

**APPENDIX D**  
*Cultural Resources Assessment*





## HISTORIC RESOURCE ASSOCIATES

HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE • ARCHAEOLOGY • HISTORICAL & GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH  
NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATIONS • PRESERVATION PLANNING • HISTORIC INTERIORS

October 10, 2015

Todd Lowell  
The Village at Loomis, LLC  
P.O. Box 1200  
Loomis, CA 95650

Re: Historic Resource Analysis of 5901 Horseshoe Bar Road  
and 3616 Laird Street, Loomis, California

Dear Mr. Lowell:

As per your request, Historic Resource Associates (HRA) has completed additional historic resource analysis related to HRA's original study of the two single-family residential properties in the Town of Loomis, identified as 5901 Horseshoe Bar Road and 3616 Laird Street (the "subject properties"), which original analysis was included in the "Updated Cultural Resources Assessment, Village at Loomis, Loomis, Placer County, California" (May 2014).

The subject properties, which represent late-Victorian residential architecture, were formally recorded on April 15th and 28th, 2007 by HRA. At that time HRA recommended that the two properties were significant historic resources under CEQA, California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) Criteria 1 and 3 because of their fair to good integrity. Criterion 1 is the association with the early settlement and residential development of Loomis at the turn of the century. Criterion 3 is an example of modest, yet elegant, Late Victorian Queen Anne architecture. Neither of these properties meets the criteria for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

The focus of this letter report is to help clarify the significance of the subject properties in relationship to other similar properties in the immediate vicinity in Loomis that meet either Criterion 1 and/or 3. In this regard HRA conducted archival research and a field inspection of the Town's inventory of older residential properties. The results of that research and inspection are documented in this letter report.

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In summary, the importance or significance of the subject properties is only at the local level. The subject properties represent an extremely common architectural style found throughout the Sierra foothills down through the Sacramento Valley. Neither of the subject properties is in above average or exceptional condition or integrity, either for the time period or architectural style. Furthermore, there are 12 other properties in the immediate vicinity in Loomis that would likely meet Criterion 1 and/or 3 which are equal or superior to the subject properties as examples of the referenced criteria.

In order to establish a base level of residential homes built in Loomis, Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps were examined covering a span of time from 1913 through 1930. The Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps provided a snapshot of "old" Loomis prior to the 1940s. An examination of the 1913 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map for the town of Loomis revealed that there were 27 residential houses in Loomis, concentrated on south Olive Avenue, Laird Street, Pine Street, Oak Street, Walnut Street, and Magnolia Avenue (Figure 1). Based upon the 1913 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map for Loomis, the community was consolidated between the Southern Pacific Railroad Tracks to the west, Magnolia Avenue to the east, Walnut Street to the south, and Webb Street to the north. The business district flanked both sides of north Olive Avenue (present-day Taylor Road) through to Pine Street on the north. The two properties, 3616 Laird Street and 5901 Horseshoe Bar Road, are delineated on the Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps as green for the Laird Street residence and red for the Horseshoe Bar Road residence (refer to Figures 1, 2, and 4).



By 1926, there were approximately 49 residential buildings in Loomis, concentrated on south Olive Avenue, Laird Street, Pine Street, Oak Street, and Magnolia Avenue (Figures 2 and 3).

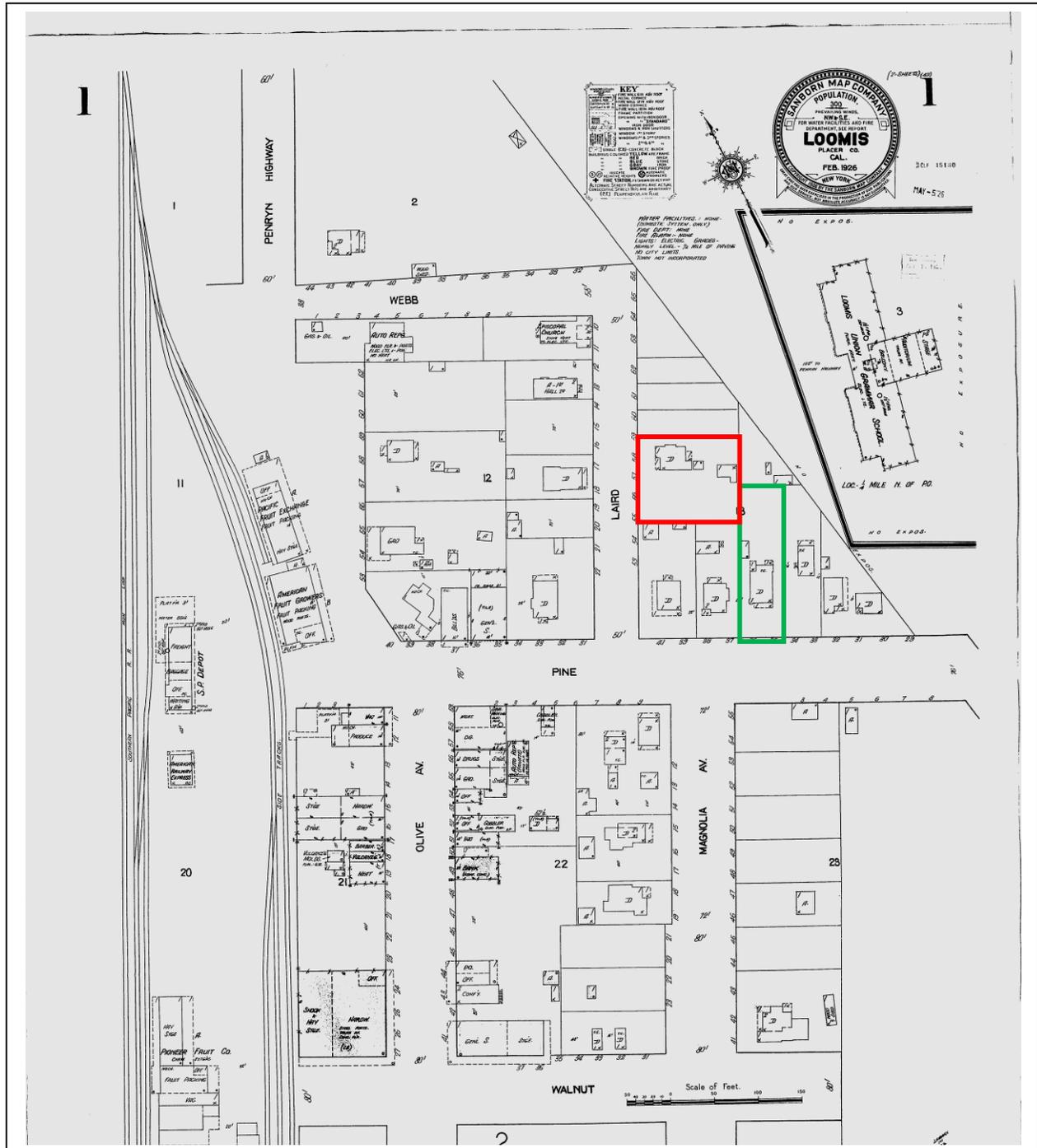


Figure 2: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Loomis, CA (Sheet 1) February 1926

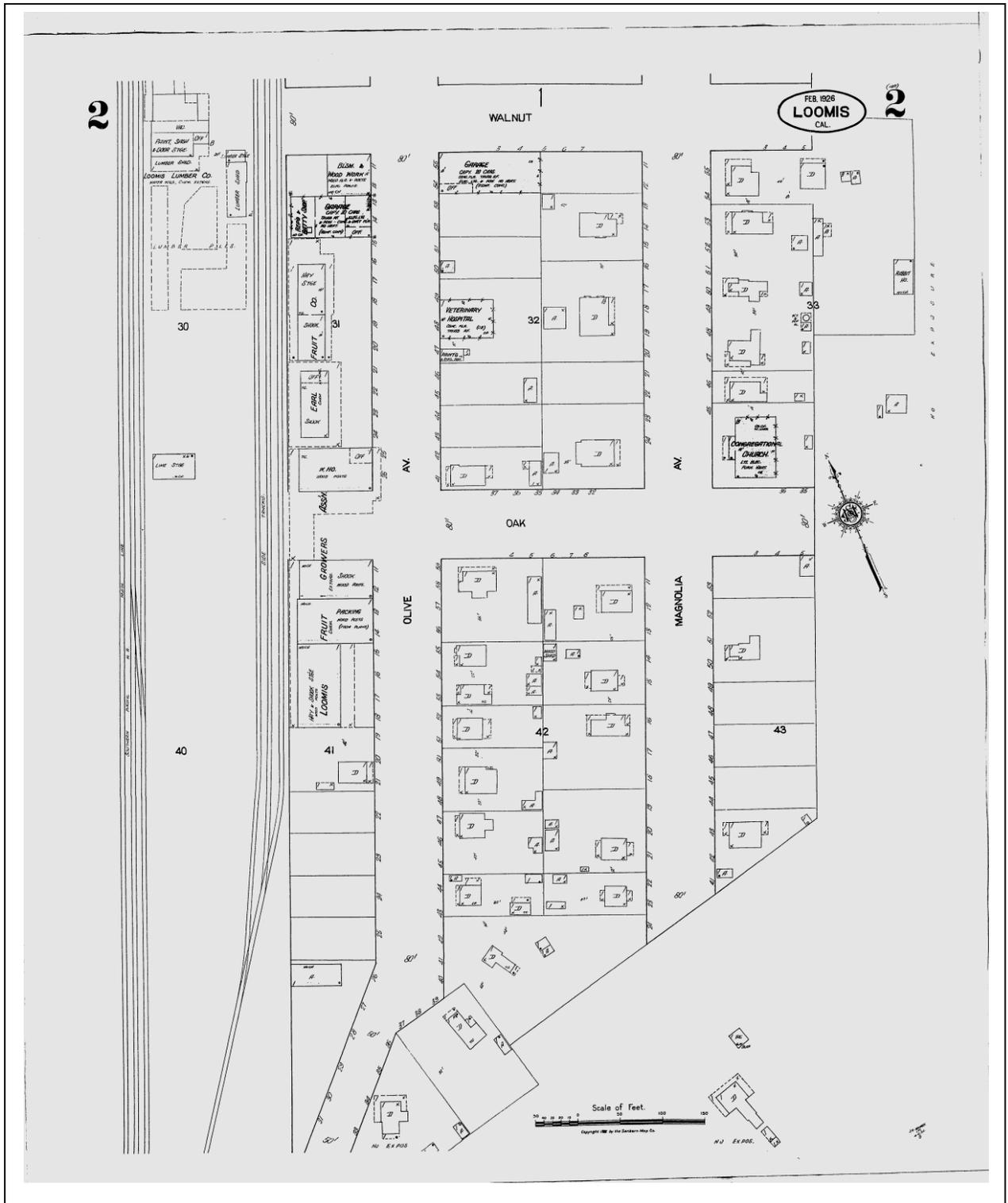


Figure 3: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Loomis, CA  
(Sheet 2) February 1926

According to the updated 1930 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, there were approximately 55 residential buildings in Loomis, concentrated on south Olive Avenue, Laird Street, Pine Street, Oak Street, Walnut Street, and Magnolia Avenue (Figures 4 and 5).

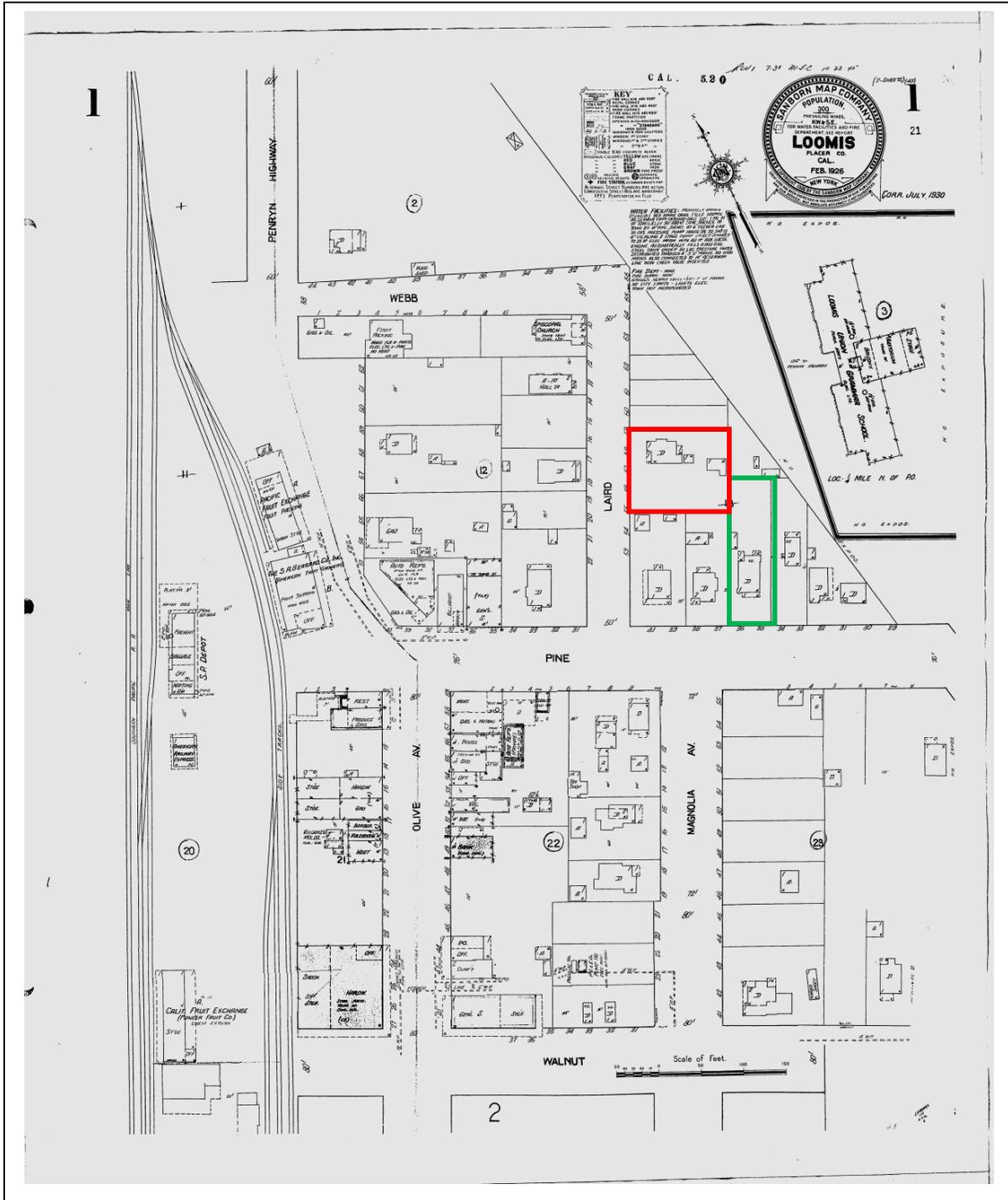


Figure 4: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Loomis, CA (Sheet 1) February 1926-Updated July 1930



More sustained growth occurred in all three communities after 1956, when the current route of Interstate 80 was completed and suburban development expanded east along its corridor. In 2012, the population of Loomis was estimated to be 6,500 people.<sup>1</sup>

The two subject properties, namely 5901 Horseshoe Bar Road and 3616 Laird Street, represent Late Victorian Cottages or Row Houses. This particular house type is common throughout the United States.<sup>2</sup> Most Late Victorian Cottages or Row Houses were built between 1890 and 1915. Architectural defining characteristics of these homes include asymmetrical fenestration; gable ornamentation; corner brackets; spindlework; porch supports or columns; decorative shingles; roof cresting; friezes; double-hung wood-sash windows, often with stained glass; and decorative turned porch balustrades.

The residence at 5901 Horseshoe Bar Road was built circa 1900-1913 and features a number of these key architectural features. The house has undergone several alterations that have somewhat diminished its integrity of design. Those alterations include remodeling the porch and a fairly large shed-roof addition placed on the east elevation of the building (Figure 6). The residence at 5901 Horseshoe Bar Road is flanked on the east and west by residential and commercial buildings that post-date its construction.



**Figure 6: Residence at 5901 Horseshoe Bar Road**

<sup>1</sup> Center for Strategic and Economic Research. *Placer County Economic and Demographic Profile 2013*. Prepared for County of Placer Office of Economic Development. 2013:3.

<sup>2</sup> Virginia and Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred Knopf, 1984:263-269.

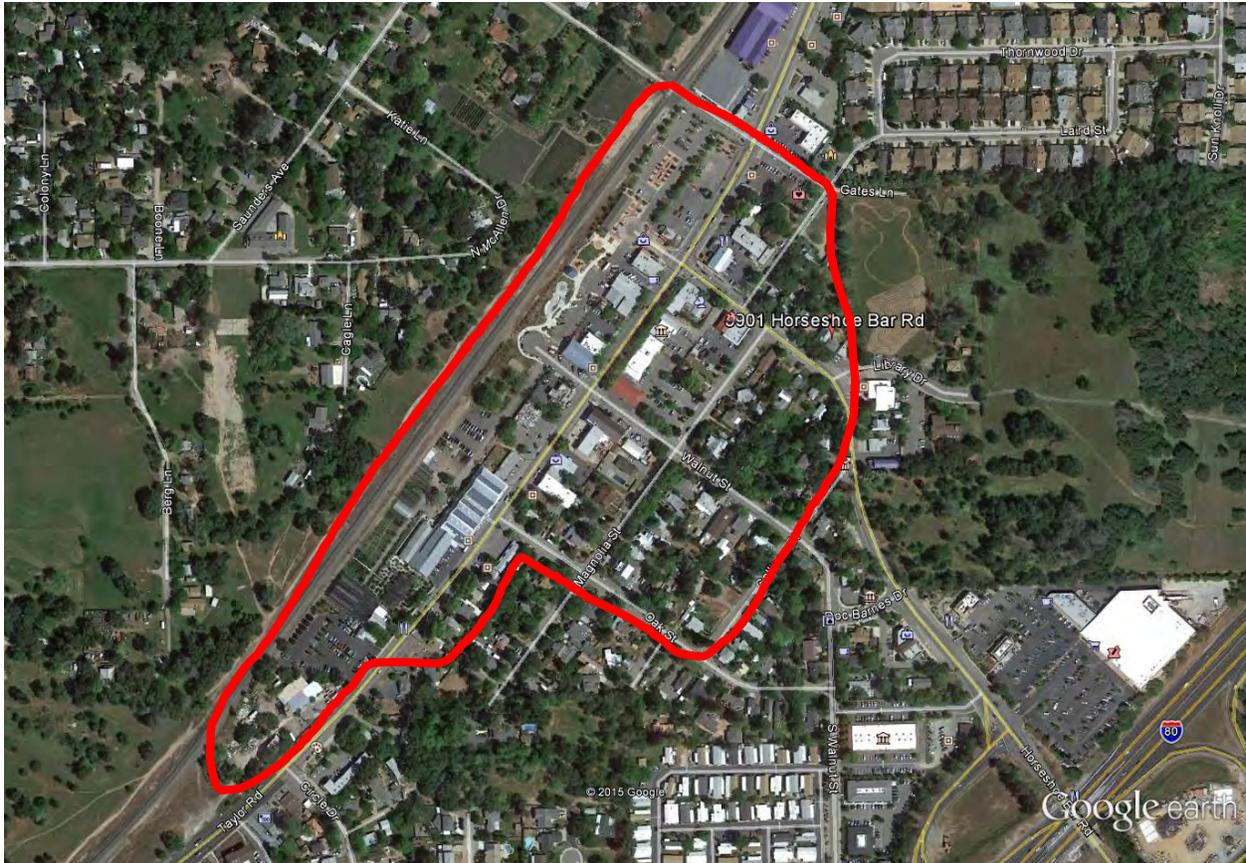
The residence at 3616 Laird Street lies near the middle of the block facing west. The single-story house bears many of the same architectural characteristics as the property at 5901 Horseshoe Bar Road. Thus, both homes were likely designed and perhaps constructed by the same contractor and both have similar dates of construction, circa 1900-1913. The house at 3616 Laird Street has slightly better integrity of design, having no obvious addition, as is the case with 5901 Horseshoe Bar Road. The porch of 316 Laird Street also appears to be largely intact, although the columns are replaced (Figure 7).



*Figure 7: Residence at 3616 Laird Street*

In order to compare like-properties in old town Loomis, a vehicular survey was conducted on October 5 and 10, 2015. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps helped guide the survey area and assisted in defining the locations of residential homes that date prior to 1930.

The vehicular survey focused on Taylor Road (formerly Olive Street), Horseshoe Bar Road (formerly Pine Street), Laird Avenue, Magnolia Avenue, Walnut Street, and Oak Street (Figure 8).



***Figure 8: Old Town Loomis Vehicular Survey Area***

Based upon a physical survey of old town Loomis, besides 5901 Horseshoe Bar Road and 3616 Laird Street, twelve other late-Victorian or transitional Victorian properties were identified in Figures 9 and 10 below. Each of the properties is consistent in its modest scale, use of wood-framing, and gable roofs. Three of the properties reflect nearly the same design elements and massing as 5901 Horseshoe Bar Road and 3616 Laird Street: 3727 Magnolia Avenue (Photograph 3), 3755 Taylor Road (Photograph 4), and 3761 Taylor Road (Photograph 5).

The other nine properties reflect a folk/vernacular or transitional Victorian style of architecture rather than a Queen Anne style: 3709 Taylor Road (Photograph 1), 3721 Taylor Road (Photograph 2), 3761 Taylor Road (Photograph 6), 3707 Magnolia Street (Photograph 7), 3751

Magnolia Street (Photograph 8), 3361 Taylor Road (Photograph 9), 5906 Walnut Street (Photograph 10), 3795 Taylor Road (Photograph 11), and 5915 Walnut Street (Photograph 12). All are from the nearly the same time period 1900-1920 as the subject properties. All of these properties appear to be of similar fair to good integrity as the subject properties.



*Figure 9: Comparison of similar properties in old town Loomis*



*Figure 10: Comparison of similar properties in old town Loomis*

## SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Based upon historic photographs, maps, and documentary evidence, old town Loomis developed initially in response to the railroad and nearby ranching. Settlement was slow, with just 300 people enumerated by 1930. After World War II the population expanded as Loomis developed into a more suburban community, that included new residential housing tracts bordering the old town center to the east. These spurts of growth are clearly evident in the mix of housing found today in old town Loomis.

The residential neighborhoods in old town Loomis are generally located east of Taylor Road (formerly named Olive Avenue), the community's principal commercial district. The scale of commercial buildings and residential homes reflects the town's character in that it was largely a working class community. The relative income level of its residents, however, was adequate to afford single-family residential homes, albeit most were quite modest.

The boom years just after 1900, centered around agricultural growth and resulted in the construction of several dozen Victorian style homes. Today, approximately 14 of those houses exist in or close to their original form, including 5901 Horseshoe Bar Road and 3616 Laird Street (subject properties), 3707 Magnolia Street, 3727 Magnolia Street, 3751 Magnolia Street, 3361 Taylor Road, 3709 Taylor Road, 3721 Taylor Road, 3755 Taylor Road, 3761 Taylor Road, 3763 Taylor Road, 3795 Taylor Road, 5906 Walnut Street, and 5915 Walnut Street.

None of these houses are exceedingly rich in architectural detail, but each of the properties bear similar design elements of Queen Anne architecture. Historic maps suggest that the Queen Anne style residence in Loomis remained through the early 1910s and was succeeded by Craftsman style homes, which today are the most abundant form of architecture in old town. Like the earlier Queen Anne style homes, most of the Craftsman homes in old town Loomis are also modest in design and scale.

It appears that later infill development in Loomis did not get underway until the late 1940s following World War II, which lasted through the 1960s with small infill subdivisions bordering the core old town neighborhood to the west. The post-World War II homes are generally characterized as "Minimal Traditional" and later "Ranch" style of architecture. Again, the prevailing similarities are the fact that most of the homes were also modest in scale and architectural detail.

Several important questions were posed at the beginning of this report. Are 5901 Horseshoe Bar Road and 3616 Laird Street unique in regards to their architectural design? Are there other similar residential houses in old town Loomis today and, if so, how do those properties compare to 5901 Horseshoe Bar Road and 3616 Laird Street?

As previously described, today approximately 14 late-Victorian Queen Anne/Transitional properties were identified in old town Loomis. Each of those properties bear similar architecture features suggesting one or more were likely built or designed by the same architect/contractor. There are several other homes that may have once been Queen Anne designs but have been so extensively remodeled that the architectural character has been destroyed. All 14 intact

properties are consistent with the income level of Loomis residents from the turn of the century through the early 1920s, reflecting a working class community with the residential neighborhood within walking distance to the packing sheds and railroad yards.

The importance of these modest houses is at the local level. From a broader perspective, all the properties represents extremely common architectural styles found throughout the Sierra foothills down through the Sacramento Valley. It should be noted that 5901 Horseshoe Bar Road has a substantial later addition to its eastern flank, whereas 3616 Laird Street appears to retain its original massing. The remaining properties identified in this report within Loomis have also undergone some degree of alteration or additions, which is fairly common as families increased in size or new kitchens and bathrooms were added.

In conclusion, 5901 Horseshoe Bar Road and 3616 Laird Street represent a residential house type built in Loomis from circa 1900-1915. Three other similar examples exist in old town Loomis, each bearing similar architectural details. Approximately nine other properties were identified in the vehicular survey that were built roughly the same time, some of which share similar design elements with varying degrees of alteration and/or additions. At a regional level, none of the Queen Anne homes in Loomis are particularly significant, at least architecturally.

However, at the local level, each property shares a common theme that reflects the early development of Loomis as a modest working class community at the turn of the twentieth century and an architectural form that appears to have prevailed in the community from circa 1900 through 1915. In respect to the appropriate level of documentation for the proposed demolition of the two properties in Loomis, generally speaking, Historic American Building Survey (HABS) documentation associated with Section 106 (federal) and CEQA (state) projects have mandated Level III documentation. Level II documentation is generally assigned to state or nationally significant and often complex buildings and structures.

If you have any questions or comments regarding this report, please contact me.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink on a light-colored background. The signature reads "Dana E. Supernowicz" in a cursive, flowing script.

Dana E. Supernowicz, MA, RPA  
Principal

**Updated Cultural Resources Assessment  
Village at Loomis  
Loomis, Placer County, California**

T.11N, R. 7E, Sections 9 & 10  
Rocklin, Calif. Quadrangle  
Approximately 66 Acres

Prepared by

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May, 2014

## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The Village at Loomis is a proposed 66-acre in-fill mixed use development located in the Town of Loomis, Placer County, California. In 2007, the consultant completed an updated cultural resources assessment of what was then a 54-acre proposed development. Since then, three parcels (two- and three-acre adjacent parcels and a separate seven-acre parcel) were added to the 54-acre project site. To help meet requirements for local approval of the proposed development, the consultant conducted an updated cultural resources study, which included an updated records search by the North Central Information Center, California Historical Resources Information System, a sacred lands file search by the Native American Heritage Commission, contacts with Native Americans listed by the commission for information on any sites that may be of importance to the Native American community, a field inspection of cultural resources identified in previous studies to document their current condition, as well as updated site inspection of the added two, three and seven-acre parcels.

As a result of these efforts, no prehistoric archaeological resources were identified during the current or previous studies of the area encompassed by the 66-acre Village at Loomis project site. However, six minor historic archaeological resources were identified as a result of the current and previous studies. The six resources include a small remnant of a cherry or plum orchard and a small pile of discarded granite (dioritic) blocks; an isolated quartz prospect, two residential sites that were probably razed within the past 50 years and; two ditch remnants. An old horse trailer was identified during an earlier study. However, it was removed in the meantime.

Six historic residences and their associated outbuildings, as well as a small commercial building and a barn were also identified on the Village at Loomis project site. However, the barn burned to the ground several years ago.

Only two cultural resources identified on the project site are significant under CEQA statutes, guidelines and advisories. The two residences at 3616 Laird Street and 5901 Horseshoe Bar Road are eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources.

In the event of accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains, there shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the find or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent human remains, until compliance with the provisions of §15064.5(e)(1) and (2) of the CEQA Guidelines has occurred.

If any prehistoric or historic artifacts not identified in the present study, or other indications of cultural resources such as historic privy pits or trash deposits are found once ground-disturbing activities are underway, the find shall be immediately evaluated by a qualified archaeologist. If the find is determined to be a historical or unique archaeological resource, contingency funding and a time allotment to allow for implementation of avoidance measures or appropriate mitigation shall be made available, as provided in §15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines. Work may continue on other parts of the project site while mitigation takes place.

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## **INTRODUCTION**

The Village at Loomis is a planned mixed use development located on the north and west sides of the existing Raleys Shopping Center in the Town of Loomis, Placer County. The 66-acre project site is bounded by Horseshoe Bar Road on the southwest, Raleys and Interstate 80 on the southeast, King Road on the north, existing residential tracts on the northwest and Laird Street on the west (see Figures 1 and 2, below).

In 1988, Professional Archaeological Services led by Alfred Farber conducted an archaeological study of the 85-acre Town of Loomis Specific Plan Area encompassing the current Village at Loomis project site. Farber's study was based on a records search, literature review and a pedestrian survey (Farber 1988).

In 2007, we (Ric Windmiller, Consulting Archaeologist) conducted an updated cultural resources inventory and evaluation of 54 acres within Farber's specific plan area, adding buildings and structures 50 years old and older to the results of Farber's archaeological study with minor revisions to Farber's archaeological findings. The 54 acres was the size of the Village at Loomis project site at that time (Windmiller and Supernowicz 2007).

Since 2007, 12 acres have been added to the Village at Loomis project site for a total of 66 acres. The additional 12 acres include two and three acre adjoining parcels along Horseshoe Bar Road and a seven acre parcel along King Road. All three additional parcels lie within Farber's original study area. Therefore, the present study is a combined update of Farber's 1988 survey of the two, three and seven acre parcels, and our 2007 study. As with the previous studies, the purpose of the present study is to identify historical resources significant or potentially significant under CEQA statutes, guidelines and advisories.

### **CEQA Regulatory Background**

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) statutes [Public Resources Code §21001(b) *et seq.*] require planning agencies to carefully consider the potential effect of a project on historical resources. Under CEQA guidelines in §15064.5, a historical resource includes: a resource listed in or eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources; or listed in a local register of historical resources; or identified in a historical resource survey and meeting requirements in §5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code; or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines historically significant, provided the determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record; or a resource so determined by a lead agency under Public Resources Code §5020.1(j) or §5024.1.

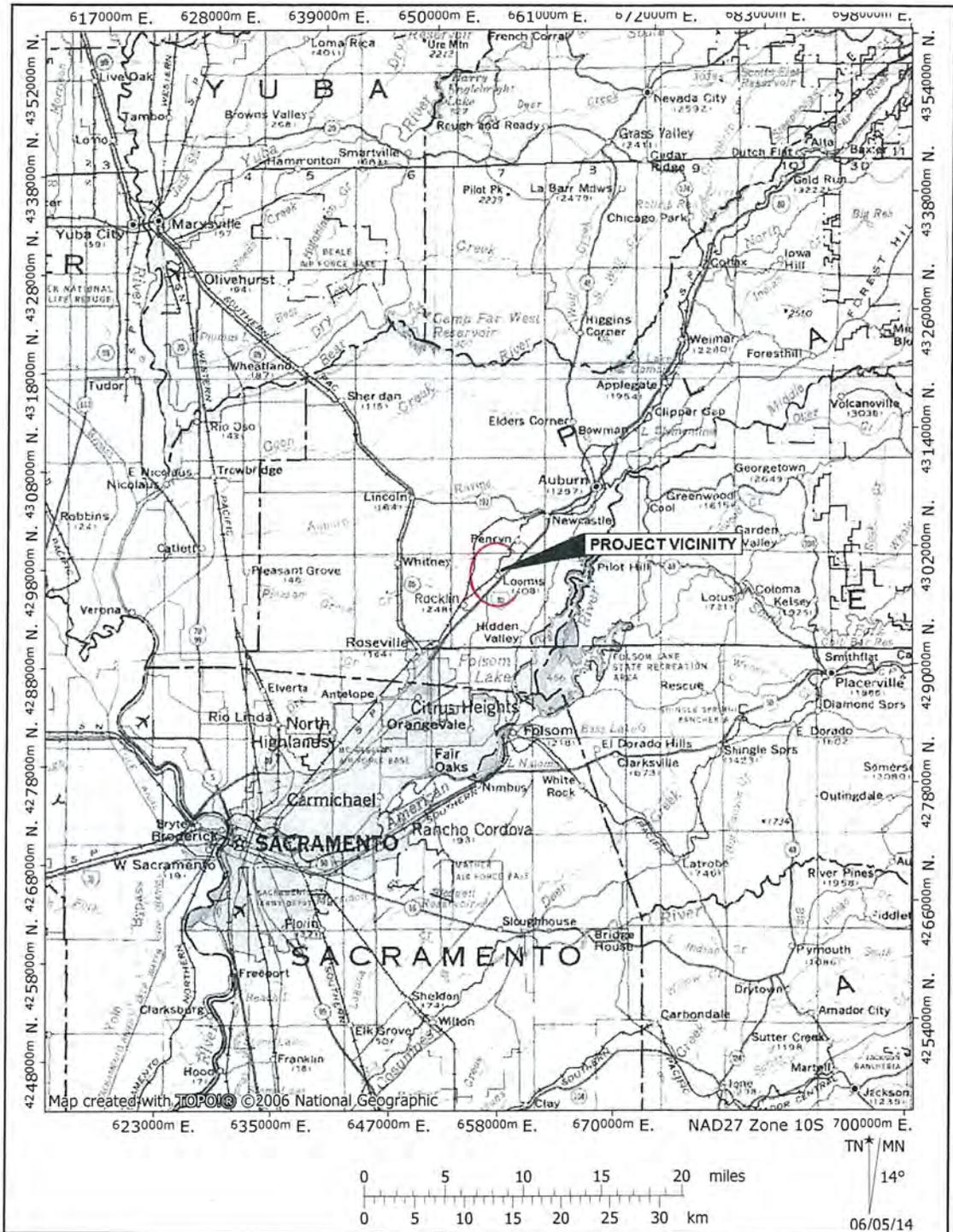


Figure 1. Project vicinity.

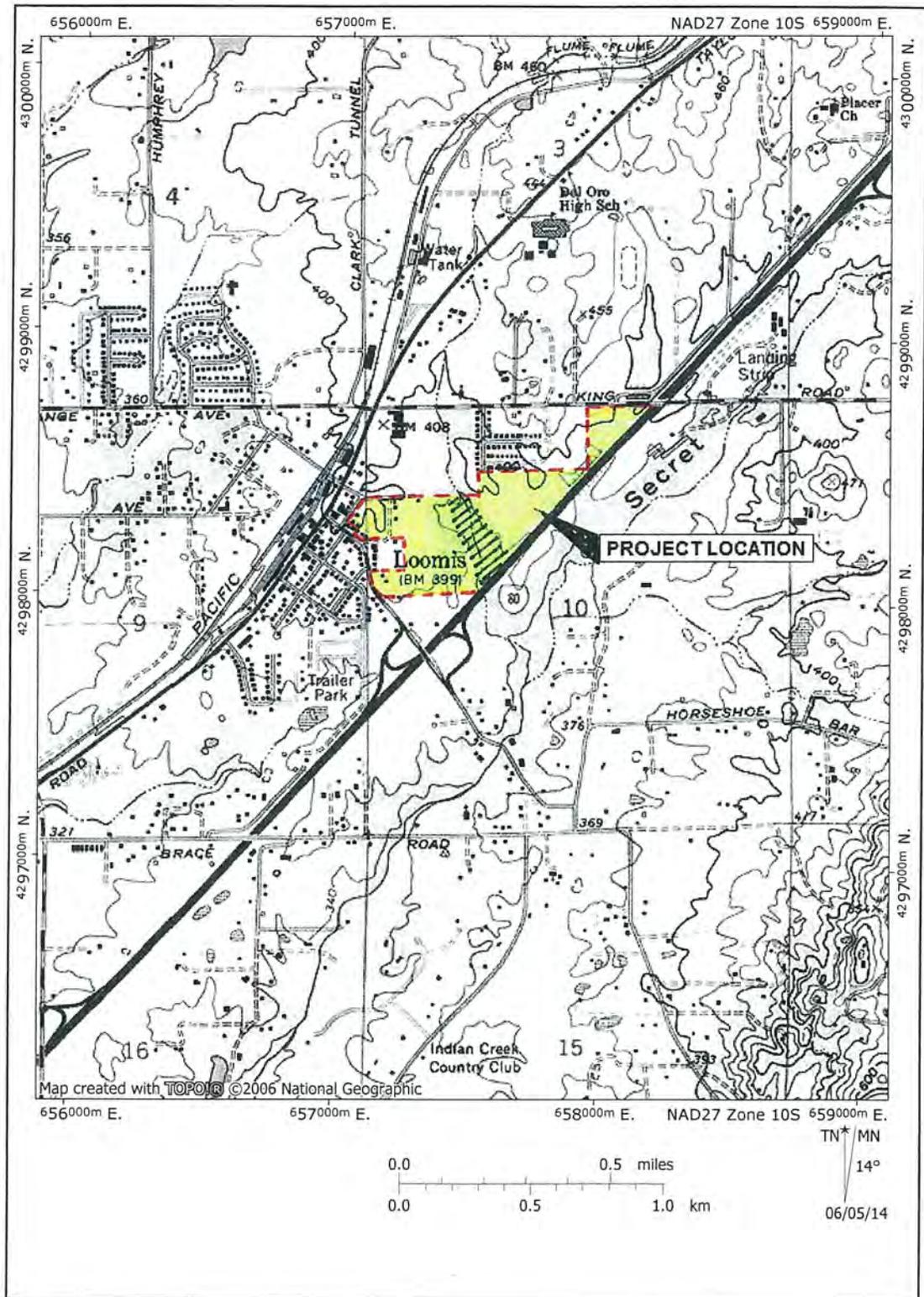


Figure 2. Project location (hatched area indicates dense woods with impenetrable brush not inspected for cultural resources)..

Under CEQA Guidelines, "A project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment" [Public Resources Code §15064.5(b)]. "Substantial adverse change" is ". . . physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired [Public Resources Code §15064.5(b)(2)].

While alteration of the setting of an archaeological site that is eligible only for its information potential may not affect the site's significant characteristics, alteration of a site's location (*viz.*, removing or damaging all or part of the site) may have a significant adverse effect. CEQA's Guidelines §15126.4(b)(3) state, "Public agencies should, whenever feasible, seek to avoid damaging effects on any historical resource of an archaeological nature." The guidelines further state that preservation in place is the preferred manner of mitigating impacts, and that preservation ". . . may be accomplished by, but is not limited to, the following":

1. Planning construction to avoid archaeological sites;
2. Incorporation of sites within parks, greenspace, or other open space;
3. Covering the archaeological sites with a layer of chemically stable soil before building tennis courts, parking lots, or similar facilities on the site.
4. Deeding the site into a permanent conservation easement.

CEQA Guidelines state, "when data recovery through excavation is the only feasible mitigation, a data recovery plan, which makes provision for adequately recovering the scientifically consequential information from and about the historical resource, shall be prepared and adopted prior to any excavation being undertaken" [CEQA Guidelines §15126.4(b)(3)(C)]. However, "data recovery shall not be required for a historical resource if the lead agency determines that testing or studies already completed have adequately recovered the scientifically consequential information from and about the archaeological or historical resource . . ." [CEQA Guidelines §15126.4(b)(3)(D)].

CEQA also requires agencies to consider the effects of a project on "unique archaeological resources." If an archaeological site meets the definition of a unique archaeological resource (Public Resources Code §21083.2), then the site must be treated in accordance with the special provisions for such resources, which include time and cost limitations for implementing mitigation.

California law protects Native American burials, skeletal remains and associated grave goods regardless of their antiquity, and provides for the sensitive treatment and disposition of those remains (Health and Safety Code §7050.5, Public Resources Code §5097.94 *et seq.*).

## SETTING

Loomis lies on the west side of Interstate 80 at an elevation of approximately 350 feet in the lower foothills of the Sierra Nevada. The natural setting of Loomis is part of the foothill oak woodland community. Blue oak and digger pine grow on undulating alluvial deposits that slope eastward to Secret Ravine on the east side of Interstate 80.

The greater portion of the proposed Village at Loomis is vacant land divided into north and south halves by a densely wooded, partly swampy swale that is a southeast trending tributary to Secret Ravine. The southwest end of the project area abuts Horseshoe Bar Road in several places. The east portion of the property abuts the Interstate 80 right-of-way between the Raleys Shopping Center on the south and King Road on the north. The northeast end of the project area abuts King Road at Interstate 80 and recent residential developments to the west along the south side of King Road. On the west, the subject property abuts Laird Street. The entire property lies on undulating terrain best characterized as a patchwork of grassy, fallow fields with outcrops of granite boulders and small thickets of oaks. The swale that divides the property in two is partly marshy with a dense gallery forest of oaks and an impenetrable understory of blackberries and poison oak (see Appendix A: Photographs).

Climate of the Loomis vicinity is Mediterranean. Summer are hot and rainless; winters are moderate with 15-40 inches of rainfall and fog (Storer and Usinger 1963:27).

### **Ethnography/Ethnohistory**

The Native American population in south Placer County at the time of initial contact with Europeans was Nisenan or *Nishinam*, a Maiduan-speaking people who inhabited the area for hundreds of years. The time period of this particular ethnographic context is arbitrarily set with Gabriel Moraga's crossing of Nisenan territory in 1808 and ending by the 1930s when no living Nisenan could remember the times prior to first contact with Europeans (*cf.* Wilson and Towne 1978:396).

The Nisenan constructed their villages near water sources such as rivers and creeks. The tribelet, a loose political organization, controlled specific districts usually bounded by major stream or river drainages. Foothill tribelets held districts of land located between river drainages, which were home to large central villages surrounded by smaller satellite village communities.

This pattern of political organization was different from the Valley Nisenan whose territories were located along water courses bounded by the land between drainages (Wilson 1995:2-36). Some descendants of the native people who lived in the area believe that the Valley Nisenan lived along Secret Ravine perhaps as far north of Roseville as the Loomis vicinity (Grayson Coney, personal communication 2014).

Territories of the Valley, Foothill and Hill Nisenan together encompassed the American, Feather, Bear and Yuba river drainages from the west bank of the Sacramento to the Sierra crest (Wilson and Towne 1978:387).

In the foothills, the Nisenan worked with a natural resource base requiring greater mobility and more intense use of available resources than their valley counterparts (Matson 1972). As a result, the foothill people did not have large, year-round villages comparable to the size and population density of the Valley Nisenan (Wilson 1995:2.38). However, there were many small camp and village sites scattered across the foothills and mountains, each no more than two days' travel by foot from a central or winter village.

At Auburn, there was a Foothill Nisenan tribelet center, which was a major winter village. Its sphere of influence included Forest Hill Ridge to the east, Bear River to the north, south to the Middle Fork of the American River, down Auburn Ravine to the Lincoln vicinity, and down Secret Ravine (Wilson 1995:2.40). There was a Valley Nisenan tribelet center at Roseville (Palumbo 1966:9). Along Secret Ravine, there was apparently a "no-man's land" between the hill and valley people that may have included the area between Loomis and Newcastle (Grayson Coney, personal communication 2014).

Winter villages were located by permanent water sources and included a large, semi-subterranean assembly house and substantial residences which were partly excavated into the ground. The residences were supported by strong wood frames covered with brush, mud, cedar or pine bark. These houses had an indoor hearth and sometimes a portable mortar set into the dirt floor. The people slept near the walls on mats and skins; benches or shelves held food and equipment. A sweat lodge and acorn granaries were also found at the permanent villages. Cemeteries were often located nearby.

A second type of residence was constructed at camps away from the winter villages. This type of house was constructed of a frame covered with brush or tules. Though excavated slightly into the ground with the earth piled around the exterior base to keep out drafts, the house did not always have a hearth. This type of house was used for sleeping and storage only.

Other structures included frames for drying meat and plants, and sun shades constructed over bedrock mortar stations. Acorns were gathered in the fall, and their flesh pulverized in mortars, after which the bitterness was removed by leaching in water. Acorns were the staple among many California native groups. From acorns, an unleavened bread was made. Acorn gruel, heated in baskets with hot stones, was also made and consumed.

## Prehistory

While scholars have conducted a number of excavations in the deep village mounds along the Sacramento and Feather rivers, relatively little scientific work, other than surface surveys and limited test excavations, has been accomplished on the east side of the Central Valley where the topography is hilly.

Since the early 1950's, stone tools of the so-called "Farmington Complex" have been unearthed periodically in the region where the Sacramento Valley meets the Sierra foothills (Moratto 1984:62). Archeologist Eric Ritter has shown that the artifacts are either contemporaneous with, or older than the Modesto- Riverbank formations, which would date the tools between 10,000 and 5000 B.C. This would place Farmington archaeological sites coeval with the Western Pluvial Lakes tradition, an adaptation of hunter-gatherers to lake, marsh and grassland habitats along the eastern side of the Sierra Nevada as early as 9000 B.C. (Ritter *et al.* 1976; (Moratto 1984:90-91).

The development of the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition and its regional variants such as the Farmington complex may, as Moratto suggested, correspond to the emergence and initial differentiation of Hokan languages (1984:544).

The Archaic Period, which in California lasted from about 6000 B.C. to A.D. 1000, is divided by archaeologists into three sub-periods: lower, middle and upper (Fredrickson 1994:100, Figure 9.1). During the Lower Archaic, between 6000 and 3000 B.C., many of the pluvial lakes in California became dry playas as a result of climatic changes.

Early milling stone complexes of this sub-period have been identified by scholars at a number of sites in southern and northern California. More than 50 years ago, Clifford Curtice discovered stone tools on the bed of the deeply incised Arcade Creek in north Sacramento. The finds included milling stones, manos, a mortar, pestles, large stemmed points, flake choppers and hammer stones, as well as flakes and cores. William Wallace assigned the finds to the same period, 6000-3000 B.C. (*cf.* Wallace 1978:29 and Curtice 1961:20-25).

The Middle Archaic, dating between 3000 and 500 B.C., marked the beginning of the florescence of aboriginal cultures in California's Great Central Valley. Reliance on acorns as a staple is inferred from the first appearance of mortars and pestles in archaeological sites dating early in the period (Fredrickson 1994:100, Figure 9.1).

Between 4000 and 2000 B.C., it is probable that Hokan languages were spoken in much of California. However, with increased aridity east of the Sierra, speakers of Penutian languages apparently began moving from the deserts of the northwestern Great Basin and southern Columbia Plateau into northern California. By 2500 B.C., a Utian population of the Penutian language stock (ancestral Miwok-Costanoan) apparently entered the lower Sacramento Valley presumably from the region

encompassed by the Great Basin and Plateau physiographic provinces. Archaeologists recognize this intrusion as the “Windmill Pattern,” a culture adapted to river and marsh land, characterized by extended burials, red ochre and quartz crystals in graves, charmstones and projectile points shared with Altithermal cultures of the Columbia Plateau (Moratto 1984:552).

Between 2000 and 500 B.C., Utian populations appear to have occupied the Sacramento Delta, the areas along rivers and streams, marsh land, as well as the hills on both east and west sides of the Sacramento Valley (Moratto 1984:553). Expansion westward into the San Francisco Bay area seems to have brought about some type of fusion between the bearers of Utian languages and the resident speakers of Hokan and Yukian languages. This apparent fusion of cultures, whatever its precise nature, resulted in what archaeologists now recognize as the Berkeley Pattern.

During the Upper Archaic, 500 B.C.-A.D. 1000, a number of dramatic cultural changes seem to have occurred in the Sacramento Valley. In the southern portion of the valley, the Windmill Pattern was displaced by the Morse Aspect of the Berkeley Pattern (Bennyhoff 1994:83). Most Windmill sites were abandoned by 200 B.C. The Windmill population in the Cosumnes District appears to have moved southward into the Stockton area. Archaeologist Michael Moratto interpreted these findings to mean that Miwokan people moved eastward from the San Francisco Bay area into the older Utian and Yokutsan domain of the Sacramento Delta. As a result, Yokuts shifted southward into the San Joaquin Valley and east into the Central Sierra (Moratto 1984:557).

Ancestors of the Nisenan came to the region rather late in time. Increasing aridity in the Great Basin seems to have been a factor initially prompting entry of ancestral Maiduans into the northern Sierra Nevada. During the first 200 years of the Christian Era, Maidu groups penetrated farther into Yana territory of northeastern California (Moratto 1984:562).

Ritter’s Bidwell Complex may represent the radiation of Maidu speakers into the Oroville vicinity around A.D. 600-700 (Ritter 1970a, 1970b and Moratto 1984:562). However, after comparing various linguistic models, archaeologist Makoto Kowta suggested that Maidu speakers entered California from the north around A.D. 500 and settled first in the foothills or valley edge in what historically became Nisenan territory (Kowta 1988:190).

Though concerted exploration of the Sacramento Delta’s ancient village mounds was well underway by the 1930s, it was not until the late 1950s when archaeologists began taking a systematic look at the local foothills archaeology.

In 1957, Donald P. Jewell recorded CA-PLA-53, a bedrock milling station with midden and a surface scatter of chipped stone artifacts located less than a mile southeast of the proposed Village at Loomis (Wilson 1993:3).

It was not until 22 years later that Derr and Rondeau surveyed an area near Loomis and also documented bedrock milling stations (Derr and Rondeau 1979:8). During that same year, 1979, Louis A. Payen discovered examples of prehistoric rock art located in Secret Ravine one mile south of Rocklin (Wilson 1993:3). Peak & Associates were also one of the early consultants to study an area along Secret Ravine. In 1988, Peak and Associates' archaeologists identified nine bedrock milling stations, three of which included cultural deposits (Peak & Associates 1988). Following Peak & Associates, consulting archaeologist Susan Lindstrom conducted a survey along Secret Ravine near Rocklin and reported three additional bedrock milling stations (Lindstrom 1989:19-20).

The Emergent Period, A.D. 1000-1800, was characterized by the consolidation of territories formed as a result of the immigration of native groups, including the Nisenan. The tribal territories formed during the Emergent probably remained in much the same location as noted by early Spanish observers (*cf.* Fredrickson 1994:100, Figure 9.1). Interregional trade seems to have expanded greatly during the Emergent, up to the succeeding Mission Period when Spanish intrusions began tearing the fabric of native life in California.

A recent updated synthesis of Central Valley archaeology notes little new information in areas such as Secret Ravine due to few new investigations other than surface surveys and the inadequacy of older collections in meeting the needs of current research objectives. However, researchers have taken the cultural periods, above, and updated the time span of each period based on new radiocarbon determinations adjusted with modern calibration curves (Rosenthal *et al.* 2007:150):

Paleo-Indian (11,550-8550 cal B.C.)  
 Lower Archaic (8550-5550 cal B.C.)  
 Middle Archaic (5550-550 cal B.C.)  
 Upper Archaic (550 cal B.C.-cal A.D. 1100)  
 Emergent (cal A.D. 1100-Historic)

## **History**

The origin of Loomis was Pine Grove. In 1850, Pine Grove was a busy mining camp with a population of 1500. Located on Horseshoe Bar Road immediately east of Secret Ravine, Pine Grove was apparently the center of the ravine diggings at that time (Gudde 1975:314).

In the first two years of the Gold Rush, over 100,000 immigrants poured into California, mining every gulch (Lardner and Brock 1924:163). Secret Ravine was "discovered" early. The first miners worked the stream bed, then turned to the banks and slopes along Secret Ravine. Ditches were dug to transport water to sluices where the alluvial deposits were washed for gold. As the easy gold in the stream bed was exhausted, the miners built earthen dams, diverting water to work the higher terraces.

Sluicing and low pressure hydraulics comprised the system of placer mining of the 1850s. By the 1860s the industry had turned to quartz mining under ground. Chinese took up abandoned placer claims, while European-Americans divided their interests between placering and farming.

The town had a cemetery and a horse race track, which was owned by one of the community's leading citizens, W.D. "Donald" Perkins (Rasmussen 1994:14). By the early 1860s, Pine Grove needed a post office. However, because there was also a Pine Grove in Amador County, an alternate name was selected. Established October 4, 1861, the new post office was called, "Placer." At least the name stuck for three months. Then, the town's name was changed to Smithville.

With nearby construction of the Central Pacific Railroad in 1864, the town moved about a mile northwest to its present location by the railroad. Again, the town's name was changed—this time to "Pino." In 1890, the town's name was changed for the last time to "Loomis," after Pino's first postmaster.

By the 1870s, local settlers were engaged in stock raising and farming, particularly fruit and grain production. Wood cutting for the railroad and for domestic use locally and in Sacramento was also a source of local income. The advent of the railroad provided the transportation of fresh fruit to Eastern markets. As a result, many small farms of 10-20 acres were established throughout the region.

Placer mining by the Chinese continued into the 1870s. While the Caucasian and Chinese communities coexisted without serious incident for many years, the amicable relationship ended with murder in September, 1876. Ah Sam and associates allegedly murdered H. N. Sargent and two employees at the Sargent place three miles from Rocklin. Fifteen Chinese were eventually caught, four of whom were sent to jail. In a matter of days, Rocklin's Caucasian citizens voted to notify all "Chinamen" to leave town the same day. People of Chinese descent left and that same evening, all 25 houses in the Chinese quarter were razed (Davis 1981:32).

Similar town meetings were held in Roseville, Loomis and Penryn to drive the Chinese from their communities as well as the countryside as far east as the American River towards Folsom. Davis indicated that as late as 1879, no people of Chinese descent could rent a house or gain employment in the area.

The Loomis Basin continued its agricultural growth during the waning years of the nineteenth century. People of Chinese ancestry who once comprised the labor force at many of the orchards quickly decreased in numbers after passage of the Chinese Exclusion Act in 1882. Japanese and Japanese-Americans soon replaced the Chinese. Many worked on a land lease basis. Orchardists planted in 20 and 40 acre units for lease to people of Japanese ancestry. When the California Alien Land Law was amended in 1924, leasing was outlawed, and orchardists replaced labor with equipment. In the 1920s, Newcastle was the largest fruit shipping station in the county; Loomis was second (Gittings 1996:72; Wilson 1993:5).

By the mid-1920s, the now grassy, undulating fields encompassed by the proposed Village at Loomis were planted in pears, peaches, plums, cherries and vineyards. The 1920s Haley Land Classification Map of Township 11 North, Range 7 East, Section 10 illustrates a “drain” coursing south, southeast through what is now the densely wooded, swampy area that bisects the project area and empties into Secret Ravine (Haley, H. D. & Company n.d.).

In the 1930s, local farming suffered from pear blight and depression-era markets. During the same period, there was a brief resurgence in gold mining including placering along Secret Ravine and its tributaries. Many farms were abandoned during the depression. World War II provided an increased demand for fresh fruit, but labor was scarce. After the war, by the 1950s, many of the farms were subdivided and sold for home sites, while others were used for livestock grazing.

Besides mining and farming, the Loomis Basin is known for its granite (diorite) quarries. A portion of the large batholith between Folsom and Lincoln is exposed in Loomis. The Granitic stone occurs as massive outcrops as well as boulders. The stone is a pale gray quartz diorite. It splits easily into 10-20 foot long slabs.

While the oldest quarries along the many exposures of the batholith are at Folsom, Sacramento County, the advent of the transcontinental railroad opened markets for Placer County diorite. In 1863, Griffith Griffith located a quarry at Wildwood along the unsuccessful Sacramento, Placer and Nevada Railroad. When the Central Pacific was completed into Placer County, Griffith moved to Stewart’s Flat (Penryn), two miles northeast of Loomis. By 1878, Griffith operated an additional quarry at Rocklin (Davis 1981:13).

By the 1880s, there were 60 different rock quarries in the Loomis region. By the 1890s, 30 quarries were still in existence. The Penryn quarry, State Registered Historic Landmark No. 885, is a public display of the famous Griffith Quarry.

## **UPDATED RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS**

On April 17, 2014, the North Central Information Center, California Historical Resources Information System responded to the consultant’s request for an updated records search. The updated records search area included the current boundaries of the 66-acre project site plus a one-quarter mile radius around the project site.

Information center staff reported that the project site was encompassed by an archaeological survey by Alfred Farber, Professional Archaeological Services in 1988. In his technical report, Farber identified two trash dumps near the southeastern end of his project site, which would place the dumps in the vicinity of the recently built Raleys shopping center. Farber concluded that the two dump sites dated from the 1940s to the 1960s. Both dumps were probably destroyed by construction of the shopping center, as neither was located during the present updated study.

Farber also identified the foundations of a residence, commercial building and motel in the southwest portion of his project area. He estimated that the three sites dated from the 1950s and 1960s to “recent.” A cellar pit and introduced trees, roses and other non-native plantings were identified during the present updated study, which may represent what remains of one of Farber’s sites. However, it is likely that the remaining two sites of foundations were either removed by the landowners or taken out by subsequent development.

The first cultural resource survey in the area encompassed by the present updated study and on file with the information center was that of Peak & Associates. Their 1984 archaeological study was limited to five acres on the northeast side of Horseshoe Bar Road south of its intersection with Library Drive. The northwest corner of Peak’s study area was across the road from the Callison Street-Horseshoe Bar Road intersection. The information center did not report any findings from the Peak & Associates study (Peak & Associates Inc. 1984).

During the same year as the Farber survey, Stephen Dietz conducted a study of the southwest corner of the present Village at Loomis project area bounded by Horseshoe Bar Road on the west and the Raley’s shopping center on the south. The information center reported no finds on the three acre study area (Dietz 1988).

In 2007 we updated Farber’s archaeological survey within the 55-acres considered the Village at Loomis project site at that time. We identified several minor archaeological resources in the process of updating Farber’s study. Also, our updated study included documenting and evaluating six residences with associated outbuildings, one barn and one small commercial building. The built environment was not part of Farber’s scope of work.

The minor archaeological resources identified during our field visit included a small, isolated quartz prospect, an isolated small cluster of granite blocks next to a small cluster of old cherry trees—remnant of a former orchard, an abandoned horse trailer and two largely in-filled, short ditch remnants. The ditch remnants were located on the inside edge of the dense wooded area that bisects the project site (Windmiller and Supernowicz 2007).

Since our 2007 study, the information center reported that record forms submitted to that institution describe the Red Ravine Canal (P-31-1211) crossing the Village at Loomis project site within that impassable, densely wooded, partly swampy area northwest to southeast. The record illustrates the canal extending southeast beyond Interstate 80 and emptying into Secret Ravine (*cf.* Syda 1995).

Indeed, an unnamed water course at the same location is illustrated on current USGS topographic maps. An interview with Rick Lund, Engineer, Placer County Water Agency failed to identify the Red Ravine Canal or any PCWA canal or ditch in the location given by the information center. PCWA records indicate that two peripherals carry the Red Ravine’s water from the Taylor Road/King Road vicinity onward: the

Lyll and the Eastside Pipe (Windmiller and Vallaire 2014:18). The Eastside Pipe route apparently crosses the Village at Loomis project site through the densely wooded, partly swampy area. Brian Fragio, Engineer for the Town of Loomis reportedly said that water flow is generated from the north through PCWA canals and outlets onto the Village at Loomis project site (Brian Fragio, personal communication 2014).

A review of the Historic Properties Directory, Determinations of Eligibility, California Inventory of Historical Resources and local inventories found no listings. The Caltrans bridge inventory also did not cite any listings for the current project site. The General Land Office Plat for Township 11North, Range 7 East did not illustrate any man-made features in the project area. The U.S. Department of Agriculture Soil Survey Map of 1924 illustrated several houses along Horseshoe Bar Road in the project vicinity. The 1954 U.S.G.S. Rocklin Quadrangle showed numerous houses in the project vicinity (see Appendix B: Records Search Results for the records search report).

## **UPDATED CONSULTATIONS**

In response to the consultant's request, the Native American Heritage Commission completed a sacred lands file search for the present updated study on April 15, 2014. Commission staff failed to find any record of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. However, staff noted that the absence of specific site information does not necessarily indicate the absence of cultural resources. For that reason, staff recommended contacting Native Americans and groups listed by the commission for the Village at Loomis.

Commission staff provided a list of Native American contacts including the following: Mr. Herno Olanio, Vice Chairperson, Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians, Shingle Springs; Ms. Rose Enos, Auburn; Mr. Gene Whitehouse, Chairperson, United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria, Auburn; Ms. Eileen Moon, Vice Chairperson, T'si-Akim Maidu, Grass Valley; Mr. Nicholas Fonseca, Chairperson, Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians, Shingle Springs; Mr. Grayson Coney, Cultural Director, T'si-Akim Maidu, Colfax; Mr. Marcos Guerrero, Tribal Preservation Committee, United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria, Auburn; Ms. April Wallace Moore, Colfax; Mr. Daniel Fonseca, Cultural Resource Director, Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians, Shingle Springs; Ms. Judith Marks, Colfax-Todds Valley Consolidated Tribe, Lincoln; Ms. Pamela Cubbler, Colfax-Todds Valley Consolidated Tribe, Foresthill; Mr. Jason Camp, THPO, United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria, Auburn; Mr. Don Ryberg, Chairperson, T'si-Akim Maidu, Grass Valley.

The consultant sent a letter to each describing the proposed project, its location and requesting information on any known or suspected sites of Native American importance that may be impacted by the proposed development. One response has

been received to date. In a letter dated April 17, 2014, Mr. Daniel Fonseca indicated that the tribe is not aware of any known cultural resources on the site (see Appendix C for a copy of the correspondence).

## FIELD METHODS

The primary field survey encompassing the 66-acre Village at Loomis project area was led by Alfred Farber of Professional Archaeological Services in 1988. Farber conducted a pedestrian survey along parallel, evenly spaced transects 15 meters apart in wooded tracts and along the margins of the swale that divides the property into northeast and southwest halves. Spacing of the transects was broadened to 30-50 meters in the open grassland tracts (former cultivated fields and orchards). Special attention was given to any exposure of the ground surface or subsurface such as road, path, fire-break or rodent burrow. Outcrops of diorite were inspected for bedrock milling features. The field survey was also alerted to the presence of historic and modern trash and concrete foundations, among other artifacts. The entire project area was subjected to a complete, systematic archaeological inspection, rather than a fractional, representative sample (Farber 1988:10).

In 2007, we revisited a 54-acre portion of the area surveyed by Farber, which constituted the Village at Loomis site at that time. Our 2007 study included a historic architectural inventory and evaluation of selected buildings along Horseshoe Bar Road and Laird Street and essentially a re-survey of the same ground covered earlier by Farber.

Two person-days were expended by the field team in examining the 54-acre property. We encountered dense grasses and annuals in the former cultivated fields and orchards, as well as in wooded areas. As the results of Farber's study rested primarily on a pedestrian survey, our field team traversed the property along transects 10-20 meters apart on foot and used four wheel all terrain vehicles (ATVs). As a consequence, we identified several minor archaeological resources not identified by Farber's study. The use of small ATVs continues to aid in a more complete coverage of project sites. The field team checked for obvious land forms such as house pits, cellar pits, dams, ditches, as well as evidence of wells, foundations, dump sites, placer diggings, quartz mines and historic and prehistoric Native American sites such as village middens, artifact scatters and bedrock milling stations in the common outcrops of diorite.

In several areas of the property, field inspection was not possible due to the extremely dense understory vegetation of berry bushes and poison oak. The shallow swale that divides the property in half was impenetrable. The few isolated finds made during the site visit were documented on DPR 523 series forms distributed by the California Office of Historic Preservation.

On May 1, 2014 and again on May 19, 2014, we conducted a pedestrian survey of the

twelve acres added to the 54 acre, 2007 study area. The location of the buildings and structures recorded during our 2007 study were revisited and an updated DPR record was completed for each. The location of each isolate and minor archaeological resource was also revisited and their corresponding records updated. The added parcel bordering King Road was walked along widely spaced transects as a check on Farber's previous survey. A freshly disked firebreak was also examined. The added parcel bordering Horseshoe Bar Road formerly inspected by Farber was reinspected for the purpose of locating the historic features reported by Farber. The resulting finds were documented on DPR 523 series forms.

## **DESCRIPTION OF CULTURAL RESOURCES**

No prehistoric archaeological resources were identified during the current or previous studies of the area encompassed by the 66-acre Village at Loomis project site. However, six minor historic archaeological resources were identified as a result of the current and previous studies. The six resources include a small remnant of a cherry or plum orchard and a small pile of discarded granite (dioritic) blocks; an isolated quartz prospect, two residential sites that were probably razed within the past 50 years and; two ditch remnants.

Six historic residences and their associated outbuildings, as well as a small commercial building and a barn were also identified on the Village at Loomis project site. However, the barn burned to the ground several years ago (see Appendix D: Confidential Location of Cultural Resources and Appendix E: Confidential Record Forms).

### **Prehistoric Archaeological Resources**

No Native American archaeological resources, historic or prehistoric, were identified during the present study or during previous studies cited in this technical report.

### **Historic Archaeological Resources**

**P-31-3271 (Field No. VL-1, Orchard Remnant and Granite Blocks).** This minor historic site was originally recorded as a small cluster of broken granite "blocks" (Feature 1) and a small cluster of old cherry trees (Features 2 and 3). The site is located on a rise in the middle of an open, fallow field. The site measures approximately 60 feet east-west and 30 feet north-south. No artifacts other than the granite (dioritic) blocks were found on the surface of the site. Four live cherry trees occur in a cluster at the east side of the site. A fallen, dead tree lies near the cluster of angular rock at a modern north-south fence line. The site remains in much the same condition when it was revisited during the present study.

**P-31-3272 (Field No. VL-2, Ditch).** This minor historic archaeological resource is a relatively short segment of a largely in-filled ditch. The ditch segment is approximately 200 feet long. Oaks of 12 inches diameter grow from the ditch in places. The ditch's route is along the west side of the densely wooded, partly marshy swale, a tributary of Secret Ravine. The ditch is approximately five feet wide across the top, one foot wide across the bottom and one foot deep. Approximately 75 linear feet of the ditch's southeast portion has been used heavily as an off-highway motorcycle or bicycle trail. The southeast extent of the ditch is obscured by dense berry bushes and poison oak at the edge of the marsh. The ditch segment remains in much the same condition today, including its use as a motorcycle/bicycle path.

**P-31-3273 (Field No. VL-3, Quartz Mine Prospect).** This minor historic archaeological resource consists of two small, side-by-side shallow pits at outcrop of white quartz. A few large chunks of quartz lie scattered about the shallow pits. The deepest of the two pits is two feet deep, six feet long and four feet wide. The entire site is 20 feet east-west and 15 feet north-south including eroded backdirt piles. Both pits are heavily eroded with indications of having been used recently by homeless person(s) as a campsite. The mine prospect is situated on a south-facing slope about 100 feet north of the employee parking lot at the north side of Raleys Supermarket. The site remains in much the same condition today, including recent trash.

**P-31-3274 (Field No. VL-4, Ditch).** This minor archaeological resource is a largely in-filled ditch segment at the north perimeter of the densely wooded, partly marshy swale that bisects the project site. The ditch originates at the south edge of a hill and small natural drainage, which broadens to 15-20 feet wide and six feet deep immediately south of the ditch head. There may have been an earthen dam at this location. However, the eroded nature of the landscape prevents any firm conclusion regarding the origin of the ditch segment. The ditch segment is 6-7 feet wide across the top, two feet wide across the bottom and 1-1.5 feet deep. The ditch can be traced for about 50 feet southeast as it parallels the north side of the swale towards Secret Ravine. The southeast extent of the ditch is hidden in dense poison oak, berry bushes and brush. Interstate 80 lies about 150 feet east of the segment recorded here and probably destroyed a portion of the ditch. The ditch segment was revisited during the present updated study and found in much the same condition as originally recorded.

**Field No. VL-5 (Residence Site).** The prominent features of this historic archaeological site include an oval-shaped cellar pit, a partly asphalt paved driveway and a partly collapsed wooden rail fence. Non-native plants and trees also occur on the site. The fence borders the sidewalk along Horseshoe Bar Road. The cellar pit is set back from the road approximately 110 feet. Non-native plants include two varieties of palm, rose bushes, periwinkle and other unidentified trees and shrubs. An electric power pole stands at the rear (east end) of the site. Two wire nails and several small fragments of bottle glass and white earthen ware were noted at the site. The site was recorded on one of the three added parcels during the present updated study.

**Field No. VL-6 (Residence Site).** The single prominent feature of this site is a partly

asphalt paved driveway adjacent to the south side of site VL-5. The driveway could be traced for approximately 120 feet. Non-native plants on the site include an unidentified species of mature pine and various shrubs. Other than mortared brick and cobble pile, no evidence of a residence or outbuildings was identified. The site was recorded on one of the three added parcels during the present updated study.

### **Isolated Finds**

**P-31-3270 (Field No. LV-ISO-1, Horse Trailer).** In 2007, we documented an old horse trailer designed for a single horse. The trailer was constructed on a welded angle iron frame using 1940s Chevrolet wheels. The trailer was clad in 1x6 tongue and groove horizontal siding. Each board is bolted to the angle iron frame. The trailer had an open top with a small side door on the right side for feed or tack. The tailgate lowered to form a ramp to load and unload livestock. The trailer was probably constructed in the 1950s. When we returned for a site check on May 1, 2014, we found that the trailer had been removed.

### **Buildings and Structures**

**P-31-3262 (3616 Laird Street).** The property, which is sited on a large lot about 40 feet from the curb, consists of a single-story, Queen Anne Victorian that fronts Laird Street. The house features a steep roof with dual gables facing Laird Street, clad with fish-scale wood shingles and arched louvered wood vents. The forward-most gable (closed gable) includes a short wood shingle roof below the gable vent, while the upper or rear gable features a large sheet metal or metal panel roof that terminates beyond the front porch.

The 1913 and 1926 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps depict a large carriage house in the rear of the lot. A similar, but slightly different, configured two-car, wood-frame gabled garage is located in the rear of the lot today. The design of the building, and the fact that the garage doors are sliders, suggests it dates to at least the 1930s. The garage has stucco exterior cladding and several windows on its left or north elevation.

**P-31-3263 (3621 Laird Street).** This property consists of a simple one-story, rectangular, wood-frame front gabled Craftsman style residence. The house faces Laird Street and is sited approximately 30 feet from the curb. Architectural features of the house include its front gable gently sloping roof line, exterior horizontal v-groove wood siding, gabled front porch, and concrete perimeter foundation. Other architectural features include two rectangular oriented one over one light, wood-sash windows on the front elevation facing Laird Street flanking the front entry door, which is covered by a contemporary screen. The right and left side elevation include two similar wood-sash windows, and below the peak of the roof facing Laird Street is a small louvered vent.

The residence has a composition shingle roof and closed eaves. A vent pipe penetrates the roof below the peak. The front of the lot includes several mature locust trees, and the back and sides of the lot have dense shrubs and trees. Immediately north of the property is a second residence on the same parcel, located at 3616 Laird Street, which appears to date from the turn of the century and was the original residence built on the parcel.

**P-31-3264 (3661 Library Drive).** This property, which is today is sited on an approximately 28 acre parcel, lies on the north side of Library Drive, immediately east of its intersection with Horseshoe Bar Road. The property consists of a single-story, wood-frame residence and several outbuildings. The wood-frame house has several intersecting hip and gable roofs and is clad with a contemporary V-groove horizontal wood siding. Most of the original windows in the house appear to have been replaced with modern metal slider windows. The north elevation of the house features a front-gable addition that forms a partial porch. A large brick chimney penetrates the roof below its peak in the rear or east side of the house. The original house was likely a square hipped roof design, which can still be seen in aerial views or looking at the house from its south and east elevations. North of the residence are several wood-frame gabled garage/sheds with contemporary wood siding and metal roofs. The shed closest to the residence has a centrally located fixed wood-sash window, flanked by two wood panel doors that provide access into its interior from the south. A single-car plywood garage door provides access to the shed along its west elevation.

**P-31-3269 (5885 Horseshoe Bar Road).** This property consists of a one-story, wood-frame Craftsman style residence. The house faces Horseshoe Bar Road, formerly Pine Street, and is sited approximately 25 feet from the curb. Architectural features of the house include its front gable massing, moderately steep gable roof clad with sheet metal, horizontal contemporary V-groove exterior wood siding, double-hung wood-sash windows with one over one lights, a perimeter concrete foundation, square gable louvered vents, and an offset porch with a gable roof supported by two square shaped columns. Access to the front entrance is via four stairs to the landing. The front façade of the house facing Horseshoe Bar Road features two wide one over one light Craftsman style windows which flank the main entry door, while the left or west elevation of the residence includes one large and two small Craftsman style windows. In the left rear of the parcel is a single-car wood-frame garage. The garage may be contemporaneous with the existing house, perhaps when it was remodeled or moved to its present location. The front yard of the house includes a lawn and concrete walkway, while the rear of the house is landscaped with large mature trees.

**P-31-3268 (5901 Horseshoe Bar Road).** The property consists of a 1½ story wood-frame Victorian Queen Anne row house. The house faces Horseshoe Bar Road, formerly Pine Street, and is sited approximately 30 feet from the curb. Architectural features of the house include its steep gable and hip roofs sheeted with corrugated metal panels and wood shingles, a side bay window (left side), and, above it, a closed gable clad with fish-scale shingles, an inset front porch supported by two turned

wood columns, and a right side shed roof sun porch addition. The residence appears to retain most of its original double-hung wood-sash vertically oriented windows, paneled wood front door and screen, brackets below the plain architraves framing the windows, and horizontal shiplap wood siding. The left or west side elevation features a pair of double-hung wood-sash windows and a single double-hung wood sash window. The right side of the house features the original wrap-around porch that has been partially enclosed forming a “sun porch.” The residence appears to be built atop a partial concrete perimeter foundation and perhaps a partial post and pier foundation, which is disguised by a horizontal shiplap skirt that runs the length of the building. Contemporary wood railing and stairs provide access and safety to the raised porch. The driveway is positioned on the left side of the residence. The front lot includes two large street trees, a front lawn, and shrubs. A contemporary dog ear fence divides the right side of the lot from the front yard.

**P-31-3267 (5907 Horseshoe Bar Road).** This property consists of a single-story, wood-frame rectangular residence facing Horseshoe Bar Road, formerly Pine Street. Architectural features of the residence include its hipped roof, front facing gable porch, horizontal contemporary v-groove wood exterior siding, contemporary metal-sash slider windows, contemporary panel front door and screen, perimeter concrete foundation (appears to be contemporary), and a slab concrete foundation supporting five simple vertical columns below the gable roof of the porch. A contemporary railing surrounds part of the porch attached to the vertical columns. The residence, which is sited about 25 feet from the street shoulder, appears to have undergone extensive remodeling in the past twenty years. The front yard facing Horseshoe Bar Road includes a partial lawn and a large mature street tree.

**P-31-3266 (5913 Horseshoe Bar Road).** This property consists of a narrow, trapezoidal shaped wood-frame commercial building with a flat hipped roof clad with clay tiles. Other architectural character defining features of the building include the T1-11 exterior “plywood” siding, contemporary metal sash windows, contemporary steel panel entrance door, bracketed partial porch above the main entrance, three tall rectangular vertically oriented side lights on the left front of the building, and one tall vertically oriented sidelight on the right side of the main entrance. A large air conditioning unit is mounted to the rear top of the roof. The left rear of the building has a slightly stepped out parapet wall. The building faces the intersection of Horseshoe Bar Road, formerly Pine Street, and Library Drive. Parking is in front of the building and to the side of the building. Besides a planting bed against the building’s south and east elevations, the lot is largely paved over.

**P-31-3265 (Laird Street Barn).** In 2007, we documented this remnant of a small farm or ranchette as a corrugated metal-sided, wood-frame, gabled barn. The barn was accessed through a large sliding door on its south elevation, with open feed stalls on its north elevation. The barn was stick framed with king posts and relatively modern framing techniques. Based on historic maps and other information, the barn likely dated back to the 1930s. The barn burned to the ground about two years ago.

## **District(s)**

A district is a concentration of buildings, structures, sites and/or objects related historically by function, theme, plan or physical development. Properties within a district are usually but not always contiguous (Townsend *et al.* 1993:9).

The updated records search by the North Central Information Center did not identify any previously recorded historic district(s) within or adjacent to The Village at Loomis property. Most of the extant buildings in Loomis are associated with the community's development after 1900. However, the buildings, structures, sites and single isolated find of an old horse trailer during the present study of the Village at Loomis property do not constitute a district. The cultural resources represent different periods and/or functions, plan or development.

We conducted a visual assessment within a two block radius around the proposed Village at Loomis. As a result of that assessment, we concluded that modern infill and alterations to older (pre-1945) buildings along Horseshoe Bar Road and Laird Street diminish the overall character of the neighborhood. Based on the low number of likely contributing resources, the potential for either a National Register-eligible or California Register-eligible historic district is not high.

## **EVALUATION**

Under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), historical resources are recognized as a part of the environment [Public Resource Code §21001(b), §21083.2, §21084(e), §21084.1]. A historical resource includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that is historically or archaeologically significant, or important in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military or cultural annals of California (Public Resources Code §5021.1).

The California Register is an authoritative listing and guide for state and local agencies and private groups and citizens in identifying historical resources. The California Register includes historical resources that are listed automatically by virtue of their appearance on or eligibility for certain other lists of important resources. The Register includes historical resources nominated by application and listed after public hearing. Also included are historical resources listed as a result of an evaluation by specific criteria and procedures adopted by the State Historical Resource Commission.

The criteria used for determining what is a historical resource are similar to those developed by the National Park Service for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. However, criteria of eligibility for the California Register were reworded to better reflect California history.

Any building, site, structure, object or historic district that meets one or more of the following criteria and retains sufficient integrity to convey its importance in history or prehistory may be a historical resource.

1. It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States;
2. It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history;
3. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values; or
4. It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

In addition to meeting one or more of the above criteria, eligibility for the California Register also depends on the integrity, or the survival of characteristics of the resource that existed during its period of significance. Historical resources must not only meet at least one of the above criteria, but also they must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to convey the reasons for their importance, or retain the potential to yield significant scientific or historical information or specific data.

Like the process of evaluating historical resources for National Register eligibility, California Register evaluations include the consideration of seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. The evaluation of integrity must be judged with reference to the particular criterion or criteria under which a resource may be eligible for the California Register. However, the implementing regulations specifically caution that alterations of a historic resource over time may themselves have historical, cultural or architectural significance.

Most often, historical resources will be 50 years old or older. However, a resource less than fifty (50) years old may be considered for listing in the California Register if it can be demonstrated that sufficient time has passed to recognize its historical importance. If an archaeological resource does not meet the definition of a historical resource, it may meet the definition of a “unique archaeological resource” under Public Resource Code §21083.2. An archaeological resource is “unique” if it:

1. Is associated with an event or person of recognized significance in California or American history or recognized scientific importance in prehistory;
2. Can provide information that is of demonstrable public interest and is useful in addressing scientifically consequential and reasonable research questions;

3. Has a special or particular quality such as oldest, best example, largest, or last surviving example of its kind;
4. Is at least 100 years old and possesses substantial stratigraphic integrity;
5. Involves important research questions that can be answered only with archaeological methods.

### **Prehistoric Archaeological Resources**

None identified.

### **Historic Archaeological Resources**

**P-31-3271 (Field No. VL-1, Orchard Remnant and Granite Blocks).** This historic site consists of a cluster of broken granite “blocks” (Feature 1) and a small cluster of ancient cherry trees (Features 2 and 3). The function of this site is unknown. The initial impression of the site was that it may represent an old farmstead. However, the lack of historic artifacts and other features typically associated with even the most ephemeral of homestead or farmstead sites, such as depressions, remnants of stone footings or foundations, cellar pits or historic artifacts scatter, were missing. Therefore, it is the consultant’s opinion that the site represents two disparate groups of features: a small, remnant orchard and a small pile of granite blocks, both of which may be related to the Laird Street Barn (see above). However, actual historic associations were not established. Lacking specific and significant historical associations or physical links to significant structures or archaeological sites in the vicinity, it is the consultant’s opinion that this site is not eligible for the California or National registers under any criterion of eligibility, nor does the site appear to qualify as a “unique archaeological resource” under CEQA.

**P-31-3272 (Field No. VL-2, Ditch Segment).** This relatively short segment of ditch paralleling one side of a densely wooded, partly marshy swale, may have conveyed water to placer mines along Secret Ravine to the southeast. Indeed, back in 1995, we documented remnants of a placer mining landscape at the bottom (southeast) end of the same swale where it connects with Secret Ravine on the east side of Interstate 80. The mining landscape was pock-marked with eroded vestiges of shovel-dug prospects. The landscape also included four ditch remnants, two earth-filled dams and an old road trace (Windmiller *et al.* 1995:14). The eroded nature of the ditch segment recorded on current project site suggests contemporaneity with the placer mining landscape found on the east side of Interstate 80. Like those elements of the mining landscape on the east side of I-80, the ditch segment on the present project site fails to convey any historic importance it may have had due to its poor state of preservation. Therefore it is our opinion that the ditch segment is not eligible for the

California Register due to deficient integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship and specific historic association. The ditch segment also does not appear to qualify as “unique archaeological resources” under CEQA.

**P-31-3273 (Field No. VL-3, Quartz Mine Prospect).** This minor historic archaeological resource consists of two small, side-by-side shallow pits at outcrops of white quartz. The eroded nature of the depressions suggests a Gold Rush era association. However, any such association is speculative at best. Lacking clear historic associations or any physical association with quartz mining in the general region, it is the consultant’s opinion that the site is not eligible for the California or National registers. As there is no apparent cultural deposit or other qualifying trait, the site does not appear to qualify as a “unique archaeological resource” under CEQA.

**P-31-3274 (Field No. VL-4, Ditch Segment).** This relatively short segment of ditch paralleling one side of a densely wooded, partly marshy swale, may have conveyed water to placer mines along Secret Ravine to the southeast. Indeed, back in 1995, we documented remnants of a placer mining landscape at the bottom (southeast) end of the same swale where it connects with Secret Ravine on the east side of Interstate 80. There, the mining landscape was pock-marked with eroded vestiges of shovel-dug prospects. The landscape also included four ditch remnants, two earth-filled dams and an old road trace (Windmiller *et al.* 1995:14). The eroded nature of the ditch segment recorded on current project site suggests contemporaneity with the placer mining landscape found on the east side of Interstate 80. Like those elements of the mining landscape on the east side of I-80, the ditch segment on the present project site fails to convey any historic importance it may have had due to its poor state of preservation. Therefore it is our opinion that the ditch segment is not eligible for the California Register due to deficient integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship and specific historic association. The ditch segment also does not appear to qualify as “unique archaeological resources” under CEQA.

**Field No. VL-5 (Residence Site).** The 1920s (but officially undated) Haley Land Classification map for Township 11 North, Range 7 East, Section 10 illustrates a house in the general location of the cellar pit (Haley, H. D. & Company n.d.). Earlier available Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps (1913 and 1926) do not illustrate this section of town. The 1954 and 1967 USGS. Rocklin quadrangles illustrate one building at the same location. During the on-the-ground survey, no trace of the shed could be found. The only surviving feature that would appear to date to the 1920s would be the cellar pit and perhaps two or more of the older trees.

Lacking information on the builder and occupants, the site cannot achieve eligibility for the California Register under Criterion 1 or 2. Under Criterion 3, we would need to pinpoint the period of significance. However, specific historical association(s) are speculative at this point. Under Criterion 4, information potential, some intra-site patterning remains with the landscaping remnants, driveway and cellar pit. Yet, cultural deposits such as discrete trash deposits, privy pit(s) and other physical means

of reconstructing patterns of consumption and use and even to associate such deposits as to a specific family or tenant, are lacking. In our opinion, the site is not eligible for the California Register under any criterion, nor does it meet the special criteria as a “unique archaeological resource” under CEQA.

**Field No. VL-6 (Residence Site).** The 1920s Haley Land Classification map for Township 11 North, Range 7 East, Section 10 illustrates a house immediately south of the cellar pit of site (field number) VL-5. The map also shows two sheds with one behind the other slightly south and east of the house location (Haley, H. D. & Company n.d.). The 1954 and 1967 U.S.G.S. Rocklin quadrangles illustrate just one building at the same location as the house on the earlier Haley map. During the on-the-ground survey, no trace of the sheds could be found. The only surviving feature that could possibly be associated with the house was a large mass of bricks and boulders cemented together that probably represented part of a chimney. A second feature, a driveway that enters Horseshoe Bar Road lies approximately 24 feet east of the chimney remnants. The chimney remnants are situated in approximately the same space as a house illustrated on the above maps. East of the driveway are two mature, exotic pine trees surrounded by scattered mature shrubs of various species.

Lacking additional physical evidence of the house and outbuildings, the site cannot achieve eligibility for the California Register under Criterion 1, 2, 3 or 4. Lacking too is information on the builder, tenants, period of significance and information potential. From the perspective of a historical archaeologist, the site demonstrates relatively little intra-site patterning with the exception of the driveway remnant, mature trees and shrubs and only a conglomerate of bricks and cobbles cemented together. No evidence of cultural deposits such as discrete trash deposits, privy pit(s) and other physical means of reconstructing patterns of consumption and use was found at the site. In our opinion, the site is not eligible for the California Register under any criterion, nor does it meet the special criteria as a “unique archaeological resource” under CEQA.

### **Isolated Finds**

**P-31-3270 (Field No. LV-ISO-1, Horse Trailer).** Removed from project site.

### **Buildings and Structures**

**P-31-3262 (3616 Laird Street).** The subject property includes a typical Queen Anne “row house” style single-family residence built throughout the United States and California from the 1890s through the early 1910s. The house represents a handful of surviving residences that date to the early years of Loomis, although the Laird Street residence underwent some expansion and remodeling in the 1920s. Overall, the integrity of the residence remains largely intact. Its simple but elegant architectural detailing is representative of several of the more elaborately designed

homes in central Loomis dating to the first few decades of the twentieth century. The residence is potentially eligible for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources under Criterion 1, because of its association with the early settlement and residential development of Loomis at the turn of the century, and under Criterion 3, as an example of modest, yet elegant Late Victorian Queen Anne architecture. The rear garage does not appear to be a contributing property to the eligibility or significance of the residence, due to lack of integrity.

**P-31-3263 (3621 Laird Street).** The house at this address is a modest, late Craftsman-style single-family residence. The building was apparently constructed after 1926, according to Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, and may have been moved to its present site following redevelopment of nearby properties. The subject property appears to have been re-sided on its exterior and is not an important example of Craftsman architecture. Because the residence retains only average integrity, and its architectural design generally lacks merit, the property does not appear to be a significant resource for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources.

**P-31-3264 (3661 Library Drive).** This property reflects the historic context of agriculture as it relates to both farming and ranching in Loomis after the turn of the century. The property includes an extensively remodelled and enlarged wood-frame residence, which was originally built as a simple square-shaped house with a hipped roof. Adjacent to the house is a later wood-frame single car garage (*circa* 1940s), and wood-frame shed (*circa* 1960s). Because the residence lacks integrity of design, material, workmanship, and feeling, the property does not appear to be a significant property for listing on the California Register. The remaining outbuildings lack architectural merit and also do not appear eligible for the California Register.

**P-31-3269 (5885 Horseshoe Bar Road).** The house at this address is a remodeled Victorian single-family residence. The house is illustrated on the 1913 and 1926 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for Loomis, although both maps depict a rectangular residence with a corner (left side) bay window, indicative of Late Victorian design. Today, the residence has a flat front façade with what appears to be an added partial porch. The exterior siding is likely replaced, although it still retains its double-hung, wood-sash Craftsman style windows. Because the residence retains only average integrity and its architectural design generally lacks merit, the property does not appear eligible for the for the California Register.

**P-31-3268 (5901 Horseshoe Bar Road).** The residence at this address represents a typical Queen Anne “row house” style, single family home built throughout California from the 1890s through the early 1910s. The subject property represents a handful of surviving residences that date to the early years of Loomis. Besides the partial enclosure of the side (east elevation) porch, the overall integrity of the residence is good. The architectural detailing is simple, but elegant, and is representative of several of the more elaborately designed homes in Central Loomis dating to the first few decades of the twentieth century. Therefore, the property appears to be a significant resource and may be eligible for listing on the California

Register of Historical Resources under Criterion 1 for its association with the early settlement and residential development of Loomis at the turn of the century, and under Criterion 3 as an example of modest, yet elegant, Late Victorian Queen Anne architecture.

**P-31-3267 (5907 Horseshoe Bar Road).** This house is a very modest late Craftsman-style, single-family residence. The building was apparently constructed between 1913 and 1926, according to Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. The subject property appears to have been extensively remodeled, including replacement windows, doors, porch and exterior siding. Because the residence retains poor integrity, and its architectural design generally lacks merit, the property does not appear eligible for listing on the California Register under Criterion 1 for its association with the early settlement and residential development of Loomis at the turn of the century, or Criterion 3, as a good or important example of Craftsman architecture. The house is not eligible for the California Register under any criterion.

**P-31-3266 (5913 Horseshoe Bar Road).** The subject property, which is not depicted on the Sanborn Fire Insurance Map for Loomis in 1926, but does appear to be illustrated on the 1954 USGS Rocklin quadrangle, represents the stark transition beginning after World War II towards eclectic modern commercial architecture. In this case, the structure, reportedly built in the 1920s and extensively remodeled in later years, appears as a trapezoidal design with a mansard style roof. Besides the roof and massing, the building lacks imagination and workmanship, using stock commercial plywood siding and aluminum windows to dress its main façade. The building does not appear to be an important example of modern commercial architecture, nor was it significant in the economic or commercial development of Loomis. Therefore, the property does not appear eligible for listing on the California Register under any criterion.

**P-31-3265 (Laird Street Barn).** This structure reflected a typical “California” style wood-frame, gabled barn. The barn was sided with corrugated metal and is built of milled lumber secured with wire nails. Its design was consistent with barn construction after 1900, particularly during the 1920s and 1930s. The barn did not reveal a high level of workmanship and skill in its design or construction. In our 2007 study, the barn was evaluated as not eligible for the California Register. In the meantime, the barn burned to the ground, apparently by transients. The residence associated with the barn was razed completely prior to our 2007 study; no evidence of it was identified on the ground.

### **District(s)**

No historic district(s) were identified on or adjacent to the project site.

## DISCUSSION / INTERPRETATION

No prehistoric archaeological resources were identified during the current or previous studies of the area encompassed by the Village at Loomis project site. However, six minor historic archaeological resources were identified as a result of the current and previous studies. The six resources include a small remnant of a cherry or plum orchard and a small pile of discarded granite (dioritic) blocks; an isolated quartz prospect, two residential sites that were probably razed within the past 50 years and; two ditch remnants.

The two ditch remnants may have been part of a placer mined area illustrated as “Placered Area #1” (PA #1) on the 1920s Haley Land Classification Map for Township 11 North, Range 7 East, Section 10. The same map illustrates a “drain” that courses through PA #1 and empties into Secret Ravine. In our interpretation of the Haley map, a portion of PA #1 may have lain within the impenetrable wooded area that bisects the project site. However, walking along the only cleared trail through the woods and dense understory, no evidence of placer mining was observed. The only clearly visible components of what could have been part of a placer mined landscape are the two ditch segments, neither of which appear to be the “drain” illustrated on the Haley map. However, we did cross a natural drainage along the trail through the wooded area. Diversion of ditch and canal water into natural swales and drainages was not uncommon in history and the practice continues today. On the southeast side of Interstate 80, the “drain” also appears as a natural drainage that traverses a portion of a placer mined area previously recorded as CA-PLA-810/H (P-31-126) and identified on the Haley map as “Placered Area #2 (*cf.* Windmiller and Vallaire 2014:21).

None of the historic archaeological resources identified on the Village at Loomis project site appear eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources, nor eligible as “unique archaeological resources” under CEQA Guidelines.

Six historic residences and their associated outbuildings, as well as a small commercial building and a barn were also identified on the Village at Loomis project site. Two of the six residences are eligible for the California Register: the Queen Anne row house at 3616 Laird Street (but not the garage in the rear) and; the Queen Anne row house at 5901 Horseshoe Bar Road. The Laird Street barn burned to the ground several years ago. Neither the barn nor the small commercial building at 5913 Horseshoe Bar Road were considered eligible for the California Register.

In summary, only two cultural resources identified on the project site are significant under CEQA statutes, guidelines and advisories. The residences at 3616 Laird Street and 5901 Horseshoe Bar Road are eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources.

We recommend in the event of accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains, there shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the find or any nearby

area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent human remains, until compliance with the provisions of §15064.5(e)(1) and (2) of the CEQA Guidelines has occurred.

If any prehistoric or historic artifacts not identified in the above text, or other indications of cultural resources such as historic privy pits or trash deposits are found once ground-disturbing activities are underway, the find shall be immediately evaluated by a qualified archaeologist. If the find is determined to be a historical or unique archaeological resource, contingency funding and a time allotment to allow for implementation of avoidance measures or appropriate mitigation shall be made available, as provided in §15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines. Work may continue on other parts of the project site while historical or unique archaeological resource mitigation takes place.

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## APPENDIX A: PHOTOGRAPHS



Figure 3. Looking northeast along Library Drive towards project site.



Figure 4. Looking northwest along Horseshoe Bar Road. Southwest extent of project site is on the right.



Figure 5. Looking northeast along Laird Street. Western extent of project site adjoins Laird on right.



Figure 6. Looking east along King Road. Northern extent of project site is on the right.

## **APPENDIX B: RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS**

This appendix may contain information on the specific locations of resources. This information is not for publication or release to the general public. It is for planning, management and research purposes only. Information on the locations of prehistoric and historic sites are exempted from the California Freedom of Information Act, as specified in Government Code §6254.10.



4/17/2014

NCIC File No.: PLA-14-43

Ric Windmiller  
Consulting Archaeologist  
2280 Grass Valley Highway #208  
Auburn, CA 95603

Records Search Results for  
Village at Loomis  
T11N/R7E Section(s) 8-9  
USGS Rocklin 7.5' Quad, Placer County

- **NCIC Resources Within Search Area:**  
P-31-3263 P-31-3266 P-31-3267 P-31-3265 P-31-3264 P-31-1211 P-31-3270 P-31-3271 P-31-3272  
P-31-3274 P-31-3273 P-31-126
- **NCIC Reports Within Search Area:**  
151 8951 136 3928 2123
- **OHP Historic Properties Directory:**       enclosed     not requested     nothing listed
- **OHP Determinations of Eligibility:**       enclosed     not requested     nothing listed
- **CA Inventory of Historical Resources:**       enclosed     not requested     nothing listed
- **Caltrans Bridge Inventory:**       enclosed     not requested     nothing listed
- **Ethnographic Information:**       enclosed     not requested     nothing listed
- **Historical Literature:**       enclosed     not requested     nothing listed
- **Historical Maps:**       enclosed     not requested     nothing listed
- **Local Inventories:**       enclosed     not requested     nothing listed
- **GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps:**       enclosed     not requested     nothing listed
- **Shipwreck Inventory:**       enclosed     not requested     nothing listed
- **Soil Survey Maps:**       enclosed     not requested     nothing listed

Thank you for using our services. An invoice confidentiality agreement is enclosed; please sign and return a copy for our files.

**This page is not available for public review.**

## APPENDIX C: CONSULTATIONS

## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Blvd., ROOM 100  
West SACRAMENTO, CA 95661  
(916) 373-3710  
Fax (916) 373-5471



April 15, 2014

Ric Windmiller  
2280 Grass Valley Highway #205  
Auburn, CA 95603

Sent by Fax: 530-878-0915

Number of Pages: 3

Re: Village at Loomis, Placer County

Dear Mr. Windmiller,

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

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

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information please contact me at (916) 373-3712.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Katy Sanchez".

Katy Sanchez  
Associate Government Program Analyst





**Ric Windmiller**  
CONSULTING ARCHAEOLOGIST

2280 GRASS VALLEY HIGHWAY #205  
AUBURN, CALIFORNIA 95603

530/878-0979  
FAX 530/878-0915

April 10, 2014

Mr. Hermo Olanio  
Vice Chairperson  
Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians  
P.O. Box 1340  
Shingle Springs, CA 95682

Re: Village at Loomis

Dear Mr. Olanio:

We are conducting an updated cultural resources study of an approximately 67-acre proposed development in the Town of Loomis, Placer County. The applicant is seeking a Clean Water Act, Section 404 permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

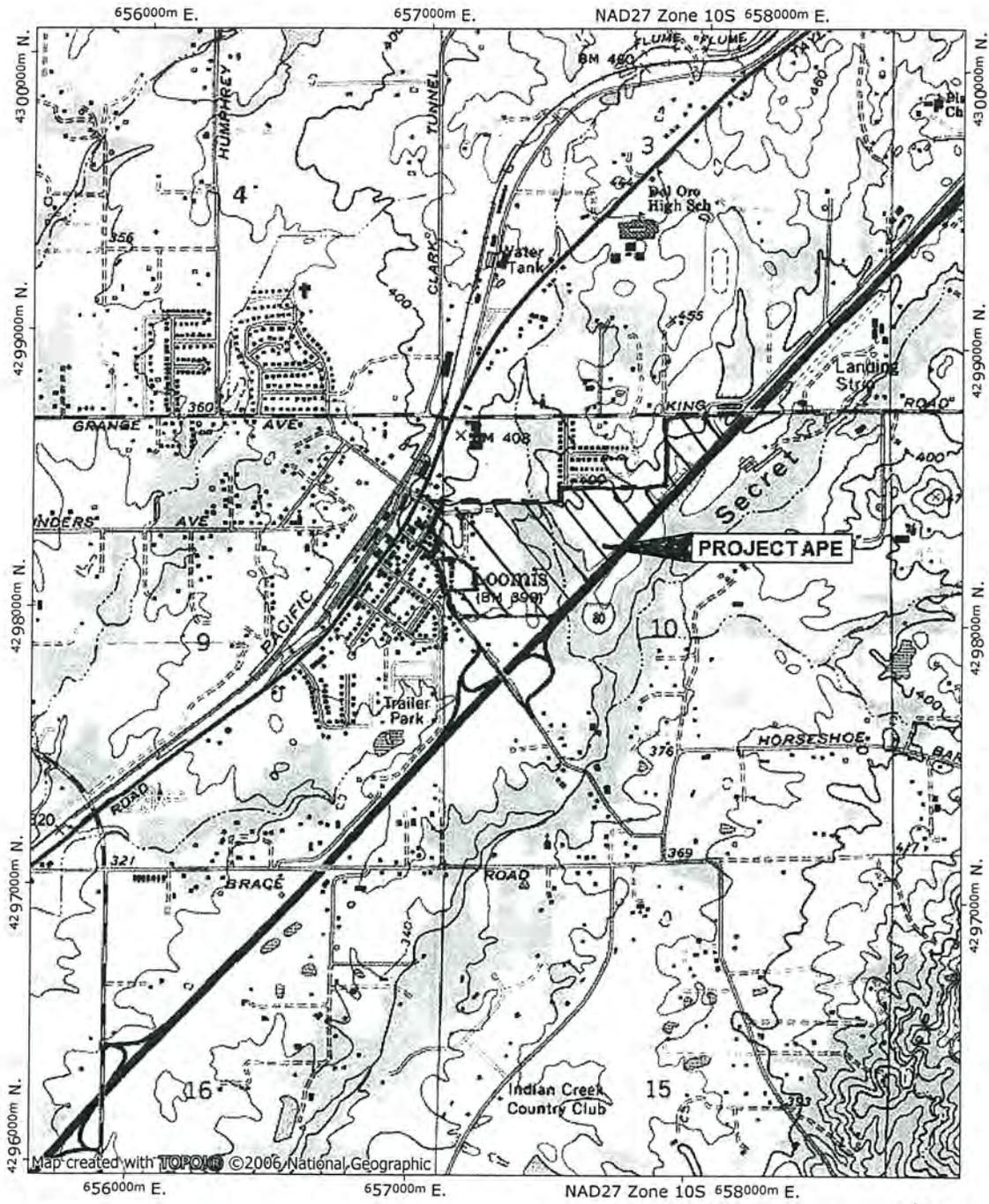
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Yours sincerely,

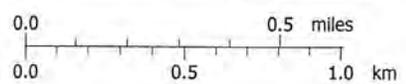


Ric Windmiller  
Registered Professional Archaeologist

Enclosure



**NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC**



TN MN  
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**Ric Windmiller**  
CONSULTING ARCHAEOLOGIST

2280 GRASS VALLEY HIGHWAY #205  
AUBURN, CALIFORNIA 95603

530/878-0979  
FAX 530/878-0915

April 10, 2014

Ms. Rose Enos  
15310 Bancroft Road  
Auburn, CA 95603

Re: Village at Loomis

Dear Ms. Enos:

We are conducting an updated cultural resources study of an approximately 67-acre proposed development in the Town of Loomis, Placer County. The applicant is seeking a Clean Water Act, Section 404 permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

A 2007 study of 55 acres of the current 67 acre project area did not identify any Native American archaeological resources. In the meantime, a five-acre and a seven-acre parcel have been added to the project (see attached map). If you have any information regarding known or suspected sacred, ceremonial or other sites of Native American significance that may be impacted by the proposed project, please feel free to contact Cathryn Chatterton at the above address. You may also respond by telephone (530-878-0979), fax (530-878-0915) or email: [windmiller-consult@sbcglobal.net](mailto:windmiller-consult@sbcglobal.net). We would appreciate a response at your earliest convenience, if you wish to comment at this time.

Yours sincerely,



Ric Windmiller  
Registered Professional Archaeologist

Enclosure



**Ric Windmiller**  
CONSULTING ARCHAEOLOGIST

2280 GRASS VALLEY HIGHWAY #205  
AUBURN, CALIFORNIA 95603

530/878-0979  
FAX 530/878-0915

April 10, 2014

Mr. Gene Whitehouse  
Chairperson  
United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria  
10720 Indian Hill Road  
Auburn, CA 95603

Re: Village at Loomis

Dear Mr. Whitehouse:

We are conducting an updated cultural resources study of an approximately 67-acre proposed development in the Town of Loomis, Placer County. The applicant is seeking a Clean Water Act, Section 404 permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

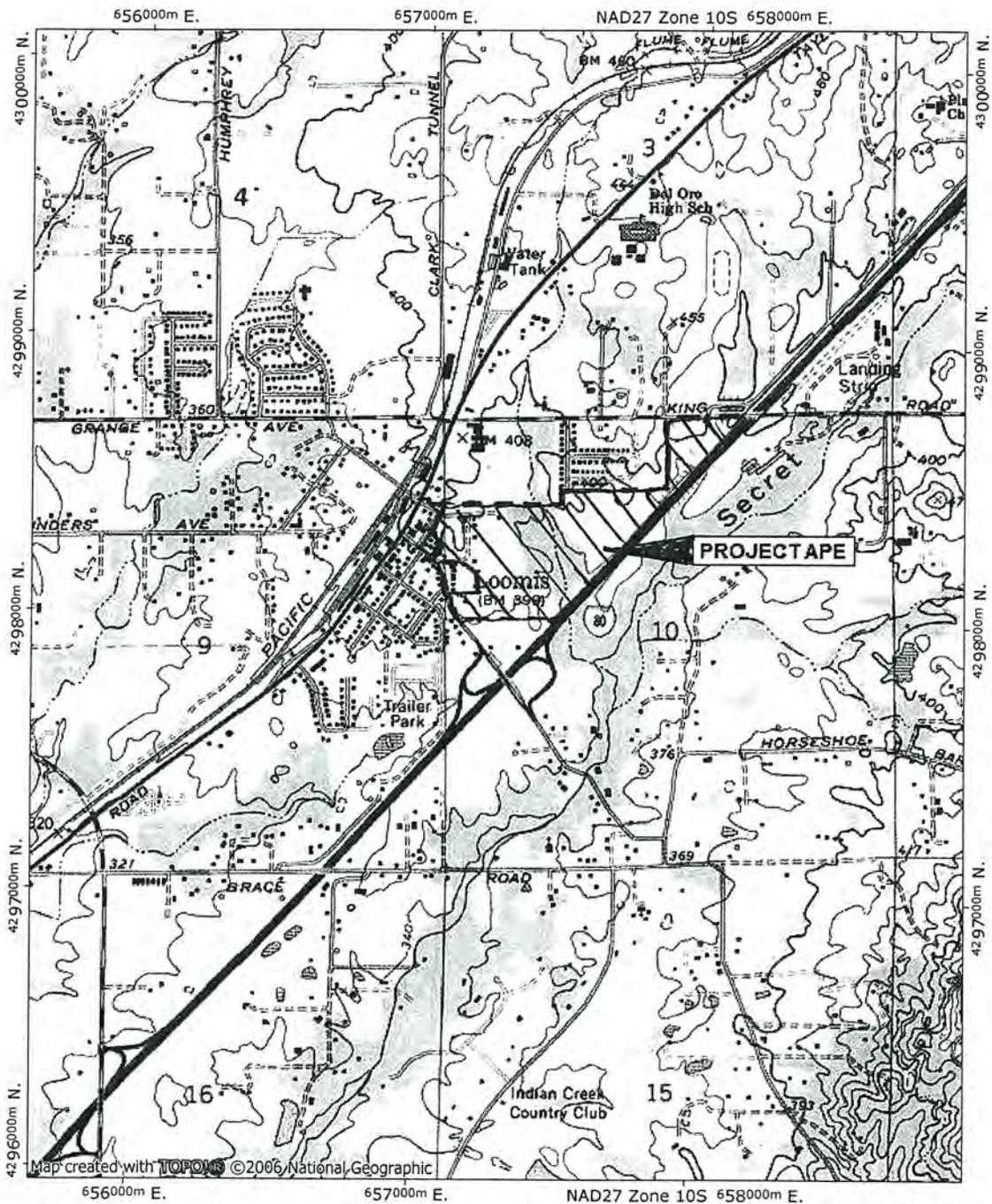
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Yours sincerely,

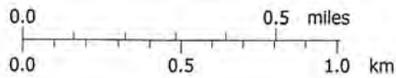


Ric Windmiller  
Registered Professional Archaeologist

Enclosure



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**Ric Windmiller**  
CONSULTING ARCHAEOLOGIST

2280 GRASS VALLEY HIGHWAY #205  
AUBURN, CALIFORNIA 95603

530/878-0979  
FAX 530/878-0915

April 10, 2014

Mr. Marcos Guerrero  
Tribal Preservation Committee  
United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria  
10720 Indian Hill Road  
Auburn, CA 95603

Re: Village at Loomis

Dear Mr. Guerrero:

We are conducting an updated cultural resources study of an approximately 67-acre proposed development in the Town of Loomis, Placer County. The applicant is seeking a Clean Water Act, Section 404 permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

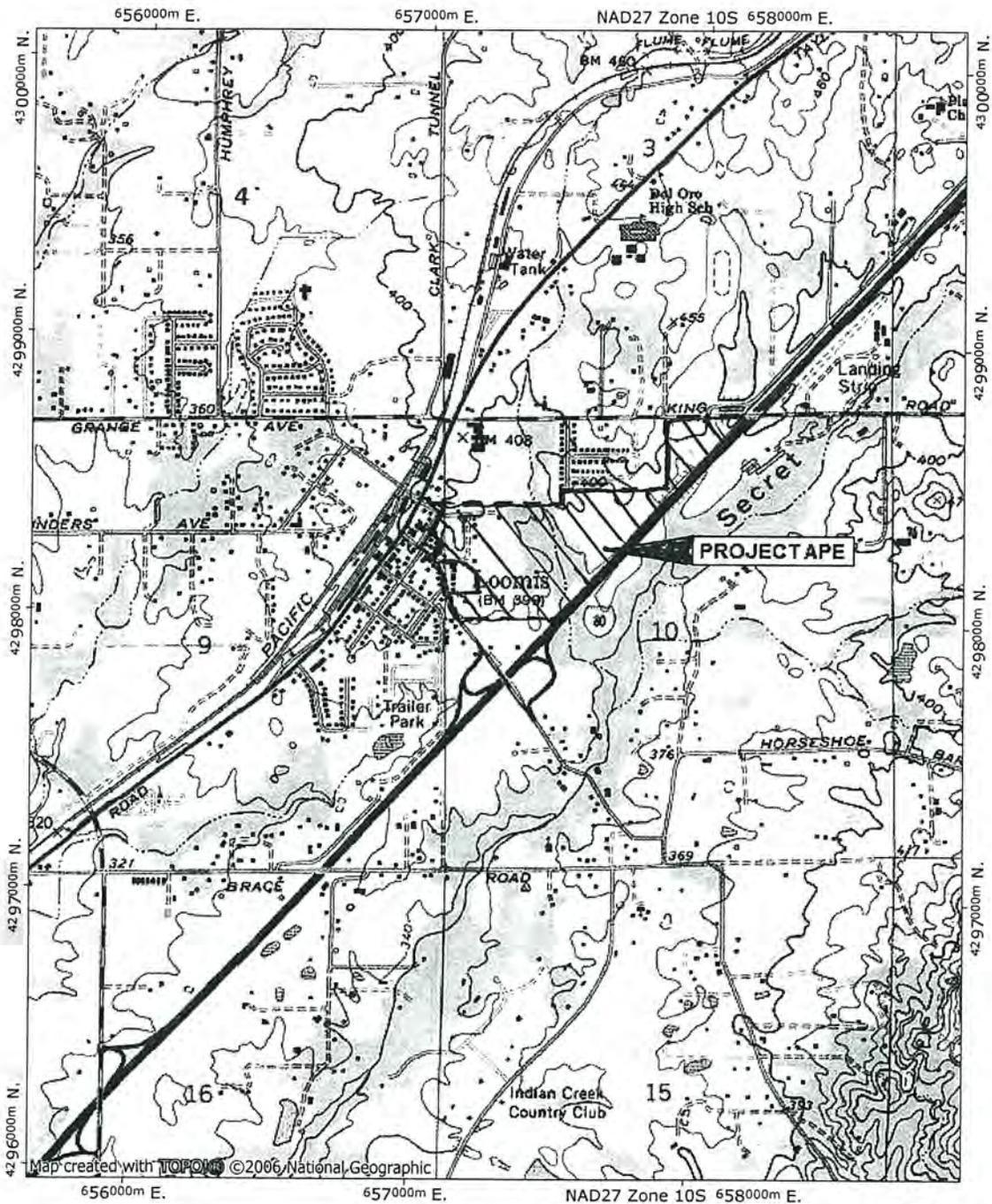
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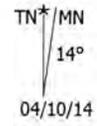
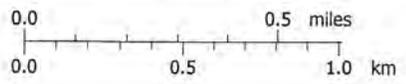


Ric Windmiller  
Registered Professional Archaeologist

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**Ric Windmiller**  
CONSULTING ARCHAEOLOGIST

2280 GRASS VALLEY HIGHWAY #205  
AUBURN, CALIFORNIA 95603

530/878-0979  
FAX 530/878-0915

April 10, 2014

Ms. April Wallace Moore  
19630 Placer Hills Road  
Colfax, CA 95713

Re: Village at Loomis

Dear Ms. Moore:

We are conducting an updated cultural resources study of an approximately 67-acre proposed development in the Town of Loomis, Placer County. The applicant is seeking a Clean Water Act, Section 404 permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

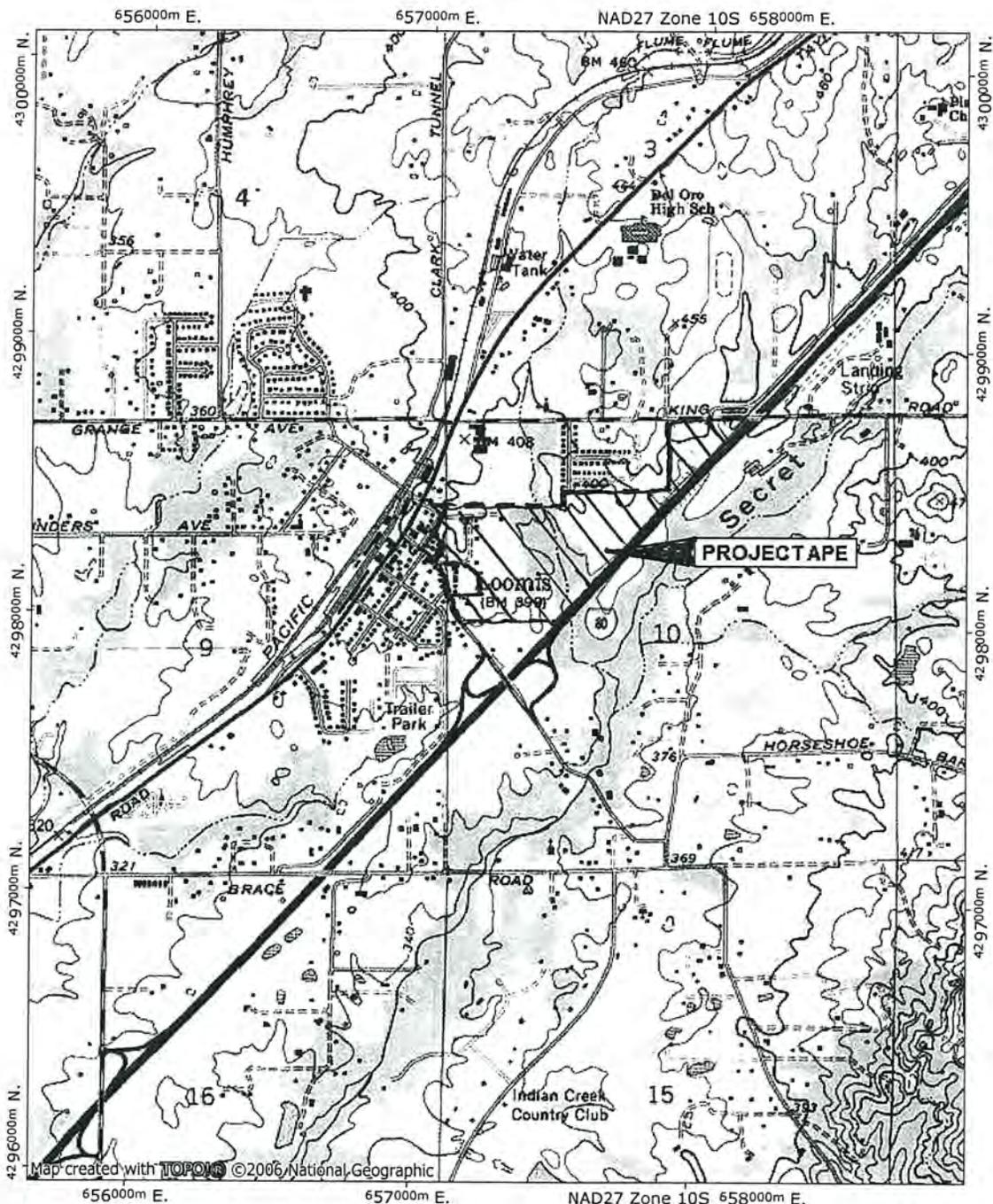
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Yours sincerely,

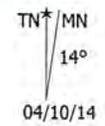
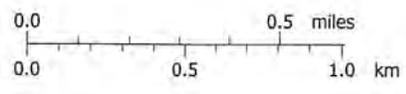


Ric Windmiller  
Registered Professional Archaeologist

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**Ric Windmiller**  
CONSULTING ARCHAEOLOGIST

2280 GRASS VALLEY HIGHWAY #205  
AUBURN, CALIFORNIA 95603

530/878-0979  
FAX 530/878-0915

April 10, 2014

Mr. Nicholas Fonseca  
Chairperson  
Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians  
P.O. Box 1340  
Shingle Springs, CA 95682

Re: Village at Loomis

Dear Mr. Fonseca:

We are conducting an updated cultural resources study of an approximately 67-acre proposed development in the Town of Loomis, Placer County. The applicant is seeking a Clean Water Act, Section 404 permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

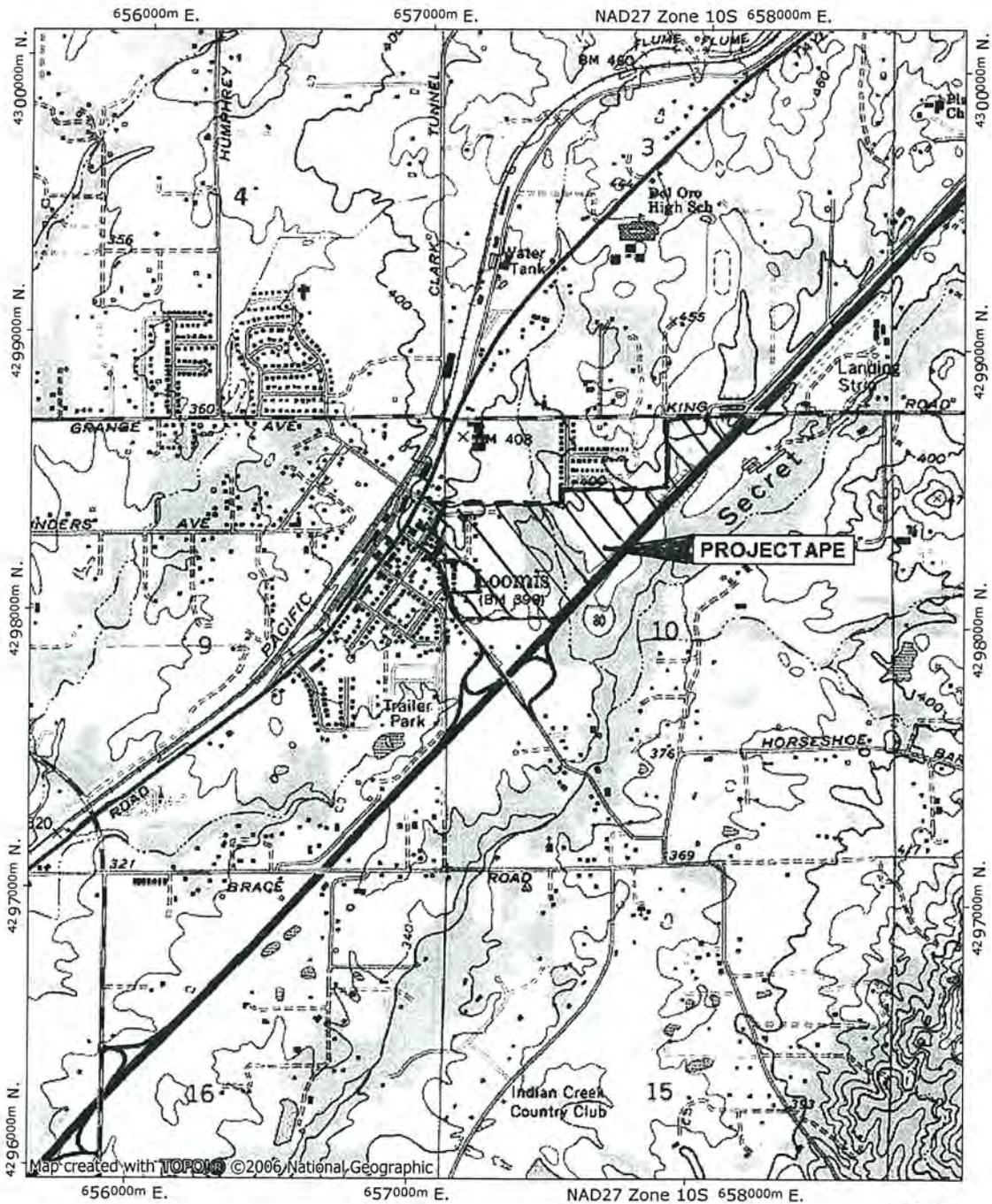
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Yours sincerely,

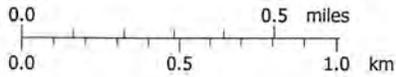


Ric Windmiller  
Registered Professional Archaeologist

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**Ric Windmiller**  
CONSULTING ARCHAEOLOGIST

2280 GRASS VALLEY HIGHWAY #205  
AUBURN, CALIFORNIA 95603

530/878-0979  
FAX 530/878-0915

April 10, 2014

Ms. Judith Marks  
Colfax-Todds Valley Consolidated Tribe  
1068 Silverton Circle  
Lincoln, CA 95648

Re: Village at Loomis

Dear Ms. Marks:

We are conducting an updated cultural resources study of an approximately 67-acre proposed development in the Town of Loomis, Placer County. The applicant is seeking a Clean Water Act, Section 404 permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

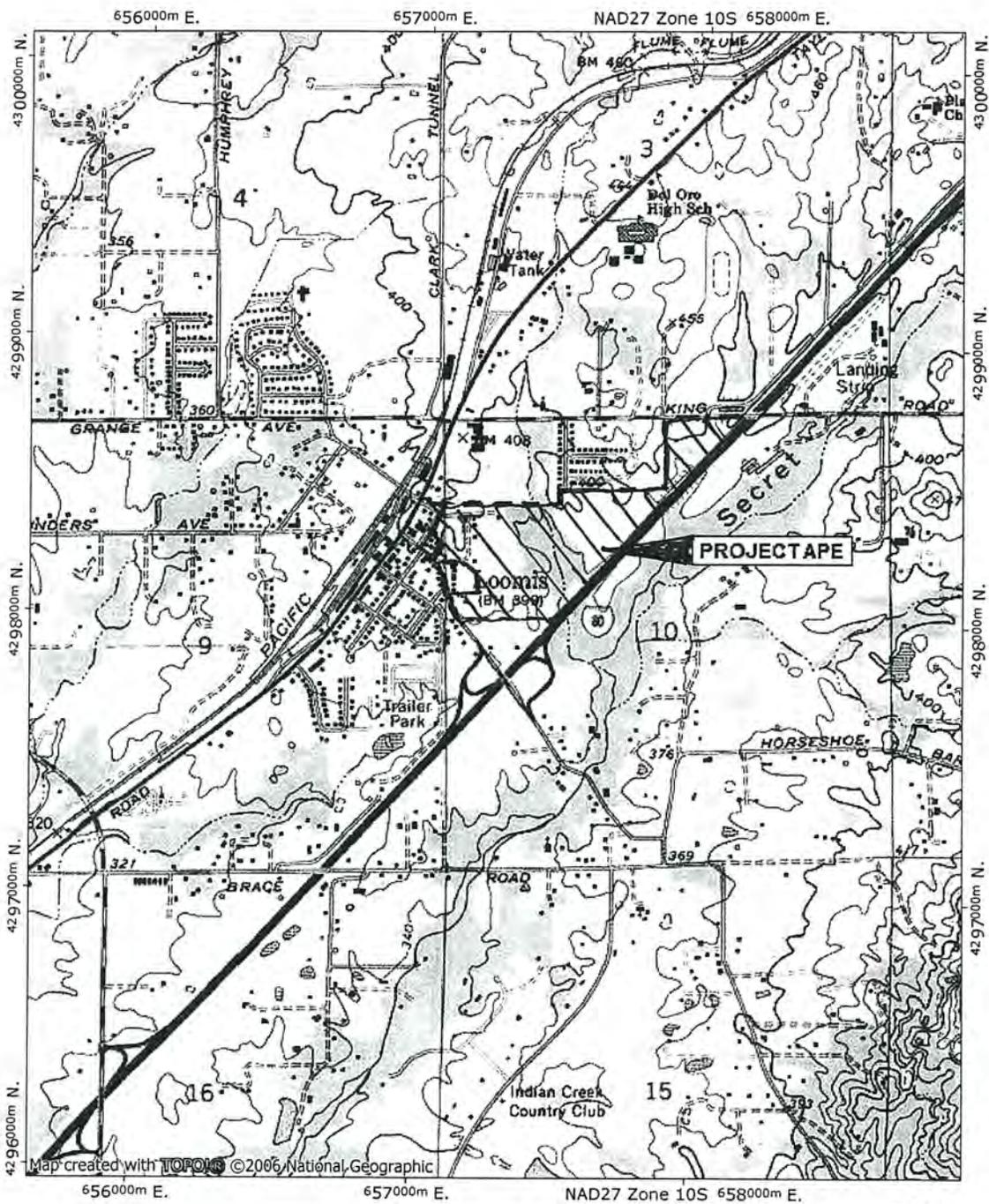
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Yours sincerely,

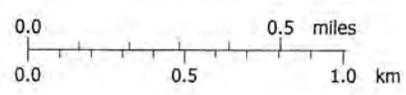


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Registered Professional Archaeologist

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**Ric Windmiller**  
CONSULTING ARCHAEOLOGIST

2280 GRASS VALLEY HIGHWAY #205  
AUBURN, CALIFORNIA 95603

530/878-0979  
FAX 530/878-0915

April 10, 2014

Mr. Daniel Fonseca  
Cultural Resource Director  
Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians  
P.O. Box 1340  
Shingle Springs, CA 95682

Re: Village at Loomis

Dear Mr. Fonseca:

We are conducting an updated cultural resources study of an approximately 67-acre proposed development in the Town of Loomis, Placer County. The applicant is seeking a Clean Water Act, Section 404 permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

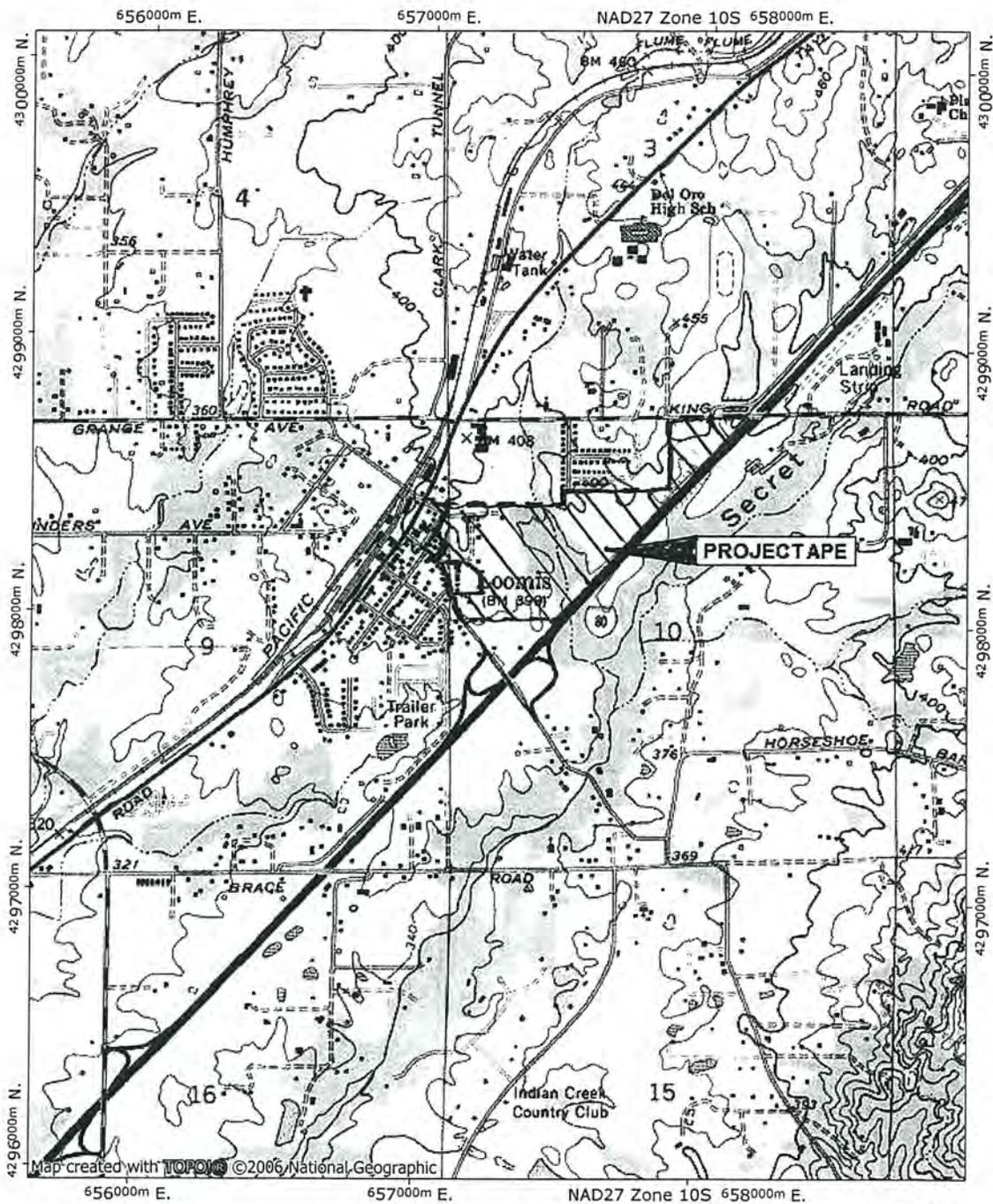
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Yours sincerely,

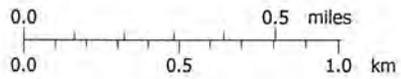


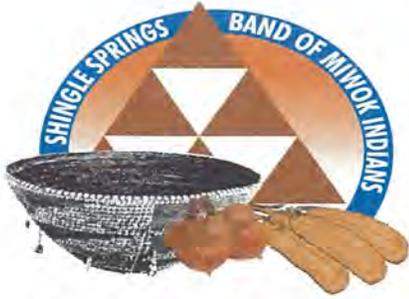
Ric Windmiller  
Registered Professional Archaeologist

Enclosure



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SHINGLE SPRINGS RANCHERIA  
P.O. BOX 1340; SHINGLE SPRINGS, CA 95682  
(530) 676-8010; FAX (530) 676-3582

April 17, 2014

Ric Windmiller  
2280 Grass Valley Highway #205  
Auburn, CA 95603

RE: Village at Loomis

Dear Ric Windmiller

Thank you for your letter dated for April 10, 2014 seeking information regarding the Village at Loomis Project. Based on the information provided, the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians is not aware of any known cultural resources on this site. However, SSR would like to have continued consultation through updates, as the project progresses this will foster a greater communication between the Tribe and your agency.

SSR would also like to request any and all completed record searches and or surveys that were done in or around the project area up to and including environmental, archaeological and cultural reports.

If during the progress of the project new information or human remains are found we would like to be able to go over our process with you that we currently have in place to protect such important and sacred artifacts (especially near rivers and streams).

Please contact the following individuals if such finds are made:

Andrew Godsey, Assistant Cultural Resource Director / NAI  
Office: (530) 698-1403 [agodsey@ssband.org](mailto:agodsey@ssband.org)

And copy all communications to:  
Kara Perry, Administrative Assistant (530)698-4049 [kperry@ssband.org](mailto:kperry@ssband.org)

Thank you for providing us with this notice and opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

  
Daniel Fonseca  
Cultural Resource Director  
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO)  
Most Likely Descendent (MLD)

**Ric Windmiller**  
CONSULTING ARCHAEOLOGIST

2280 GRASS VALLEY HIGHWAY #205  
AUBURN, CALIFORNIA 95603

530/878-0979  
FAX 530/878-0915

April 10, 2014

Ms. Eileen Moon  
Vice Chairperson  
Tsi-Akim Maidu  
1239 East Main Street  
Grass Valley, CA 95945

Re: Village at Loomis

Dear Ms. Moon:

We are conducting an updated cultural resources study of an approximately 67-acre proposed development in the Town of Loomis, Placer County. The applicant is seeking a Clean Water Act, Section 404 permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

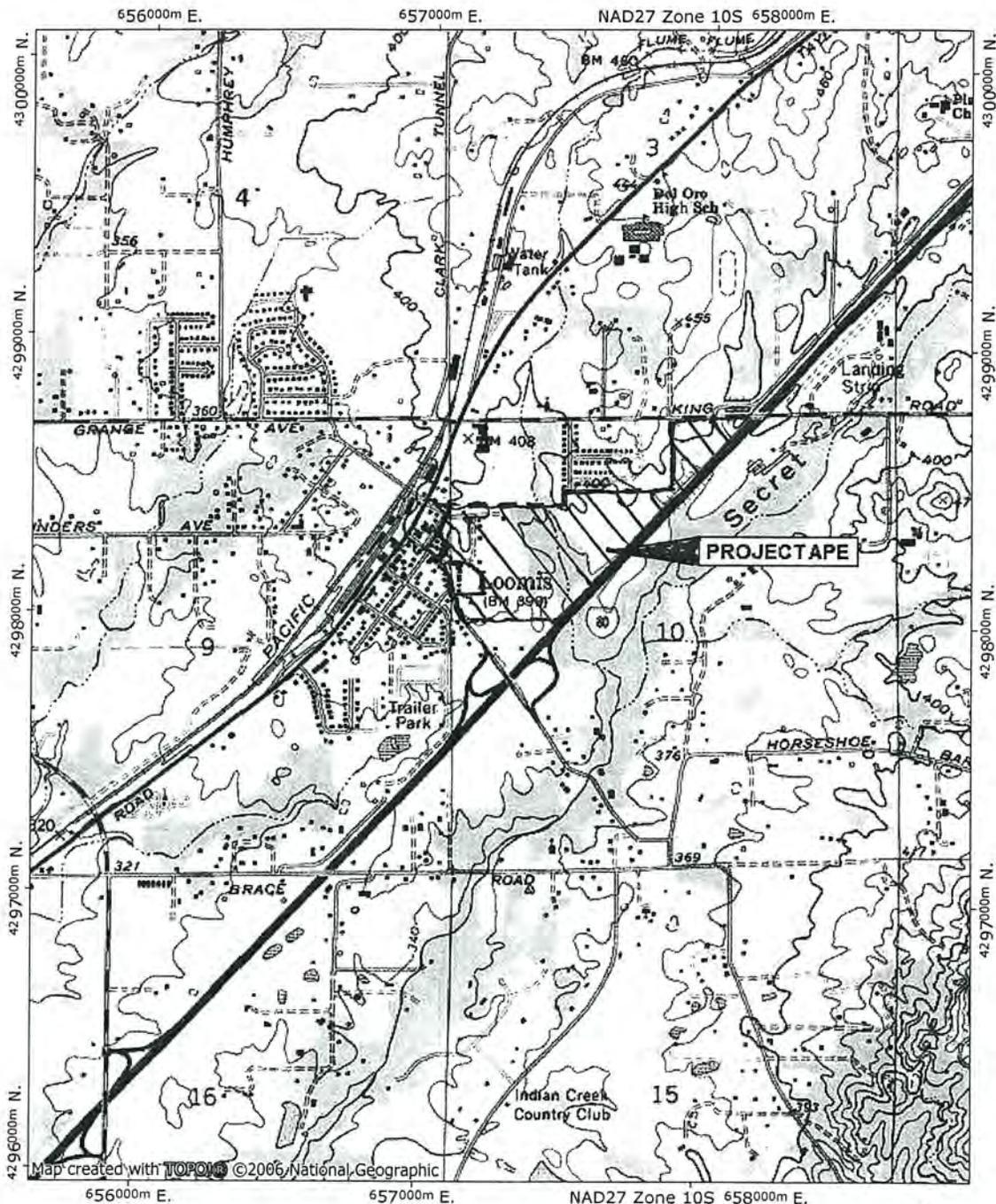
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Yours sincerely,

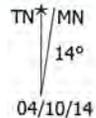
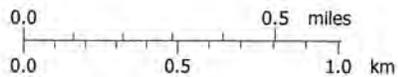


Ric Windmiller  
Registered Professional Archaeologist

Enclosure



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**Ric Windmiller**  
CONSULTING ARCHAEOLOGIST

2280 GRASS VALLEY HIGHWAY #205  
AUBURN, CALIFORNIA 95603

530/878-0979  
FAX 530/878-0915

April 10, 2014

Mr. Grayson Coney  
Cultural Director  
T'Si-akim Maidu  
P.O. Box 1316  
Colfax, CA 95713

Re: Village at Loomis

Dear Mr. Coney:

We are conducting an updated cultural resources study of an approximately 67-acre proposed development in the Town of Loomis, Placer County. The applicant is seeking a Clean Water Act, Section 404 permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

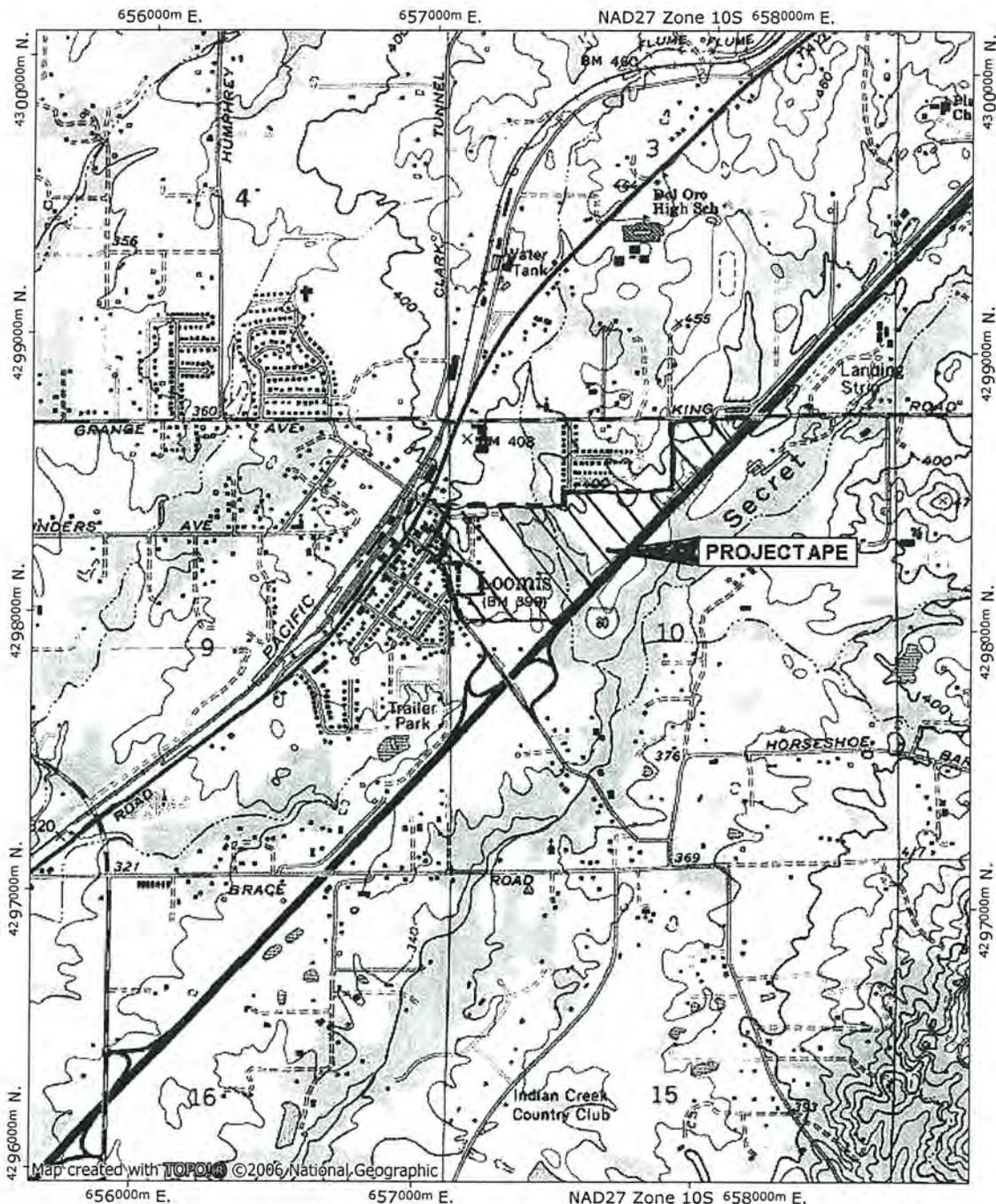
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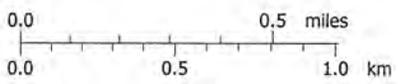


Ric Windmiller  
Registered Professional Archaeologist

Enclosure



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**Ric Windmiller**  
CONSULTING ARCHAEOLOGIST

2280 GRASS VALLEY HIGHWAY #205  
AUBURN, CALIFORNIA 95603

530/878-0979  
FAX 530/878-0915

April 10, 2014

Mr. Jason Camp  
THPO  
United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria  
10720 Indian Hill Road  
Auburn, CA 95603

Re: Village at Loomis

Dear Mr. Camp:

We are conducting an updated cultural resources study of an approximately 67-acre proposed development in the Town of Loomis, Placer County. The applicant is seeking a Clean Water Act, Section 404 permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

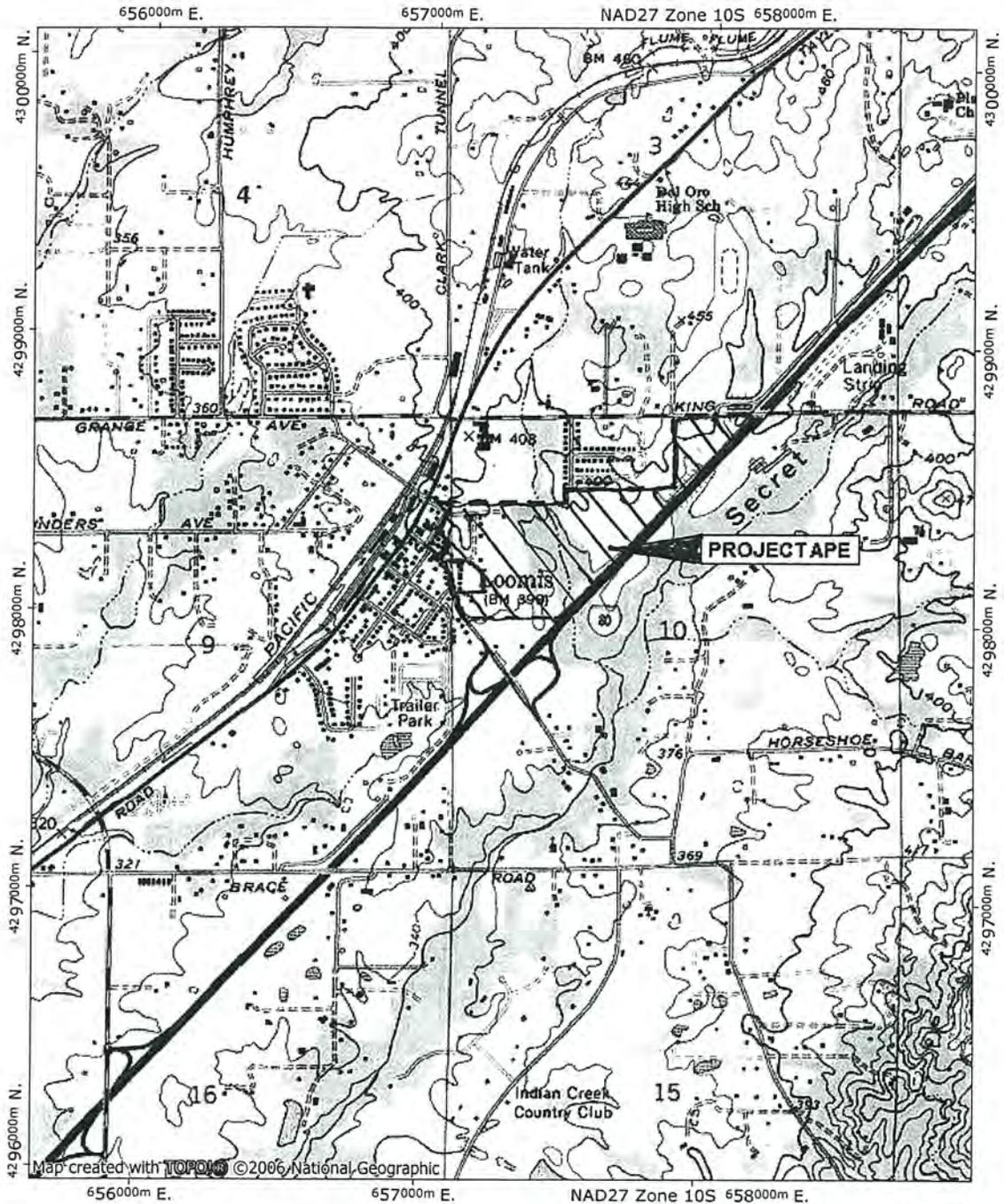
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Yours sincerely,

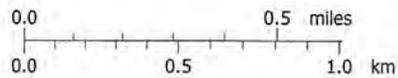


Ric Windmiller  
Registered Professional Archaeologist

Enclosure



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**Ric Windmiller**  
CONSULTING ARCHAEOLOGIST

2280 GRASS VALLEY HIGHWAY #205  
AUBURN, CALIFORNIA 95603

530/878-0979  
FAX 530/878-0915

April 10, 2014

Mr. Don Ryberg  
Chairperson  
T'si-Akim Maidu  
1239 East Main Street  
Grass Valley, CA 95945

Re: Village at Loomis

Dear Mr. Ryberg:

We are conducting an updated cultural resources study of an approximately 67-acre proposed development in the Town of Loomis, Placer County. The applicant is seeking a Clean Water Act, Section 404 permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

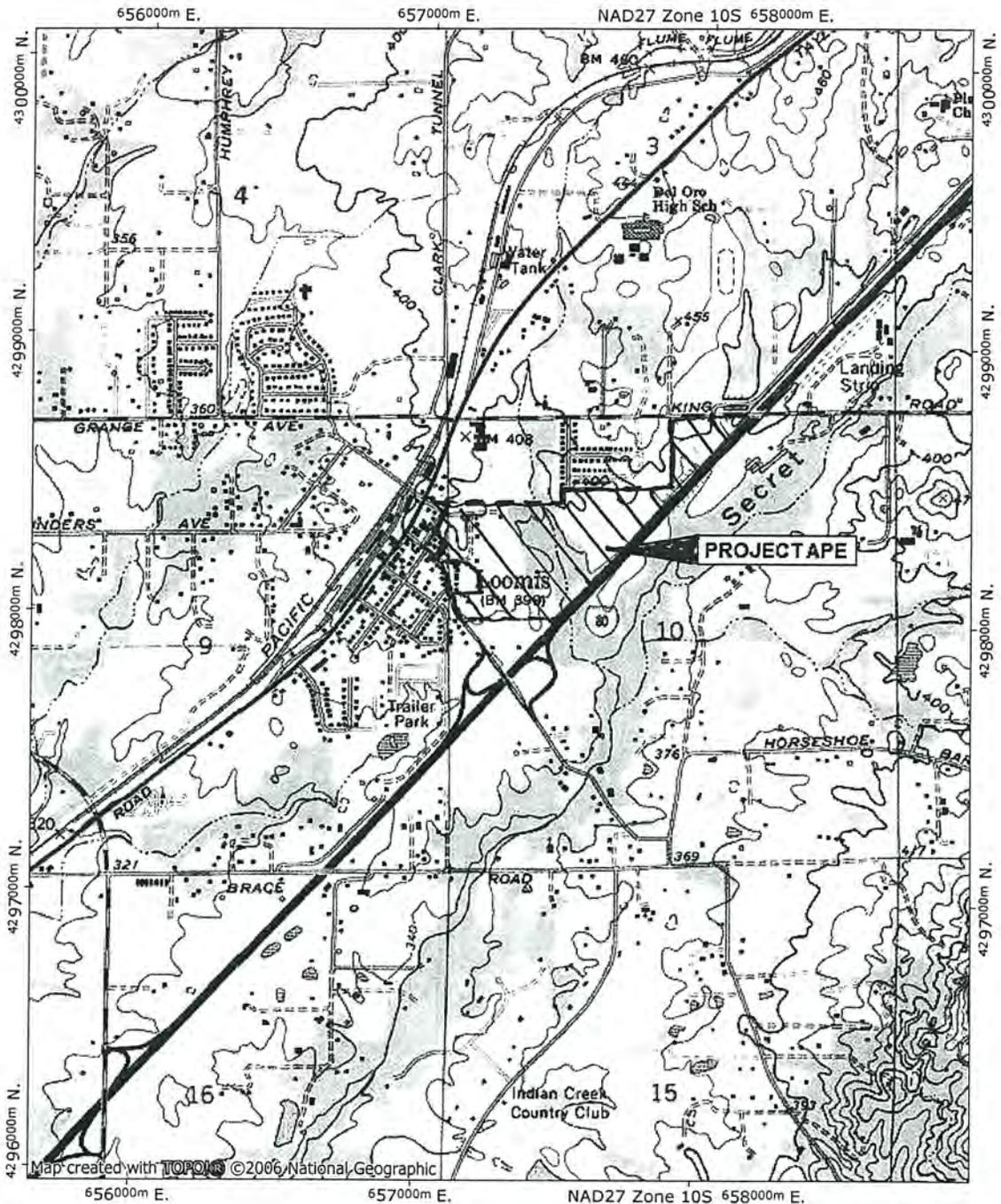
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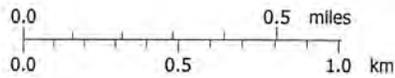


Ric Windmiller  
Registered Professional Archaeologist

Enclosure



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## **APPENDIX D: CONFIDENTIAL LOCATION OF CULTURAL RESOURCES**

This appendix contains information on the specific locations of archaeological resources. This information is not for publication or release to the general public. It is for planning, management and research purposes only. Information on the locations of prehistoric and historic sites are exempted from the California Freedom of Information Act, as specified in Government Code §6254.10.