

CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT
FOR THE PLAZA 2555 PROJECT,
CITY OF DAVIS, CALIFORNIA

Prepared by

Melinda A. Peak
Peak & Associates, Inc.
3941 Park Drive, Suite 20-329
El Dorado Hills, CA 95762
(916) 939-2405

Prepared for

Sequoia Associates
Blue Bus LLC
P.O. Box 4400
Davis, CA 95617

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INTRODUCTION

The proposal is to allow the development of 6.5 acres, located at 2555 Research Park Drive with up-to 200 apartment units of varying sizes. The preliminary development concept envisions both row-house style buildings and stacked apartment units, separated by landscaping, a parking garage, additional surface parking, and a vegetative barrier along I-80. The project vision is a mix of micro flat, 1-bedroom, 2-bedroom, 3-bedroom, 4-bedroom, and 5-bedroom apartment units (up to 200 units). The smaller apartments will typically be flats, and the larger apartments will be constructed in both flat and townhouse configurations. The project will include a leasing office of up to about 3,300 square feet, an approximately 1,000 square foot café, multiple indoor activity areas, pedestrian pathways, landscaped courtyards, common open space areas, about 520 vehicle parking spaces, and approximately 656 bicycle parking spaces. Other site amenities include a swimming pool, sporting activities area, a transit plaza, large interconnected landscaping between the row houses, mail and package pickup/drop-off, and a car share/hail area.

The current entitlement applications are:

- General Plan Amendment,
- South Davis Specific Plan Amendment, and
- Rezoning and Preliminary Planned Development.

The project site can be identified by Yolo County Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APN) 069-530-30 and 069-530-31.

The project area is located in the southwest quarter of section 12, Township 8 North, Range 2 East, mapped on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) Davis 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figures 1 and 2).

Melinda A. Peak, senior historian/archeologist with Peak & Associates, Inc. (resume, Appendix 1) served as principal investigator for the study, completing the field survey and report. Through her education and experience, Ms. Peak meets the Secretary of Interior Standards for historian, architectural historian, prehistoric archeologist and historic archeologist.

REGULATORY CONTEXT

State historic preservation regulations affecting this project include the statutes and guidelines contained in the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; Public Resources Code sections 21083.2 and 21084.1 and sections 15064.5 and 15126.4 (b) of the CEQA Guidelines). CEQA Section 15064.5 requires that lead agencies determine whether projects may have a significant effect on archaeological and historical resources. Public Resources Code Section 21098.1 further cites: A project 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.

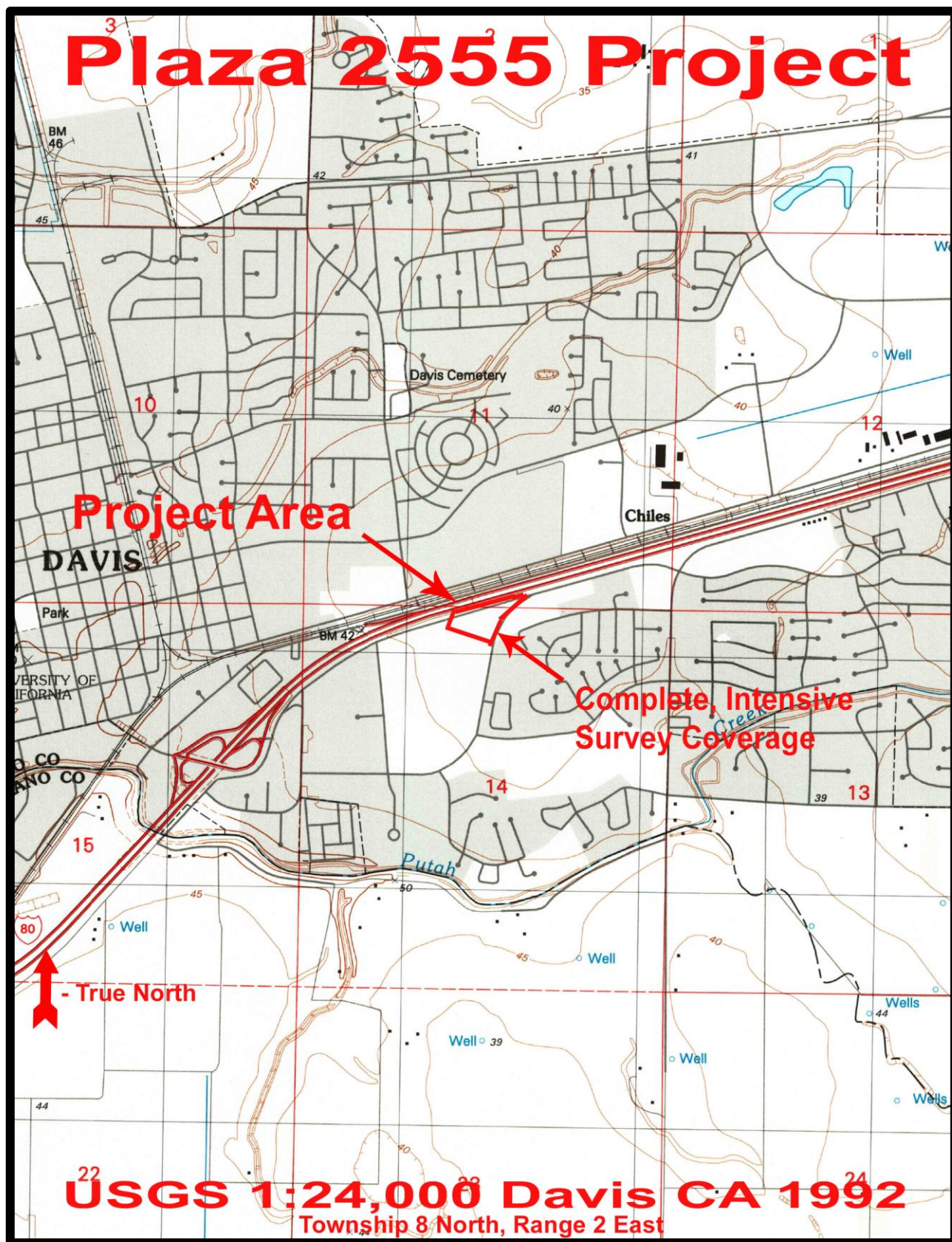


Figure 1

Plaza 2555 Project

POR. SEC. 11, 12, & 14 T.8 N

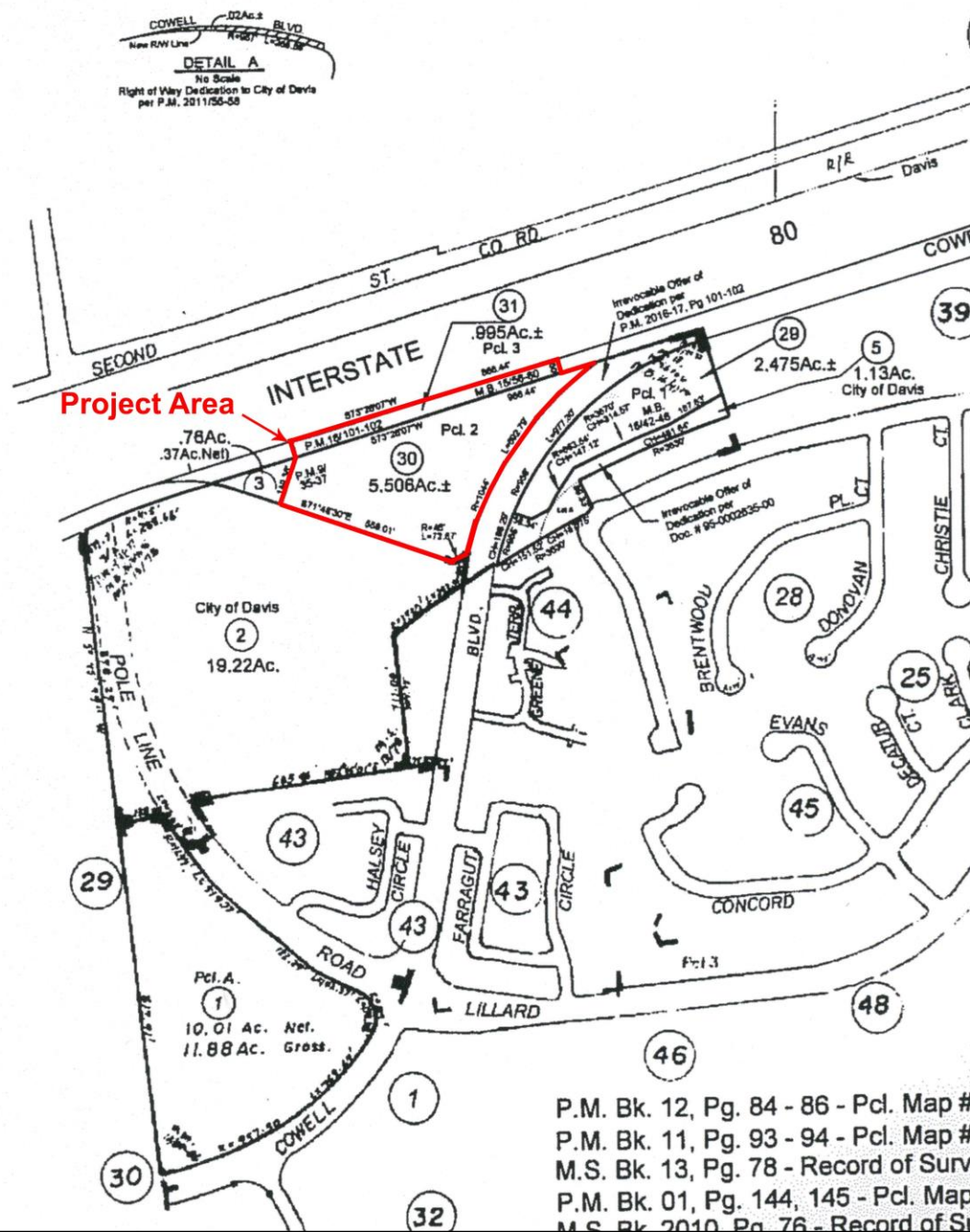


Figure 2

An “historical resource” includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record or manuscript that is historically or archaeologically significant (Public Resources Code section 5020.1).

Advice on procedures to identify such resources, evaluate their importance, and estimate potential effects is given in several agency publications such as the series produced by the Governor’s Office of Planning and Research (OPR), *CEQA and Archaeological Resources*, 1994. The technical advice series produced by OPR strongly recommends that Native American concerns and the concerns of other interested persons and corporate entities, including, but not limited to, museums, historical commissions, associations and societies be solicited as part of the process of cultural resources inventory. In addition, California law protects Native American burials, skeletal remains, and associated grave goods regardless of the antiquity and provides for the sensitive treatment and disposition of those remains (California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, California Public Resources Codes Sections 5097.94 et al).

The California Register of Historical Resources (Public Resources Code Section 5020 et seq.)

The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) maintains the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). Properties listed, or formally designated as eligible for listing, on the National Register of Historic Places are automatically listed on the CRHR, as are State Landmarks and Points of Interest. The CRHR also includes properties designated under local ordinances or identified through local historical resource surveys.

For the purposes of CEQA, an historical resource is a resource listed in, or determined eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources. When a project will impact a site, it needs to be determined whether the site is an historical resource. The criteria are set forth in Section 15064.5(a) (3) of the CEQA Guidelines, and are defined as any resource that does any of the following:

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

In addition, the CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5(a) (4) states:

The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code), or identified in an historical resources survey

(meeting the criteria in section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

California Health and Safety Code Sections 7050.5, 7051, And 7054

These sections collectively address the illegality of interference with human burial remains, as well as the disposition of Native American burials in archaeological sites. The law protects such remains from disturbance, vandalism, or inadvertent destruction, and establishes procedures to be implemented if Native American skeletal remains are discovered during construction of a project, including the treatment of remains prior to, during, and after evaluation, and reburial procedures.

California Public Resources Code Section 15064.5(e)

This law addresses the disposition of Native American burials in archaeological sites and protects such remains from disturbance, vandalism, or inadvertent destruction. The section establishes procedures to be implemented if Native American skeletal remains are discovered during construction of a project and establishes the Native American Heritage Commission as the entity responsible to resolve disputes regarding the disposition of such remains.

Assembly Bill 52

Assembly Bill (AB) 52 establishes a formal consultation process for California tribes as part of CEQA and equates significant impacts on tribal cultural resources with significant environmental impacts. AB 52 defines a “California Native American Tribe” as a Native American tribe located in California that is on the contact list maintained by the Native American Heritage Commission. AB 52 requires formal consultation with California Native American Tribes prior to determining the level of environmental document if a tribe has requested to be informed by the lead agency of proposed projects. AB 52 also requires that consultation address project alternatives, mitigation measures, for significant effects, if requested by the California Native American Tribe, and that consultation be considered concluded when either the parties agree to measures to mitigate or avoid a significant effect, or the agency concludes that mutual agreement cannot be reached. Under AB 52, such measures shall be recommended for inclusion in the environmental document and adopted mitigation monitoring program if determined to avoid or lessen a significant impact on a tribal cultural resource.

CULTURAL SETTING

Archeological Background

Although the project area is not technically within the Central Valley, the chronological sequence for the region is suitable for the project area.

The Central Valley region was among the first in the state to attract intensive fieldwork and research has continued to the present day. This has resulted in substantial accumulation of data. In the early decades of the 1900s, E.J. Dawson explored numerous sites near Stockton and Lodi, later collaborating with W.E. Schenck (Schenck and Dawson 1929). By 1933, the focus of work was directed to the Cosumnes locality, where survey and exploration were conducted by the Sacramento Junior College (Lillard and Purves 1936). Excavation data, in particular from the stratified Windmill site (CA-Sac-107), suggested two temporally distinct cultural traditions. Later work at other mounds by Sacramento Junior College and the University of California enabled the investigators to identify a third cultural tradition intermediate between the previously postulated early and late horizons. The three-horizon sequence was based on discrete changes in ornamental artifacts and mortuary practices as well as an observed difference in soils within sites (Lillard, Heizer and Fenenga 1939). This sequence was later refined by Beardsley (1954), with an expanded definition of artifacts diagnostic of each time period and was extended to parts of this system within certain limits of time and space to other areas of prehistoric central California.

The Windmill Culture (Early Horizon) is characterized by ventrally-extended burials (some dorsal extensions are known), with westerly orientation of heads, a high percentage of burials with gravegoods, frequent presence of red ochre in graves, large projectile points, of which 60 percent are of materials other than obsidian; rectangular *Haliotis* beads; *Olivella* shell beads (types Ala and L); rare use of bone; some use of baked clay objects; and well-fashioned charmstones, usually perforated.

The Cosumnes Culture (Early Horizon) displays considerable changes from the preceding cultural expression. The burial mode is predominately flexed, with variable cardinal orientation and some cremations present. There is a lower percentage of burials with grave goods, and ochre staining is common in graves. *Olivella* beads of type C1, F and G predominate, and there is abundant use of green *Haliotis sp.* rather than red *Haliotis sp.* Other characteristic artifacts include perforated canid teeth, asymmetrical and "fishtail" charmstones, usually perforated; cobble mortars and evidence of wooden mortars; extensive use of bone for tools and ornaments; large projectile points, with considerable use of rock other than obsidian; and use of baked clay.

Hotchkiss Culture (Late Horizon) -- The burial pattern retains the use of the flexed mode, and there is widespread evidence of cremation, lesser use of red ochre, heavy use of baked clay, *Olivella* beads of Types E and M, extensive use of *Haliotis* ornaments of many elaborate shapes and forms, shaped mortars and cylindrical pestles, bird-bone tubes with elaborate geometric designs, clamshell disc beads, small projectile points indicative of the introduction of the bow and arrow, flanged tubular pipes of steatite and schist, and use of magnetite (Moratto 1984:181-183).

Schulz (1981), in an extensive examination of the use of acorns in central California, used the terms Early, Middle and Late complexes, but the defining attributes remain generally the same. While it is not altogether clear, Schulz seemingly substituted the term "Complex" to refer to the particular archeological entities formally called "Horizons."

More recently, Bennyhoff and Hughes (1984) have presented alternative dating schemes for the Central California Archeological Sequence. The primary emphasis is a more elaborate division of the Horizons to reflect what is seen as cultural/temporal changes within the three horizons and compression of the temporal span.

There have been other chronologies proposed for this region. Fredrickson (1973) has correlated his research with Bennyhoff's (1977) work, and has defined, based upon the work of Bennyhoff, patterns, phases and aspects. Fredrickson also proposed periods of time associated heavily with economic modes, which provide a temporal term for comparing contemporary cultural entities.

Ethnological Background

The Patwin occupied the southern Sacramento Valley west of the Sacramento river from the town of Princeton, north to Colusa, south to San Pablo and Suisun bays. Patwin territory extended approximately 90 miles north to south and 40 miles east to west. Distinction is made between the River Patwin, who resided in large villages near the Sacramento River, especially between Colusa and Knights Landing, and the Hill Patwin, whose villages were situated in the small valleys along the lower hills of the Vaca Mountains and Coast Range, with concentrations in Long, Indian, Bear, Capay, Cortina and Napa valleys (Johnson 1978:350; Powers 1877:218). The term "Patwin" refers to the people belonging to the many small contiguous independent political entities in this area who shared linguistic and cultural similarities. Hill and River Patwin dialects are grouped into a North Patwin language, separate from South Patwin, spoken by people who live near present-day Knight's Landing and Suisun. Together, these are classified as southern Wintuan and belonging to the Penutian language family as do the languages of the Miwok and Costanoan peoples (Johnson 1978:350-359; Kroeber 1925:351-354).

Politically, the Patwin were organized in small tribes or tribelets, each consisting of a primary village with satellite villages. Tribelets were autonomous and differed from other such units in minor cultural variations. Dialects might encompass several tribelets. Territories were vaguely defined, but included fishing and gathering areas used by the group. In each village, the leader or chief administered subsistence ventures, such as hunting or gathering, and presided over ceremonies. Social and economic activities were divided among families within a village, with certain families responsible for different specialties such as trapping ducks, collecting salt, making foot drums, or performing particular dances or shamanistic rituals (Johnson 1978:354-355).

Patwin territory includes the riverine environment of tule marshes, vines and brush near the Sacramento River, the flat grasslands dotted with oak groves, and the hills and small valleys of the Coast ranges. The villages situated on low bluffs near the river were often very large; in 1848, General Bidwell estimated at least 1000 residents at *Koru*, near Colusa (Powers 1877:219). In the hills, the Patwin settled in the small valleys, particularly along Cache and Putah creeks, where large populations were reported. The plains were least hospitable; there, villages were sparse because of winter flooding and lack of reliable water sources during the dry months. As Powers described:

In winter, there was too much water on them, in summer none at all, and the aborigines had no means of procuring an artificial supply. Besides there was no wood on them, and the overflowed portions in early summer breed millions of accursed gnats, which render human life a burden and a weariness. Hence, they were compelled to live beside water-sources, except during certain limited periods in the winter, then they established hunting-camps out on the plains (Powers 1877:219).

Kroeber noted that the Patwin responded to these seasonal changes by shifting their habitation sites:

The valley people evidently had their permanent villages on the river itself -- that is, in the marsh belt -- but appear to have left this during the dry half of the year to live on the adjacent plains, mostly by the side of tributaries. The upland people built their winter homes where the streams issue on these creeks, and in summer moved away from the main water courses into the hills or mountains (Kroeber 1925:354).

Within a village, the Patwin constructed earth-covered semi-subterranean structures. The Hill Patwin used a circular floor plan while the River Patwin favored an elliptical shape. Four types of building occurred in a predictable pattern: the ceremonial dance house was placed a short distance to the north or south of the village, the sudatory or sweat house was positioned to the east or west of the dance house, and the menstrual hut was built on the edge of the village, farthest from the dance house. Family dwellings could be erected anywhere within the community. Family lodges were built by one's paternal relatives while the other structures were the product of a communal effort. They used readily available materials, forming a framework of saplings, and covering the walls and roof with mud and brush (Johnson 1978:357-358; Powers 1877:220-221).

Natural resources flourished in Patwin territory. They gathered seeds and plant foods and hunted game animals on the plains, shot or netted ducks and other migratory water fowl in the thick tule marshes, and netted salmon and other fish in the rivers and streams. Some of these activities were conducted by groups or families assigned to particular resource areas by a village chief. Acorns were a staple in the Patwin diet. Two types of Valley oak and rarely, live oak acorns, were gathered at communally-owned groves (Johnson 1978:355). Common practice was to store abundant quantities of acorns in tall granaries to assure against hunger in years of poor harvest. Kroeber observed a Patwin granary more than eight feet tall and three feet in diameter (Heizer and Elsasser 1980:99). Women prepared the bitter crop by pulverizing the acorns, then leaching out the bitter tannic acid before making bread or acorn soup. At privately-owned gathering tracts on the plains, families gathered seeds, including sunflower, alfalfa, clover, bunchgrass, wild oat and yellow-blossom. The Patwin also collected a variety of bulbs, nuts, roots and berries. These included buckeye, pine nuts, juniper berries, manzanita berries, blackberries, wild grapes, brodiaea bulbs, and tule roots. To obtain salt, the Patwin scraped off rocks that were found near Cortina, burned a grass that grew on the plains, or obtained it in trade from the neighboring Pomo (Johnson 1978:355).

King salmon, silver salmon and steelhead trout that run from the ocean to freshwater rivers and streams were an important diet item. Explorers observed Patwin fishing for salmon with a boom net in 1854 (Heizer and Elsasser 1980: Figure 37). The Patwin also caught smaller fish and collected mussels from the river bottom. They attracted wild ducks by setting out realistic decoys, then drove the fowl into large nets stretched above the marshes. Hunters also netted mud hens, geese and quail. The Suisun tribelet pursued waterfowl in tule rafts (Powers 1877:220). The Patwin hunted large game, such as tule elk, deer, antelope and bear, and took many varieties of small animals, reptiles, insects and birds either to eat or to use for ceremonial and practical materials (Johnson 1978:355).

The ceremonial life of the Patwin was centered on the Kuksu cult system, which features one or more secret societies, each with its own dances and rituals. The Kuksu cult occurs among several north central California tribes, but it was more elaborate among the Patwin who possessed three secret societies: the Kuksu, ghost and Hesi types, each with a slightly different purpose. The ghost society stressed initiation, the Kuksu emphasized curing and shamanistic functions, and the Hesi elaborated on ceremonial dance (Johnson 1978:353). In addition to ritual duties, shamans were called upon to heal the sick by applying native medicines or by sucking out the offending spiritual cause of the illness. The Patwin generally buried their dead, although the tribelets furthest south may have cremated the deceased. The Patwin near Colusa bent the body, wrapped it with strings of shell money, and covered it with an animal skin secured with ropes. they interred the corpse with material goods in a grave situated within a village or within 100 yards of a dwelling or dance house (Kroeber 1925:359-361).

Historical accounts of the Patwin include the early mission registers of baptisms, marriages and deaths of Indians taken to Mission Dolores and Mission San Jose as early as 1800. In 1823, Mission San Francisco Solano was established in nearby Sonoma and it continued the missions' work until about 1832-1836, when all the missions were secularized. During this time, several Mexican land grants were awarded and large ranchos were established on Putah and Cache creeks (Johnson 1978:351).

Pre-contact population is difficult to estimate, but a survey of various sources seems to indicate that the Patwin may have numbered 4000 before their first encounter with non-Indians. The Patwin suffered from a succession of devastating impacts to their numbers: missionization, punitive military expeditions, and fatal confrontations with ranchers took their toll on the populace. John Work's party of trappers from the Hudsons Bay Company came down the Sacramento River in 1832, returning up the river in 1833. They unintentionally introduced a deadly disease to native California and, in their wake, a malaria epidemic swept through the Sacramento Valley. Just four years later, in 1837, smallpox raged through the villages and, as a result of these diseases, up to 75 percent of the Patwin died (Cook 1955). Those who survived these tragedies eventually settled on small reservations or worked as ranch laborers. Throughout the 1800s and 1900s, the population decreased; in 1972, the Bureau of Indian Affairs counted only 11 Patwin in the entire territory. Three reservations--Colusa, Cortina and Rumsey--remain active; they are occupied primarily by descendants of Wintun and other groups (Johnson 1978:352).

Historical Background

The first settler in the Davis vicinity, Jerome Davis, settled on his land in the early 1850s. By 1856, Davis had 8000 acres of land, 1000 of which were enclosed. Davis irrigated portions of his land by pumping water from Putah Creek with a steam engine. Davis raised livestock, peaches, grapes, wheat and barley. By 1864, his ranch totaled about 13,000 acres, with 8000 acres fenced.

In 1867, William Dresbach leased the Davis home, using it as a hotel, the “Yolo House.” A settlement grew up in the vicinity, and Dresbach named it Davisville. This name persisted until 1907 when the University was established and the post office name was shortened to Davis.

In 1905, the State Legislature established the University Farm and the first buildings for the University were built in 1907. In 1922, the school was officially organized as a branch of the College of Agriculture of the University of California at Berkeley. More classes were added, and a College of Letters and Science organized in 1951. In 1959, Davis was authorized as a general campus of the University of California (Kyle 1990:537).

The rich agricultural lands surrounding Davis continued to be developed and the railroad siding at Chiles became a busy shipping point. The mainline in this area was first constructed by the Central Pacific Railroad just after the Civil War. It was acquired by the Southern Pacific in 1884 and was their mainline from the Bay Area until the Union Pacific acquired the Southern Pacific in 1996.

The Lincoln Highway, the first coast to coast route for automobiles constructed in the 1910s, was routed through Davis on what is now Olive Drive in 1917 after the completion of the Yolo Causeway. The Lincoln Highway was abandoned after the 1943 completion of US 40.

With increasing urban growth in the Bay Area to the southwest and Sacramento to the northeast, the University has expanded, and suburban growth in Davis providing housing and support services for the increased population.

RESEARCH

A record search was conducted for the project area at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) on August 20, 2018 (NWIC File No. 18-0261, Appendix 2). According to NWIC files, there are no resources recorded within the project area, and no surveys have been conducted of any portion of the project area.

Two resources have been recorded within a 0.125-mile radius of the project area, with both on the north side of Interstate 80: P-57-194 is the Southern Pacific Railroad and P-57-382 is the route of the Lincoln Highway.

Five surveys have been conducted within a 0.125-mile radius of the project area, and are listed in the Report List in Appendix 2.

FIELD ASSESSMENT

Melinda Peak (resume, Appendix 1) conducted an intensive pedestrian field survey of the entire project area on August 25, 2018 with transect spacing of ten meters or less. Fire breaks around the exterior of the project site had been recently cut, with providing good ground visibility in portions of the site. The vegetation in the central portion of the site, consisted of dry grasses and weeds, limiting visibility. The overall area had also been disturbed by burrowing animals, and the mounds of turned up earth could also be inspected. Where necessary, the surveyor dug small holes dug to clear vegetation and to examine the sediments.

Along Interstate 80, across the entire width of the property, is a raised earthen berm, about 25' in width and about two feet high. The berm is not paved. The berm appears to be the former route of Chiles Road that ran parallel to I-80 from Richards Boulevard to the Yolo Causeway.

All topographic maps for Davis have been reviewed. The roadway is not present on the USGS maps dating to 1915, 1952, 1970, 1968, 1975, or 1981. The roadway is present on the 1992 USGS topographic map, indicating it is no more than 37 years old, essentially a modern feature, and does not require recordation. The city realigned Chiles Road at several locations, including this one in the 1990s and subsequently abandoned the roadway section.

There are no prehistoric period sites, historic period sites or historic landscapes present in the project area. There will be no effect to significant cultural resources from this project.

RECOMMENDATIONS

There is always a possibility that a site may exist in the project area and be obscured by vegetation, siltation or historic activities, leaving no surface evidence. If artifacts, exotic rock, shell or bone are uncovered during the construction, work should stop in that area immediately. A qualified archeologist should be contacted to examine and evaluate the deposit.

Discovery of Human Remains

In the event of discovery or recognition of any human remains in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, there shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area suspected to overlie adjacent remains until the Yolo County Coroner has determined that the remains are not subject to any provisions of law concerning investigation of the circumstances, manner and cause of death, and the recommendations concerning the treatment and disposition of the human remains have been made to the person responsible for the excavation, or to his or her authorized representative. The coroner shall make his or her determination within two working days from the time the person responsible for the excavation, or his or her authorized representative, notifies the coroner of the discovery or recognition of the human remains.

If the Yolo County Coroner determines that the remains are not subject to his or her authority and if the Coroner recognizes the human remains to be those of a Native American, or has reason to believe that they are those of a Native American, he or she shall contact, by telephone within 24 hours, the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC).

After notification, the NAHC will follow the procedures outlined in Public Resources Code Section 5097.98, that include notification of most likely descendants (MLDs), and recommendations for treatment of the remains. The MLDs will have 24 hours after notification by the NAHC to make their recommendations (PRC Section 5097.98).

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APPENDIX 1

Resume: Melinda Peak

PEAK & ASSOCIATES, INC.
RESUME

MELINDA A. PEAK
Senior Historian/Archeologist
3941 Park Drive, Suite 20 #329
El Dorado Hills, CA 95762
(916) 939-2405

January 2018

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Ms. Peak has served as the principal investigator on a wide range of prehistoric and historic excavations throughout California. She has directed laboratory analyses of archeological materials, including the historic period. She has also conducted a wide variety of cultural resource assessments in California, including documentary research, field survey, Native American consultation and report preparation.

In addition, Ms. Peak has developed a second field of expertise in applied history, specializing in site-specific research for historic period resources. She is a registered professional historian and has completed a number of historical research projects for a wide variety of site types.

Through her education and experience, Ms. Peak meets the Secretary of Interior Standards for historian, architectural historian, prehistoric archeologist and historic archeologist.

EDUCATION

M.A. - History - California State University, Sacramento, 1989
Thesis: *The Bellevue Mine: A Historical Resources Management Site Study in Plumas and Sierra Counties, California*
B.A. - Anthropology - University of California, Berkeley

PROJECTS

In recent years, Ms. Peak has led the team completing the cultural resource sections for General Plan and General Plan Updates, for a number of cities/neighborhoods including Campbell, Milpitas, Yountville, Manteca, The Springs, Sebastopol, Martinez, Brentwood, Colusa County and Foster City. Older General Plan efforts include Wheatland, Rocklin, Sheridan, Granite Bay and South Sutter County.

In recent months, Ms. Peak has completed a number of determinations of eligibility and effect documents in coordination with the Corps of Engineers for projects requiring federal permits, assessing the eligibility of a number of sites for the National Register of Historic Places.

She has also completed historical research projects on a wide variety of topics for a number of projects including the development of a winery in a ranch in Folsom, commercial buildings in the City of

Davis, a lumber mill in Clovis, older farmhouses dating to the 1860s, an early roadhouse, bridges, canals, former small town site, and a section of an electric railway line.

In recent years, Ms. Peak has prepared a number of cultural resource overviews and predictive models for blocks of land proposed for future development for general and specific plans. She has been able to direct a number of surveys of these areas, allowing the model to be tested.

Ms. Peak completed the cultural resource research and contributed to the text prepared for the DeSabra-Centerville PAD for the initial stage of the FERC relicensing. She also served cultural resource project manager for the FERC relicensing of the Beardsley-Donnells Project. For the South Feather Power Project and the Woodleaf-Palermo and Sly Creek Transmission Lines, her team completing the technical work for the project.

She served as principal investigator for the multi-phase Twelve Bridges Golf Club project in Placer County. She served as liaison with the various agencies, helped prepare the historic properties treatment plan, managed the various phases of test and data recovery excavations, and completed the final report on the analysis of the test phase excavations of a number of prehistoric sites. She is currently involved as the principal investigator for the Clover Valley Lakes project adjacent to Twelve Bridges in the City of Rocklin, coordinating contacts with Native Americans, the Corps of Engineers and the Office of Historic Preservation.

Ms. Peak has served as project manager for a number of major survey and excavation projects in recent years, including the many surveys and site definition excavations for the 172-mile-long Pacific Pipeline proposed for construction in Santa Barbara, Ventura and Los Angeles counties. She also completed an archival study in the City of Los Angeles for the project, and served as principal investigator for a major coaxial cable removal project for AT&T.

Additionally, she completed a number of small surveys, served as a construction monitor at several urban sites, and conducted emergency recovery excavations for sites found during monitoring. She has directed the excavations of several historic complexes in Sacramento, Placer and El Dorado Counties.

Ms. Peak is the author of a chapter and two sections of a published history (1999) of Sacramento County, *Sacramento: Gold Rush Legacy, Metropolitan Legacy*. She served as the consultant for a children's book on California, published by Capstone Press in 2003 in the Land of Liberty series.

APPENDIX 2

Record Search

CALIFORNIA
HISTORICAL
RESOURCES
INFORMATION
SYSTEM



ALAMEDA
COLUSA
CONTRA COSTA
DEL NORTE

HUMBOLDT
LAKE
MARIN
MENDOCINO
MONTEREY
NAPA
SAN BENITO

SAN FRANCISCO
SAN MATEO
SANTA CLARA
SANTA CRUZ
SOLANO
SONOMA
YOLO

Northwest Information Center
Sonoma State University
150 Professional Center Drive, Suite E
Rohnert Park, California 94928-3609
Tel: 707.588.8455
nwwic@sonoma.edu
<http://www.sonoma.edu/nwwic>

8/20/2018

NWIC File No.: 18-0261

Neal Neuenschwander
Peak & Associates, Inc.
3161 Godman Avenue
Chico, CA 95973

Re: Plaza 2555 Project

The Northwest Information Center received your record search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Davis USGS 7.5' quad(s). The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a one-eighth mile radius:

Resources within project area:	None
Resources within 1/8-mile radius:	P-57-000194, P-57-000382
Reports within project area:	None
Reports within 1/8-mile radius:	S-022736, S-022817, S-033061, S-046673, S-046943

Resource Database Printout (list):

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Resource Database Printout (details):

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Resource Digital Database Records:

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Report Database Printout (list):

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Report Database Printout (details):

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Report Digital Database Records:

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Resource Record Copies:

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Report Copies:

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

OHP Historic Properties Directory:

☐ enclosed ☐ not requested ☒ nothing listed

Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility:

☐ enclosed ☐ not requested ☒ nothing listed

CA Inventory of Historic Resources (1976):

☐ enclosed ☐ not requested ☒ nothing listed

Caltrans Bridge Survey:

☐ 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

Please forward a copy of any resulting reports from this project to the office as soon as possible. Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological site location data, we ask that you do not include resource location maps and resource location descriptions in your report if the report is for public distribution. If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, please contact the office at the phone number listed above.

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

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

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

Thank you for using the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS).

Sincerely,

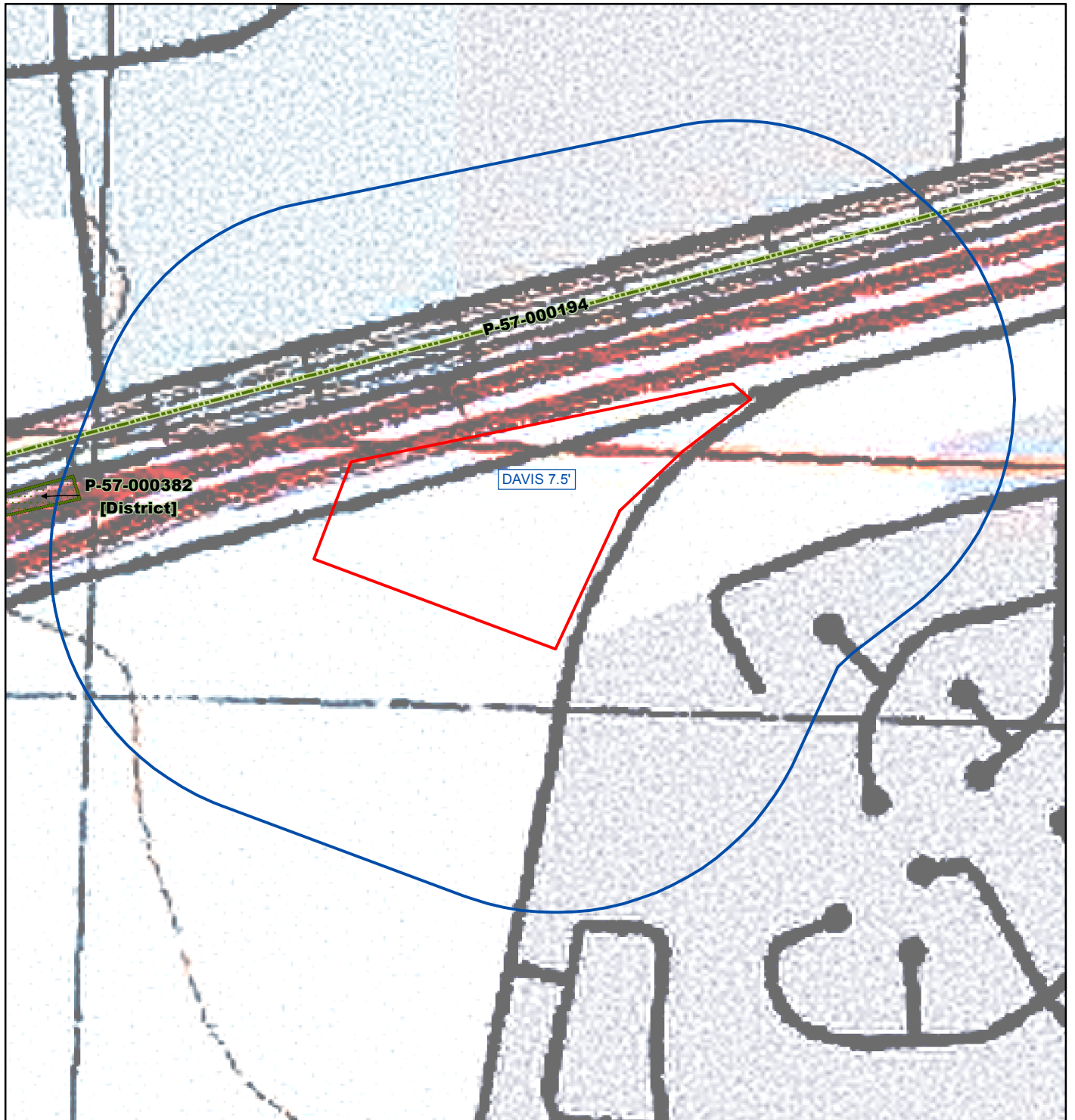
Jessika Akmenkalns, Ph.D.
Researcher

Resource List

Plaza 2555 Project

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-57-000194	CA-YOL-000178H	Other - HB-1; Resource Name - Southern Pacific Railroad; Other - C-Davis-1; Other - California Pacific Railroad (now Union Pacific Railroad); Other - R.R. Trestle; Other - Old California-Pacific RR Spur; Other - Old California-Pacific Railroad Grade; OHP Property Number - 045978; OHP PRN - 5616-0112-0000	Structure, Element of district	Historic	AH07; HP39	; 1986 (Kathleen Les, Les-Thomas Assoc.); 1993 (S.G. Lindstrom); 1999 (Keith Syda, Jones & Stokes Associates); 1999 (J. Nelson, H. Davis, S. Dies, K. Syda, Jones & Stokes Associates); 2014 (Katherine Anderson, ESA); 2015 (Scott Crull, [none]); 2015 (Scott Crull, [none])	S-014969, S-022464, S-025311, S-025654, S-032369, S-033061, S-035094, S-038314, S-046673, S-046943
P-57-000382		Resource Name - Lincoln Highway; OHP PRN - 5616-0235-9999; Other - Lincoln Highway District; Other - Lincoln Highway UPDATE; OHP Property Number - 112907	Structure, District	Historic	HP05; HP13; HP30; HP37	1996 (B.Maley, Architectural Resources Group); 2011	S-024422, S-038314

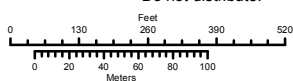
Resource Map
Plaza 2555 Project



Northwest Information Center

File #18-0261 20 Aug 2018 J. Akmenkalns

May depict confidential cultural resource locations.
Do not distribute.



- Project Area
- One-Eighth Mile Radius
- Quad outlines
- Resources (lines)
- Resource districts

Report List

Plaza 2555 Project

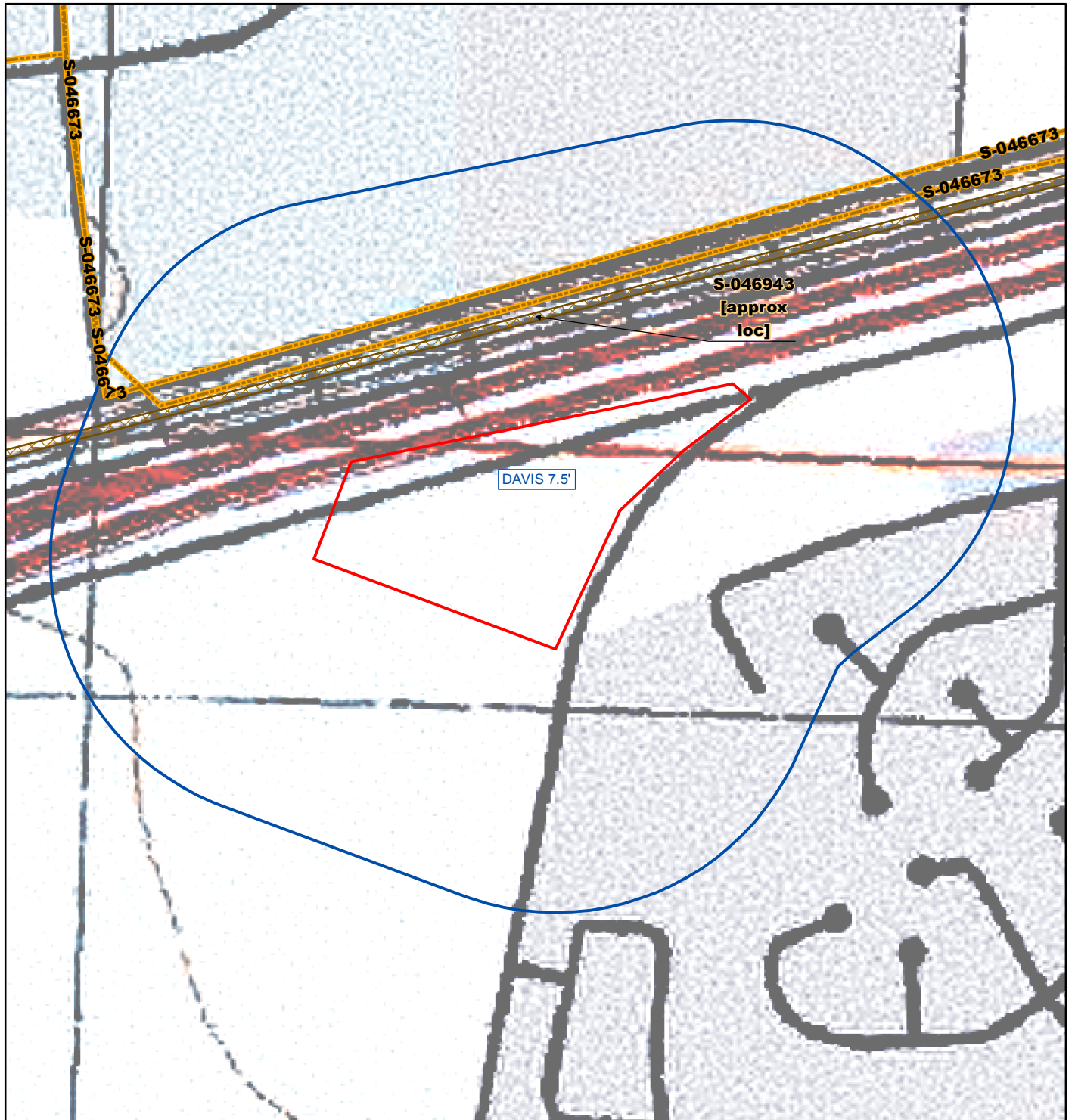
Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-022736		2000		Final Cultural Resources Inventory Report for Williams Communications, Inc., Fiber Optic Cable System Installation Project, Point Arena to Robbins and Point Arena to Sacramento, California: Volume I	Jones & Stokes Associates, Inc.	06-000203, 06-000283, 06-000284, 06-000586, 06-000703, 23-001012, 23-001031, 23-001791, 23-003125, 23-003463, 23-003663, 28-000028, 28-000175, 28-000463, 28-000966, 28-001186, 28-001187, 28-001188, 28-001189, 28-001190, 48-000072, 48-000199, 48-000211, 48-000441, 48-000541, 48-000546, 48-000548, 48-000549, 49-000195, 49-000334, 49-000423, 49-000867, 49-001196, 49-001225, 49-001232, 49-001352, 49-002134, 49-002291, 49-002834, 49-002896, 49-002897, 57-000143, 57-000198, 57-000706
S-022736a		2000		Volume II Project Maps: Final Cultural Resources Inventory Map Atlas for the Williams Communications, Inc. Fiber Optic Cable System Installation Project, Point Arena to Robbins and Point Arena to Sacramento, California	Jones & Stokes	
S-022736b		2000		Volume III Technical Appendices: Final Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the Williams Communications, Inc. Fiber Optic Cable System Installation Project, Point Arena to Robbins and Point Arena to Sacramento, California	Jones & Stokes	
S-022817	Submitter - Project Number 27101	2000	Wendy J. Nelson, Maureen Carpenter, and Julia G. Costello	Cultural Resources Survey for the Level (3) Communications Long Haul Fiber Optics Project, Segment WS01: Sacramento to Oakland	Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.; Foothill Resources, Ltd.	01-000084, 01-000120, 07-000137, 07-000138, 07-000149, 07-000184, 48-000072, 48-000081, 48-000211, 48-000441, 48-000549, 57-000198
S-033061	Submitter - SWCA Cultural Resources Report Database No. 06-507; Submitter - SWCA Report No. 10715-180	2006	Nancy Sikes, Cindy Arrington, Bryon Bass, Chris Corey, Kevin Hunt, Steve O'Neil, Catherine Pruet, Tony Sawyer, Michael Tuma, Leslie Wagner, and Alex Wesson	Cultural Resources Final Report of Monitoring and Findings for the Qwest Network Construction Project, State of California	SWCA Environmental Consultants	01-000027, 01-000040, 01-000087, 01-000088, 01-000089, 01-000090, 07-000138, 27-000802, 27-001191, 27-001207, 28-000467, 43-000106, 43-000141, 43-000449, 43-000573, 43-000575, 43-000754, 43-000928, 43-001071, 48-000208, 48-000211, 48-000214, 48-000441, 48-000549, 49-001583, 57-000194, 57-000198, 57-000297, 57-000301, 57-000307

Report List

Plaza 2555 Project

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-033061a		2006		Cultural Resources Final Report of Monitoring and Findings for the Qwest Network Construction Project, State of California	SWCA Environmental Consultants	
S-033061b		2007	Nancy E. Sikes	Final Report of Monitoring and Findings for the Qwest Network Construction Project (letter report)	SWCA Environmental Consultants	
S-046673	Agency Nbr - CWSRF NO C-06-8019-110; OHP PRN - EPA 2015 0106 001	2014	Katherine Anderson and R. Scott Baxter	City of Davis Water Quality Improvements Project, Phase I Cultural Resources Study	ESA	57-000194, 57-000400
S-046673a		2017	Justin Wisely	Archaeological and Native American Monitoring Report for the Surface Water Pipeline Project, Davis, Califor	Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.	
S-046943		2015	Scott Crull and Craig Hanson	The History and Archaeology of the California-Pacific; the Central-Pacific; the Southern-Pacific; and the California-Northern Railroad Routes Through Yolo County, California: 1869-Present		57-000142, 57-000194, 57-000228, 57-000787, 57-000791, 57-000821, 57-000848, 57-000891, 57-000917, 57-000920, 57-000970, 57-000971, 57-000972, 57-000973, 57-000974, 57-000975, 57-000976, 57-000977, 57-000978, 57-000979, 57-000980, 57-000981

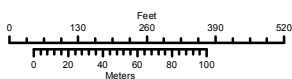
Report Map No. 1
Plaza 2555 Project



Northwest Information Center

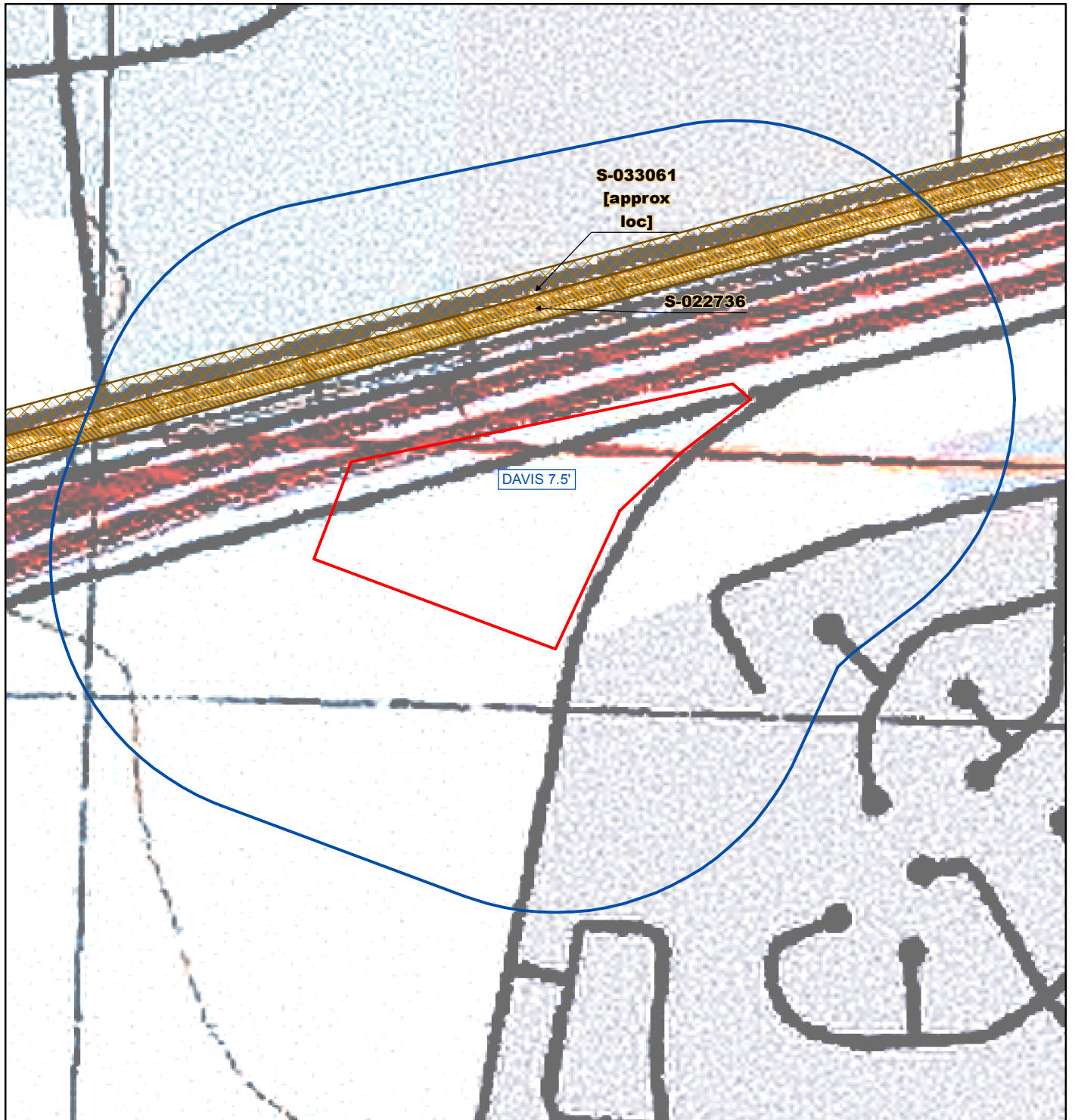
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Do not distribute.



- ▭ Project Area
- One-Eighth Mile Radius
- ▭ Quad outlines
- Reports (lines)
- ▭ Reports approx loc

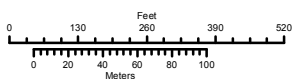
Report Map No. 2
Plaza 2555 Project



Northwest Information Center

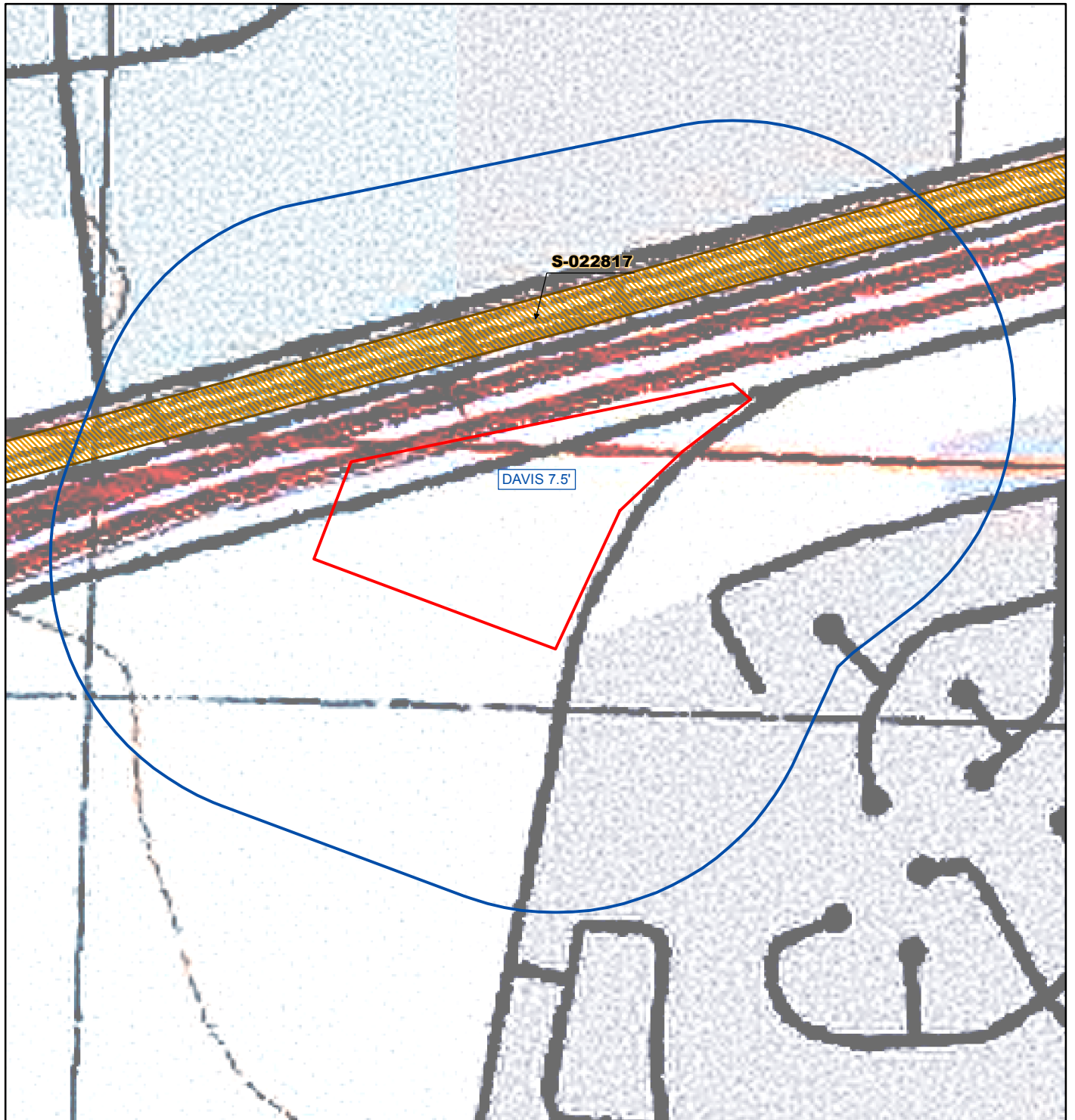
File #18-0261 20 Aug 2018 J. Akmenkalns

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Do not distribute.



- Project Area
- One-Eighth Mile Radius
- Quad outlines
- Reports (polygons)
- Reports approx loc

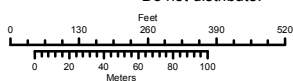
Report Map No. 3
Plaza 2555 Project



Northwest Information Center

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Do not distribute.



- Project Area One-Eighth Mile Radius Quad outlines
 Reports (polygons)