

Historic Properties Inventory and Finding of Effect for the

Remedial Action Plan Centennial M-1 Property

Nevada County, California

Prepared for

Rise Grass Valley, Inc.

P.O. Box 271 Grass Valley, CA 95945

by

Trish Fernandez, M.A., RPA

InContext

4070 Bridge Street, Suite 7 Fair Oaks, CA 95628 916.241.9285

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INTRODUCTION

This Historic Properties Inventory and Finding of Effect document was prepared as a result of a cultural resources study conducted by InContext, under contract to Rise Grass Valley, Inc., for the Remedial Action Plan of the Centennial M-1 Property (Project) (Figures 1 and 2). The study was completed in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). The study consisted of the following tasks:

- prefield research
- outreach to potentially interested parties
- pedestrian survey
- historical research
- evaluation of resources eligibility for listing in the NRHP and the CRHR
- assessment of project effects on NRHP and CRHR eligible resources' qualifying characteristics

The study resulted in the identification of one cultural resource that is considered eligible for listing in the NRHP and the CRHR for the purpose of this undertaking only. This resource is the Idaho-Maryland Mines Historic District (Historic District). The Historic District is comprised of three separately documented mines: the Idaho-Maryland Mine (P-29-1447); the New Brunswick Mine (P-29-1494); and the Union Hill Mine (P-29-1496). However, only the Idaho-Maryland Mine (P-29-1447) is within the current Project's limits and/or Area of Potential Effects.

An assessment of the Project's impacts to the physical characteristics that qualify the Historic District for NRHP and CRHR eligibility finds that the project will have no adverse effect as defined by Section 106 of the NHPA and will not result in a significant adverse impact as defined by CEQA.

Project Description

A Remedial Action Plan (RAP) was prepared pursuant to a Voluntary Cleanup Agreement (VCA; Docket No. HSA-FY18/19-014) between Rise Grass Valley Inc. (the Proponent) and the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC). The purpose of the RAP is to describe procedures for conducting remedial activities related to soil contamination at the Centennial M-1 Property (the site). The RAP presents remedial action objectives, proposes remedial procedures for the recommended remedial action, and provides a verification sampling plan to document that the remedial action objectives are achieved.

The 56-acre site ("Centennial Industrial Site") is located at 10344 Centennial Drive near the city limits of Grass Valley in unincorporated Nevada County, California. The site is located immediately south of Centennial Drive and Idaho Maryland Road, and north of East Bennett Road. (Figures 1 and 2).

The site is historically associated with the Idaho Maryland Mine, a former underground hard rock (lode) gold mining operation. Historical mining and milling structures associated with the former



mine were generally located to the east of the site, and the site was used primarily for disposal of mine waste (tailings and waste rock) to land. The historical tailings ponds comprise approximately two-thirds of the site (37.1 acres of the 56.4-acre site).

The RAP proposes remediation efforts encompassing roughly 28 acres within the larger 56-acre Centennial Industrial Site. Remediation includes the excavation, movement, and placement of roughly 241,000 yards of material onsite within that confined 28 acres. Materials proposed for excavation and remediation consist entirely of waste rock and tailings piles that are remnants of the former gold mining activities. No excavation is anticipated into undisturbed, native soils. As such, there is no need to discuss vertical impacts and potential for encountering buried archaeological resources.

Regulatory Context

California Environmental Quality Act

The proposed Project is subject to CEQA compliance because it requires a discretionary action by DTSC. CEQA requires public agencies to evaluate the implications of their projects on the environment and includes *historical resources* and Tribal Cultural Resources as part of the environment. If a project results in significant adverse impacts on *historical resources* or Tribal Cultural Resources, the impact should be disclosed, and mitigation measures must be considered. The steps that are typically taken in a cultural resources investigation for CEQA compliance are as follows:

- 1. Identify historical resources or Tribal Cultural Resources that may be affected by the project;
- 2. Assess the impact of the project on historical resources and Tribal Cultural Resources; and
- 3. Develop and implement measures to mitigate the impacts of the project on historical resources and Tribal Cultural Resources.

Tribal Cultural Resources are not addressed in this document because they will be addressed by DTSC, who, as the lead agency, will conduct AB52 consultation.

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act

The Project will require a permit issued by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE). As a result, the Project is considered a federal undertaking and, as such, is subject to compliance with Section 106 of NHPA (Section 106). Section 106 requires that, before beginning any undertaking, a federal agency must take into account the effects of the undertaking on *historic properties* and afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) an opportunity to comment on these actions (16 U.S.C. 470f). The Section 106 process is presented in 36 CFR 800 and consists of the following five basic steps:

1. Initiate process by coordinating with other environmental reviews, consulting with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), identifying the Area of Potential Effects; identifying and consulting with interested parties, and identifying points in the process to seek input from the public and to notify the public of proposed actions.



- 2. Identify cultural resources and evaluate them for National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility, resulting in the identification of historic properties.
- 3. Assess effects of the project on historic properties.
- 4. Consult with SHPO and interested parties regarding adverse effects on historic properties, resulting in a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA).
- 5. Proceed in accordance with MOA.

Section 106 requires that the federal agency carry out the process. A second party, in this case, InContext, can only make recommendations to the federal agency. The federal agency must consult with SHPO and interested parties and make the determinations of eligibility and effect.

Area of Potential Effects

For the purpose of identifying *historic properties*, the APE for the proposed Project is recommended as the full extent of project limits as depicted on Figure 3 and described in the Project Description above as 56 acres.

Professional Qualifications

This cultural resources study was conducted by and under the direct supervision of Trish Fernandez, M.A., who meets the Secretary of Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for Archaeologist, Historian, and Architectural Historian. She is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (No. 989366) and a California Registered Historian (No. 583). Ms. Fernandez has more than 25 years' experience in cultural resources management throughout the Sierra Nevada. Her expertise is western mining, historic-period resources, and prehistory. She is a recognized expert in CEQA and Section 106 compliance and has completed scores of projects requiring integration of local policies, CEQA, the National Environmental Policy Act, and Section106. The pedestrian survey was led by Bruno Texier, B.A., who has more than 40 years' experience practicing archaeology in Europe and California. Bruno has recent experience working as a crew member for the Empire Mine Project just south of the current project area.



RESEARCH

Records Search

A records search was conducted for a larger project that includes this Project's APE on February 12, 2019, at the Northern Central Information Center (NCIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), located at California State University, Sacramento (Appendix A). Unless otherwise noted, the discussion of the records search below is specific to the larger area and its ¼-mile buffer.

Previous Studies

The records search indicates that eight studies have been conducted that encompass portions of the APE (Decater 1983, Lindstrom 1988, Jensen and Associates 1993, Windmiller 1995, Jensen 2002, Jensen 2004, and Waechter et al. 2016). Only one survey (Waechter et al. 2016) has been conducted within the last 5 years and was conducted solely on East Bennett Road. As a result, the entire APE required a renewed pedestrian survey for this study which was conducted in May 2019.

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

The records search indicated that only one cultural resource, components of the Idaho-Maryland Mine (P-29-1447 (WEST), had been documented within the Project APE (Figure 3). The resource had not been previously assessed for eligibility for either the CRHR or NRHP.

Literature Review

In addition to previous sites and surveys, the resources listed below at the NCIC, in the professional library of InContext, and online were reviewed. The results of the literature review are presented as part of the Cultural Context section that follows.

- Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File for Nevada County (CA OHP 2012a)
- Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility (CA OHP 2012b)
- California Historical Resources (CA OHP 2013)
- California Place Names (Gudde 1974)
- Historic Spots in California (Hoover et al. 1970)
- Historical Atlas of California (Beck and Haase 1974)
- Gold Districts of California (Clark 1970)
- Geologic Guidebook Along Highway 49-Sierran Gold Belt (Jenkins 1948)
- California Archaeology (Moratto 1984)
- California Prehistory (Jones and Klar 2007)



- Handbook of the Indians of California (Kroeber 1925)
- Handbook of North American Indians, Volume 8 (Wilson and Towne 1978)
- Original General Land Office survey for Township 16 North, Range 8 East, Mount Diablo Meridian (GLO 1882)
- United States Geological Survey maps (1895, 1949)
- Geologic Map of California (Burnett and Jenkins 1962)
- Geology of California (Norris and Webb 1976)
- Soil Survey data (UC Davis Soils Resource Laboratory 2005)
- Sierra Nevada Natural History (Storer and Usinger 1963)
- Idaho Maryland Mine History (Rise Gold Corporation 2019)
- MacBoyle's Gold (McKinney 2014)
- Gold in Quartz: The Legendary Idaho-Maryland Mine (Clark 2005)

Requests for Information

Requests for information were made to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), Native American Consultants in the region, regional historical societies, and the Empire Mine State Park. A summary of this effort and copies of representative communications are provided in Appendix B. No information regarding cultural resources that could be affected by the Project was received as a result of this effort.



SETTING

Unless where otherwise cited, the following is adapted from vetted previous studies of the Project vicinity (Windmiller 1995; Hull 2007; ESA 2008; Selverston 2008; Pease 2009). This context is specific to the APE and is not intended to provide a regional overview of the broader historic contexts.

Environment

The Project area is located near Grass Valley on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada, at approximately 2,400–2,600 feet above mean sea level (amsl). Wolf Creek bounds the Centennial Industrial Site to the north The surrounding terrain includes commercially development properties to the west, north, and east and gently sloped hills south. Grass Valley summers are dry and warm; winters are wet and cool. The area is laced with creeks and springs. The climate fosters a diverse array of vegetation typical of the Yellow Pine Belt community, including Jeffrey and Ponderosa pines, incense cedar, black oak, manzanita, kit-kit-dizze, western azalea, wild rose, Scotch broom, poison oak, wild iris, ferns, and California dogwood (Storer and Usinger 1963).

Geology

The Sierra Nevada is composed primarily of plutonic igneous and metamorphic rock of varying composition and age with overlying sedimentary and volcanic rocks. The bulk of the plutonic are late Jurassic to late Cretaceous, with Triassic and Paleozoic in the eastern and northern part of the range. Sixty percent of the exposed rock within the central Sierra Nevada range is granitic. Other deposits found in the Sierra Nevada include quartz-monzonite, granodiorite, and quartz diorite. The present landscape of the Sierra Nevada range results from erosion in the late Tertiary and Quaternary and rejuvenation primarily resulting from movement on the Sierra Nevada fault (Norris and Webb 1976).

The geology of the region includes metavolcanic, metamorphic, and granitic formations. Within the Project area, the underlying rock is principally metamorphic (serpentine), metavolcanic/igneous (gabbro), and granitic (Jenkins 1948; Burnett and Jennings 1962; Norris and Webb 1976). Grass Valley is located within the northern portion of the Mother Lode, which is a north/south trending vein where gold is embedded in host rock. This region's geology is unlike the rest of the Mother Lode belt in that it lacks large-scale faulting and the primary veins run at mild rather than steep angles (Jenkins 1948). During the historic period, the rich quartz and gold deposits of the region made it both attractive and productive for both placer and lode mining operations (Clark 1970).

The ready availability of granitic rock in the Project vicinity provided raw material for grinding tools used by prehistoric people to process plant foods, such as acorns and seeds. The granitic and metamorphic rocks native to this region are not well suited for manufacturing flaked stone technology (projectile points, cutting and scraping tools); therefore, prehistoric people would instead trade with neighboring groups for lithic tools or the raw material needed to create them (Hull 2007).



Soils

Soils in the Project area are primarily of the Aiken and Cohasset series (UC Davis Soil Resource Laboratory 2005). Soils of the Aiken series reach 12 inches deep and are derived from weathered volcanics. They are well-drained colluvium with moderate to strong acidity (pH 6.0–4.8). Soils of the Cohasset series are also from weathered volcanics. These soils reach 24 inches deep and consist of deep, well-drained, fine-loamy soils with slight to strong acidity (pH 6.1–5.0). The high density of hydrological features in the area combined with occasional winter snowpack and steep terrain subject the soils to a high level of erosion. This set of conditions translates into low likelihood for preservation of intact subsurface archaeological deposits, and high likelihood for surface archaeological deposits to be displaced from their original context.

Prehistory

The earliest evidence of human occupation in the Sierra Nevada dates to the Terminal Pleistocene and Early Holocene (12,000–8,000 B.P.), although archaeological finds from this timeframe are few, sparse, and have typically been limited to isolated stemmed points at high elevations. Sites from this time period indicate a semi-sedentary lifeway, small group size, and subsistence focused on large game hunting. Large-stemmed and corner-notched projectile points made of local basalt are common in these early assemblages, although obsidian obtained through trade with the people of the Great Basin and California Coast Ranges has been documented.

Early and middle Holocene (8,000–5,000 B.P.) lifeways were largely focused on hunting, and social groups remained small and semi-sedentary. Middle to late Holocene (5,000–2,000 B.P) archaeological patterns show an increase in population and economic intensification, demonstrated by an increase in settlement size; reliance on small game and labor-intensive vegetal resources, such as seeds and nuts; food storage pits; bow and arrow technology; and increased trade of obsidian and shell beads with groups to the east and west.

Late Period (2,000–450 B.P.) archaeological patterns reflect a waning population along the western slope of the Sierra Nevada from 1,450 to 700 B.P. Whether this shift was a results of changing land use practices or an actual demographic swing is a matter of debate. From 700 B.P. to approximately the time of European contact, the population appears to increase again, and lifeways were centered on a plant-based diet.

Ethnography

The project area is traditionally Hill Nisenan territory, who are sometimes referred to as Southern Maidu (Kroeber 1925; Wilson and Towne 1978). The Nisenan are a Maiduan-speaking people who settled in villages along major waterways, ridges, and flats. Settlements were typically organized around



a central village, with family groups building homes apart from the main hub. Winter homes were conical and constructed from skins, bark slabs, and brush, while summer residences were typically brush structures. Villages tended to be located near large bedrock outcrops suitable for creating bedrock mortars used to process acorns and other plant foods, as well as small animals.

The nearest recorded ethnographic tribelet in the project area was *Hi'et*, southwest of present-day Nevada City, and the nearest recorded ethnographic villages were *Tsekankan* and *Usto-ma* (Kroeber 1925; Wilson and Towne 1978). No prehistoric archaeological sites or localities have been recorded in the immediate vicinity of the project (Moratto 1984). The lack of recorded prehistoric sites in the area can be attributed largely to the impacts of Euroamerican incursion into Grass Valley. Traditional lifeways were disrupted, and Native people displaced with the onset of the Gold Rush in the mid-nineteenth century.

History

Grass Valley Mining District and California Gold Production

Gold mining in the Grass Valley area began in 1848 when placer gold was discovered in Wolf Creek, but the region is best known for its high producing hard-rock (lode) mines that were productive from the 1860s through the 1950s. Although lode mining began in Grass Valley in the 1850s, it did not develop in earnest until after the Comstock rush ended in 1865 (Clark 1970). Eventually, the Grass Valley Mining District¹ (District) was the most productive gold-bearing area in California (Figure 4).

Gold production from the late 1860s to 1950s in the Grass Valley District paralleled production throughout the state, but in much higher numbers. A steady increase began in the late 1860s with an infusion of capital. Another boost occurred from technological advances in the 1890s. With WWI came prosperity and higher costs of production, which slowed output. Then with the Great Depression, production costs decreased, increasing output. The 10-year span from 1930 to 1940 demonstrated a remarkable abundance within the District; nearly 2.2 million tons of ore were produced, yielded \$26.76 million. During WWII, the US forced shut down of mines as non-essential to the war effort. An attempt was made after the shutdown was lifted after the war, but higher production costs again stunted output until many mines, including the largest mines in Grass Valley, closed in 1957 (Clark 1970).

Nevada County Narrow Gauge Railroad

In the late 1860s, Nevada City and Grass Valley business owners began advocating at the state and federal levels for a railroad to connect their business interests with the Central Pacific Railroad. Mine operations needed a continuous supply of timber to fuel the boilers that supplied energy to the mines, and the train line helped bring more timber. On March 25, 1874, the state legislature approved the bill allowing the CNGR between Nevada City and Colfax. Construction was completed in April 1876. The



 $^{^{\}rm 1}$ "District" in this case refers to the gold mining district, not a NRHP-eligible historic property.

railroad did help develop other economic opportunities within the region, such as the fruit packing plants and lumber mills that ran along the railroad; however, NCNGR's main goal remained the support of the local quartz mines (Fickewirth 1992; Levy 2012).

The railroad route approached the current property from the south circling across the northwest corner of the Centennial Site, then headed east along Idaho Maryland Road. Passenger travel on the rail line stopped in 1938, and operations ceased completely in 1942 at the onset of WWII. By the following year, only the grade remained because the entire line had been sold for scrap.



HISTORIC CONTEXT

The purpose of the Historic Context is to provide the thematic perspective by which identified cultural resources may have historic significance as defined by the NRHP and CRHR. This context is applied when evaluating the resource(s) for NRHP and CRHR eligibility, presented in the section of this report entitled Determination of Eligibility. The applicable historic theme for cultural resources in the project area is historic lode mining in Grass Valley, specifically that associated with the Idaho-Maryland Consolidated Mines, Inc.

Idaho-Maryland Consolidated Mines, Inc.

The Idaho-Maryland Mine property was identified as gold-bearing in 1851. Today, the Idaho-Maryland Mine is a consolidation of several of the important early day producing mines in the District, including the Eureka, Idaho, Maryland, Brunswick, and Union Hill. The following historic context draws from the history developed by Rise (2019), Wolflin (1941), Clark (1970), Windmiller (1995), and Clark (2005).

Early Development (1860–1890)

This period is characterized by steady growth in the number of mine claims, the expansion of underground and surface level operations, and production of those mines. The end of this period marks the sale of the Idaho Mine and the shift to the consolidation of the mines.

In the early years of underground mining, the District had small claims that made it difficult to pay for equipment; therefore, the claims could not be worked. However, after 1860 the depths and production of the mines increased because of the newer technology and engineering purchased with the new capital. Underground mining requires technical engineering and the ability to design the infrastructure above and below ground. Many of the first mine builders taught themselves how to design and build this infrastructure; however, as the mines got deeper, more improvements were necessary and technical experts were needed. Later mining operations began to used power drills, nitroglycerine-based dynamite, and hydraulics which further increased mining production. The surface level of the mines continually changed, depending on the need of the underground; however, the structure of the underground, other than additional mining, remained the same.

Idaho Mine (ca. 1850-1893)

The Idaho vein, which stemmed from the eastern extension of the Eureka vein, was discovered in the bed of Wolf Creek about 1.5 miles east of downtown Grass Valley during the Gold Rush (1848-1852). The claim was not recorded; however, until a rich strike was made here in 1863. Two years later, discovery of high yielding ore within the claim prompted several investors to finance large-scale mining production. However, this initial capitalization of the Idaho Mine failed and the mine was purchased by the Coleman Brothers, who sold their North Star Mine, in 1867. The Coleman's Idaho Quartz Mining



Company sunk a shaft to 300 feet and ran into the eastern extension of the Eureka-Idaho Ore Shoot. The Idaho mine reached a vertical depth in 1881 of 1200 feet, which no other gold mine in California had reached.

The Idaho Mine was one of the most up-to-date mines in the industry. In 1868, the Idaho Quartz Mining Company finished constructing a stamp mill at the Idaho Mine. That year, 763 tons of ore were milled, yielding \$13,978 from the newly built stamp mill. In 1877, the timber in much of the 200-foot level had to be completely replaced. The mill property comprised an office, mill, buddle house, machine shop, drain tunnel, sulphurets house, tailings sluices, rocker house, pump house, hoisting works, blacksmith shop, waste rock track, air shaft, water ditch, NCNGRR, and roads to Hills Flat and Grass Valley. Hydraulic Mining ended in 1882, which allowed water supplies to serve other needs. The Idaho Mine installed Pelton wheels and contracted with South Yuba Water Company to supply water to the mine. Steam power switched to waterpower in 1883 and proved beneficial both operationally and economically. The Idaho Mine was the leading quartz mine in California from 1869 to 1892. The Idaho Quartz Mining Company worked this shoot until 1893, when the mine reached its eastern boundary.

Eureka Mine (1851-1877)

Discovered in February 1851, the Eureka Mine was located on the north side of Wolf Creek 1/4 mile east of Grass Valley and was one of the earliest quartz mining locations in the District. In 1863, the vertical shaft was sunk to a depth of 100 feet, leading to the discovery of a rich ore shaft that averaged \$28/ton. As the levels of the mine grew, so did the quality of the ore. At the 600-foot level and more than 3 feet wide, the ore value averaged \$50/ton. The Eureka Mine was the largest producer of quartz gold in California and in the United States from 1866 to 1871, but was closed in 1877.

Maryland Mine (1865-1893)

The Maryland Mine was located in June 1865 west of the Idaho claim. Substantial work of the claim did not occur until 1880. In 1890, the underground workings of the Idaho and Maryland mines met, prompting a lawsuit to determine the boundary between the two properties. A compromise boundary was agreed upon and three years later the Idaho workings reached this line. The Coleman brothers then sold the Idaho to the Maryland Gold Quartz Mining Company, who took possession in 1893.

Union Hill Mine (1860-1900)

The Union Hill Gold Quartz Mine claim, which intersects the current project area, was made in 1866. It operated successfully until 1870, when a decline in the mining industry forced the closure of most area mines, except the Idaho-Maryland and Empire Mines. In 1900, the mine reopened and was purchased by the Idaho-Maryland Mines Company in 1918.

Brunswick Mine (ca. 1880-1919)

The exact date the Brunswick Mine was founded is unknown, but it was during the mid-1800s. In 1888, the Brunswick Mine was worked only to a depth of 300 feet in the Old Brunswick shaft. Eventually, the



three-compartment incline shaft reached depths of 700 feet and continued to 1250 feet, where the Brunswick Consolidated Gold Mining Company found good-quality ore in 1896. The owners constructed a new vertical shaft, New Brunswick, in 1915. They also build a steel headframe and completed a twenty-stamp mill and cyanide plant. The method of treating and handling the ore improved and kept operating costs low.

Consolidation (1890-1919)

This period is characterized by monetary instability and several exchanges of ownership among the mines, followed by closures from lack of capital and later WWI. The end of this period marks the consolidation and reopening of the mines under new ownership; the Idaho Maryland Mines Company.

A lawsuit in 1890 between the Idaho Quartz Mining Company and the Maryland Gold Quartz Mining Company determined the boundary line for the two mine properties. When the Idaho Mine reached the compromise line in 1893, with no other ore bodies found that would call for further operations, the Coleman brothers decided to sell the mine. They sold the Idaho claim to the Maryland Gold Mining Company for

\$85,000 in April 1893. Dual management of the Idaho-Maryland Mine began on May 1, 1893, but the company name remained Maryland Gold Quartz Mining Company. Furthermore, because both the Idaho and Maryland Mines remained open, more than 200 miners within the Grass Valley area kept their jobs. A layoff that large would have negatively changed a community of that size.

In 1894, the Maryland Gold Quartz Mining Co. purchased the Idaho Quartz Company and its Idaho mine. The name then changed to Idaho-Maryland Mine and soon afterward the Dorsey (#2) vein was discovered. The Idaho-Maryland Mine closed in 1901 from the lack of funds. The total production of gold from 1894 to 1901 was 60,282 ounces. The Idaho-Maryland Mine bonded to the Idaho-Maryland Development Company in 1902. The company owners sought gold production from the upper levels of the mine because they needed to complete surface repairs, dewatering, and shaft retimbering. At the beginning of WWI, the Idaho- Maryland Development Company ceased its mining operations.

The Idaho-Maryland Mine's underground operations closed in February 1901 from lack of capital, tripling ore costs, milling costs, and poor conditions of the underground workings. The closing of the underground mining operation at the Idaho-Maryland Mine ended 44 years of nonstop mining for gold within that location. Samuel P. Dorsey did keep the surface level working intact and he actively promoted the property in an attempt to attract capital investors. In late 1902, a group of men from Boston expressed interest in the claim and sent a mining engineer to Grass Valley. The engineer's report returned favorable to the men, leading to the establishment of the Idaho Maryland Development Company. The mine needed more work than estimated to reopen, and the group made some repairs to the surface level and pumped the water from the underground workings of the mine; however, the Idaho Maryland Development Company ceased operations in October 1914 at the beginning of WWI and the mine filled with water.



Errol MacBoyle, a well-known mining engineer from San Francisco, found interest in the Idaho-Maryland Mine and compiled a report. In his report, MacBoyle determined that the mine held much larger amounts of riches than the \$19,000,000 it had generated to earlier owners. He also considered the benefits of combining all the surrounding mines with the Idaho-Maryland Mine. MacBoyle first received options from the South Idaho Consolidated Mining Company, Gold Point Gold Mining Company, and Black Hawk Mine. To further his plans to combine the mines, MacBoyle formed a syndicate to obtain the Union Hill Mine. Gold Point Consolidated Mines, Inc., was created to handle the purchases of more properties, but in 1917, Metals Exploration Company took over Gold Point Consolidated Mines, Inc. After months of negotiations, Metals Exploration Company leased the Eureka, Roanaise, South Idaho, Black Hawk, Union Hill, Gold Point Mines and several other claims with the option to buy each. The Idaho-Maryland Mine was purchased from Samuel

P. Dorsey in late 1919 for \$187,692.50. Obtaining control of the mines, the Metals Exploration Company secured the funds necessary to begin reopening the mines. The company named the new project the Idaho— Maryland Mines Company.

World War I - 1957

This period is characterized by vacillating decades of high production costs/low gold production and low production costs/high gold production. The end of this period also marks the closing of the large lode mines in the Grass Valley Mining District, which have yet to recover.

The Eureka Mine reopened in 1920 and several years of production followed the consolidation. In 1925, the Idaho-Maryland Mine closed. Errol MacBoyle sought the funds necessary to continue operating the pumps so that the mine would not fill with water. Tributers or men who leased a part of the claim to mine kept the mine operating.

In the 1930s and 1940s, the Idaho-Maryland Mine was the second-largest underground gold mine in California behind the Empire Mine and was extremely active and productive. Between 1930 and 1940, the Idaho-Maryland and Brunswick Mines yielded 2,186,381 tons of ore, equating to \$26.76 million in extracted materials, and a new method of sinking shafts, core drilling, was developed in the Idaho-Maryland shops. On July 1, 1933, the Idaho-Maryland Mines Company leased the Brunswick Mine from the Idaho Consolidated Mines, Inc., for 5 years. By 1934, the underground workings of the Idaho-Maryland Mine extended more than 8,000 feet from the main shaft. To supply better ventilation and another exit, the decision was made to sink another shaft closer to where the underground operations were in progress. The location for the shaft was near the intersection of Brunswick and Maryland Roads. This area proved problematic from a geological standpoint because the rock formations consisted of serpentine, gouge, ankerite, and gabbro. To run a conventional shaft that could drill and blast in that location would have needed a vast amount of timber and constant upkeep, which would add to the cost. The shaft would not need to hoist ore or waste rock, so they tried using a 60-inch-diameter experimental, single compartment, core drill that J. Branner Newsome constructed at the Idaho-Maryland shop. They called the No. 2 shaft the "Round Hole" shaft, and with the use of the drill, the shaft advanced 173 feet in 1934.



The Idaho-Maryland Consolidated Mines, Inc., merged with its operating company Idaho-Maryland Mines Company in 1935 and then changed the name to Idaho-Maryland Mines Corporation. Mining operations, including the Idaho shaft and the New Brunswick, produced 293,975 tons of ore in 1936. According to some government reports, in 1939, the Idaho-Maryland Mines Corporation experienced the largest gold production of any quartz mine in California and remained the second-largest gold mine in the United States. The mine kept these leading numbers for several years as a direct result of the output from the Idaho- Maryland Mine, and other Grass Valley area mines they controlled including the Brunswick Mine. The Brunswick Mine added to the Idaho-Maryland Mine's production numbers, which peaked in 1941 (Wolflin 1941).

Further improvements to the New Brunswick Mine in 1940 included deeper shafts and, in turn, an increase in ore production, which required increasing the headframe size and hoisting capabilities. The owners of the surface plant for New Brunswick bought a 1,000-horsepower water drum from the Los Angeles Metropolitan Water District. The hoist had 8-foot-diameter drums with a 60-inch face that could hold 4,800 feet of cable. The cement piers, foundations, and drum pits were constructed, and the large hoist installed during summer. Concrete floors were poured and an all-steel building, 56 by 60 by 15 feet high was built over the hoist. The new hoist room was constructed north of the three-compartment shaft, and the regularly used hoist was on the south side.

Errol MacBoyle left an impression on the Grass Valley area. The mines produced over 2 million tons of material from the time MacBoyle took over the mine in 1925 until the early 1940s. At the peak of production, a turn of events occurred on October 8, 1942, when the War Production Board issued Limitation Order L-208, closing many of the top United States gold mines, including the Idaho-Maryland. Mining resumed after the war but without the same success realized as that before the war under MacBoyle's supervision.

MacBoyle contributed resources to the Grass Valley area, including an airstrip that he allowed the National Guard to use for training. The government closed the airstrip during WWII and dug ditches across the field, effectively ruining the airstrip. In 1936, MacBoyle formed the Grass Valley Memorial Hospital Association and built a hospital to 80 percent completion, but when WWII began, obtaining needed materials proved too difficult and monetary funding stopped. MacBoyle believed in supplying jobs, and because of him, the mines stayed active and he supplied construction jobs; therefore, the residents of the Grass Valley area did not feel the effects of the Great Depression as severely as the rest of the country. MacBoyle passed away in his sleep in 1947 after battling an illness that followed a stroke in 1943 (McKinney 2016).

For the first time in 105 years, in 1956, all the Grass Valley area mines stopped running. The stamp mills halted, and a deafening quiet fell over the town. In December 1955, the Idaho-Maryland Miners Corporation ceased gold mining operations and switched to mining only tungsten; the mine eventually closed entirely in 1957. The Empire and North Star Mines Company, Ltd., closed on July 5, 1956. The estimated worth of the total yield of the lode mines was \$300 million. The Empire-Star Mine produced \$130 million and the Idaho- Maryland Mine produced \$70 million, making them the two largest mining



operations in California and among the largest in the United States. The equipment at the New Brunswick and Idaho-Maryland Mines sold at auction in March 1957 to help offset delinquent taxes. The Grass Valley and Nevada City area mines not only transformed the local area environmentally and economically, but quartz gold from the Sierra foothills changed the nation as well.

Summary of Historic Context

The history of the District and lode mining, which includes the Idaho-Maryland Mine, reflects the broader trends and conditions of the times in local, state, and United States society from 1866 to 1957. With the discovery of gold in the area in 1848, mining changed the landscape of the Sierra foothills and made some of the Grass Valley District Mines top gold producing mines in the state and country. The General Mining Act of 1872 allowed miners, or anyone else, to patent mineral rights, in the same way farmers could claim settlements under the Homestead Act of 1862. The General Mining Act sparked a small boom in gold production in the later 1800s.

Most developments of new mining techniques and equipment originated in the Grass Valley and Nevada County Mining Districts, including hydraulic mining, which originated from ground sluicing. In 1867 there were thirty stamp mills operating and roughly 1,600 men working in the mining industry in the Grass Valley area. Power drills and nitroglycerine-based dynamite replaced hand drills and black power in 1868. A new steel headframe, 20-stamp mill, and a cyanide plant were in place at the Idaho-Maryland Mine in 1915 and by 1919, a new hoist and Ingersoll-Rand compressor were installed together and powered by electricity. The Idaho-Maryland Mine property also housed a machine shop and carpenter shop. J. Branner Newsome fabricated a core drill at the Idaho-Maryland Shop in 1934 to help offset the amount of timber needed to get through the hard rock material. The new mining equipment that developed from need within the Grass Valley District mines contributed to some of the advancements of the Gilded Age. The surface level of the mine property constantly changed to remain updated and in working order to better aid with the underground workings of the mine; however, the underground parts of the mine remained the same over time, except for timber being replaced as needed and further digging.

The District, as well as the Idaho-Maryland Mine, experienced many fluxes from 1848 to 1957. Between 1856 and 1860, there was a minor nationwide economic depression. Many continued placer mining even though the work became increasingly more complicated than simple panning or rocking for gold. Gold mining consistently increases during slow economic cycles. The decline shows the pull of other strikes, other occupations, and some miners simply giving up and going home; however, the District's gold mining influence increased from 71% of the population engaged in mining in 1850 to 76% in 1860. A worldwide economic depression from 1893 to 1896 created a gold boom and the production of gold climbed steadily. The Grass Valley region would have suffered negative economic effects of the first depression if the mines did not employ such a sizable part of the community. The Great Depression brought the final boom of historic gold mining in the Grass Valley region and between 1930 to 1940 the Idaho and Brunswick Mines produced enormous amounts of ore. By 1941, there were 973 employees working at the Idaho Maryland and Brunswick Mines.



Gold mining not only changed the Grass Valley area and California, but the gold leaving the area created ripple effects throughout the United States. The landscape of the Sierra foothills changed from the amount of timber used for steam power. The mines, including the Idaho-Maryland Mine, used NCNGRR to haul in timber form other locations thus changing the landscape in the other locations as well. The District faced wartime decreases in production and government shutdowns during both WWI and WWII. The District also reflects the same development, decline, and resurgence patterns that the United States experienced during several economic recessions and booms throughout the ninetieth and twentieth-centuries.



PEDESTRIAN SURVEY

The entire APE was subject to a pedestrian survey on May 9, 2019 by two archaeologists in 20 meter transects. Approximately 80% of the ground surface has been disturbed as a result of previous mining and industrial activities and includes areas that are now graded and paved. The remaining 20% of the APE is covered by vegetation or duff.

Cultural Resources within the Area of Potential Effect

One previously recorded cultural resource, the Idaho-Maryland Mine (P-29-1447), was confirmed within the APE (see Appendix C for archaeological site record forms containing detailed descriptions and photographs). Four previously unrecorded components (Temp-001, 005, 010, and 012) of the resource (were also documented as a result of this study (Table 1). These four components were recorded on Primary record forms because the historical association among them was not clear at the time but became clear as research ensued.

Table 1. Extant Cultural Resources within the APE

Identifier	Name
P-29-1447	ldaho-Maryland Mine
	Temp-001 - Concrete towers, penstock, access road
	Temp-005 - Penstocks, ditch
	Temp-010 - Mining ditch and rock feature
	Temp-012 - Mining ditch

P-29-1447

The Idaho-Maryland Mine has also been subject to several recordings from 1983 to 2016 (Decater et al. 1983; Decater 1984; Ferrier 1993; Napton and Greathouse 1994; Jensen 1995; Pappas 2009; and Darcangelo and Engbring 2016), resulting in a set of DPR forms that is 37 pages and a recorded site boundary that does not encompass all of its features.

The first recording in 1983 identified resources adjacent and north of the Centennial Industrial Site, south of Idaho Maryland Road. The 1983 features are located at the intersection of Sections 26 and 25. The resource was subsequently updated to include features in the western portion of Section 25 and eastern portion of Section 24 near the County Air Park. Later, additional updates were made to include



portions of an earthen ditch in Section 26 west of APE near the Elm Ridge Cemetery. Updates in 1994 added features to the eastern portion of the site near the airport.

The Information Center identifies the site boundary to include the eastern features, but not the western features. For purposes of the current documentation, the former Idaho-Maryland Mine main facility portion is herein identified as P-29-001447 WEST to distinguish it from those eastern features captured within the Information Center documented boundary. Other portions of P-29-001447 are some distance away from the current project area, thus this report focuses on the remnants in close proximity to the current project that have a potential to be affected or impacted by the proposed work.

The field survey of May 2019 confirmed that none of the previously recorded features of P-29-1447 are within the current project APE; however, the newly recorded resources (Temp-001, 005, 010, and 012) are most likely part of the western locus (recorded in 1983). The objectives of this report are to determine whether these features are associated with the Idaho-Maryland Mine complex, whether they meet any legal significance criteria, and thus whether further management under this project is required.

Temp-001

Temp-001 consists of three mining features—two concrete towers approximately 30 and 40 feet tall, and a section of 4-foot-diameter riveted pipe (Appendix C). These features may be associated with the historic Idaho-Maryland Mine.

Temp-005

Temp-005 consists of two 1-foot-diameter pipe segments that are partially underground, two short earthen ditch segments, and an earthen pile of unknown function. These features may be associated with the historic Idaho-Maryland Mine.

Temp-010

Temp-010 consists of a segment of an abandoned mining ditch. The ditch was obliterated by an unnamed dirt road at the west end and by Centennial Drive at the east end. It is 5 feet wide and 2 feet deep, running east/west. A rock pile near the western end of the ditch was also recorded (CTX- 011).

Temp-012

Temp-012 consists of a segment of an abandoned mining ditch. The ditch was obliterated in an open meadow by some four-wheel-drive roads at the south end, and was undiscernible in dense vegetation at the north end. It is 8 to 10 feet wide and 3 feet deep, running mostly north/south with a curve.



DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY

To identify historic properties as defined by Section 106 and historical resources as defined by CEQA, cultural resources within APE must be evaluated for their eligibility for listing in CRHR (for CEQA) and NRHP (for Section 106). The process of evaluation first determines whether the resources are significant under each of the eligibility criterion (see below). If the resource is significant, it is then assessed for its historic integrity. If a resource is significant and has historic integrity, it is eligible for listing on CRHR or NRHP. Although CRHR and NRHP vary slightly in language, in practice, they are virtually the same because CRHR was modeled after NRHP and NRHP provides for local significance.

CEQA also provides for other methods of determining whether a resource is a historical resource. Specifically, it provides for whether the resource is listed on a local historic register, is a unique archaeological resource, or is a tribal cultural resource. As previously explained, identification of tribal cultural resources was not conducted as part of this study. The records search did not identify any of the resources in APE as listed on a local register. Because archaeological resources were identified as a result of this study, the applicable method for determining whether this Project will have a significant impact in terms of CEQA is evaluation for CRHR eligibility.

CEQA provides that historic properties listed² in or formally determined eligible³ for listing in NRHP are automatically listed in CRHR (Public Resources Code section 5024.1[d)[1]). Although none of the resources in APE or project area are listed in NRHP, the Section 106 process for this project may result in a formal determination as defined by the California Code of Regulations.

As stated above, both NRHP and CRHR eligibility have two steps. The first is to determine significance. If a resource is significant, its historical integrity is then assessed. Integrity refers to the authenticity of the resource's physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource's period of significance. In other words, the resource must retain enough of the physical characteristics to be recognizable as it occurred during its period of significance. Integrity must also be judged in reference to the particular criteria under which it is significant; specific aspects of integrity are required for properties to convey specific types of significance. The aspects of integrity a specific resource retains is referred to as its qualifying characteristics. Tables 2 and 3 present the criteria used to determine significance and integrity.

³ Through one of the federal preservation programs administered by the California Office of Historic Preservation: National Register, Tax Certification (Evaluation of Significance, Part 1, 36 CFR Part 67), and NHPA (Section 106, 16 USC 470f) reviews of federal undertakings (14 CCR §)



² Through the NRHP process.

Table 2. NRHP and CRHR Significance Criteria

NRHP	NRHR
a) is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history	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 significant in our past	is associated with the lives of persons important in our past
c) embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction	3) embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values
d) has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history	4) has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history

Table 3. Aspects of Historical Integrity

Aspect	Definition
Location	The place where the cultural resource was constructed or where the historic event occurred.
Setting	The physical environment of a cultural resource as it relates to the character of the location and its surrounding features or open space as it was during the period of significance.
Design	The combination of elements that were used to purposefully create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a cultural resource.
Materials	The physical elements that were combined or deposited in a particular pattern or configuration during the period of significance to form the cultural resource. Materials reflect choice (influenced by tradition or culture) and availability (influenced by region or trade).
Workmanship	The physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people (such as construction methods or techniques) during the period of significance.
Feeling	The physical features that together express the aesthetic sense of the period of significance and the absence of physical features that detract from this aesthetic sense.
Association	The physical features that can be directly linked to an important historic event or the reasons for which a historic person is significant.

NRHP and CRHR Evaluation of Cultural Resources in APE

One cultural resource, the Idaho-Maryland Mine, has been identified within the Project boundary. This resource is described in the preceding section and summarized in Table 4 below.

Table 4. Description and Thematic Associations of Extant Cultural Resources in the APE

Cultural Resource	Number	Description	Thematic Association
	ryland P-29-1447	Structural remains recorded outside but adjacent to APE in 1983	Idaho- Maryland Mine
Idaho-		Temp-001: Concrete towers, penstock, access road	
Maryland Mine		Temp-005: Penstocks, ditch	
		Temp-010: Mining ditch and rock feature	
		Temp-012: Mining ditch	

Idaho-Maryland Historic District

The individual resource, the Idaho-Maryland Mine (P-29-1447)—is thematically associated with a number of nearby mines (New Brunswick and Union Hill) that were originally separate, but became part of the Idaho-Maryland Mine. Because of this shared association, it is most appropriate to consider the Idaho-Maryland Mine as part of a potential NRHP-eligible historic district, all of the components of which have not yet been identified. It is beyond the scope of this study to document and evaluate all of the components that may compose the proposed district or delineate its boundaries; however, for the purposes of this undertaking, the Idaho-Maryland Mine Historic District is considered significant under all of the NRHP and CRHR criteria, as described below.

NRHP/CRHR A/1: The Idaho-Maryland Mine Historic District played a prominent role as

one of the major lode mines in the District that operated from 1866

to 1956.

NRHP/CRHR B/2: The Idaho-Maryland Mine Historic District is associated with the Coleman

brothers and with Errol MacBoyle, who made significant contributions to local history through their development of the Idaho-Maryland Mine, and

MacBoyle's community projects.



NRHP/CRHR C/3:

The Idaho-Maryland Mine Historic District embodies the distinctive characteristics of the hard-rock mining industry between 1866 and 1956 in the District through its extant underground workings, which also embody the distinctive construction method of the timbering support system. The Idaho-Maryland Mine Historic District also represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction [NRHP].

NRHP/CRHR D/4:

The Idaho-Maryland Mine Historic District has the potential to yield information important to history of the local area, California, and the nation through its possible archaeological deposits associated with workers, who represent the working labor class of miners locally and of the industrial age nationally.

Having established the potential eligibility for the historic district as a whole, the specific components within the current project limits can now be evaluated to determine whether they are contributing elements of the larger property or they are individually eligible for listing under each criterion, which will depend on the ability for extant physical components of each cultural resource to convey the criterion of significance. This ability to convey significance rests on the resource's historic integrity, which is expressed as location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (explained above).

Idaho-Maryland Mine (P-29-1447)

The Idaho-Maryland Mine has been recorded as P-29-1447 with three major components. One is the eastern loci, situated east of Brunswick Road and primarily south of Lower Banner Road (see Appendix C, P-29-1447, page 14 of 18). The second is the western loci, just east of the Elm Ridge Cemetery. The third is the Idaho- Maryland Ditch, which passes through both the eastern and western loci. Resources within APE are associated with newly recorded features of the western loci of P-29-1447.

Four components of P-29-1447 were identified within APE, all part of what is referred to herein as the western locus. These four components consist of the following resources: two concrete towers 30 and 40 feet tall, a section of 4-foot-diameter riveted pipe, two 1-foot-diameter pipe segments, four discontiguous segments of earthen ditch, and an earthen pile of unknown function. All but the two concrete towers and earthen pile are fragmentary remains of water conveyance features that no longer retain integrity of design, materials, or workmanship. The two concrete towers are of twentieth-century construction and appear at this location on the 1949 USGS map of the area.

Regarding Criterion A/1, these features are associated with the latest phase of work at the Idaho-Maryland Mine, however they are currently in serious disrepair and are spatially removed from what few features remain at the Mine. As such, they are unable to convey their association with the mine and thus do not meet the threshold of importance for eligibility under this criterion.



Regarding Criterion B/2, while Coleman brothers and Errol MacBoyle were important figures in the history of the Idaho-Maryland Mine as a whole, these specific locales are everyday features that do not possess any distinctive elements that could convey their importance to meet the strict and specific requirements for eligibility under this criterion.

Regarding Criterion C/3, the concrete towers are the only distinguishable entity remaining, however they are commonplace among mining locales and thus do not represent unique engineering achievements. The ditches and penstock are commonplace and their historical alignments have been so impacted by modern land use that their connection to the larger workings can no longer be discerned.

Regarding Criterion D/4, research questions regarding mining and miners have been extensively explored, as documented in the Caltrans 2008 thematic study on mining sites in California (Caltrans 2008). The current four features, and the entire 28-acre project locale, do not contain information bearing deposits that have the potential to address important research questions.

In sum, none of the newly recorded components are recommended eligible for listing in NRHP or CRHR under any criterion, either individually or as contributing elements to a larger historic district.

Summary of Determination of Eligibility

The four features of the Idaho-Maryland Mine (P-29-1447) identified within the APE or the project area are not individually eligible for listing in NRHP or CRHR, nor are they contributing elements to the assumed eligible Idaho-Maryland Mine Historic District. It is noted that underground workings associated with the Historic District may still be extant, however it is beyond the scope of this report to assess those workings because there is no potential for the current project to affect or impact them in any manner.



Finding of Effect and Assessment of Effect

Criteria of Effect

Section 106

Under Section 106 of NHPA, an adverse effect is found when an undertaking alters, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property (i.e., architectural, historic, or archaeological) that qualify the property for inclusion in NRHP in a manner that diminishes the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association, or its physical integrity.

CEQA

A project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. Substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource means 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. The significance of a historical resource is materially impaired when a project:

- a) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources;
- b) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or
- c) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.



Determination of Effect

While the project area is situated within the larger assumed eligible Idaho-Maryland Mine Historic District, there are no contributing elements in the project's specific 28 acres slated for remediation activities. Further, the intact elements of the mine are sufficiently spatially removed that the work will not have any effect or impact, either directly or indirectly, on those remaining elements. As such, it is recommended that the lead agency make a finding of No Adverse Effect pursuant to Section 106 or No Impact pursuant to CEQA, as appropriate for their regulatory requirements.



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Rise Grass Valley Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Idaho-Maryland Mine Project

Figures

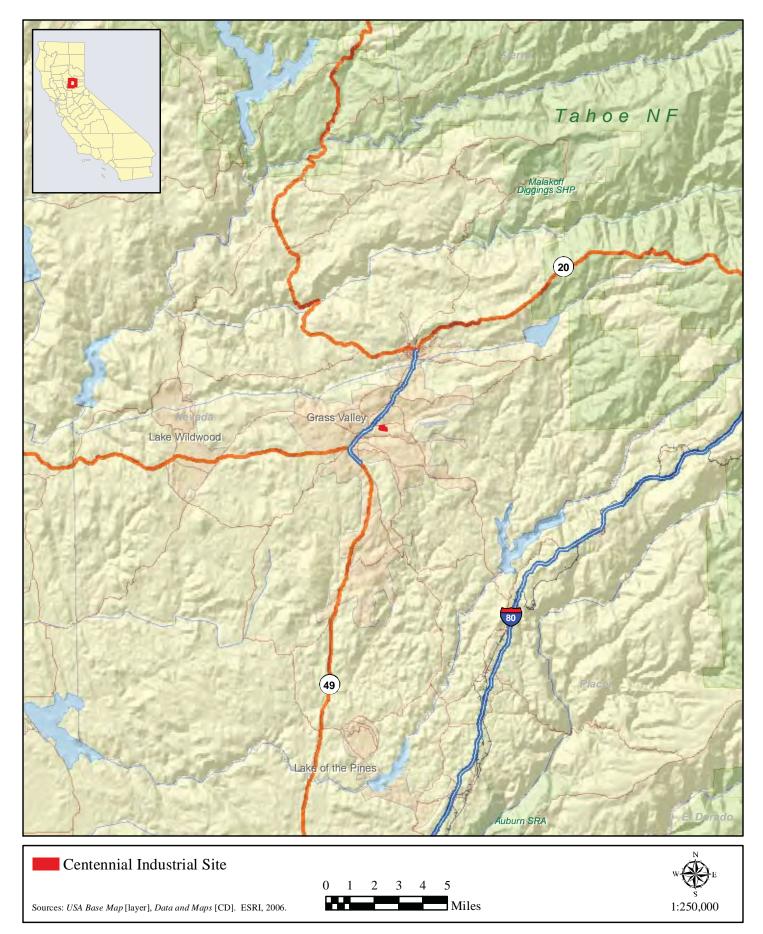
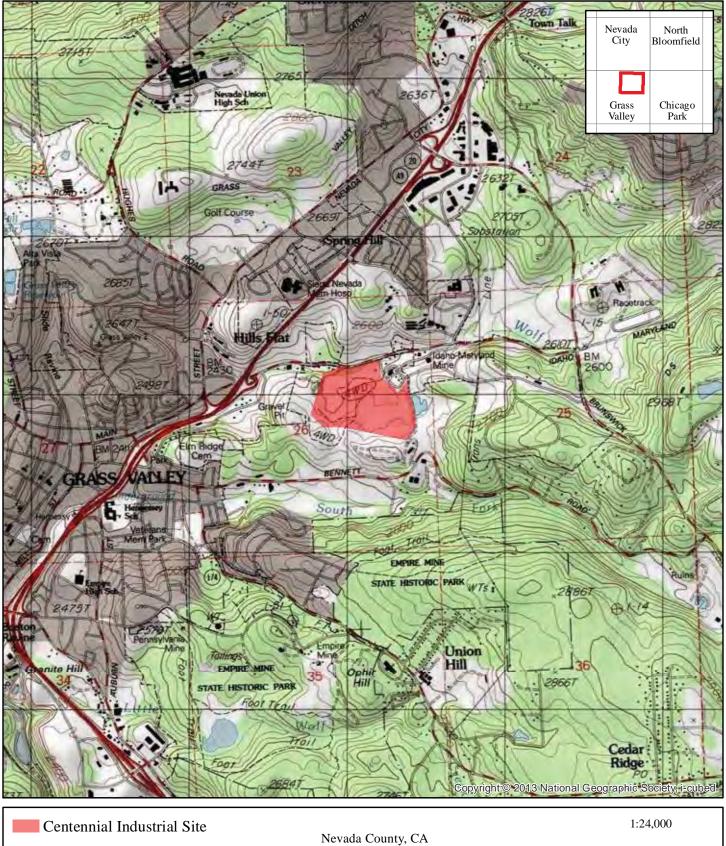




Figure 1. Project Vicinity Map



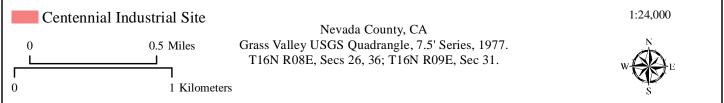




Figure 2. Project APE and Survey Coverage

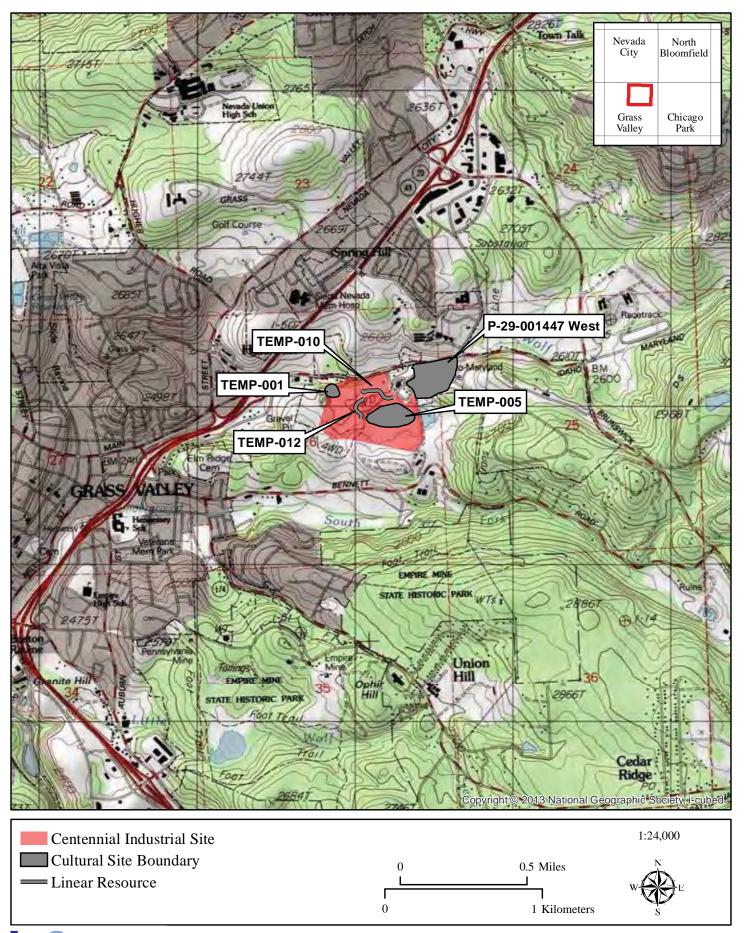




Figure 3. Cultural Resources in the APE

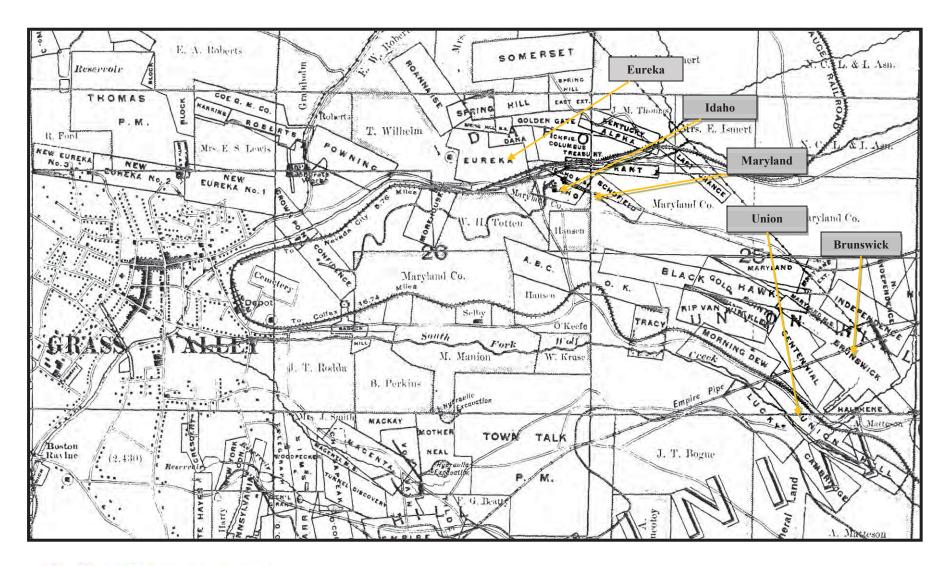




Figure 4
Map of the Vicinity of Grass Valley and Nevada County, California
(Uren 1897)

Rise Grass Valley Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Idaho-Maryland Mine Project

Appendix A Records Search Results

California Historical Resources Information System

CHRIS Data Request Form

ACCESS AND USE AGREEMENT NO.: 47	IC F	ILE NO.:
To: North Central		Information Center
Print Name: Theresa Lechner		Date: 02/06/19
Affiliation: Western Properties, dba InContext		
Address: 4070 Bridge Street, Suite 7		
City: Fair Oaks	State: CA	Zip: <u>95628</u>
Phone: (916) 666-0633 Fax:		
Billing Address (if different than above):same as above		
Project Name / Reference: Rise Grass Valley (8122/1880))	
Project Street Address:		
County: Nevada		
Township/Range/UTMs: T16N / R8E / Sections 25, 26, 3	5 & 36; T16N /	R9E / Sections 30 & 31
USGS 7.5' Quad(s): Grass Valley		
PRIORITY RESPONSE (Additional Fee): yes 0/ no 0		
TOTAL FEE NOT TO EXCEED: \$ 1,200.00		
Special Instructions:		
Information Center Use Only		
Date of CHRIS Data Provided for this Request:		
Confidential Data Included in Response: yes 🗘 no 🔾		
Notes:		

California Historical Resources Information System

CHRIS Data Request Form

Include the following information (mark as necessary) for the records search area(s) shown on the attached map(s) or included in the associated shapefiles. Shapefiles are the current CHRIS standard format for digital spatial data products.

NOTE: All digital data products are subject to availability - check with the appropriate Information Center.

Mark one map choice only

1. Map Type Desired: Digital map products will be provided only if they are available at the time of this request. Regardless of what is requested, only hard copy hand-drawn maps will be provided for any part of the requested search area for which digital map products are not available at the time of this request.

There is an additional charge for shapefiles, whether they are provided with or without Custom GIS Maps.

	Custom GIS Maps O Shapefiles O	Custom GIS Maps <u>and</u>	Shapefi	iles O Hard Co	ppy Hand-D	rawn Maps <u>only</u>	<u> (</u> 0
	Any selection	below left unmarked	will be	considered a	<u>'no. "</u>		
2a.		V	Vithin p	oroject area	Within _1	1/4radius	
	ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Local NON-ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Report Locations† Resource Database Printout* (list) Resource Database Printout* (detail Resource Digital Database Records Report Database Printout* (list) Report Database Printout* (detail) Report Digital Database Records (sparchaeological Resource Records (Sparchaeological Resource Records (PDF) Hard Copy NON-ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource PDF) Hard Copy Report copies**:	Locations y y y (spreadsheet) ⁺ preadsheet) ⁺ y Record copies [*]	resO/ resO/		yes O/ yes O/ yes O/ yes O/ yes O/		
	OHP Historic Properties Directory**	C	Only dir	ectory listing	Associa	ted documenta	tion
	within project area within 1/4 mi radius	у	res ① / res ① /		yesO/ yesO/	no ⊙ no ⊙	
	OHP Archaeological Determinations within project area within 1/4 mi radius	y y	′es ⊙ / ′es ⊙ /	no O no O		no ⊙ no ⊙	
	California Inventory of Historical Rewithin project area within 1/4 mi radius	у	res ⊙ /	no O no O		no ① no ①	

⁺ In order to receive archaeological information, requestor must meet qualifications as specified in Section III of the current version of the California Historical Resources Information System Information Center Rules of Operation Manual and be identified as an Authorized User under an active CHRIS Access and Use Agreement.

^{*} These documents may be supplied as PDF files, if available

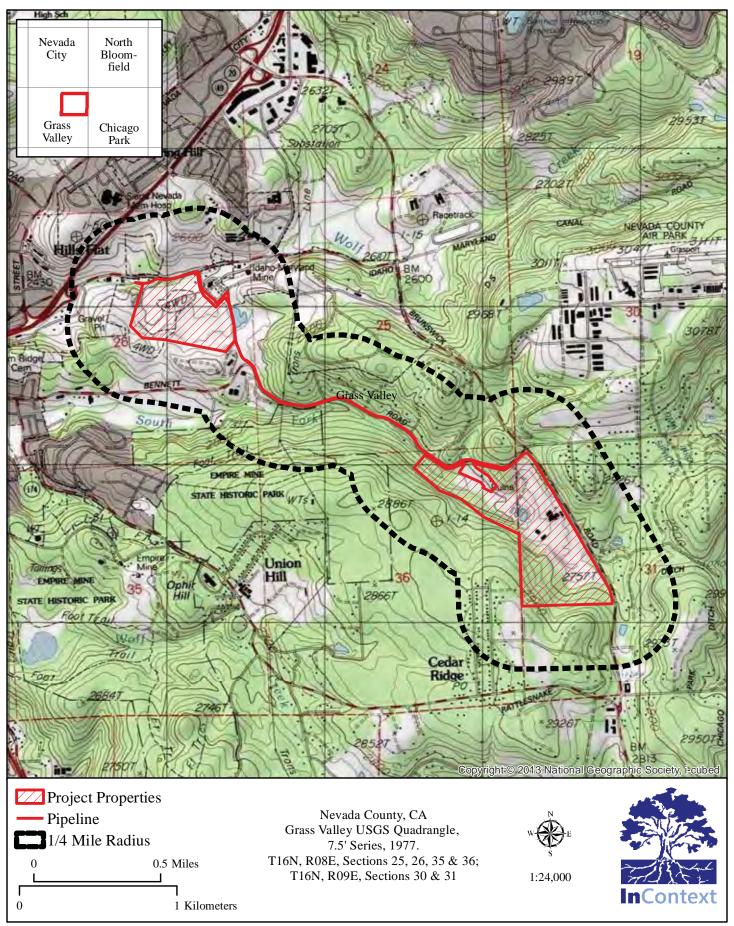
^{**} Includes, but is not limited to, information regarding National Register of Historica Places, California Register of Historical Resources, California State Historical Landmarks, California State Points of Historical Interest, and historic building surveys.

California Historical Resources Information System

CHRIS Data Request Form

2b. Listed below are sources of additional information that may be available at the Information Center. Indicate if a review and documentation of any of the following types of information is requested.

yes 🔾	no⊙
yes 🔿	no 💽
yes ⊙ ⁄	no 🔘
yes ⊙ ⁄	no 🔘
yes ⊙ ⁄	no 🔘
yes 🔘	no⊙
yes 🔘	no⊙
yes 🔿	no 💽
	yes O/ yes O/ yes O/ yes O/ yes O/ yes O/



Project No. 8122-1880 Record Search Request Rise Grass Valley California Historical Resources Information System



AMADOR EL DORADO NEVADA PLACER SACRAMENTO YUBA California State University, Sacramento 6000 J Street, Folsom Hall, Suite 2042 Sacramento, California 95819-6100 phone: (916) 278-6217 fax: (916) 278-5162 email: noic@csus.edu

2/12/2019 NCIC File No.: NEV-19-9

Theresa Lechner Western Properties, dba InContext 4070 Bridge Street, Suite 7 Fair Oaks, CA 95628

Re: Rise Grass Valley (8122/1880)

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

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

Resources within project area: Resources outside project area, within radius:	P-29-839 P-29-1463 P-29-1485 P-29-1494 P-29-1495 P-29-1496 P-29-4634 See list below
Reports within project area: Reports outside project area, within radius:	1525 2912 4615 4646 4657 4670 6718 12502 12635 See list below

Resource Database Printout (list):	\square enclosed	⊠ not requested	□ nothing listed/NA
Resource Database Printout (details):	\boxtimes enclosed	\square not requested	□ nothing listed/NA
Resource Digital Database Records:	\square enclosed	⊠ not requested	□ nothing listed/NA
Report Database Printout (list):	\square enclosed	□ not requested	□ nothing listed/NA
Report Database Printout (details):	⊠ enclosed	\square not requested	□ nothing listed/NA
Report Digital Database Records:	\square enclosed	□ not requested	□ nothing listed/NA
Resource Record Copies:	⊠ enclosed	\square not requested	□ nothing listed/NA
Report Copies:	□ enclosed	☑ not requested	□ nothing listed/NA

OHP Historic Properties Directory:	⊠ enclosed	□ not requested	□ nothing listed/NA
Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility:	\boxtimes enclosed	\square not requested	\Box nothing listed/NA
CA Inventory of Historic Resources (1976):	\boxtimes enclosed	\square not requested	\Box nothing listed/NA
Caltrans Bridge Survey:	\square enclosed	\boxtimes not requested	\Box nothing listed/NA
Ethnographic Information:	\square enclosed	□ not requested	\square nothing listed/NA
Historical Literature:	⊠ enclosed	\square not requested	\square nothing listed/NA
Historical Maps:	⊠ enclosed	\square not requested	□ nothing listed/NA
Local Inventories:	\square enclosed	\square not requested	⊠ nothing listed/NA
GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps:	\square enclosed	⊠ not requested	□ nothing listed/NA
Shipwreck Inventory:	\square enclosed	⊠ not requested	□ nothing listed/NA
Soil Survey Maps:	\square enclosed	⊠ not requested	□ nothing listed/NA

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 California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

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

Sincerely,

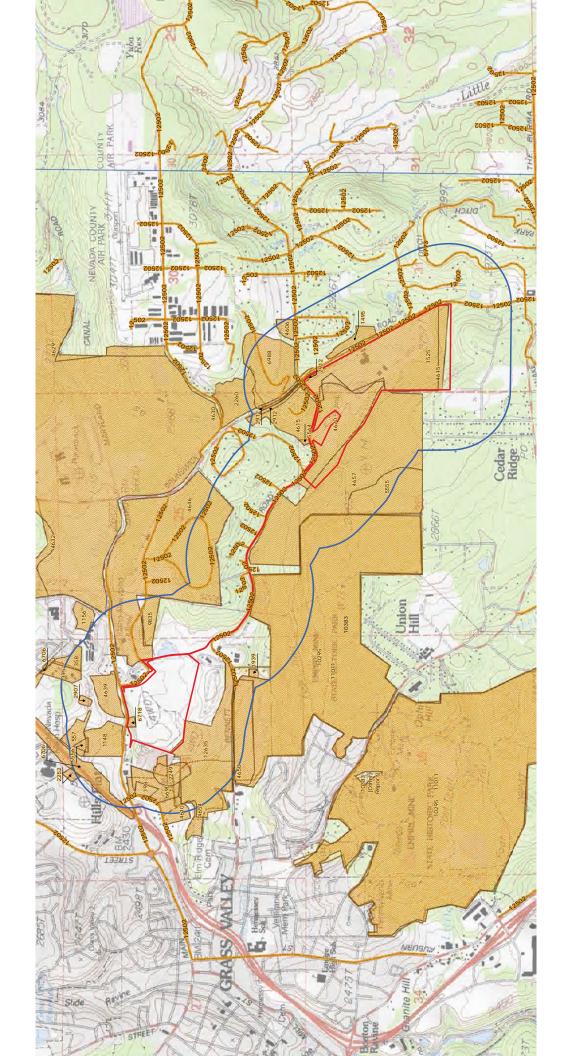
Paul Rendes, Assistant Coordinator North Central Information Center

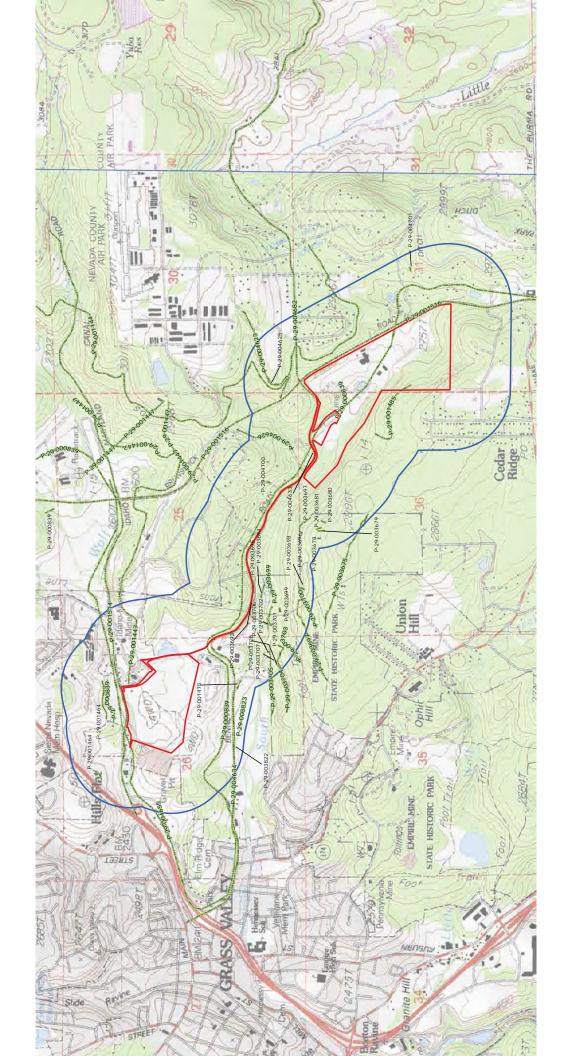
Resources outside project area, within radius:

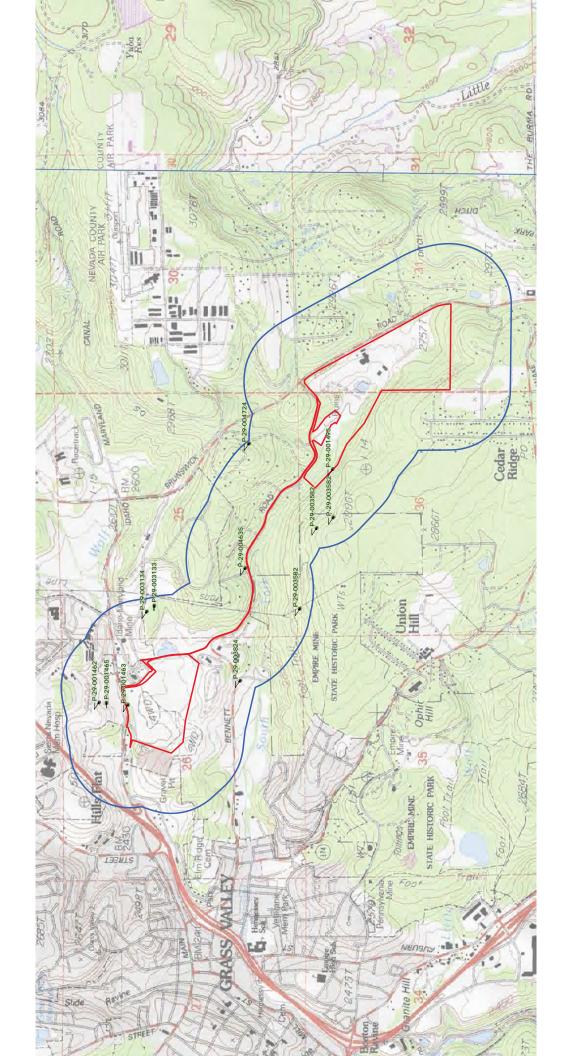
P-29-001144
P-29-001447
P-29-001462
P-29-001464
P-29-001465
P-29-001474
P-29-001475
P-29-001514
P-29-001516
P-29-002455
P-29-003133
P-29-003134
P-29-003144
P-29-003580
P-29-003582
P-29-003675
P-29-003678
P-29-003679

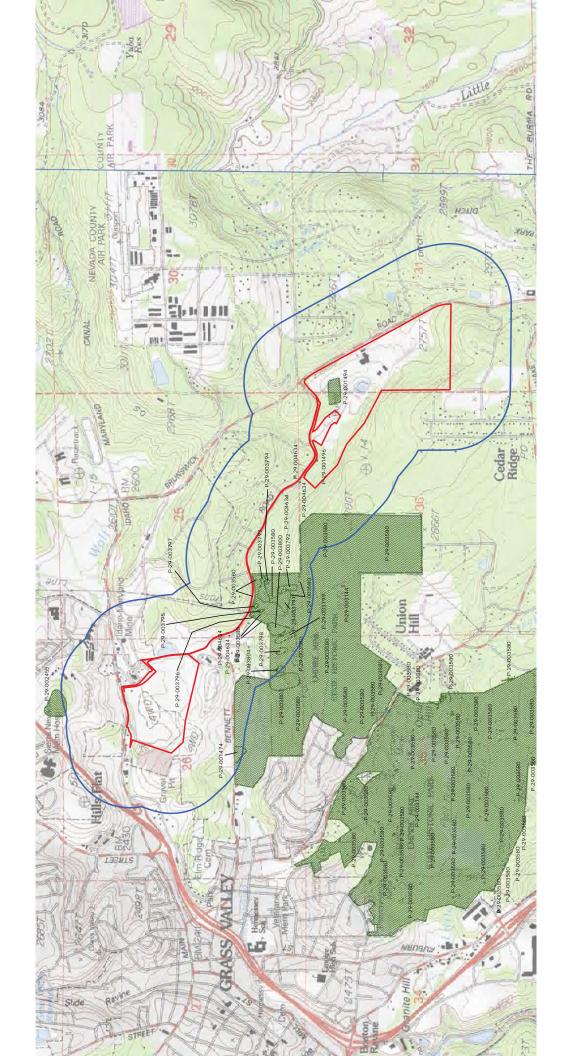
P-29-003680 P-29-003681 P-29-003693 P-29-003694 P-29-003695 P-29-003696 P-29-003697 P-29-003698 P-29-003699 P-29-003700 P-29-003701 P-29-003702 P-29-003703 P-29-003704 P-29-003705 P-29-003706 P-29-003707 P-29-003708 P-29-003791 P-29-003792 P-29-003793 P-29-003794 P-29-003795 P-29-003796 P-29-003797 P-29-003798 P-29-003799 P-29-003800 P-29-003803 P-29-003804 P-29-003822 P-29-003823 P-29-003824 P-29-004623 P-29-004625 P-29-004633 P-29-004635 P-29-004655 P-29-004700 P-29-004701 P-29-004724

Reports outside project area, within radius:









Rise Grass Valley Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Idaho-Maryland Mine Project

Appendix B Requests for Information

Outreach - Requests for Information

	Project: 1880 Rise Grass Valley						
Date	From	Affiliation	То	Affiliation	Mode	Summary / Conclusion	
		_	Native American Heritage	Native American Heritage			
09/10/19	L. Zickler-Martin	InContext	Commission (NAHC)	Commission (NAHC)	email	LZM contacted the NAHC to request a Tribal Consultation List and Sacred Lands File Search.	
00/20/10	I Zielden Mantin	In Combout	Nevada County Historical	Navada Carrett Historical Casista	latta.	Barilada aranga kaning aking kingga kanan king /disa aranga kanan aranga kanan aranga kanan aranga kanan kanan	
09/20/19	L. Zickler-Martin	InContext	Society	Nevada County Historical Society	letter	Mailed a request for input/information/discussing concerns regarding project.	
09/20/19	L. Zickler-Martin	InContext	North Star Mining Museum	North Star Mining Museum	letter	Mailed a request for input/information/discussing concerns regarding project.	
00/20/10	I Ziekler Martin	InContout	Empire Mine State Bark	Empire Mine State Bark	lattar	Mailed a request for input/information/discussing concerns regarding project. Response	
09/20/19	L. Zickler-Martin	InContext	Empire Mine State Park	Empire Mine State Park	letter	from Dan Lubin of State Parks on 10/3/19 (see below).	
00/05/40						Emailed letter indicating the results of the SLF search was negative. Enclosed a list of Native	
09/25/19	Katy Sanchez	NAHC	L. Zickler-Martin	InContext	letter	American tribal contacts who may have knowledge ofcultural resources in the project area. Mailed a request for input/information/discussing concerns regarding project. No response	
09/26/19			Pamela Cubbler, Treasurer			to date.	
,			, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Colfax-Todds Valley Consolidated		Mailed a request for input/information/discussing concerns regarding project. No response	
09/26/19			Clyde Prout, Chairman	Tribe		to date.	
			Grayson Coney, Cultural			Mailed a request for input/information/discussing concerns regarding project. No response	
09/26/19			Director			to date. Mailed a request for input/information/discussing concerns regarding project. No response	
09/26/19			Don Ryberg, Chairperson	Tsi Akim Maidu		to date.	
				United Auburn Indian Community		Mailed a request for input/information/discussing concerns regarding project. No response	
09/26/19	L. Zickler-Martin	InContext	Gene Whitehouse, Chairperson	of the Auburn Rancheria	letter	to date.	
						D. Lubin asked for clarification regarding the specifc type of input IC is requesting regarding	
						the project. DL inquired whether IC had a CEQA Notice of Preparation availablt to forward,	
		Empire Mine				and asked for project details, developer contact information, and County of Nevada	
10/03/19	Dan Lubin	State Park	L. Zickler-Martin	InContext	email	contact information.	
						TF shared that the Empire Mine and Idaho-Maryland Mine had EIRs completed and there	
10/17/19	T. Fernandez	InContext	Dan Lubin	Empire Mine State Park	phone call	are a lot of resources, mostly mining, in and around the area.	
			Grayson Coney, Cultural			Post office returned letters of 9/26/19 toas undeliverable. LZM called phone number	
			Director and Don Ryberg,		phone call	provided on NAHC tribal contacts list and got a busy signal. An internet search produced	
10/18/19	LZM	InContext	Chairperson	Tsi Akim Maidu	and letters	two different addresses so letters were sent to these addresses.	
			Grayson Coney, Cultural				
10/20/10	LICDC		Director and Don Ryberg,	Tai Aliina Maridi.	latter.	Post Office returned letter addressed to Grass Valley location due to a lack of mail	
10/28/19	USPS	-	Chairperson Grayson Coney, Cultural	Tsi Akim Maidu	letter	receptacle and forwarding address.	
11/18/19	USPS	-	Director	Tsi Akim Maidu	letter	Post Office returned letter addressed to Auburn location as undeliverable.	
12, 10, 10	100.0		5 66661	13.7 titili tildidd	1.0000	. 555 5 mee retarmed retter addressed to Masarri location as underiverable.	

Local Government Tribal Consultation List Request

Native American Heritage Commission

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100 West Sacramento, CA 95691 916-373-3710 916-373-5471 – Fax

		nahc@nahc.ca.gov	Date: <u>09/10/19</u>
Гуре of List I	Requested		
	_	List (AB 52) – Per Public Resources Code Indian Tribes and Interested Partie	
	General Plan (SB 18) - Per Go Local Action Type: General Plan	vernment Code § 65352.3 General Plan Element	_ General Plan Amendment
	Specific Plan	Specific Plan Amendment	_ Pre-planning Outreach Activity
Required Info	ormation_		
Projec	ct Title: <u>Rise Grass Valley</u> _		
Local	Government/Lead Agency:	Nevada County	
Conta	act Person <u>Trish Fernan</u>	dez	
Stree	et Address: <u>4070 Bridge St.,</u>	Suite 7	
City:	FairΩąks	Zip:_95628_	95628
Phone	e: <u>(216),66</u> 6-0633	Fax: <u>N/A</u>	
Email	ı <u>:</u> tlechner@incont	ext.co	
Specif	fic Area Subject to Proposed	d Action	
Count	ty:_ _{Nevada} Nevada	City/Community:Grass Valle	2 Y
Projec	ct Description:		
Dewate	ering Idaho-Maryland Mine: c	construction of water treatment plant, s	urface pipeline, employee
facility	y and parking lot; removal of o	existing draginage towers; cleanup and	storage of mine tailings; laying and
gradin	ng fill.		
8			
Additional Re	equest		
ď s	Sacred Lands File Search -	Required Information:	
τ	JSGS Quadrangle Name(s):	Grass Valley	

Township: 16 N Range: 8E & 9E Section(s): 25, 26, 31, 36

STATE OF CALIFORNIA GAVIN NEWSOM, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

Cultural and Environmental Department 1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100

West Sacramento, CA 95691 Phone: (916) 373-3710

Email: nahc@nahc.ca.gov Website: http://www.nahc.ca.gov

September 24, 2019

Laurel Zickler-Martin InContext

VIA Email to: lzicklermartin@incontext.co

RE: Rise Grass Valley, Nevada County.

Dear Ms. Zickler-Martin:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were <u>negative</u>. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF 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.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: katy.sanchez@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

KATY SANCHEZ

Associate Environmental Planner

Katy Sanchez

Attachment



Native American Heritage Commission Native American Contacts List September 24, 2019

Colfax-Todds Valley Consolidated Tribe

Pamela Cubbler, Treasurer

P.O. Box 4884 Miwok Auburn CA 95604 Maidu

PCubbler@colfaxrancheria.com

(530) 320-3943

Colfax-Todds Valley Consolidated Tribe

Clyde Prout. Chairman

P.O. Box 4884 Miwok Auburn CA 95604 Maidu

miwokmaidu@yahoo.com

(916) 577-3558

Tsi Akim Maidu

Grayson Coney, Cultural Director

P.O. Box 510 Maidu

Browns Valley , CA 95918

tsi-akim-maidu@att.net

(530) 274-7497

Tsi Akim Maidu

Don Ryberg, Chairperson

P.O. Box 510 Maidu

Browns Valley ,CA 95918

tsi-akim-maidu@att.net

(530) 383-7234

United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria

Gene Whitehouse, Chairperson

10720 Indian Hill Road Maidu Auburn CA 95603 Miwok

bguth@auburnrancheria.com

(530) 883-2390 Office

(530) 883-2380 Fax

This list is current as of the date of this document and is based on the information available to the Commission on the date it was produced.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code, or Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans Tribes for the proposed: Rise Grass Valley, Nevada County.



September 26, 2019

Clyde Prout, Chairman Colfax-Todds Valley Consolidated Tribe P.O. Box 4884 Auburn, CA 95604

Re: Request for Information

Proposed Development in Nevada County (InContext Project No. 1880)

Dear Mr. Prout:

InContext is in the process of conducting a cultural resources study for a proposed development in the Grass Valley area, Nevada County, California (see attached map). The project requires compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and Section 206 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106). The lead agency for CEQA is Nevada County, and the lead agency for Section 106 is the Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE).

This letter is not intended to initiate or fulfill consults ion requirements under AB52 or Section106. Rather, it is intended to gather information regards. The project area and inquire whether you have any concerns regarding the possible presence of Native American cultural resources in this location.

InContext has conducted a Sacred ands File request through the Native American Heritage Commission, a records search, literature review, and so vey for the proposed project. These efforts resulted in the identification of several historic-period resources. No Native American resources have been identified.

Please let us know if you have any concerns regarding the project's potential to affect Native American associated cultural resources. Please feel free to contact me at the phone number listed below or via email: lzicklermartin@incontext.co

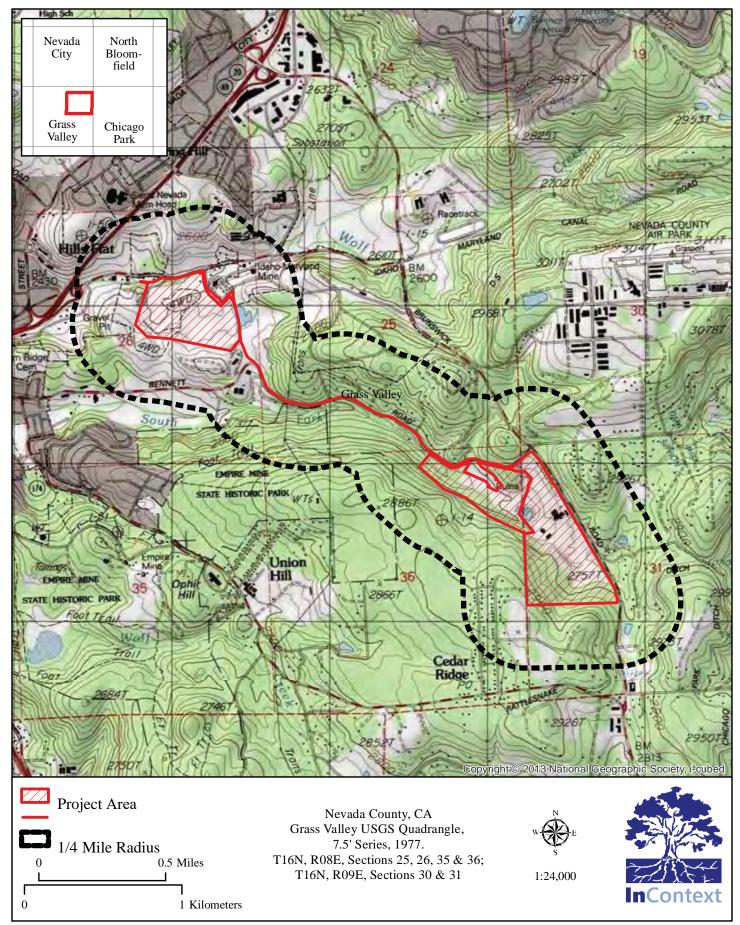
We look forward to your response and thank you for your time and consideration in this matter.

Sincerely,

Laurel Zickler-Martin, M.A.

Enc: Project Location Map

www.incontext.co





October 18, 2019

Grayson Coney, Cultural Director Tsi Akim Maidu 1239 E. Main St. Grass Valley, CA 95945

Re: Request for Information

Proposed Development in Nevada County (InContext Project No. 1880)

Dear Mr. Coney:

InContext is in the process of conducting a cultural resources study for proposed development in the Grass Valley area, Nevada County, California (see attached m. v). The project requires compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106). The lead agency for CEQA is 10 vada County, and the lead agency for Section 106 is the Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE).

This letter is not intended to initial expfulfill consultation requirements under AB52 or Section 106. Rather, it is intended to gather information regarding the project area and inquire whether you have any concerns regarding the possible presence of Native American cultural resources in this location.

InContext has conducted a Sacred Lands File request through the Native American Heritage Commission, a records search, literature review, and survey for the proposed project. These efforts resulted in the identification of several historic-period resources. No Native American resources have been identified.

Please let us know if you have any concerns regarding the project's potential to affect Native American associated cultural resources. Please feel free to contact me at the phone number listed below or via email: lzicklermartin@incontext.co

We look forward to your response and thank you for your time and consideration in this matter.

Sincerely,

Laurel Zickler-Martin, M.A.

Enc: Project Location Map



www.incontext.co



October 18, 2019

Grayson Coney, Cultural Director Tsi Akim Maidu 760 S. Auburn St. Grass Valley, CA 95945

Re: Request for Information

Proposed Development in Nevada County (InContext Project No. 1880)

Dear Mr. Coney:

InContext is in the process of conducting a cultural resources study for a proposed development in the Grass Valley area, Nevada County, California (see attached map). The project requires compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and Section 206 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106). The lead agency for CEQA is Nevada County, and the lead agency for Section 106 is the Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE).

This letter is not intended to initiate or fulfill consultation requirements under AB52 or Section 106. Rather, it is intended to gather information regarding the project area and inquire whether you have any concerns regarding the possible presence of Native American cultural resources in this location.

InContext has condicted a Sacred Lands File request through the Native American Heritage Commission, a records search, literature review, and survey for the proposed project. These efforts resulted in the identification of several historic-period resources. No Native American resources have been identified.

Please let us know if you have any concerns regarding the project's potential to affect Native American associated cultural resources. Please feel free to contact me at the phone number listed below or via email: lzicklermartin@incontext.co

We look forward to your response and thank you for your time and consideration in this matter.

Sincerely,

Laurel Zickler-Martin, M.A.

Enc: Project Location Map



Fair Oaks, CA 95628 916.241.9285 www.incontext.co



September 20, 2019

Empire Mine State Park 10791 E. Empire St. Grass Valley, CA 95945

RE: Cultural Resources Study for Proposed Development (Project No. 8122 – 1880)

Dear Sir or Madame:

InContext is in the process of conducting a cultural resources study for a proposed development project which encompasses approximately 190 acres (see attached map)

We are in the process of collecting documented data regarding the history of the vicinity and would appreciate your input.

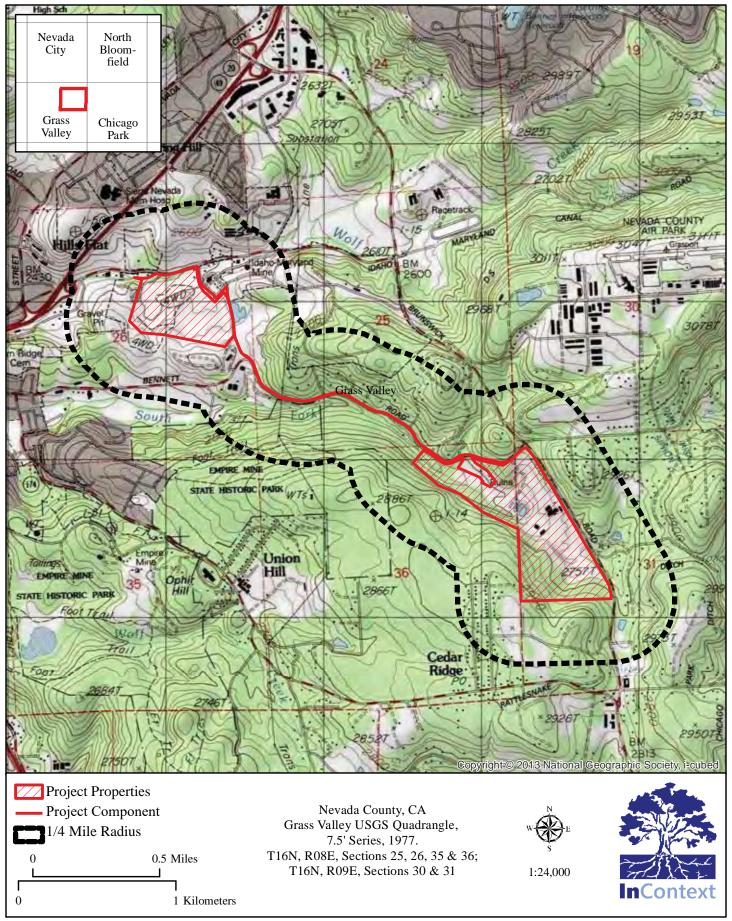
Please let me know if you have any conserns, questions, or information regarding the potential for this project to impact resources important to use to yet lease feel free to call (see number below) or email (lzicklermartin@incontext.co) with any questions or information. Thank you very much for your valuable assistance.

Sincerely,

Trish Fernandez, M.A., RPA

Principal

Enclosure: Project Map



Trish Fernandez

From: Laurel Zickler-Martin

Sent: Wednesday, October 2, 2019 4:42 PM

To: Trish Fernandez

Subject: FW: Cultural Resources Study for Proposed Development #8122-1880, Empire Mine

Follow Up Flag: Follow up Flag Status: Flagged

Email from parks below.

From: Lubin, Dan@Parks < Dan.Lubin@parks.ca.gov>

Sent: Wednesday, October 2, 2019 12:01 PM

To: Laurel Zickler-Martin < lzicklermartin@incontext.co>

Cc: Jaffke, Denise@Parks <Denise.Jaffke@parks.ca.gov>; Shaw, Daniel@Parks <Daniel.Shaw@parks.ca.gov>; Hartman,

Silver@Parks <Silver.Hartman@parks.ca.gov>

Subject: Cultural Resources Study for Proposed Development #8122-1880, Empire Mine

Laurel,

I received a letter dated September 20th from InContext Cultural Resource Solutions regarding a cultural resources study for a proposed development that is located near Empire Mine State Historic Park.

You are soliciting input regarding "potential for this project to impact resources important to history". You also state that you are in the "process of collecting documented data regarding the history of the vicinity and would appreciate your input".

What input are you asking for? Is there a Notice of Preparation under CEQA that we can look at?

Could you please let State Parks know what is this project and forward contacts of the developer, and the County of Nevada regarding this project to us so we may understand potential impacts.

Thank you.

Dan Lubin

Environmental Scientist Sierra Gold Sector, Sierra District CA State Parks, Grass Valley, CA 530-272-0298 office Dan.Lubin@Parks.ca.gov



RECORD OF CONVERSATION

Individual/Entity Consulted: Dan Lubin, Empire Mine State Park

Date: 10/17/19 Mode: Phone call

Purpose: Response to email request for further information

Dan Lubin shared that the Empire Mine and Idaho-Marylnad Mine had EIRs completed and there are a lot of resources, mostly mining in the area.

Rise Grass Valley Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Idaho-Maryland Mine Project

Appendix D
DPR Forms: Cultural Resources in the APE

P-29-1447

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

CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary #	P-29-001447 (UPDATE)
HRI#	
Trinomial	CA-NEV-053H (LIPDATE)

*Date: 4/19/2016

Page 1 of 2

*Resource Name or #: Idaho-Maryland Mine (UPDATE)

*Recorded By: M. Darcangelo, L. Engbring, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.

E. Decater initially recorded the Idaho-Maryland Mining complex in 1984 and included the Idaho-Maryland Ditch as a feature of this complex. In 1994, K. Napton and E. Greathouse created a site record specific to the ditch and describe it as a multi-feature water conveyance system with diversion dams, penstocks, flumes, and a reservoir. K. Napton and E. Greathouse designated the ditch itself as Feature 1. Since the 1994 site record, two site record updates have been produced for segments of the ditch, one by Jensen & Associates in 1995, and one by S. Pappas in 2009.

Based on the 1994 locational data produced by K. Napton and E. Greathouse, the ditch (Feature 1) would have intersected the project area seven times: once along the Idaho-Maryland Road, three times along Brunswick Road, twice along Whispering Pines Lane, and finally terminating at the east side of Centennial Drive. During the 2016 Bright Fiber Optic survey, the ditch was confirmed to intersect the current project area at one location along the south side Whispering Pines Lane. No evidence of the ditch could be identified within the survey corridor at the remaining six locations. Though the survey corridor was limited to five feet either side of the roadway, road widening and improvements have most likely destroyed evidence of the ditch along the roadways. It should also be noted that the most complete location data for the Idaho-Maryland Ditch is that produced by K. Napton and E. Greathouse. The information center's base maps do not depict the ditch in its entirety.

In the road cut south of the eastbound lanes of Whispering Pines Lane, a rusted steel pipe was identified in the road cut. The pipe measures 22 inches in diameter and is riveted together long its seam. The pipe continues the southeast and is no longer in use.

Report Citation:

Waechter, S.A., A. Whitaker, M. Darcangelo, and S. Bennett (2016). Archaeological Survey Report for Bright Fiber Optic Project, Nevada County, California.

DPR523L (1/95) *Required Information

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

CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # P-29-001447 (UPDATE)
HRI #

Trinomial CA-NEV-953H (UPDATE)

Page 2 of 2

*Resource Name or #: Idaho-Maryland Mine (UPDATE)



Folder: #2051 2016 04 Apr19-20 Optio 15 File: IMGP2967 Close-up of pipe remnant of the Idaho-Maryland water conveyance system located in the road cut south of Whispering Pines Lane. (View: 120°)

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

CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # P-29-1447

HRI#

Trinomial CA-NEV-953-H

Page 1 of 2 *Updated by: S. Pappas

*Resource Name or # Idaho-Maryland Mine Water Conveyance System
*Date: 1/26-1/27/09

Continuation

☑ Update

. D		
Previous site record reference		- Infinite
Original Recorder: E. Decater	Date of Original Recording	ng: 2/19/1984
		Loma Rica Ranch, Nevada County, California
Project number (if applicable): NCIC	Report #4629	
11. 14. 14. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	D 1 411 11	18 4 04 084004
Updated: Napton & Greathouse	Date of Update	d Recording: 2/1-2/2/1994
		estigations at the Loma Rica Ranch Project,
	County, California	The second secon
Project number (if applicable): NCIC	Report #4630	
2. Is the site location narrative accurate?		
✓ Yes ☐ No (explain)		
ы res ш No (explain)		
3. Is the site description narrative accurate?		
⊠ Yes □ No (explain)		
		l II
4. Observations:		
	site record	
☐ Site exhibits minor disturbance or	differences (describe imp	acts)
☐ Major site impacts have occurred	or major site revision requ	uired (describe impacts)
e te de la companya d		
5. Is the site datum still present?		
☐ Yes ☒ No (no site datum)		
6. Was the site re flagged?		
☐ Yes ☒ No		
Lifes Mino		
7. Were new photos taken?		
	☐ No (explain)	
((- the Variables of	
8. Were any Artifacts Collected?		
☐ Yes ☒ No		
9. Date of Site Revisit: 1/26-1/27/2009		
40. Deviated by		
10. Revisited by:		
Name: Stephen Pappas		
ECORP Consulting, Inc., 2525 Warre	en Drive, Rocklin, Californ	na 95677, 916-782-9100
11. Reason for Revisit:		
☑ USACE 2-year requirement	☐ Collect GPS data	☐ Change in project area conditions (fire, flood, etc.)
☑ Other (explain) Project planning	Li collect of o data	D change in project area conditions (line, mood, etc.)
12. Current Project Information:		Committee of the commit
Project name: Loma Rica Ranch EIF	Project number: ECORF	Project # 2008-188
13. Were resource grade UTM coordinates ga	thorod?	
✓ Yes ☐ No (UTMs for features w		
⊠ res □ No (OTWISTOFIE attires w	rere garriered)	
14. Remarks:		
	several snots All observe	ed portions appeared to remain in same condition as previously
recorded. All Features recorded associated wi	th the ditch/water convey	ance system were located.
		A STATE OF THE STA
Feature 2 (diversion dam) 4343609mN/ 67110	01mE	
Feature 3 (penstocking) 4342881mN/ 671124		
Feature 4 (MacBoyle reservoir) 4343040mN/	671301mE (center)	
Feature 5 (flume) 4343272mN/ 671308mE		

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

CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # P-29-1447

HRI#

Trinomial CA-NEV-953-H

Page 2 of 2 *Updated by: S. Pappas *Resource Name or # Idaho-Maryland Mine Water Conveyance System

*Date: 1/26-1/27/09

☐ Continuation

☑ Update

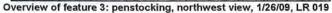




Overview of feature 5: flume, northwest view, 1/26/09, LR 015

Overview of feature 2: diversion dam, southeast view, 1/27/09, LR 024







Overview of feature 1: ditch segment along south side of Idaho-Maryland Road, south view, 1/26/09, LR 009

P-29-1447 CA-NEV-953-H

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Permanent Trinomial: N/A Forest Service No: N/A

Temporary Field Name: "Gauthier Geach Ditch"



Page I of 4 Date: May 26, 1995 1. County: Nevada. USGS Quad: Grass Valley, California, 1949 (1973), 7.5' Series. 2. 3. UTM Coordinates: Zone 10. Easting: Northing: 668350 4342770 Point A: Point B: 668400 4342740 4342860 Point C: 668460 4. Township & Range: Township 16 North, Range 8 East, Portion of Section 26 (MDM). Map Coordinates: 172mm East, 140mm South (Point A). 5. 6. Elevation: 2,460 feet. 7. Location: From State Route 49 at Grass Valley, proceed north to Idaho-Maryland Road. Proceed east along Idaho-Maryland Road to intersection with Railroad Avenue. From this point, proceed southwest along Railroad Avenue for approximately 0.2 miles to dirt driveway on left (south) side of road. From this point, proceed southeast (uphill) for approximately 100 meters to site. Site is situated midslope on a northfacing slope. Site Type: Prehistoric: : Historic: X : Protohistoric: 8. 9. Site Description: The Gauthier Geach Ditch was initially constructed to service mining operations in the Grass Valley area. Currently, the ditch follows the approximate 2,460 ft contour, averages 2 meters across at the top, and appears to reach a maximum depth of about 0.5 meters. A portion of the ditch has been bulldozed flat and a gravel road now bisects this portion of the ditch. No historic-era features or artifact concentrations were observed along the ditch segment which is located within the present project area. 10. Area: Overall site dimensions (linear feature): 250 m long by 2 m average width. Method of Determination: Scaled from map. Ditch measures approximately 0.5 meters deep. No additional 11. Depth: subsurface material observed. Method of Determination: Examination of disturbed portions of ditch. Features: Aside from the ditch, no other features were observed. 12. 13. Artifacts: No artifacts were observed. Non-Artifactual Constituents and Faunal Remains: 14. None observed. Date Recorded: May 26, 1995. 15.

P-29-1447 CA-NEV-953-H

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Permanent Trinomial: N/A Forest Service No: N/A

Temporary Field Name: "Gauthier Geach Ditch"

3	Page 3 of 4			Date: May 26, 1995
30.	Remarks(Continued):			
	Data Categories Potentially Represented at Site:			
	Settlement Patterns: Mining Technology: X	Economic Pursuits: Chronology:	X	Subsistence: Domestic Org.:
	Potential Significance Level:			
	Very Significant: Significant: Limited Significance:	x		
	NRHP Eligibility;			
	Yes (FS Class I): Unevaluated (FS Class II): Not Eligible (FS Class III):	X (Not considered si CEQA Guide		NRHP Eligibility Criteria or
	Management Recommendation:			
	Preservation: Conservation: Interpretation: None:	X		
31.	References: Historic docum These were not investigated			
32.	Name of This Project: Polcy Valley, Nevada County, Cal		odivisio	n Project, 7.5-Acres, Grass
33.	Type of Investigation: Intensive archaeological inventory survey.			
34.	Site Accession Number: NA : Curated At:			
35.	Photos: No.			

California State University, Stanislaus Institute for Archaeological Research ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

CA-NEV-Supplement: 2/94 Other Designations: Loma Rica Ranch #3 Idaho-Maryland Mine Water Conveyance System

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1. COUNTY: NEVADA

2. USGS QUADRANGLE: Grass Valley 7.5', 1949, PR 1973

3. UTM COORDINATES:

OTM	COORDIN	ATES:					
Feat	ure 1:	Idaho-Ma	ryland Ditch				
Zone	10: A:	671110	m Easting;		-	Northing	
		671000	a babuing,	4343470	Щ	Northing	
		670765		4343340			
		670800					
		670680		4343090			
		670420		4342950			
				4343040			
		670570	4	4343120			
	H:	670490		4343200			
Feat	ure 2:	Diversion	n Dam				
Zone	10; 6	71110 r	m Easting;	4343580	m N	orthing	
Feati	ure 3:	Penstock					
		671100	m Easting;	4342900	100		
		670900	m basting,		m	Northing	
		670630		4342970			
	٠.	070030		4342775			
Featu	re 4: 1	MacBoyle	Reservoir				
Zone	10; A:	671240	m Easting;	4343000	m	Northing	
	В:	671380		4343050	24.	Northing	
Featr	re 5. L	Wooden Fl					
Zono	10.	can ri	ume				
Zone	10,	0/1300	m Easting;	4343250	m	Northing	
Featu	re 6: I	ipeline					
Zone	10; A:	671100	m Easting;	4342910	171	Northing	

4. Feature 1: I-M Ditch TOWNSHIP 16N RANGE 8E ; E 1/2 NE 1/4 NE 1/4 S-25; NE, SE & SW 1/4 NE 1/4 NE 1/4 S-25; NW 1/4 SE 1/4 NE 1/4 S-25; SE, SW, NW, NE 1/4 SW 1/4 NE 1/4 S-25

4343500

B: 670700

Feature 2: Diversion Dam TOWNSHIP 16N RANGE 8E ; SE 1/4 NE 1/4 NE 1/4 NE 1/4 S-25



California State University, Stanislaus Institute for Archaeological Research ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

CA-NEV-LRR #3 2/94 F

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beginning of the Idaho-Maryland Ditch (IMD). Feature 1 of this site is the IMD; Feature 2 the diversion dam; F-3 a penstock; F-4 MacBoyle Lake reservoir; F-5 a flume constructed on dimension lumber; F-6 a 5-inch pipeline. Access to these features is described below:

F-1; Idaho-Maryland Ditch: From the diversion dam, the Idaho Maryland Ditch (IMD) flows southwest (as shown on the referenced quadrangle), passing south of the Loma Rica Ranch race track, crossing (and obliterated by) Idaho Maryland Road, from whence describing a curve south and west, following the 2645-ft contour, heading toward Brunswick Road. On an abandoned segment of old Brunswick Road is a bridge with concrete side-walls. This bridge is one of the few visible features along the heavily overgrown ditch alignment. From the concrete bridge the IMD continues west ca. 300 ft (91 m) through very dense manzanita/ conifer association to the edge of present Brunswick Road, where it is transgressed and destroyed by the deep road cut.

Note: As indicated on the referenced quadrangle, the IMD continues west beyond Loma Rica Ranch, emptying into a reservoir near the Idaho-Maryland Mine workings, in the NE 1/4 S-26, T16N, R9E.

F-2; Diversion dam: (Accessed as described above.)

F-3; Penstock: To conduct field inspection of this feature, proceed as follows: From the City of Grass Valley, Nevada County, California, drive northeast on California Highway 49 to the Idaho-Maryland Road exit, and proceed northeast on the Idaho-Maryland Mine Road (identified on the referenced quadrangle as the "Lower Banner Road"), for approximately one and three-tenths miles to the four-way intersection with Brunswick Road. Turn right (south) and proceed up Brunswick Road for approximately five-tenths of a mile to Loma Rica Drive, turn left (north) and proceed approximately one-tenth of a mile to the service road (on the left) that follows the (The left-turn across traffic into the D-S Canal north. canal service road is hazardous: recommend continuing on Brunswick Road to a suitable turning place, and returning to the canal road.) Follow the canal service road for approximately 1200 ft (366 m), observe the exposed portion of the penstock: a large (20-inch) riveted iron pipe that

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crosses the D-S Canal and strikes northwest toward the Idaho-Maryland Mine. This pipe formerly carried water for mining operations.

F-4; MacBoyle Reservoir: To conduct field inspection of this feature, proceed as follows: From the City of Grass Valley, Nevada County, California, drive northeast on California Highway 49 to the Idaho-Maryland Road exit, and proceed northeast on the Idaho Maryland Mine Road (identified on the referenced quadrangle as the "Lower Banner Road"), for approximately one and three-tenths miles to the four-way intersection with Brunswick Road. Turn right (south) and proceed up Brunswick Road for approximately five-tenths of a mile to Loma Rica Drive, turn left (north) and proceed approximately two-tenths of a mile to the present south entrance to Loma Rica Ranch. (Paved access road, white woodframe gate.) Turn left (north) onto the access road and drive one-tenth of a mile, at which point MacBoyle Reservoir is visible on the right (east); the caretakers house (former Knoop residence) is to the left (northwest). (The reservoir, a prominent and well-known local landmark, is shown on the referenced quadrangle.)

F-5; Flume: To conduct field inspection of this feature, proceed as follows: From the City of Grass Valley, Nevada County, California, drive northeast on California Highway 49 to the Idaho-Maryland Road exit, and proceed northeast on the Idaho Maryland Mine Road (identified on the referenced quadrangle as the "Lower Banner Road"), for approximately one and three-tenths miles to the four-way intersection with Brunswick Road. Turn right (south) and proceed up Brunswick Road for approximately five-tenths of a mile to Loma Rica Drive, turn left (north) and proceed approximately one-tenth of a mile to the service road (on the left) that follows the D-S Canal north. (The left-turn across traffic into the canal service road is hazardous: recommend continuing on Brunswick Road to a suitable turning place and returning to the canal road.) Drive along the canal service road for 2900 ft (884 m) (approximately 5.5-tenths of a mile) and observe the subject feature, a flume constructed of dimension lumber crossing the D-S Canal. The flume carried seasonal runoff over the D-S Canal, avoiding erosion of the canal by lateral in-flow.

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F-6; Pipeline: To conduct field inspection of this feet proceed as follows: From the City of Grass Valley, Never County, California, drive northeast on California Highway to the Idaho-Maryland Road exit, and proceed northeast Idaho Maryland Mine Road (identified on the reference quadrangle as the "Lower Banner Road"), for approximately one and three-tenths miles to the four-way intersection with Brunswick Road. Turn right (south) and proceed up Brunswick Road for approximately five-tenths of a mile to Loma Risa Drive, turn left (north) and proceed approximately one-tenth of a mile to the service road (on the left) that follows the D-S Canal north. (The left-turn across traffic into the canal service road is hazardous: recommend continuing or Brunswick Road to a suitable turning place and returning the canal road.) Drive along the canal service road for ft (457 m) (approximately three-tenths of a mile), observe five-inch pipe that emerges from the ground above (east) the D-S Canal, crosses the canal, descends into the canal berm and continues downhill to the Loma Rica Ranch paster area.

- 8. PREHISTORIC HISTORIC X (Early American Turn Century Early 20th Century Post WW II)
- 9. SITE DESCRIPTION: Features of the Idaho-Maryland Mirwater Conveyance System that fall within the Loma Rica property. The Idaho-Maryland Mine (which is located out of the Loma Rica Ranch property) operated from 1863-195 (Janicot 1993; MacBoyle 1919); numerous features of the system that stored and/or conveyed water to this mine located within the Loma Rica Ranch, including:

Feature 1: The Idaho-Maryland Ditch, which served Idaho-Maryland Mine; it has been abandoned and is cover dense vegetation.

Feature 2: A diversion dam associated with the Issue Maryland Ditch.

Feature 3: A riveted iron penstock which conveyed from a reservoir outside the project tract (Idaho-Mar Reservoir) to the Idaho-Maryland mines; portions of the penstock run underground.

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Feature 4: The MacBoyle Reservoir that furnished water for the mines. Other aesthetic and/or recreational features of this reservoir include a gazebo and fountain; these features are not described in detail in this report due to the fact that they are being recorded and evaluated by an architectural historian, and are not considered as archaeological features in the context of this site record.

Feature 5: A wooden flume that conveyed runoff over the D-S Canal.

Feature 6: A 5" pipeline that conveyed water from MacBoyle Reservoir to the pastures of the Loma Rica Ranch (portions of this pipeline are underground).

10. AREA:

Feature 1: Ditch

14 feet/ 4.3 meters x 3500 feet/ 1067 (linear)

4588 square meters

METHOD OF DETERMINATION: Measurement on quadrangle

Feature 2: Diversion Dam

15 feet/ 4.6 meters x 75 feet/ 23 meters

106 square meters

METHOD OF DETERMINATION: Taping

Feature 3: Penstock

1.6 feet/ 0.5 meters x 1800 feet/ 549 meters (linear)

274 square meters

METHOD OF DETERMINATION: Measured on map

Feature 4: Reservoir

280 feet/ 85 meters x 500 feet/ 152 meters

10147 square meters

METHOD OF DETERMINATION: Measured on map

Feature 5: Flume

2.5 feet/ 0.76 meters x 75 feet/ 23 meters (linear)

15.5 square meters

METHOD OF DETERMINATION: Taping

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Feature 6: Pipeline
0.42 feet (5") / 0.15 meters x 2200 feet/ 671 meters
(linear) 101 square meters
METHOD OF DETERMINATION: Measured on map

11. DEPTH: Feature 1: 5-6 feet/1.5-2.4 m; F-4: 30 feet/9.1 m METHOD OF DETERMINATION: Taping

12. FEATURES:

Feature 1: Idaho-Maryland Ditch: A 3500-foot long segment of the ditch; the ditch is generally 14 feet (4.3 m), 5-6 feet (1.5-2.4 m) deep.

Feature 2: The remains of an earthen diversion dam (15 feet x 75 feet; 4.6 m x 23 m; 7 feet/2.1 m high) covered with a dense thicket of berry vines.

Feature 3: Penstock constructed of riveted steel plate, 20" diameter, 1800 feet long; portions of this penstock are underground.

Feature 4: MacBoyle Reservoir; concrete water containment feature, 280 feet x 500 feet (85 m x 152 m), with gazebo near the southwest edge and an ornate fountain and inlet at the east end; water level: 29.660 feet (9 m).

Feature 5: Wooden flume, 75 feet (23 m) long, 2.5 feet (0.76 m) wide, 2.5 feet (0.76 m) deep; constructed of 2" x 16" boards, with 6" x 6" supports; and 4" x 4" supports every 3.75 feet; formerly carried runoff over D-S Canal.

Feature 6: 5" Steel pipeline, approximately 2200 feet long; carried water from MacBoyle Reservoir to Idaho-Maryland Mine.

- 13. ARTIFACTS: None observed.
- 14. DATE RECORDED: 2/1-2/94
- 15. RECORDED BY: L. K. Napton & E. A. Greathouse
- 16. AFFILIATION AND ADDRESS: California State University, Stanislaus, Institute for Archaeological Research, 801 W. Monte Vista Ave., Turlock, CA 95382

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17. HUMAN REMAINS: None observed.

- 18. SITE DISTURBANCES: The Idaho-Maryland Ditch (F-1) is in disrepair and overgrown by vegetation; it is transected by both Idaho-Maryland and Brunswick Roads. The diversion dam (F-2) no longer functions. The penstock (F-3) is intact, but is not in use at this writing. The MacBoyle Reservoir (F-4) is intact and in use for ranch operation and aesthetic purposes. The wooden flume (F-4) is not in operation. The 5" pipe (F-6) appears to be intact, but is not in use at this writing.
- 19. NEAREST WATER: NA; all features are part of a water conveyance system
- 20. VEGETATION COMMUNITY: cf., NDDB 84230, Sierran mixed-conifer forest (Holland 1986)
- 21. ON SITE VEGETATION: Ponderosa pine, digger pine, black oak, scrub oak, chaparral, berry vines, grasses and forba
- 22. SITE SOIL: Aiken loam, rock outcrop-Dubakella
- 23. SURROUNDING SOIL: Same as 22.
- 24. GEOLOGY: Pleistocene: Mehrten Formation; Cretaceous Basic Intrusive Rocks; Permian: Calaveras Formation.
- 25. LANDFORM: F-1: hillslope; F-2: drainageway; F-3: hillslope; F-4: knoll; F-5: drainageway; F-6: hillslope
- 26. SLOPE: F-1: 5% SW; F-2: 5% SW; F-3: 30% west; F-4: 14. 5-5: 5% west; F-6: 30% NW 27. EXPOSURE: 10%-95% pper
- 28. LANDOWNER(S)/ADDRESS: TMI, 6 Upper Newport Plaza, Newscape Beach, CA 92660-2629
- 29. REMARKS: Site originally recorded in February, 1984 personnel of the Archaeological Study Center, California State University, Sacramento (ASC/CSUS).

30. REFERENCES:

Decater, E. H. L., 1984. An Archaeological Survey

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the Loma Rica Ranch, Nevada County, California. Archaeological Study Center, California State University, Sacramento.

Haas, D., 1992. Historically Significant Features of the Loma Rica Ranch, Grass Valley, California. MS., Nevada County Historical Landmarks Commission, Nevada City.

Holland, R. F., 1986. Preliminary Descriptions of the Terrestrial Natural Vegetation Communities of California. Prepared for the Nongame-Heritage Program, State of California, Department of Fish and Game, Sacramento.

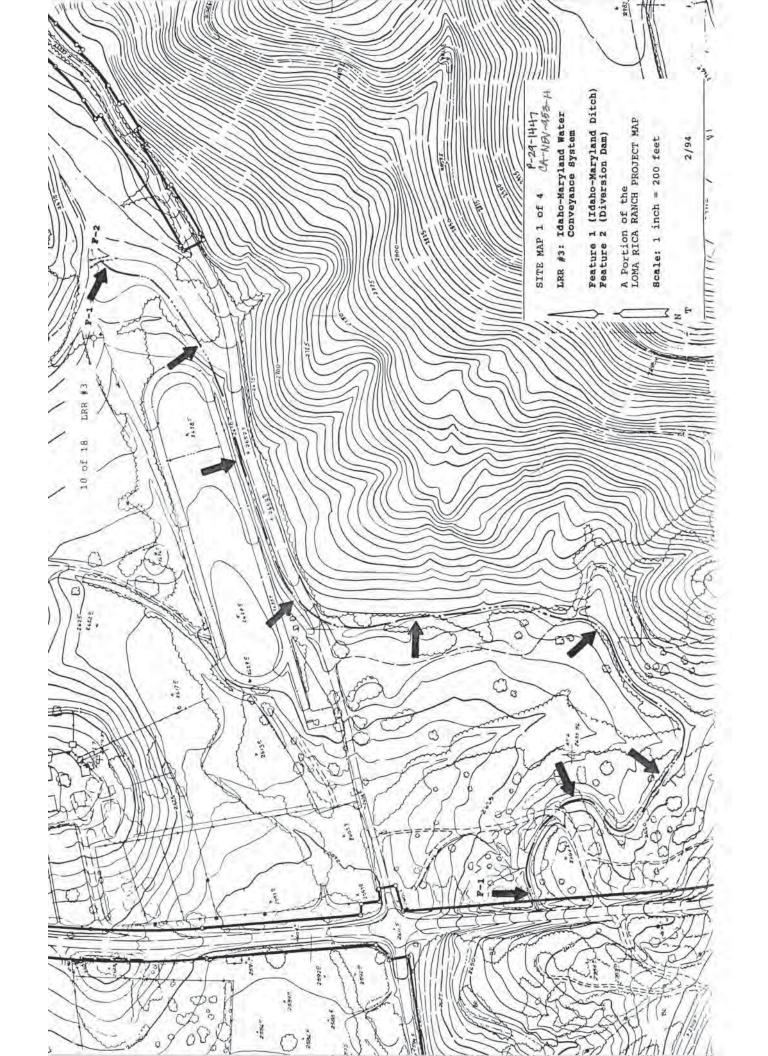
Janicot, M., 1994. Loma Rica Ranch and the MacBoyle Legacy. Nevada County Historical Society Bulletin, Volume 48, No. 1. Nevada City.

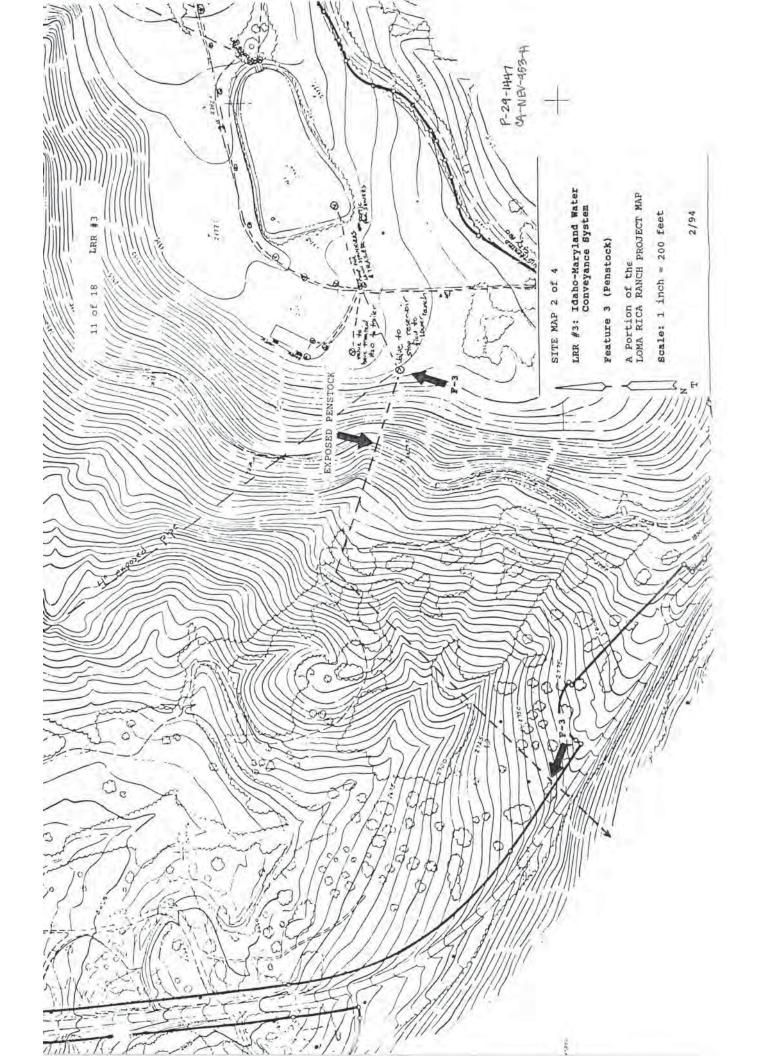
Lowry and Associates, 1981. Engineering Geological Report, Loma Rica Ranch. Sacramento.

MacBoyle, E., 1919. Mines and Mineral Resources of Nevada County. California State Mining Bureau, Sacramento.

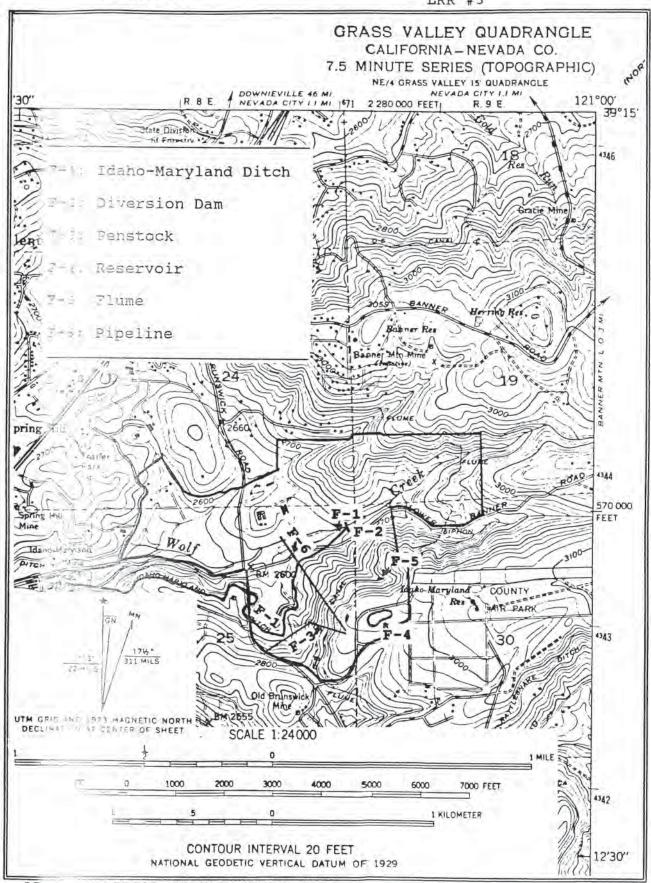
Markley, R., 1993. Review and Evaluation of the Archaeological Report Prepared for the Loma Rica Ranch Project, Nevada County, California. Pacific Archaeological Consultants, Grass Valley.

- 31. NAME OF PROJECT: Supplemental Archaeological Investigations at the Loma Rica Ranch Project, Nevada County, California. CSUS/IAR
- 32. TYPE OF INVESTIGATION: Site update recordation and evaluation
- 33. SITE ACCESSION NUMBER: 94-3
- 34. PHOTOGRAPHS: LN 94-1:14, 18-19, 22-25; LN 93-99:12









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Fig. LN 94-1:24: LRR #3, Feature 1, Idaho-Maryland Ditch, overgrown ditch and concrete abutment (arrows indicate ditch).

Fig. LN 94-1:25: LRR #3, Feature 1, Idaho-Maryland Ditch, view north, where ditch is transected by Brunswick Road.





Fig. 94-1:18: LRR #3, Feature 3, penstock, view north, where penstock crosses DS Canal (LRR #5).

Fig. 94-1:14: LRR #3, Feature 2, diversion dam, view S40E.





Fig. 93-99:12: LRR #3, Feature 4, Reservoir, view west.
Fig. LN 94-1:23: LRR #3, view S45E, wooden flume over D-S Canal, Feature 5.





Fig. LN 94-1:22: LRR #3, view east, Feature 5, remains of wooden flume over D-S Canal.

Fig. LN 94-1:19: LRR #3, view north, Feature 6, 5" pipe that began at the reservoir (Feature 4) and conveyed water to the ranch operations.





Page 1 of 3 . 1. County: Nevada 2. USGS Quad (7.5' or 15"): Grass Valley 7.5'; Photorevised19 3. UTM Coordinates: Zone 10 4343740mRasting 668230mNorthing 4342820mEasting 668410mNorthing 4342820mEasting 668410mNorthing 6		Permanent Trinomial: Supplement
Page 1 of 3. 1. County: Nevada 2. USGS Quad (7.5' or 15"): Grass Valley 7.5'; Photorevised19 3. UTM Coordinates: Zone 10		Other Designations: Ghidotti/Olson Properties
2. USGS Quad (7.5' or 15"): Grass Valley 7.5'; Photorevised19 3. UTM Coordinates: Zone 10		Site Record #2
2. USGS Quad (7.5' or 15"): Grass Valley 7.5'; Photorevised19 3. UTM Coordinates: Zone 10	Page	<u>1</u> of <u>3</u> .
3. UTM Coordinates: Zone 10 4343740mEasting 668230mNorthin 4342820mEasting 668410mNorthin 4342820mEasting 668410mNorthin 668410mNorthin 668410mNorthin 668410mNorthin 668410mNorthin 668410mNorthin 668410mNorthin 688410mNorthin 68841	1.	County: Nevada
4. Legal Description: A portion of the northwest quarter of the south half of Section 26, Township 16N Range 8E, MDM & BM. 5. Map Coordinates: 141 mmS 267 mmE(from NW corner of mail 137 mmS 274 mmR 6. Elevation: 2480' 7. Location: From northeast corner of furthest east Grass Valuemetery (as shown on USGS topographic map), walk north approximately 3 chains (200 feet). 8. Prehistoric Historic X Protohistoric 9. Site Description: Abandoned bed of Idaho Ditch (so named indeed for property, as well as adjacent property Record of Survey). Ditch probably dates back to gold rush era, and was used carry water. It has been long abandoned and disturbed by old reputation top of it. Road no longer used, but unable to determinate to the same of original ditch. May have been one meter with the same of the sam	2.	USGS Quad (7.5' or 15"): Grass Valley 7.5'; Photorevised1975
South half of Section 26, Township 16N Range 8E, MDM & BM. 5. Map Coordinates: 141 mmS 267 mmE(from NW corner of m. 137 mmS 274 mmE 6. Elevation: 2480' 7. Location:From northeast corner of furthest east Grass Val. Cemetery (as shown on USGS topographic map), walk north approx. mately 3 chains (200 feet). 8. Prehistoric Historic X Protohistoric 9. Site Description:Abandoned bed of Idaho Ditch (so named in the deed for property, as well as adjacent property Record of Survey). Ditch probably dates back to gold rush era, and was used carry water. It has been long abandoned and disturbed by old reduction top of it. Road no longer used, but unable to determine exact dimensions of original ditch. May have been one meter with the state of the deep passed on partial disturbed area. 10. Area m()x m() Linear feature: Approximately 1140' (348 meters) long, bat map measurement (brush and berry vines too dense to allow accurate field measurement). 11. Depth: N/A cm Method of Determination: N/A	3.	UTM Coordinates: Zone 10 4343740mEasting 668230mNorthing 4342820mEasting 668410mNorthing
137 mmS 274 mmR 6. Elevation: 2480' 7. Location:From northeast corner of furthest east Grass Val Cemetery (as shown on USGS topographic map), walk north approximately 3 chains (200 feet). 8. Prehistoric Historic X Protohistoric 9. Site Description:Abandoned bed of Idaho Ditch (so named in deed for property, as well as adjacent property Record of Survey). Ditch probably dates back to gold rush era, and was used carry water. It has been long abandoned and disturbed by old rubuilt on top of it. Road no longer used, but unable to determine exact dimensions of original ditch. May have been one meter with the state of the s		Legal Description: A portion of the northwest quarter of the half of Section 26, Township 16N Range 8E, MDM & BM.
7. Location: From northeast corner of furthest east Grass Val. Cemetery (as shown on USGS topographic map), walk north approximately 3 chains (200 feet). 8. Prehistoric Historic X Protohistoric 9. Site Description: Abandoned bed of Idaho Ditch (so named indeed for property, as well as adjacent property Record of Survey). Ditch probably dates back to gold rush era, and was used carry water. It has been long abandoned and disturbed by old rebuilt on top of it. Road no longer used, but unable to determine exact dimensions of original ditch. May have been one meter with the state of th	5.	- MATCHE CONTROL CO
Cemetery (as shown on USGS topographic map), walk north approximately 3 chains (200 feet). B. Prehistoric Historic X Protohistoric 9. Site Description: Abandoned bed of Idaho Ditch (so named indeed for property, as well as adjacent property Record of Survey). Ditch probably dates back to gold rush era, and was used carry water. It has been long abandoned and disturbed by old rebuilt on top of it. Road no longer used, but unable to determine exact dimensions of original ditch. May have been one meter with a sample of the state of the sample	6.	Elevation: 2480'
9. Site Description: Abandoned bed of Idaho Ditch (so named indeed for property, as well as adjacent property Record of Survey). Ditch probably dates back to gold rush era, and was used carry water. It has been long abandoned and disturbed by old rebuilt on top of it. Road no longer used, but unable to determine exact dimensions of original ditch. May have been one meter with 33 meters deep, based on partial disturbed area. 10. Area	Cemet	tery (as shown on USGS topographic map), walk north approxi-
deed for property, as well as adjacent property Record of Survey). Ditch probably dates back to gold rush era, and was used carry water. It has been long abandoned and disturbed by old rebuilt on top of it. Road no longer used, but unable to determine exact dimensions of original ditch. May have been one meter with by .33 meters deep, based on partial disturbed area. 10. Area m()x m() Linear feature: Approximately 1140' (348 meters) long, based map measurement (brush and berry vines too dense to allow accurate field measurement). 11. Depth: N/A cm Method of Determination: N/A	8.	Prehistoric Historic X Protohistoric
Linear feature: Approximately 1140' (348 meters) long, based map measurement (brush and berry vines too dense to allow accurate field measurement). 11. Depth: N/A cm Method of Determination: N/A	deed vey) carry built exact	for property, as well as adjacent property Record of Sur- Ditch probably dates back to gold rush era, and was used to water. It has been long abandoned and disturbed by old road on top of it. Road no longer used, but unable to determine dimensions of original ditch. May have been one meter wide
	10.	Linear feature: Approximately 1140' (348 meters) long, based map measurement (brush and berry vines too dense to allow
12. Features: None observed	11.	Depth: N/A cm Method of Determination: N/A
	12.	Features: None observed
13. Artifacts: None observed associated with ditch.		

	Permanent Trinomial:Date_ Other Designations: Ghidotti/Olson Properties
	Site Record #2
Page	<u>2</u> of 5 .
14. serv	Non-Artificial Constituents and Faunal Remains: <u>None ob-</u>
15.	Date Recorded: 6/3/93 16. Recorded by: Douglas C. Ferrier
	Affiliation and Address: Forest Slopes Management, P.O. Box Dutch Flat, CA 95714 (916) 389-2617
18.	Human Remains: None observed
poin the area now moto	Site Disturbances: Site has been heavily disturbed to the at that ditch has been totally flatten in most areas, and only grade of the ditch is still recognizable. It appears that the has been used as a road since it was flattened off, but is overgrown with brush and blackberry vines, and impassable to be vehicles. Nearest Water (type, distance, direction): Wolf Creek, a since the creek is located one quarter mile north of site.
Laud 22.	Vegetation Community (site vicinity): Fonderosa pine (Mayer/enslayer, 1988: 56-57). Vegetation (on site): Overstory timber south and east of is predominately Ponderosa pine with some Incense cedar.
Unde clov	rneath overstory is dense thicket of wild grape vines, bear er, manzanita and blackberry vines. North of site is open sland.
23.	Site Soil: Sites loam
24.	Surrounding Soil: timbered area same as above
25.	Geology: Mesozoic ultrabasic intrusive rocks
26.	Landform: midslope
27.	Slope:side slopes 5-40% 28. Exposure:generally north
29. prop	Landowner(s) (and/or tenants) and Address: Two separate erties are involved: Mary Bouma et al, P.O. Box 925, Nevada

City, CA 95959; John Olson, 16410 Gibboney Lane, Grass Valley, CA

95945.

	Permanent Trinomial: Date
	Other Designations: Ghidotti/Olson Properties Site Record #2
	Site Record #2
Page	<u>3</u> of <u>5</u> .
surv	Remarks: Centerline of ditch through Bouma property has been eyed, as it is the property line, and has corners located in See item #31 for reference.
IL.	See Item #51 for reference.
31.	References:
Maye	r & Laudenslayer
	A Guide to Wildlife Habitats of California, California
	Department of Fish and Game, 1988.
Burn	ett & Jennings
	Geologic Map of California, Chico Sheet, California Division
	of Mines and Geology, 1962.
Bert	ing, J.R. Record of Survey, Nevada County Records, Book 5 Page 179.
	Survey of Gallino Property, adjacent to Ghidotti Property.
32.	Name of Project: Ghidotti Timber Harvest Plan
33.	Type of Investigation: Cultural Resources Inventory
34.	Site Accession Number: N/ACurated At: N/A
35.	Photos: None taken

P-29-1447 CA-NEV-953-H

State of California — The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION Permanent Trinomial: ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE Other Designations: Ghidotti/Olson Properties
Site Record #2 MAP 4 of 5 GHIDOTTI TIMBER SALE Grass Valley 7½' Quad. Photo revised 1975 Scale 1"=1,000' Spring Hill 2600-Mine-STONE Idaho Maryland Hills Frat Gas Pond Elm Ridge out of South 260 2500 2600 Pennsylvania

P-29-1447 CA-NEV-953-1

State of California - The Resources Agency Permanent Trinomial: DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE LOCATION Ghidotti/Olson Properties MAP Other Designations: _ Site Record #2 Grass Valley |Memorial Hospital 2684 GHIDOTTI TIMBER SALE Nevada County Golf Course, Portion Section 26 Grass Valley 7½' Quad. Grass Valley Photo revised 1975 Scale 1:24,000 Spring Hill Idaho Mary 19Rd Hills Fat 2500 PITCH : Mine BM 2500 TOAHO MARIZANO Tailings Pond 26 GRASS Fim Ridge Old Brunswie INION ROAD BM 2655 South 2600 High Sc Pennsylvania Mine N Union Hill Empire Mine pite Hill 36 Tailings Pands Cedar Ridge Mine TIGN TISH SIPHON

INFORMATION CENTER C.S.U. SACRAMENTO

P-29-1447

Permanent Trinomial: (ANEV-963-H

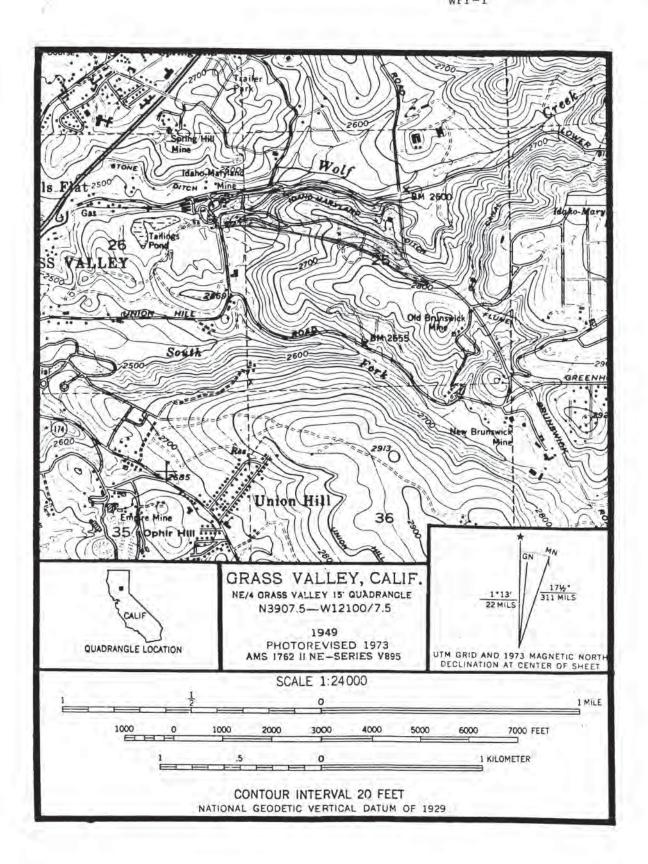
Temporary Number: WPP-1

Agency Designation: VPDATE	
1. USGS Quad: Grass Valley, Calif (7.5') 49 (15') Photorevi	sed 1973
NE Corner 2. UTM Coordinates: Zone 10 / 6, 7, 0, 4, 8, 0, Easting / 4, 3, 4, 3, 2, 4, 0, Northing (cont	
3. Township 16-N Range 8-E; NE 1/4of SE 1/4of NE 1/4of 1/4of Section 20	
4. Map Coordinates: 125 mms 313 mmE (From the Northwest Corner of the Map) 5. Elevation	high:2800'
6. Location: The Idaho-Maryland complex is situated due east of Grass Val.	ley,Calif.
To reach the Idaho Shaft, turn off State Highway 49 (in Grass Valley) a	t the Idaho-
Maryland Road off ramp. Proceed due east 1/2 mile (approx 3000') and to	urn right
into the industrial area.	
7. Prehistoric Historic X Ethnographic 8. Site Description: The Idaho-M.	aryland
Mines Group is a Grass Valley gold mining complex dating from the 1850s	. This site
record only includes the Idaho-Maryland main shaft, Shaft No. 2, and as	sociated
buildings.	
3. Area: 500 m(N-S) x 1000 m(E-W) 250,000 m ² 10. Midden Depth: N/A	
1. Features: Idaho shaft (filled); Ore bin concrete frame of the mine head	frame;
welding shop, electric shop, carpenter shop and part of the new mill a	nd cyanide
plant. Standing buildings are being utilized for other purposes. "Rou	nd Hole"
2. Artifacts: Non recorded.	
3. Non-Artifactual Constituents: N/A	
4. Date Recorded: 2 May 1983 15. Recorded By: Decater/McIvers/Benn	ett/Northrop
6. Affiliation and Address: Archeological Study Center, Dept of Anthropology, (Calif State

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD	P-29-1447
Page 2.	Permanent Trinomial: CA-NEV-953-H
	Temporary Number: WPP-1
17. Burials: N/A	
18. Site Integrity: The site complex has	s been heavily disturbed by mining and logging
activities. Logging and industr	rial activities are still being conducted ing
the area.	
19. Water (Type and Distance): Wolf Creek	is approx 60 meters to the north of the main (cont
20. Vegetation Community (ies): This area is	s in the Yellow Pine Belt (Transitional Zone).
21. Plant List: Yellow Pine, Digger Pin	ne, Manzanita, Incense Cedar, Madrone, Scrub
Oak, Poison Oak, Ceanothus sp.,	Blackberry, Douglas Fir, native and introduced
grasses.	
22. Site Soil: <u>Sites Series loam (cont</u>) 23. Surrounding Soil: (same as item 22)
24. Geology: Granodiorite noted	25. Landform:
26 Slope: 25% average over site	27. Exposure: Northerly
28. Landowner(s) (and/or tenant) and Address:	Town and Country Associates, c/o Harold A.Berliner
	Idaho-Maryland Mining Complex are the Eureka,
Maryland, Brunswick and South I	daho.
30, References/ Name of Project: Proposed W	hispering Pines Park annexation.
31. Site Accession Number:	
35mm Black & White	Joan Northrop
Photo Accession Number: (pending)	Taken By:On File At: Archeological Study Center, California (cont)

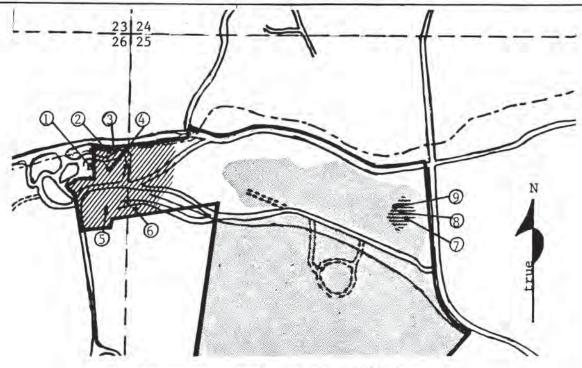
Permanent Trinomial: 4-NEV-953-H

tem No.	Continuation
2	NW: 669420 Easting/4343240 Northing SW: 669420 Easting/4343000 Northing SE: 670720 Easting/4342740 Northing
3	and in the NE, SE, SW and NW quarters of Section 25.
4	to the Idaho shaft.
9	or 25 hectares (approx 62 acres).
16	University, Sacramento, 6000 J. Street, Sacramento, CA 95819
19	shaft. The Idaho-Maryland Ditch passes the northen area of the site in a general East-West orientation. Also, a penstock carring water goes from the eastern edge of the survey area to the northwest edge. The penstock follows a general ESE-WNW line.
22	and Boomer loams with Secca-Rock outcrops and alluvial deposits. Mine tailings and spoil in dumps and as fill.



Permanent Trinomial: CA-NEV-953-H

Temporary Number: WPP-1



Approximate Scale linch = 1000 feet

Legend

= Improved Road

::: Unimproved Road

-- Section Line

--- Wolf Creek

- Survey Limit

Ore Bin Frame

② Electric Shop

3 Welding Shop

@ Carpenter Shop

Area of Heavy Vegetation

Area of Idaho Shaft

Area of "Round Hole"

- 24-inch Penstock

3 Foundation New Mill

6 Unidentified Foundation

Transformer Foundation

8 Hoist Foundation

Headframe Foundation

INFORMATION CENTER C.S.U. SACRAMENTO

P-29-1447

Permanent Trinomial: CA-NEV-953-H
UPDATE

a see see see see see see see see see se	Temporary Number: LRR #3
	Agency Designation:
I. USGS Quad: <u>Grass Valley</u> , California Easterly corne	(7.5') 1949 (15') Photorevised 1973
2. UTM Coordinates: Zone 10 /6,7,1,5,0,0 Eas 16 N 8 E	
3. Township 16 N Range 9 E ;1/4of	1/40f1/40f1/40f Section W1/2 30
4. Map Coordinates: 120 mmS 356 mmE (From	the Northwest Corner of the Map) 5. Elevation High: 2960'
6. Location: The Idaho-Maryland Complex i	s situated due east of Grass Valley, Calif
The features recorded here are south a	nd east of the intersection of Idaho-
Maryland and Brunswick Roads	
7. Prehistoric Historic X Ethnographic	8. Site Description: The Idaho-Maryland
	sing complex dating from the 1850s. This site
	ated with Idaho-Maryland on the Loma Rica
Ranch	eed with radio haryrand on the bond area
9. Area:m(N-S)xm(E-W)	n. ² 10. Midden Depth: <u>No Midden</u>
II. Features: The remians of the diversion	dam and control gate for the Idaho-Maryland
Ditch. A portion of the Idaho-Marylan	d Ditch. A section of riveted-iron penstock.
A second section of riveted-iron penst	ock with wooden flume. A reservoir
12. Artifacts: Not recorded	
13. Non-Artifactual Constituents: Not recorded	
14. Date Recorded: 19 February 1984 15.	Recorded By: Ernest H.L. Decater
16. Affiliation and Address: ASC, CSUS, 6000 J	St. Sacramento, CA 95819 (4379)

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD		P-29-1447
Page 2.	Permanent Trinomial:	CA-NEV-953-H
		UPDATE
	Temporary Number:	:LRR #3
17. Burials: None		
18. Site Integrity: Heavily disturbed		
¥		
A 140 M 120	- L (2 V 1002 c	Pita Pacard)
19. Water (Type and Distance): Wolf Cree	ek (see 2 May 1983)	offe vectord)
20. Vegetation Community (ies):(see 2 Ma	ay 1983 Site Record)	
21. Plant List: (see 2 May 1983 Site I	Record)	
22. Site Soil: Sites & Aiken Loams	23. Surrounding Soil:	Same
24. Geology: Granodiorite noted	25. Landform:	Hill and Valley
26 Slope: Varied	27. Exposure:	Varied
28. Landowner(s) (and/or tenant) and Address:_	Georgia Yocum, Gra	ss Valley
and Address:_		
	to Decemb	
29. Remarks: Update to 2 May 1983 Si	Le Kecord	
	State State 6	
30. References/ Name of Project: An Archeo	logical Survey of t	ne Loma Rica Ranch, Nevada
County, California (Decater 19	84): Archeological S	Survey of Whispering Pines Park
	Marian	
31. Site Accession Number:		
32. Photos: 10 B&W	Taken By:McIvers	s/ Northrop
Photo Accession Number: 1132	On File At: ASC, C	SUS, 6000 J St. Sacramento

2-29-1447

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Continuation Sheet

CA-NEV-953-H

Permanent Trinomial:

UPDATE

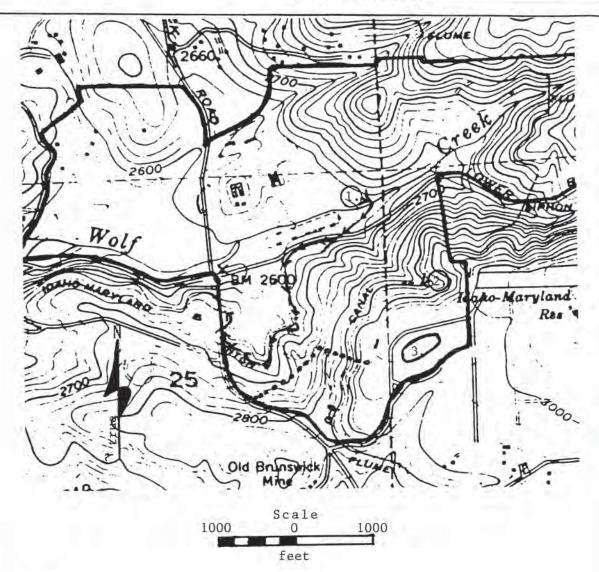
	Temporary Number: LRR #3
tem No.	Continuation
2	670700E/4342640N 670500E/4343280N 671120E/4343620N
30	Annexation to the City of Grass Valley, Nevada County, California (Decater 1983)
ji	

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE MAP

Permanent Trinomial: CA-NEV-953-H

UPDATE

Temporary Number: LRR #3



Legend

- Survey Limit
- -> Idaho-Maryland Ditch
- •••• Penstock

- 1. Remains of Diversion Dam
- 2. Flume
- 3. Reservoir

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # HRI # Trinomial:

NRHP Status Code

Other Listings Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 2

*Resource Name or #: Temp-001

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

*P2. Location: ☑ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted

*a. County Nevada

- *b. USGS 7.5' Quad Grass Valley, CA Date 1949 (PR1973); T16N R8E; NE 1/4 of Section 26, MDB.M.
- c. Address Cit
- d. UTM: NAD 83; Zone 10: 668764mE/ 4343305mN
- **e. Other Locational Data:** The resource is located on both sides of DeMartini Drive, 130 meters southwest of Idaho-Maryland Road.

***P3a. Description:** This resource consists of three features: 001) concrete tower approximately 40 feet tall, 6 feet by 4 feet 8 inches wide at the base; 002) a 4 feet diameter riveted pipe; and 003) a 30 ft tall concrete tower.

*P3b. Resource Attributes:

HP43. Mining structure; AH9. Mines/quarries/tailings; AH6. Water conveyance system.

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

P5a. Photograph:



Maryland Mine Project Grass Valley, California.

*Attachments: ⊠Location Map

P5b. Description of Photo: Concrete drain tower-001, facing northeast (photo #002).

*P7. Owner and Address: Rise Grass Valley, Inc. P.O. Box 271 Grass Valley, CA 95945

*P8. Recorded by:
Bruno Texier and Allen Johnson
InContext
4070 Bridge Street, Suite 7
Fair Oaks, CA 95628

*P9. Date Recorded: 9 May 2019

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive survey.

*P11. Report Citation: Fernandez, T. and L. Zickler-Martin (2019). Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Idaho-

DPR 523A (1/95) *Required information

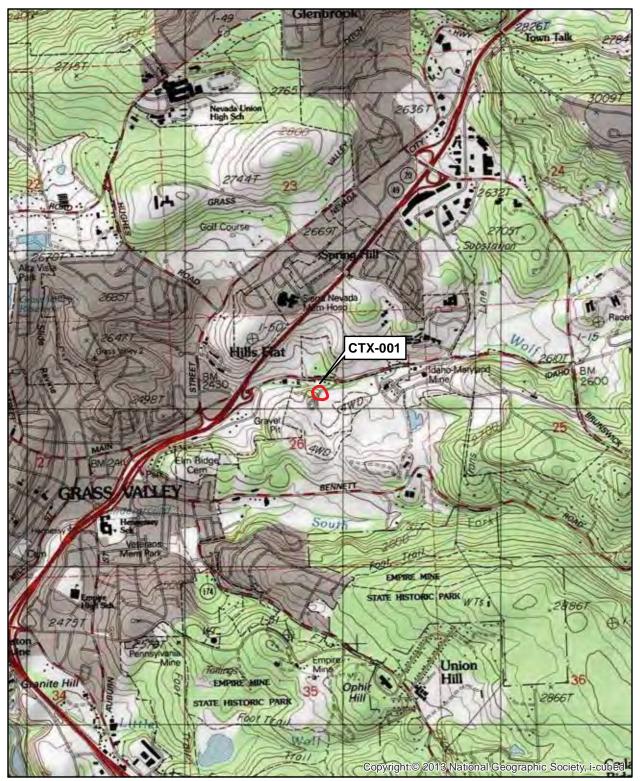
State of California □Natural Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

Primary # HRI# Trinomial

LOCATION MAP

Page 2 of 2

*Resource Name or # \underline{Temp} -001



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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # HRI # Trinomial:

NRHP Status Code

Other Listings

Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 2 *Resource Name or #: Temp-005

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

*P2. Location: ☒ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted *a. County Nevada

- *b. USGS 7.5' Quad Grass Valley, Calif. Date 1949 revised 1973; T16N R8E; NE 1/4 of Section 26 Mt. Diablo B.M.
- c. Address City Zip
- d. UTM: NAD 83; Zone 10: 669126mE/ 4343139mN (Datum tagged tree)
- e. Other Locational Data: The resource is located 200 feet south of Centennial Drive.
- ***P3a. Description:** This resource consists of four features: 005) a broken, partially buried, 1-ft in diameter iron pipe; 007) of a partially buried pipe; 006) two small discontiguous and partially buried ditch segments; and 008) an earthen mound.
- *P3b. Resource Attributes: AH9. Mines/quarries/tailings; AH6. Water conveyance system.
- *P4. Resources Present: □Building ☑Structure □Object ☑Site □District □Element of District □Other (Isolates, etc.)



P5a. Photograph: **P5b.** Description of Photo: Earthen mound, facing east. (photo #026)

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: ☑Historic

□Prehistoric □Both

*P7. Owner and Address: Rise Grass Valley, Inc. P.O. Box 271 Grass Valley, CA 95945

*P8. Recorded by: Bruno Texier and Allen Johnson InContext 4070 Bridge Street, Suite 7 Fair Oaks, CA 95628

*P9. Date Recorded: 9 May 2019

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive survey.

***P11. Report Citation:** Fernandez, T. and L. Zickler-Martin (2019). Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Idaho-Maryland Mine Project Grass Valley, California.

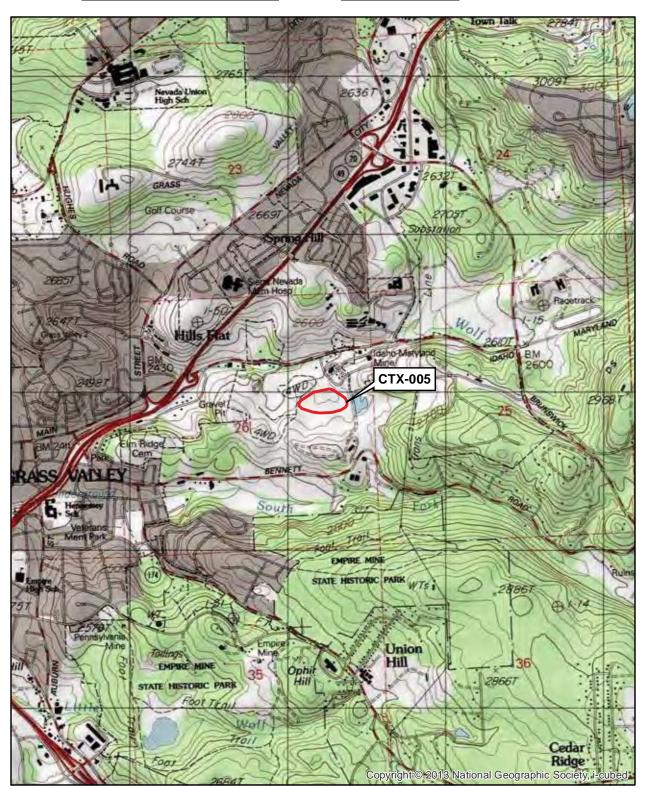
*Attachments: \(\text{\tin}\text{\tetx{\text{\tetx}\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\tetx{\texictex{\texit{\text{\texit{\texi{\texi{\texi{\texi{\texi{\t

DPR 523A (1/95) *Required information

State of California Natural Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION LOCATION MAP

Primary # HRI#

Trinomial



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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # HRI # Trinomial:

NRHP Status Code

Other Listings

Review Code

Reviewer

Page 1 of 2 *Resource Name or #: Temp-010

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

*P2. Location: ☒ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted *a. County Nevada

- *b. USGS 7.5' Quad Grass Valley, Calif. Date 1949 revised 1973; T16N R8E; NE 1/4 of Section 26 Mt. Diablo B.M.
- c. Address City Zip
- d. UTM: NAD 83; Zone 10: 669147mE/ 4343252mN (east end) 668950mE/ 4343294mN (west end)
- e. Other Locational Data: The resource is located just west of Centennial Drive, 100 meters south of Idaho-Maryland Road.

P3a. Description: This historic resource consists of a ditch segment and a rock pile of unknown function. The ditch has been obliterated by an unnamed dirt road at the west end, and by Centennial Drive at the east end. A rock pile near the western end of teh ditch was also recorded(CTX-011).

*P3b. Resource Attributes: AH6. Water conveyance system.

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

P5a. Photograph:



P5b. Description of Photo: Ditch, facing west. (photo #036)

Date

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and

*P7. Owner and Address: Rise Grass Valley, Inc. P.O. Box 271 Grass Valley, CA 95945

*P8. Recorded by:

Bruno Texier and Allen Johnson InContext 4070 Bridge Street, Suite 7 Fair Oaks, CA 95628

*P9. Date Recorded: 9 May 2019

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive survey.

*P11. Report Citation: Fernandez, T. and L. Zickler-Martin (2019). Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Idaho-Maryland Mine Project Grass Valley, California.

*Attachments:

Location Map

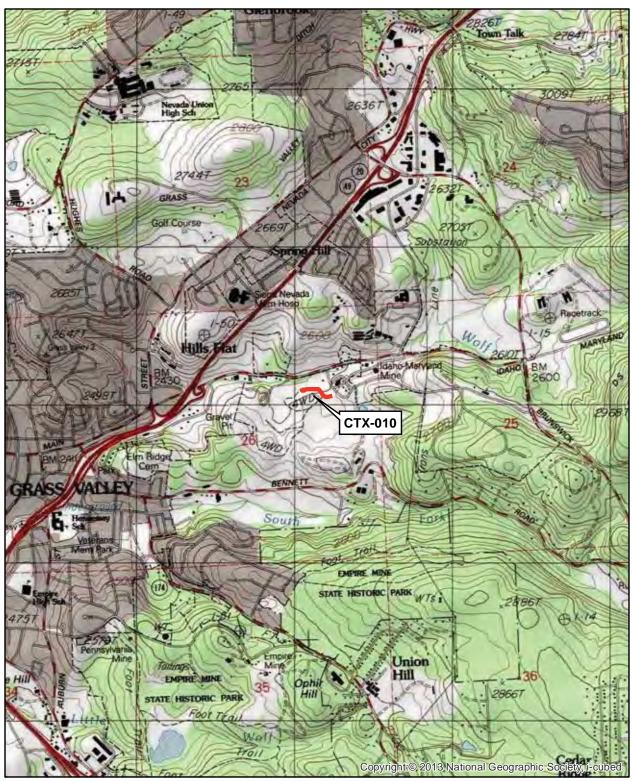
DPR 523A (1/95) *Required information

State of California Natural Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary # HRI#

Trinomial

Page $\underline{2}$ of $\underline{2}$ *Resource Name or # $\underline{\text{Temp-010}}$



Primary # HRI # Trinomial:

NRHP Status Code

Other Listings Review Code

Reviewer

Page 1 of 2 *Resource Name or #: Temp-012

P1. Other Identifier: N/a

- *P2. Location: ☑ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted *a. County Nevada
 - *b. USGS 7.5' Quad Grass Valley, Calif. Date 1949 revised 1973; T16N R8E; NE 1/4 of Section 26 Mt. Diablo B.M.
 - c. Address City Zip
 - d. UTM: NAD 83; Zone 10: 668965mE/ 4343241mN (A-north end); 668940mE/ 4343117mN (B-west end)
 - e. Other Locational Data: The resource is located west of Centennial Drive, 450 feet south of Idaho-Maryland Road.

P3a. Description: This historic resource consists of an abandoned mining ditch. The ditch was obliterated in an open meadow by some 4WD roads at teh southend, and was undiscernable in dense vegetation at the north end. It is 8 to 10 feet wide and 3 feet deep, running mostly north-south with a curve.

- *P3b. Resource Attributes: AH6. Water conveyance system.
- *P4. Resources Present: □Building ☑Structure □Object ☑Site □District □Element of District □Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photograph:



P5b. Description of Photo:

Date

Ditch berm, facing northeast. (photo #041)

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and

*P7. Owner and Address:

Rise Grass Valley, Inc. P.O. Box 271 Grass Valley, CA 95945

*P8. Recorded by:

Bruno Texier and Allen Johnson InContext 4070 Bridge Street, Suite 7 Fair Oaks, CA 95628

*P9. Date Recorded: 9 May 2019

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive survey.

***P11. Report Citation:** Fernandez, T. and L. Zickler-Martin (2019). Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Idaho-Maryland Mine Project Grass Valley, California.

DPR 523A (1/95) *Required information

^{*}Attachments ⊠Location

State of California □Natural Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

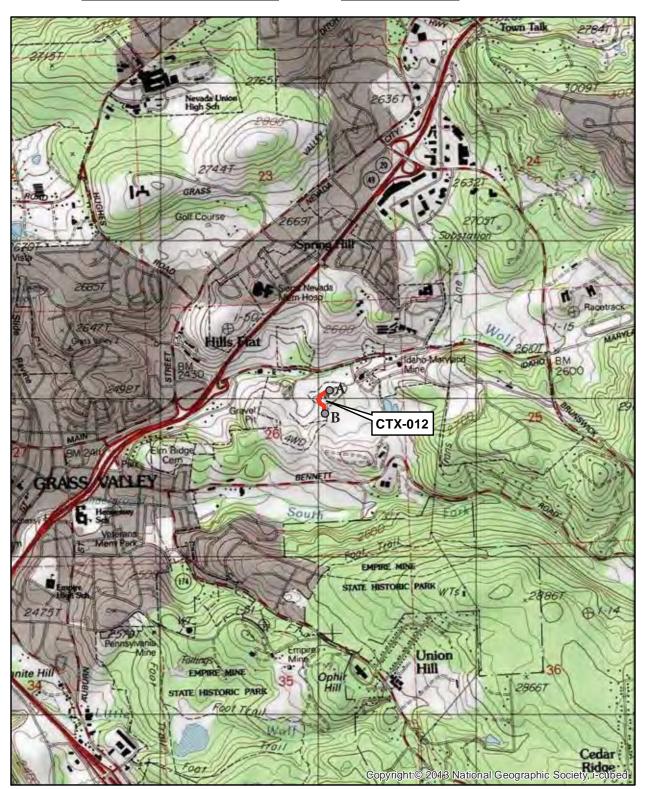
Primary # HRI# Trinomial

LOCATION MAP

Page 2 of 2

*Resource Name or # $\underline{Temp-012}$

*Map Name: Grass Valley USGS *Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of map: _____1977



P-29-1485-H

State of California & The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUE ATTOM: CHEET

CONTINUATION SHEET

of 1

Page 1

Primary # HRI # Trinomial P-29-0001485-H

*Resource Name or # McPherson Ditch #1

*Recorded by: Bruno Texier and Allen Johnson, InContext

*Date 5/9/2019

☐ Continuation

✓ Update

In 1991 this resource was described as a bell-shaped ditch approximately 4 - 6 feet wide and 2 - 3 feet deep which contoured the northeastern side of Union Hill and terminated at the South Fork of Wolf Creek. No artifact concentrations or features were associated with the ditch. As of 2019, the segment of the ditch in the current project APE is still visible on the landscape.



Report Reference: Fernandez and Zickler-Martin, 2019. Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Idaho-Maryland Mine Project, Nevada County. Prepared for Rise Grass Valley, Inc. by InContext, Fair Oaks, California.

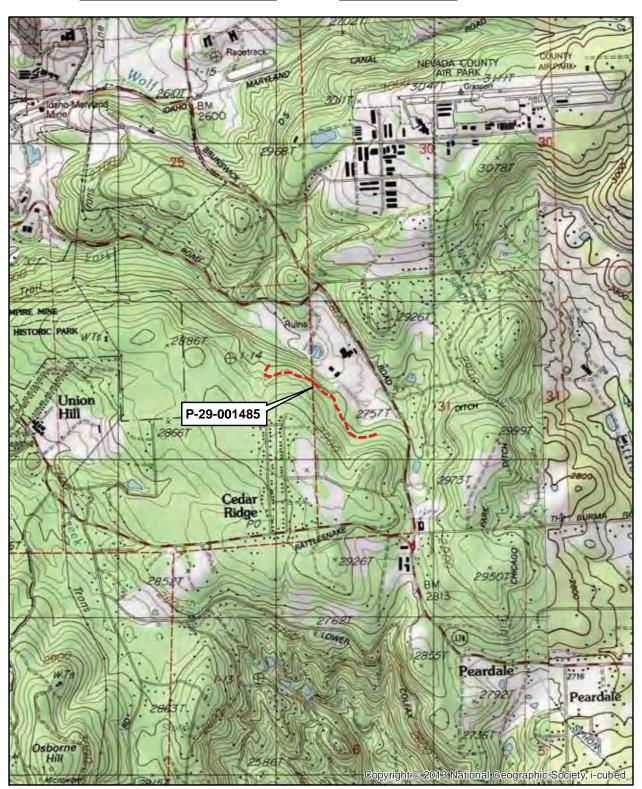
DPR 523L (1/95) *Required information

State of California Natural Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION LOCATION MAP

 $\begin{array}{ll} \text{Primary \# P-29-001485-H} \\ \text{HRI\#} \end{array}$

Trinomial

Page ____ of ____ *Resource Name or # ______n/a



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Permanent Trinomial: Forest Service No: N/A

Common Name: McPherson Ditch #1

Page 1 of 4

Date: Feb. 18, 1991

- County: Nevada.
 - 2. USGS Quad: Grass Valley, Calif, 7.5' Series, 1948 (Photorevised 1969).

3.	UTM Coordinates:	Zone 10.	Easting:	Northing
		Point A:	670860	4341560
		Point B:	671050	4341530
		Point C:	671240	4341450

- 4. Township & Range: Township 16 North, Range 8 East, SE 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Section 36 (MDM).
- 5. Map Coordinates: N/A.
- 6. Elevation: 2,830 feet.
- Location: Site is located on the northeast face of Union Hill, approximately 1/2 mile southeast of Grass Valley, Nevada County, California. The South Fork of Wolf Creek is located c. 200-250 m northeast.
- 8. Site Type: Historic-era ditch.
- 9. <u>Site Description</u>: The unlined ditch, bell-shaped in cross-section, ranges from 4-6 ft in width and from 2-3 ft in depth. No features or artifact concentrations were observed along the feature, and dating of the feature is thus virtually impossible. The ditch follows the approximate 2,830 ft contour, was followed through the project area for c. 250 meters, at which point it terminates in a fairly steep and narrow "gulley" which proceeds roughly due north (downslope) into the South Fork of Wolf Creek.
- 10. Area: Linear feaure, c. 250 m in length within present project area.

Method of Determination: Pacing, scaled from map.

- 11. Depth: 2-3 ft., excavated ditch. Method of Determination: Tape measure.
- Non-Artifactual Constituents: None observed.
- 13. Date Recorded: February 18, 1991.
- 14. By: John D. Furry and Sean M. Jensen
- Affiliation and Address: Jensen & Associates, 9726 Lott Road, Durham, CA 95938.
- Human Remains: None observed.
- 17. Site Disturbance: Moderate.

Overall Site Condition:

Excel. Good Fair Poor

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Permanent Trinomial: Forest Service No: N/A

Common Name: McPherson Ditch #1

Page 2 of 4 Date: Feb. 18, 1991

- 18. Nearest Water (Type, Distance, Direction): South Fork Wolf Creek @ c. 200 m @ 50 degrees.
- 19. Vegetation, Site Vicinity: Mixed conifers, brush, pine, oak.
- 20. Vegetation, On Site: Same as #19.
- 21. Site Soil: Light tan to reddish, rocky.
- 22. Surrounding Soil: Same as #21.
- 23. Geology: Northern Sierra Nevada Mountains.
- 24. Landform: Hillside, above and overlooking stream.
- 25. Slope: 5-9 degrees degrees. Aspect: Northeasterly to Easterly.
- 26. Exposure: 0 to 160 degrees Az.
- Landowner and Address: King. G. McPherson, 439 Coyote Street, Nevada City, California.
- 28. Remarks: The feature is not believed to retain significant information values, particularly in consideration of the absence of any associated features or artifacts, the short segment involved, and the fact that it is virtually impossible to accurately date initial construction or time of abandonment. Present Archaeological Site Form establishes a permanent record of the ditch, and is considered adequate mitigation of any potential effects which the proposed McPherson subdivision may have on this historic site. No further treatment is warranted or recommended.

Data Categories Potentially Represented at Site:

Settlement Patterns: Economic Pursuits: Subsistence: Mining Technology: X Chronology: Domestic Org.:

Potential Significance Level:

Very Significant: Significant:

Limited Significance: X

NRHP Eligibility:

Yes (FS Class I):

Unevaluated (FS Class II):

Not Eligible (FS Class III): X (Not likely to be eligible for information or other

values).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Permanent Trinomial: Forest Service No: N/A

Common Name: McPherson Ditch #1

Page 3 of 4

Date: Feb. 18, 1991

Management Recommendation:

Preservation: Conservation: Interpretation:

None:

X

- 29. References: None known.
- 30. Name of This Project: "Archaeological Inventory Survey of the Proposed McPherson Subdivision Involving 140 Acres near Grass Valley, Nevada County, California."
- 31. <u>Type of Investigation</u>: Archaeological Inventory Survey, Intensive-level Surface Reconnaissance.
- 32. Artifact Accession Number: N/A.
- 33. Photos: No.

GRASS VALLEY QUADRANGLE P-29-1485-H CALIFORNIA-NEVADA CO. 7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC) NE/4 GRASS VALLEY 15' QUADRANGLE Vana city LIMI R. 9 E 121°00' 671 2 280 000 FEET NBE 39°15′ State Division of Forestry * 4346 Gold Flat Gracie Mine Town Talk Glenbrook Herring Res. Banner Res Banner Min Mine 19 2660 FLUME ROAD 4344 570 000 FEET M pring Hill Wolf Idaho Maryland DAHO-MARYLAND BM 2600 Idako-Maryland COUNTY HAIR PARK DITCH - Tailings Old Brunswick UNION ROAD BM 2655 South 2500 McPherson Project Ditch #1 LOMA RICA 4342 Mine 12'30" Union Hill Empire Mine 35 Ophir Hill 4341 HIGHWAY Cedar Ridge COLFAX THE BURMA RD T 15 N IBM 2849 Cedar Crest Ch

P-29-1494

State of California & The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

Primary # HRI # P-29-0001494

CONTINUATION SHEET

Trinomial

CA-NEV-972H

Page 1 of 1

*Resource Name or # New Brunswick Mine

*Recorded by: Bruno Texier and Allen Johnson, InContext

*Date 5/10/2019

☐ Continuation

✓ Update

In 1994, this site was described as consisting of 10 feature loci consisting of: A) concrete footings; B) concrete ore bins; C) mine shaft capped with concrete; D) concrete basement foundation; E) concrete footings, foundations, and slurry ponds; F) concrete slab and foundation; G) concrete slab and foundations; H) headframe foundation and footings; I) concrete foundation; J) concrete foundations. Windmiller also explained that historic materials from the Bohemia Lumber Mill (ca. 1956) appeared scattered throughout the site. During the survey of May 2019, only the headframe (tall concrete tower) and shaft remain. All other features appear to have been obliterated from the site.



Main shaft tower; view west (photo 046).

Report Reference: Fernandez and Zickler-Martin, 2019. Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Idaho-Maryland Mine Project, Nevada County. Prepared for Rise Grass Valley, Inc. by InContext, Fair Oaks, California.

DPR 523L (1/95) *Required information

State of California □Natural Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

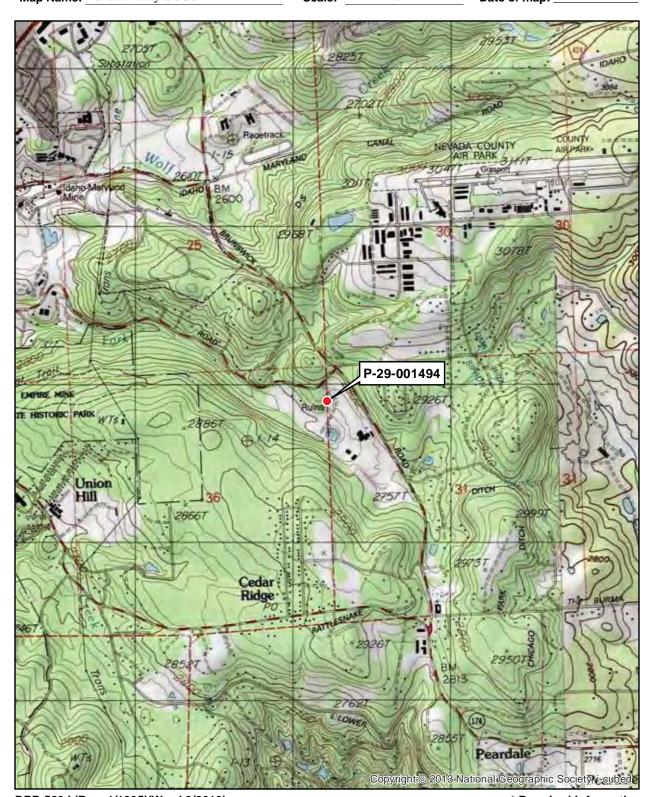
Primary # P-29-001494

HRI#

Trinomial CA-NEV-972

 Page ____ of ___ *Resource Name or # ______

 *Map Name: Grass Valley USGS
 *Scale: _______
 1:24,000 _____ *Date of map: _______
 1977



Primary # 8-29-1494 Trinomial CA-NEV-972-H NRHP Status Code

Page I of 9

Other Listings

Review Code _____ Reviewer ___

P1. Resource Mentifier: New Brunswick Mine

P2. Location: a. County Nevada and (Address and/or UTM Coordinates. Attach Location Mab. Address South side of Millsite Road, 0.1 mile south of East Bennett Road and (Address and/or UTM Coordinates. Attach Location Map as required.)

Zip 95945 City Grass Valley

- c. UTM: USGS Quad Grass Valley (7.5/15') Date 1949; Zone 10 , 671160 mE/ 4341920 d. Other Locational Data (e.g., parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, additional UTMs, etc., when appropriate): The UTM coordinates in P2.c. are for the site's NW corner. SW corner: Zone 10, 671200 Easting, 4341820 Northing. NE corner: Zone 10, 671310 Easting, 4341930 Northing. SE corner: Zone 10, 671340 Easting, 4341860 Northing.
- P3. Description (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries): Remnants of the Idaho-Maryland Mining Company's New Brunswick Mine, including concrete foundations and mine shaft. All non-concrete portions of the previous structures are no longer present. Mine tailings were levelled to accommodate construction of a lumber mill in 1956. New Brunswick shaft is covered with concrete pad. Structures that remain include concrete ore bins, concrete foundations and footings.

☐ District ☐ Element of District Site □ Object P4. Resources Present: Building Structure



- P6. Date Constructed/Age: ☐ Prehistoric @ Historic ☐ Both Circa 1915-1956
- P7. Owner and Address: Emperor Gold Corporation P.O. Box 1836 Grass Valley, CA 95945
- P8. Recorded by (Name, affiliation, and address): Jane Russell, M.A & Deborah C. Cook, Ric Windmiller, Consulting Archaeologist, 9145 E.G. Blv Elk Grove, CA 95624. P9. Date Recorded: 11/28-29/94
- P10. Type of Survey: M Intensive ☐ Reconnaissance ☐ Other Describe: _

P11. Report Citation (Provide full citation or enter "none."): Cultural Resources of the Idaho Maryland Gold Mine Project, Ly Ric Windmiller. Report on file, North Central Information Center, callifornia State University, Secramento, January 1995.

Attachments: DNONE DMap Sheet DContinuation Sheet DBuilding, Structure, and Object Record DLinear Resource Record Archaeological Record District Record Milling Station Record DRock Art Record DArtifact Record DPhotograph Record Other (List):

State of California - The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD (Part 1) Primary # P-29-1494 Trinomial CA-NEV-972-F 2 Page of Resource Identifier: New Brunswick Mine A1. HP43--Mine Resource Attributes (List attributes and codes.): _ A2. (It) x b. Width 290 (ft) 300 A3. Dimensions: a. Length Method of Measurement: Paced Taped Visual estimate Other: Estimate from Eng. Map Method of Determination (Check any that apply.):

Artifacts

Features

Soil

Vegetation

Topography ☐ Cut bank ☐ Animal burrow ☐ Excavation ☐ Property boundary ☐ Other (Explain):_ Reliability of Determination: ☐ High ☑ Low Explain: Site originally included tailings, which were levelled and built upon to accommodate lumber mill. Limitations (Check any that apply): ☐ Restricted access ☐ Paved/built over ☐ Disturbances □KSite limits incompletely defined □ Other (Explain): Original extent of site cannot be calculated on basis of present surface evidence. □ None □ Unknown Method of Determination: A4. Human Remains: ☐ Present ☐ Absent ☐ Possible ☐ Unknown (Explain): A5. Features (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature A6. on sketch map.): A: Standing concrete footings for structure connected to adjacent concrete pad & foundations. B: Standing concrete ore bins.

- C: New Brunswick Mine shaft, capped with concrete pad.
- D: Semi-subterranean concrete foundation or "basement"
- E: Area of concrete footings & foundations with concrete slurry collection "ponds."
- F: Concrete slab & building foundation.
- G: Concrete slab & structure foundations.
- H: Foundation and footings for headframe.
 I: Three-sided concrete foundation J: Concrete foundations for strucutre.
 Cultural Constituents (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features.): A7.

Entire site is littered with "industrial" trash, most of which appears contemporary with Bohemia Lumber Mill. Liquor bottle base embossed with "1956" noted in upper area of Feature E. Patterned milk glass oil lamb base also noted in upper area of Feature E. Fragments of large brown-glazed insulator found on ground near headframe foundation.

- A8. are curated.)
- Site Condition: Good Fair D Poor (Describe disturbances.): All features not in immediate vicinity of shaft have been completely destroyed by subsequent use of the site. All components of the site in the immediate vicinity of the shaft, except for the concrete ore bins, concrete pads, foundations and footings, have been removed from the site. The exception is a few large timbers, which have fallen away from the headframe platform. Site is littered with modern trash.

State of California - The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD (Part 2) New Brunswick Mine Resource Identifier: Primary # P-29-1494 Trinomial CA-NE 3 Page Nearest Water (Type, distance, and direction.): South Fork, Wolf Creek: 1,000' southwest. A11. Elevation: 2720-2760 feet A12. Environmental Setting (Describe vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc., as Yellow pine belt (Transition Zone): Yellow pine and sugar pine, incense cedar and black oak in vicinity of mine. Site is located on terrace of south-facing slope with exposure to west, south and east. A13. Historical Information (Note sources and provide full citations in Field A16 below.): New Brunswick shaft was sunk and mill constructed in 1915, to minimize time, effort and expense of hoisting and tramming ore from the Old Brunswick shaft. When the Idaho Maryland bought the Brunswick Mine, its workings were expanded and connected with those of the Idaho Maryland mines. During the florescence of quartz mining in Nevada County during the 1930s, under the leadership of Idaho Maryland's Errol MacBoyle, the New Brunswick shaft was deepened with the Newsom Drilling Machine, new and innovative technology developed in Idaho Maryland's shops. After MacBoyle's death in 1947, the company's prosperity declined; the New Brunswick closed in 1956. A14. Age: Prehistoric Pre-Colonial (1500-1769) Spanish/Mexican (1769-1848) Early American (1848-1880) □ Turn of century (1880-1914) 🖾 Early 20th century (1914-1945) □ Post WWII (1945+) □ Undetermined Factual or Estimated Dates of Occupation (Explain): Factual dates; see A13 (Historical Information) above. A15. Remarks and Interpretations (Discuss scientific, interpretive, ethnic, and other values of site, if known.): After the mine's closure in 1956, the structures of the New Brunswick were dismantled down to the site's cement pads, foundations, ore bins and other objects of concrete. The tailings area was levelled, a large section of railroad grade was destroyed and much of the area paved to accommodate subsequent lumber mill operations. These compromises to the site's integrity have essentially destroyed the means by which the property's significance can be conveyed visually. A16. References (Give full citations including the names and addresses of any persons interviewed, if possible.): Bradley, W.W. 1930. Report of the State Minerologist, 26(1). State of California Division of Mines, San Francisco. MacBoyle, E. 1919. Mines and Mineral Resources of Nevada County. California Mining Bureau, San Francisco. Wagner, J.R. 1970. Gold Mines of California. Howell-North Books, Berkeley. A17. Photographs (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record.): See Photograph Record Original Media/Negatives Kept at: Ric Windmiller, Consulting Archaeologist

Ric Windmiller and Deborah C. Cook

Affiliation and Address: Ric Windmiller, Consulting Archaeologist, 9145 Elk Grove Boulevard

Date:

Form Prepared by: _

Elk Grove, CA 95624.

Primary # P-29-1494 HRI #/Trinomial CA-NEV-972-H

Page 4 of 9
Project Name: Idaho Maryland Gold Mine
Camera Format: 35mm

50mm Lens Size:

Film Type and Speed: Color negative, ISO 200 Year: 1994

Negatives Kept at: Ric Windmiller, Consulting Archaeologist, 9145 Elk Grove Blvd., Elk Grove CA 95624.

Mo.	Day	Time	Exp./Frame	Subject/Description	View Toward	Accession #
11	29	9:40	1	Overview of New Brunswick Mine complex	W	94-12-C1-1
11	29	9:40	2	Overview of New Brunswick Mine complex	W	94-12-C1-2
1,1	29	9:45	3	Overview of Bohemia Lumber Mill & New Brunswick Mine complex	SE	94-12-C1-3
11	29	9:45	4	Deborah C. Cookfield crew member	NM	94-12-C1-4
11	29	9:45	5	Jane Russellfield supervisor	NW	94-12-C1-5
11	29	9:45	6	Overviews of Feature E, New Brunswick Mine concrete footings and foundations.	SE	94-12-C1-6
11	29	9:45	7	Overview of Feature E, New Brunswick Mine concrete footings and foundations.	SE	94-12-C1-7
11	29	9:45	8	Base of Structure A, New Brunswick Mine complext	N	94-12-C1-8
11	29	9:45	9	Structure A, New Brunswick Mine	N	94-12-C1-9
11	29	9:45	10	Structure A, New Brunswick Mine	N	94-12-C1-10
11	29	9:45	11	Feature C, headframe and shaft area, New Brunswick Mine	E	94-12-C1-11
11	29	9:45	12	Lower area of Feature B, ore bin New Brunswick Mine	NE	94-12-C1-12
11	29	9:45	13	Features F & G, concrete pad, foundations and walls, New Brunswick Mine complex	WNW	94-12-C1-13
11	29	9:45	14	Galvanized metal wash tub, chimney & flue fragments found between Features F & G, New Brunswick Mine complex	N	94-12-C1-1

Primary # P-29-1494 HRI #/Trinomial CA-NEV-972-H

Lens Size:

50mm

Page 5 of 9
Project Name: Idaho Maryland Gold Mine

Camera Format: 35mm

1994 Color negative, Year:

Film Type and Speed: Negatives Kept at: Ric Windmiller, Consulting Archaeologist, CA 95624. 9145 Elk Grove Blvd., Elk Grove

Day	Time	Exp./Frame	Subject/Description	View Toward	Accession #
29	10:00	15	Back of Feature F, concrete foundation & wall, New Brunswick Mine complex	N	94-12-C1-15
29	10:00	16	Feature G, concrete pad & wall, New Brunswick Mine complex	SSE	94-12-C1-16
29	10:00	17	Feature or Area H, headframe footings & foundation, New Brunswick Mine complex	ESE	94-12-C1-17
29	10:00	18	Area I, headframe pad, New Brunswick Mine	ESE	94-12-C1-18
29	10:00	19	Area I, headframe pad, New Brunswick Mine	WNW	94-12-C1-19
29	10:00	20	Ore bins from H.F. pad	N	94-12-C1-20
29	10:30	21	Overview of pond & Bohemia Lumber Mill buildings	SE	94-12-C1-21
29	10:30	22	Headframe pad & ore bins	N	94-12-C1-22
29	10:30	23	Headframe pad & Structure A	N	94-12-C1-23
29	10:30	24	Ore bins & Structure A	NE	94-12-C1-24
	29 29 29 29 29 29 29	29 10:00 29 10:00 29 10:00 29 10:00 29 10:00 29 10:30 29 10:30 29 10:30	29 10:00 15 29 10:00 16 29 10:00 17 29 10:00 18 29 10:00 19 29 10:00 20 29 10:30 21 29 10:30 22 29 10:30 23	Back of Feature F, concrete foundation & wall, New Brunswick Mine complex 10:00 16 Feature G, concrete pad & wall, New Brunswick Mine complex 10:00 17 Feature or Area H, headframe footings & foundation, New Brunswick Mine complex 29 10:00 18 Area I, headframe pad, New Brunswick Mine 29 10:00 19 Area I, headframe pad, New Brunswick Mine 29 10:00 20 Ore bins from H.F. pad 29 10:30 21 Overview of pond & Bohemia Lumber Mill buildings 10:30 22 Headframe pad & ore bins Headframe pad & Structure A	29 10:00 15 Back of Feature F, concrete foundation & wall, New Brunswick Mine complex N 29 10:00 16 Feature G, concrete pad & wall, New Brunswick Mine complex SSE 29 10:00 17 Feature or Area H, headframe footings & foundation, New Brunswick Mine complex ESE 29 10:00 18 Area I, headframe pad, New Brunswick Mine ESE 29 10:00 19 Area I, headframe pad, New Brunswick Mine WNW 29 10:00 20 Ore bins from H.F. pad N 29 10:30 21 Overview of pond & Bohemia Lumber Mill buildings SE 29 10:30 22 Headframe pad & ore bins N 29 10:30 23 Headframe pad & Structure A N

HRI #/Trinomial C/

Lens Size:

50mm

Page 6 of 9
Project Name: Idaho Maryland Gold Mine
Camera Format: 35mm

Film Type and Speed: B&W negative, ISO 125 Year: 1994

Negatives Kept at: Ric Windmiller, Consulting Archaeologist, 9145 Elk Grove Blvd., Elk Grove

CA 95624

Mo.	Day	Time	Exp./Frame	Subject/Description	View Toward	Accession #
11	28	12:30	1	New Brunswick Mine ore bins	W	94-12-B1-1
11	28	12:30	2	New Brunswick Mine, Structure A	N	94-12-B1-2
11	28	12:30	3	Structure A, adjoining concrete pad & walls, filled with debris	E	94-12-B1-3
11	28	1:00	4	Bohemia Lumber Mill pond & structures	ENE	94-12-B1-4
11	28	1:00	5	Bohemia Lumber Mill pond & structures; New Brunswick Mine ore bins in background	NNW	94-12-B1-5
11	28	1:00	6	New Brunswick Mine, concrete Structure D	N	94-12-B1-6
11	28	1:00	7	Concrete pads & structure including concrete "cap" over New Brunswick shaft	SW	94-12-B1-7
11	28	1:00	8	Pond and modern Bohemia Lumber Mill buildings	NE	94-12-B1-8
11	28	1:00	9	Farmhouse & meadow	NW	94-12-B1-9
11	29	8:30	10	Pads, Structure D, New Brunswick	NW	94-12-B1-10
11	29	8:30	11	New Brunswick Mine shaft and headframe vicinity	NW	94-12-B1-11
11	29	8:30	12	New Brunswick Mine, base of headframe	NW	94-12-B1-12
11	29	8:30	13	New Brunswick Mine, Feature E concrete footings & foundations	NW	94-12-B1-13
11	29	8:30	14	New Bruswick Mine, Feature E lower foundations	(122)	94-12-B1-14
11	29	8:30	15	Feature E, below Feature A	NW	94-12-B1-15
11	29	8:30	16	Overview of Feature E	NW	94-12-B1-16
11	29	9:11	17	Overview of Feature E	NW	94-12-B1-17

Primary # P-29-1494 HRI #/Trinomial CA-NEV-972-H

Project Name: Idaho Maryland Gold Mine Camera Format: 35mm 50mm Lens Size:

Film Type and Speed: B&W negative, ISO 125 Year: 1994

Negatives Kept at: Ric Windmiller, Consulting Archaeologist, 9145 Elk Grove Blvd., Elk Grove

Mo.	Day	Time	Exp./Frame	Subject/Description	View Toward	Accession #
1	29	9:11	18	New Brunswick Mine, Feature D, looking inside structure	W	94-12-B1-18
.1	29	9:11	19	Overview of Feature E, foundation and footings	SE SE	94-12-B1-19
L1	29	9:11	20	Overview of Feature E, founda- tions and footings, New Brunswick Mine	SE	94-12-B1-20
.1	29	9:11	21	Overview of Feature E, New Brunswick Mine, foundations & footings	SE	94-12-B1-21
.1	29	9:11	22	Overview of Feature E, New Brunswick Mine, foundations & footings.	SE	94-12-B1-22
L1	29	9:11	23	Overview of Feature A and Feature B, concrete structure remnants, foundations & footings	SSW	94-12-B1-23
11	29	9;11	24	Overview of Feature A and Feature B, concrete structure remnants, foundations & footings	SSW	94-12-B1-24

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

Primary # 2-29-1494 HRI#/Trinomial <u>CA-NEV-972-H</u>

MAP SHEET Page _8 of _ New Brunswick Mine Resource Identifier: Map Name: Idaho-Maryland Mine ProjectScale: 1995 Date: Note: Include bar scale and north arrow on map. 250 feet SCALE Contour Interval = 5 feet Site Boundary N.C.N.G.R. Grade Levelled Tailings Area

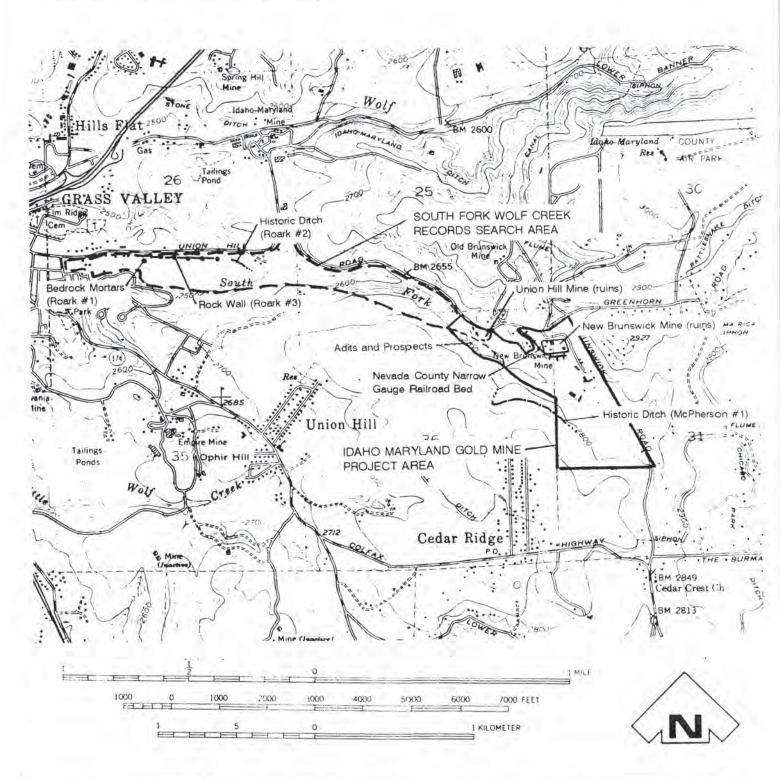
State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
MAP SHEET

Primary # P-29-1494
HRI#/Trinomial CA-NEV-972-H

Page 9 of 9 Resource Identifier: _

Map Name: Grass Valley Quadrangle Scale: 7.5°, 1:24,000 Date: 1949: photorevised 1973

Note: Include bar scale and north arrow on map.



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

Primary # P-29-1494
HRI #/Trinomial CA-NEV-972-H

Page 1 of _2			
Resource Identifier:	New	Brunswick	Mine

☐ Continuation 🖄 Update

P3. Description: Ross Guenther, Emperor Gold Corporation faxed the accompanying sketch map identifying the structures that once existed at the New Brunswick. Company gologists elicited this information from an old-timer, an unnamed former employee of Idaho Maryland who worked at the New Brunswick. This information was provided to Ric Windmiller on February 6, 1995.

State of California — The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION MAP SHEET

Primary # P-29-1494

HRI#/Trinomial CA-NEV-972-H

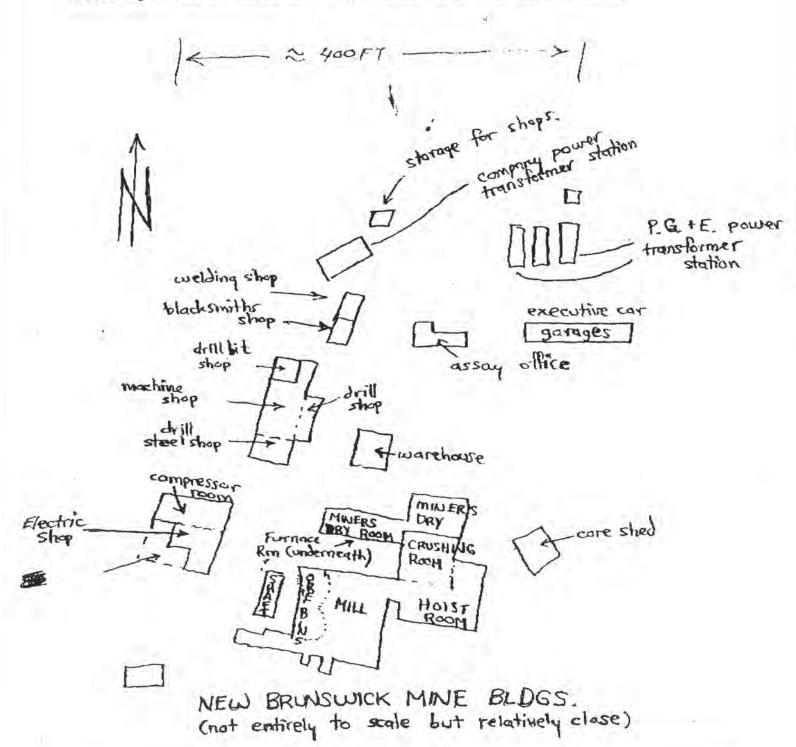
Page ___ 2 of __ 2

Resource Identifier: New Brunswick Mine

Map Name: New Brunswick Mine BuildingScale: 1"=100' approximately Date: 2/6/95

Note: Include bar scale and north arrow on map.

Sketch map of New Brunswick building locations as of 1956 or thereabouts



P-29-1496

State of California & The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 1 of 1

Primary # HRI # P-29-001496

*Resource Name or # Union Hill Mine

Trinomial

CA-NEV-973H

*Recorded by: Bruno Texier and Allen Johnson, InContext	*Date: 5/10/2019	☐ Continuation	☑ Update	
,				

In 1995, the Union Hill Mine site was recorded as consisting of seven foundations/pads, one mine shaft, two tailings piles, and an access road (Windmiller 1995). During the May 2019 survey, all of the previously recorded features were relocated, conforming to the site record and sketch map; however, the site is now overgrown with blackberry bushes.

Report Reference: Fernandez and Zickler-Martin, 2019. Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Idaho-Maryland Mine Project, Nevada County. Prepared for Rise Grass Valley, Inc. by InContext, Fair Oaks, California.

DPR 523L (1/95) *Required information

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # P-29-1496 CA-NEV-973-H Trinomial NRHP Status Code

Other Listings Review Code _____

Reviewer

Union Hill Mine P1. Resource Identifier:

P2. Location: a. County Nevada and (Address and/or UTM Coordinates. Attach Location Map as required.)

b. Address East Bennett Road City Grass Valley

Zip

c. UTM: USGS Quad Grass Valley (7.5)15') Date 1949; Zone 10, 670780 mE/ 4341930 d. Other Locational Data (e.g., parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, additional UTMs, etc., when appropriate): From vicinity of Ophir Street and East Bennett Road in Grass Valley, travel 1.9 miles east on East Bennett. Mine lies at bottom of road embankment at the outside of a curve in East Bennett Road, between the road and the South Fork of Wolf Creek.

P3. Description (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and

The mine site consists of cement foundations and pads and tailings abutting the foundations. The area of the mill site and shaft measures approximately 200 feet east-west and 100 feet north-south. Tailings extends along the north side of the creek from the mill site west for a distance of 230 feet. Construction of East Bennett Road encreached on the mine and mill site's foundations as well as the tailings dump. Much of the tailings dump has been removed for aggregate. Nonetheless, the site retains an integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. While the site's individual features may seem to lack distinction, the property as a whole conveys an image of the mine's depth of history. Qualifies for the National Register under Criteria A, B and D.

P4. Resources Present: Building

☐ Structure ☐ Object

P5. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and

M Site

☐ District ☐ Element of District

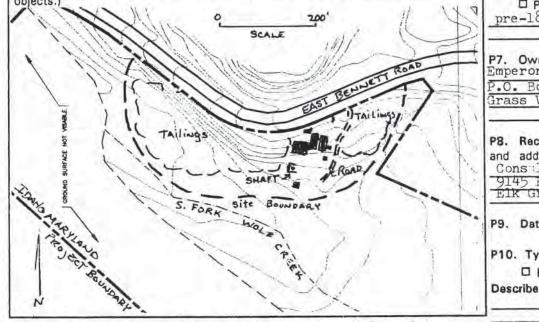
P6. Date Constructed/Age: ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Historic ☐ Both pre-1865 to 1919

P7. Owner and Address: Emperor Gold Corporation P.O. Box 1836 Grass Valley, CA

P8. Recorded by (Name, affiliation, and address): Ric Windmiller Consilting Archaeologist 9145 Elk Grove Boulevard Elk Grove, CA 95624

P9. Date Recorded: 1-31-95

P10. Type of Survey: A Intensive ☐ Reconnaissance ☐ Other Describe:



P11. Report Citation (Provide full citation or enter "none."): Cultural Resources of the Idaho Maryland Gold Mine Project, by Ric Windmiller. Report on file, North Central Information Center, California State University, Sacramento, February 1995.

Attachments: DNONE MMap Sheet DContinuation Sheet DBuilding, Structure, and Object Record DLinear Resource Record □Archaeological Record □District Record □Milling Station Record □Rock Art Record □Artifact Record □Photograph Record

Other (List):



State of California — The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION MAP SHEET

Primary # P-29-1496
HRI#/Trinomial CA NEV-973-H

Page 2 of 2
Resource Identifier: Union Hill Mine

Map Name: Grass Valley Quadrangle Scale: 7.5', 1:24,000 Date: 1949: photorevised 1973

Note: Include bar scale and north arrow on map.



P-29-4634

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

Primary # HRI # Trinomial P-29-0004634

Page 1 of 1

*Resource Name or # Union Hill Road

*Recorded by: Bruno Texier and Allen Johnson, InContext *Date: 5/10/2019 ☐ Continuation ☑ Update

East Bennett Road is part of a historic route that is within the current APE. It was recorded in 2016 as a modern paved road with four features within the APE. These features consist of one concrete culvert/bridge stamped with "WPA" indicating it was constructed by the Works Progress Administration that existed from 1935 to 1943. The three other features consist of two rudimentary masonry culverts, and one locus with three separate short segments of dry-laid rock wall. During the survey of May 2019, the road was observed as modern and maintained; and each of the four features was relocated and observed in the same condition described in 2016.

Report Reference: Fernandez and Zickler-Martin, 2019. Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Idaho-Maryland Mine Project, Nevada County. Prepared for Rise Grass Valley, Inc. by InContext, Fair Oaks, California.

DPR 523L (1/95) *Required information

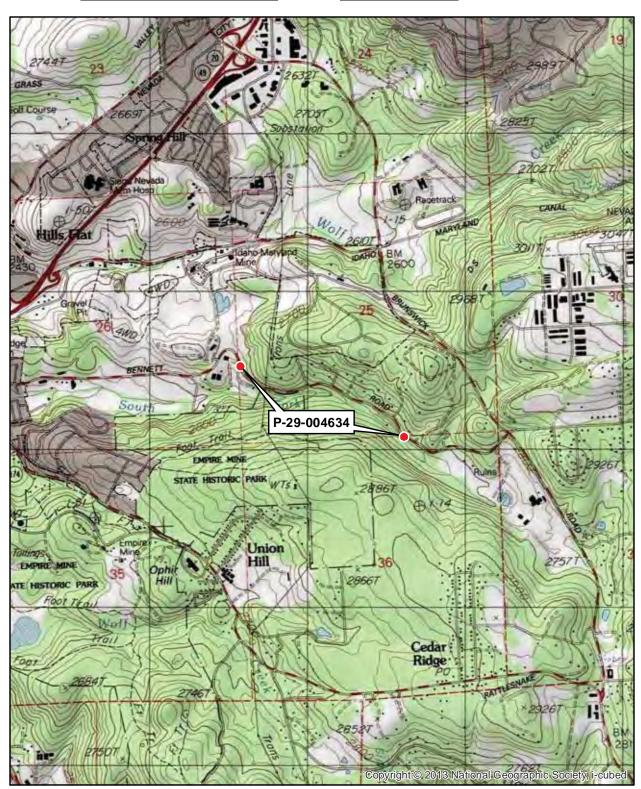
State of California □Natural Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

HRI#

Primary # P-29-004634

LOCATION MAP

Trinomial



State of California - The Resources Agency Primary # P-29-004634 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION HRI# **Trinomial** PRIMARY RECORD **NRHP Status Code** Other Listings **Review Code** Reviewer **Date** Page 1 of 8 *Resource Name or #: BF-24H; BF-62H P1. Other Identifier: Bennett Street and East Bennett Road * P2. Location: V Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County: Nevada * USGS Quad(s): Grass Valley (1949; photorevised 1973) SE 1/4 of Sec. 25, T16N R8E MDBM SW 1/4 of SE 1/4 of Sec. 25, T16N R8E MDBM SW 1/4 of Sec. 25, T16N R8E MDBM NW 1/4 of SW 1/4 of Sec. 25, T16N R8E MDBM SE 1/4 of SW 1/4 of Sec. 25, T16N R8E MDBM SW 1/4 of SW 1/4 of Sec. 25, T16N R8E MDBM SE 1/4 of Sec. 26, T16N R8E MDBM NE 1/4 of SE 1/4 of Sec. 26, T16N R8E MDBM NW 1/4 of SE 1/4 of Sec. 26, T16N R8E MDBM SW 1/4 of Sec. 26, T16N R8E MDBM NE 1/4 of SW 1/4 of Sec. 26, T16N R8E MDBM NW 1/4 of SW 1/4 of Sec. 26, T16N R8E MDBM NE ¼ of SE ¼ of Sec. 27, T16N R8E MDBM NE ¼ of NE ¼ of Sec. 36, T16N R8E MDBM NW 1/4 of NE 1/4 of Sec. 36, T16N R8E MDBM SW 1/4 of Sec. 30, T16N R9E MDBM NW 1/4 of Sec. 31, T16N R9E MDBM c. Address: d. UTM (NAD 83): Zone 10; 667961 mE 4342609 mN (Begin Bennett Street) Zone 10; 667961 mE 4342609 mN (Begin E Bennett Street) Zone 10; 667961 mE 4342685 mN (End Bennett Street) Zone 10: 667961 mE 4342615 mN (End E Bennett Street) Zone 10: 670452 mE 4342378 mN (Begin Feature D) Zone 10; 670452 mE 4342388 mN (End Feature D) e. Other Locational Data: In Grass Valley, California, between East Main Street and Brunswick Road * P3a. Description: The resource is a 2.6-mile historic road alignment depicted on the U.S. Geological Survey, 1949, USGS 1:62500-scale Quadrangle for Grass Valley, CA. It was recorded in conjunction with the Bright Fiber Optic project, a proposed installation of fiber optic cable along rural roads between Grass Valley and Colfax. Archaeological survey was limited to the project APE (Area of Potential Effects), which consisted of project roads and a five foot buffer either side of those roads. The road is currently maintained, two lanes, asphalt-paved, and measures 24 feet wide. The western portion of the route, known as Bennett Street, measures 1885 feet long, and the eastern portion, known as East Bennett Road, measures 11,956 feet long; total length is

13,841 feet (2.6 miles). Historically, East Bennett Road was known as Union Hill Road. Three culvert features and one retaining wall feature associated with the road were recorded within the project APE (see continuation sheet).

* P3b. Resource Attributes: AH06(Water conveyance system), AH07(Roads/trails/railroad grades)	
* P4. Resources Present: ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object 🗹 Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (iso	olates, etc.)

DPR523A (1/95) *Required Information

State of California - The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION PRIMARY RECORD		Primary HRI # _ Trinomi	
	Other Listings Review Code	NRHP S	tatus Code Date
Page 2 of 8	*Resource Name or	#: BF-24H; BF-62H	
			*P5b. Description of Photo: Overview of East Bennett Road looking at



Overview of East Bennett Road looking at the intersection with Brunswick Road (View: 50°)

*P6. Date Constructed/Age & Sources:

✓ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both Pre-1949

*P7. Owner and Address:

City of Grass Valley, California

*P8. Recorded by:

A. McCabe, S. Bennett, M. Darcangelo, L. Engbring, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.

*P9. Date Recorded: 4/11/2016

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive Pedestrian

* P11. Citation: Waechter, S.A., A. Whitaker, M. Darcangelo, and S. Bennett (2016) Archaeological Survey Report for Bright Fiber Optic Project, Nevada County, California.
* Attachments: None Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other:

DPR523A (1/95) *Required Information

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

CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary #	P-29-004634
HRI #	
Trinomial	

*Date: 4/11/2016

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*Resource Name or #: BF-24H; BF-62H

*Recorded By: A. McCabe, S. Bennett, M. Darcangelo, L. Engbring

Feature A is a concrete culvert headwall embossed with the "WPA" logo at the top center, located 4 feet from the edge of East Bennett Road. Diamond Court is located directly across from the feature. The wall is oriented northwest-southeast, measures 30.5 feet long, at least 14 feet high, 1 foot 10 inches thick, and is poured in 12-foot sections. A concrete-lined spillway outlet with a 2-foot-diameter steel pipe is located at the base of the culvert wall. The northwest end of the wall is abutted by a rock retaining wall measuring 4 feet wide by 8 feet high.

Feature B consists of two culvert headwalls located on the north and south sides of the road. The headwalls are constucted from concrete and rock. The pipe on the north side is 12-inch-diameter concrete. The pipe on the south side is 16-inch-diameter corrugated metal.

Feature C consists of two culvert headwalls located on the north and south sides of the road. The headwalls are constucted from concrete and rock with metal culvert pipe.

Feature D consits of three segments of rock wall along the north side of the road within a 220 foot area between 12228 and 12108 East Bennett Road. The wall construction is dry stacked rock 3 to 5 courses high (up to 3 feet tall). The walls are between 3 to 7 feet from the highway and the base of the wall is on the same level as the road surface. Disturbances include buried utilities placement, U.S. Postal Service mail boxes, telephone poles, and driveways.

DPR523L (1/95) *Required Information

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

CONTINUATION SHEET

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*Resource Name or #: BF-24H; BF-62H

P-29-004634

Primary #

HRI # ____



Folder: #2051 2016 04 Apr11-14 Optio 43 File: IMGP0673 Feature A. (View: 220°)



Folder: #2051 2016 04 Apr11-14 Optio 43 File: IMGP0676 Feature B east. (View: Plan)

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CONTINUATION SHEET

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*Resource Name or #: BF-24H; BF-62H

P-29-004634

Primary #

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Folder: #2051 2016 04 Apr11-14 Optio 43 File: IMGP0677 Feature B west. (View: 360°)



Folder: #2051 2016 04 Apr11-14 Optio 43 File: IMGP0678 Feature C south. (View: 20°)

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

CONTINUATION SHEET

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Primary #

P-29-004634



Folder: #2051 2016 04 Apr11-14 Optio 43 File: IMGP0681 Feature D segment between Diamond Court to the west and a private driveway to the east. (View: 52°)



Folder: #2051 2016 04 Apr11-14 Optio 43 File: IMGP0683 Feature D segment west of Diamond Court Road on the east side of the driveway at 12108 E Bennett Rd. (View: 342°)

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

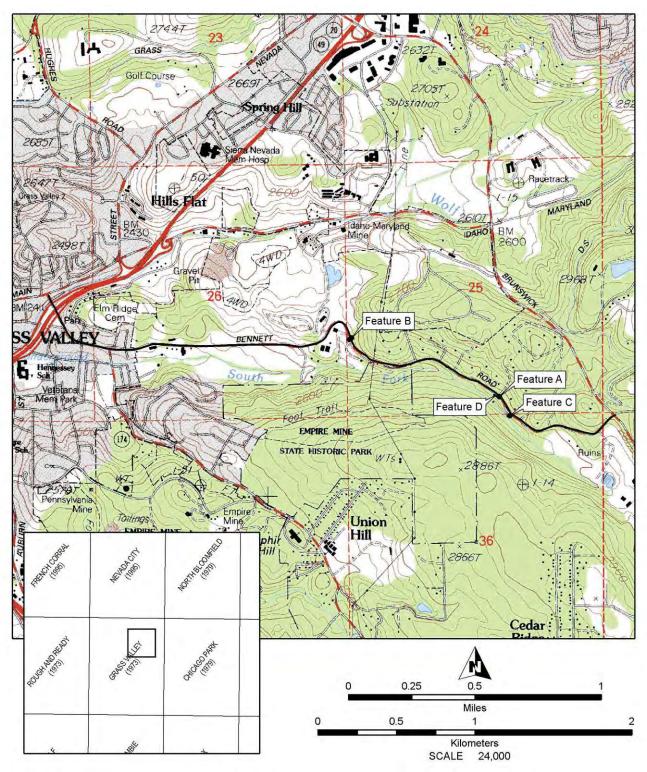
Primary # P-29-004634

HRI # ______

Trinomial

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*Resource Name or #: BF-24H; BF-62H



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

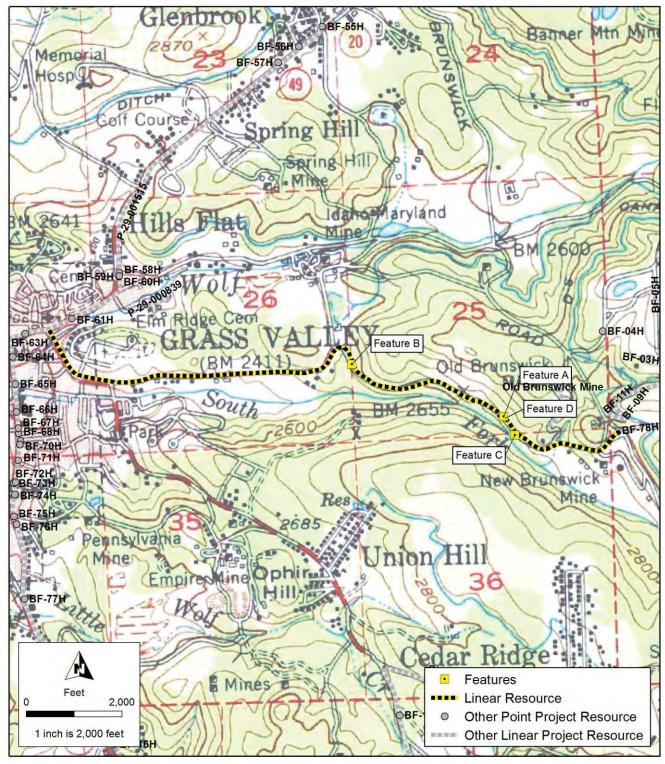
SKETCH MAP

Primary #	P-29-004634
HRI #	
Trinomial	

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*Resource Name or #: BF-24H; BF-62H

*Drawn by: Far Western *Date: 4/11/2016



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Grass Valley 1949 USGS 1:62500; Township/Range(s): 16N 8E, 16N 9E

DPR523K (1/95) *Required Information