in length, approximately three to four feet in height and approximately three feet wide at the widest point.

\*A5. Cultural Constituents (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features.): No associated constituents noted at the time of this recording.

\*A6. Were Specimens Collected?  No  Yes (If yes, attach Artifact Record or catalog and identify where specimens are curated.)

\*A7. Site Condition:  Good  Fair  Poor (Describe disturbances.): Some portions of the rock wall have been completely destroyed, but the overall condition is good with many portions intact and standing.

\*A8. Nearest Water (Type, distance, and direction.): Clover Valley Creek, an intermittent fresh water stream, is approximately 600 meters/1968 feet west of the rock wall.

\*A9. Elevation: 512 feet above mean sea level.

A10. Environmental Setting (Describe culturally relevant variables such as vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc.): The site is along a north-south ridge forming the eastern edge of Clover Valley. It is an area of gently rolling hills, and oak grasslands. Vegetation is primarily annual grasses (brome, wild oat, etc.) and oak trees (*Quercus* spp.). Soaproot plants (*Chlorogallium pomeridianum*), thistle (*Cirsium* spp.), poison oak (*Rhus toxicodendron*), and elderberry (*Sambucus* spp.) were also noted. Wild quail and turkey were seen in the vicinity of the site. The site soils are a dark brown to black granitic soil with abundant natural rock varying in size from head-high boulders to small stones. The rock wall is in an area of open exposure from all sides.

A11. Historical Information: The site is within the area contained within the historic Spring Valley Ranch, founded in the late 1870s by Joel Parker Whitney. Whitney had extensive lands, at one point covering approximately 21,300 acres. The walls in the vicinity are believed to have been constructed by Chinese laborers hired by Whitney around 1875 to 1880 (Historic Environmental Consultants 1998:8).

\*A12. Age:  Prehistoric  Protohistoric  1542-1769  1769-1848  1848-1880  1880-1914  1914-1945  
 Post 1945  Undetermined Describe position in regional prehistoric chronology or factual historic dates if known:

A13. Interpretations (Discuss data potential, function[s], ethnic affiliation, and other interpretations): Data potential for the rock wall is low due to destruction of segments of the wall, other rock wall features in the area are destroyed, and a lack of existing structures remaining from the Spring Valley Ranch.

A14. Remarks:

A15. References (Documents, informants, maps, and other references):

1998 Historic Environment Consultants Architectural/Historical Resources Report for Clover Valley Lakes Project. Report prepared by Planning Concepts. Report on file at the North Central Information Center, California State University-Sacramento.  
2006 Corey, C., & N.E. Sikes Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation for the Proposed Clover Valley Project, Rocklin, Placer County, California. Submitted to David Garst, Chico, CA. On file, North Central Information Center at California State University-Sacramento

A16. Photographs (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record.): ( See Photo Record)

Original Media/Negatives Kept at: SWCA Environmental Consultants, 3840 Rosin Court, Suite 130, Sacramento, CA 95834

\*A17. Form Prepared by: C. Corey

Date: June 8, 2006.

Affiliation and Address: SWCA Environmental Consultants, 3840 Rosin Court, Suite 130, Sacramento, CA 95834

L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Rock Wall

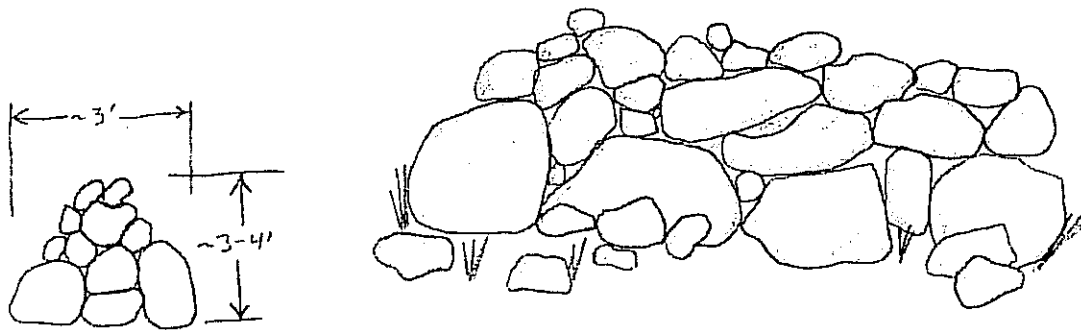
L2a. Portion Described:  Entire Resource  Segment  Point Observation Designation:

b. Location of point or segment: (Provide UTM coordinates, legal description, and any other useful locational data. Show the area that has been field inspected on a Location Map) South end: 0653891E/4297535N, Middle point: 0654089E/4298113N, North end point: 0654279E/4298545N, all Zone 10S, NAD 27 Datum. The Rock Wall is north of the town of Rocklin on private land east of the terminus of Rawhide Road, in Placer County, California. This area is within the Township 11 and 12 N, Range 7E, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian, USGS 7.5-Minute Rocklin 1967 Quadrangle (photorevised 1981).

L3. Description: (Describe construction details, materials, and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/sections as appropriate.) This site is a dry-laid rock wall feature running generally N-S for 4,123 feet, with a "T" at the northern end with the eastern wing wall running for a very short distance (about 300 feet). The western wing of the "T" runs west for about 300 feet then makes a turn north, where it runs for another 300 feet before it terminates. Portions of this wall are quite substantially constructed and are in good condition, while other segments have been destroyed and retain little integrity. The feature was recorded and mapped and points were taken with a hand-held GPS unit. Construction is of local materials. Previously recorded rock walls in this area are attributed to local rancher Joel Parker Whitney's Chinese laborers, and is believed to be constructed between 1875 and 1880 (Historic Environment Consultants 1998:8). The rock wall is three to four feet in height in the best-preserved segments, and approximately three feet wide at the base. The boulders used to construct the wall are larger at the wall's base, and taper to a narrower width at the top by means of smaller rock used. The wall is constructed from locally available rock and stacked (dry-laid) to a height of about three to four feet.

L4. Dimensions: (In feet for historic features and meters for prehistoric features)

- a. Top Width: Approximately one foot.
- b. Bottom Width: Approximately three feet.
- c. Height or Depth: Three to four feet in the best preserved sections of the feature.
- d. Length of Segment: Entire wall is 4, 123 feet in length, with varying degrees of preservation.



L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section (include scale) Cross-section and typical arrangement shown in elevation illustration. Facing: West

L5. Associated Resources: On the ridge that forms the western edge of Clover Valley is a recorded rock wall (CA-PLA-647H) that corresponds to this in size, construction method, and materials. Most of CA-PLA-647H has been destroyed by construction of residential buildings and associated roads.

L6. Setting: (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc., as appropriate.) The site is along a north-south ridge forming the eastern edge of Clover Valley. It is an area of gently rolling hills, and oak grasslands. Vegetation is primarily annual grasses (brome, wild oat, etc.) and oak trees (*Quercus* spp.). Soaproot plants (*Chlorogallum pomeridianum*), thistle (*Cirsium* spp.), poison oak (*Rhus toxicodendron*), and elderberry (*Sambucus* spp.) were also noted. Wild quail and turkey were seen in the vicinity of the site. The site soils are a dark brown to black granitic soil with abundant natural rock varying in size from head-high boulders to small stones. The rock wall is in an area of open exposure from all sides.

L7. Integrity Considerations: Portions of the wall appear to retain near-original integrity, while other portions have been destroyed entirely for unpaved roads to pass through. Most of the wall is in good condition.

**L8a. Photograph, Map or Drawing**



**L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing (View, scale, etc.)** View facing north showing "T" at northern terminus of wall. This is a typical section of the wall, showing vegetation community.

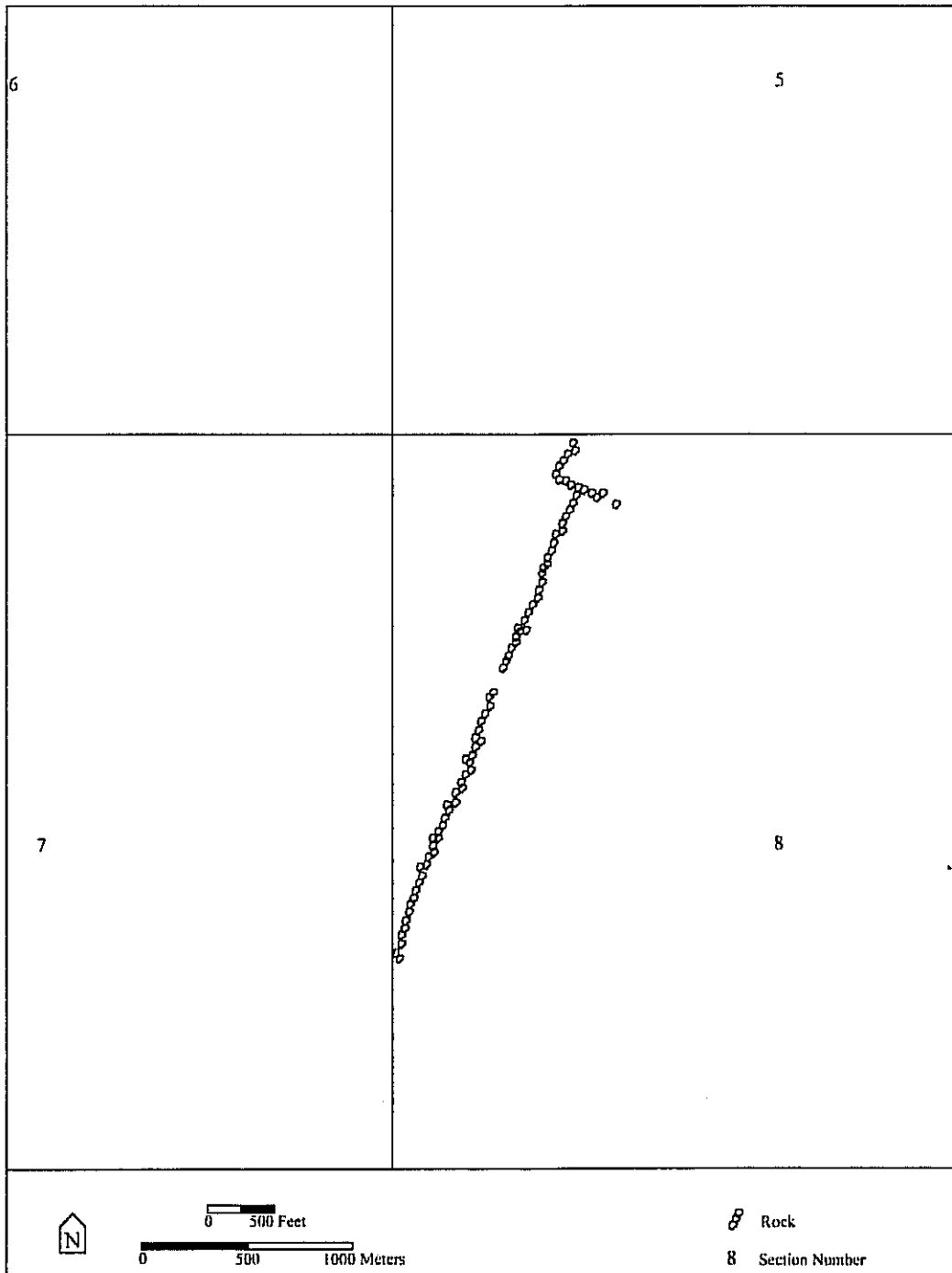
**L9. Remarks:**

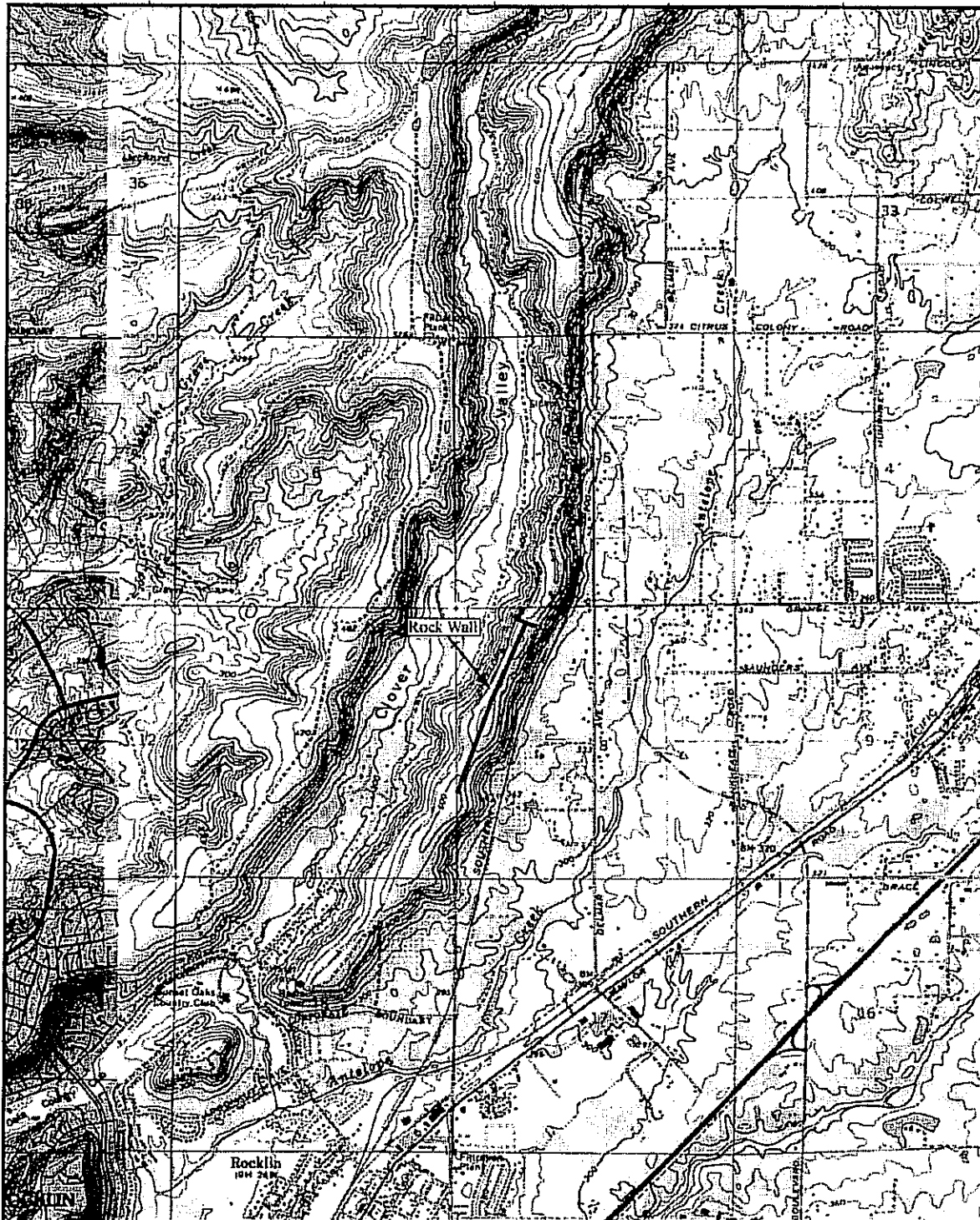
**L10. Form Prepared by:** (Name, affiliation, and address) C. Corey, SWCA Environmental Consultants, 3840 Rosin Court, Suite 130, Sacramento, CA 95834.

**L11. Date:** June 8, 2006.

**SKETCH MAP**

\*Drawn By: C. Corey





0 500 1000 Meters

0 500 Feet

USGS Rocklin 7.5' Quad