

**CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT**  
**St. Mary's Road Double Roundabouts Project**  
**Moraga, California**

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USGS Las Trampas Ridge 7.5' Quadrangle

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## **INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

The Town of Moraga (Town) proposes to provide improvements to a single-lane roundabout corridor at the intersections of St. Mary's Road / Rheem Boulevard and St. Mary's Road / Bollinger Canyon Road. The St. Mary's Double Roundabouts Project (proposed project) would improve traffic operations and pedestrian and bicycle access and safety. The project would construct two roundabouts on St. Mary's Road at the Rheem Boulevard and Bollinger Canyon Road intersections and create safer pedestrian and bicycle crossings.

State law requires that lead agencies demonstrate that their proposed projects will not have the potential to cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical or archaeological resource as defined in CEQA Guidelines §15064.5. To this end, Archaeological/Historical Consultants (A/HC) of Oakland, California was retained to assess the cultural resources sensitivity of the project area. On July 6, 2017 a pedestrian archaeological survey and architectural recording of the project area was completed.

No archaeological resources were noted on the survey. Portions of the former alignments of the Sacramento Northern Railroad and Bollinger Canyon Road are present within the project area. However, no features suggesting their historic uses are present in either segment, and neither appears eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources or the National Register of Historic Places. As a result, the project area does not appear to contain historical resources as defined in CEQA §15064.5.

Cultural Resources Survey Report  
St. Mary's Road Double Roundabouts Project

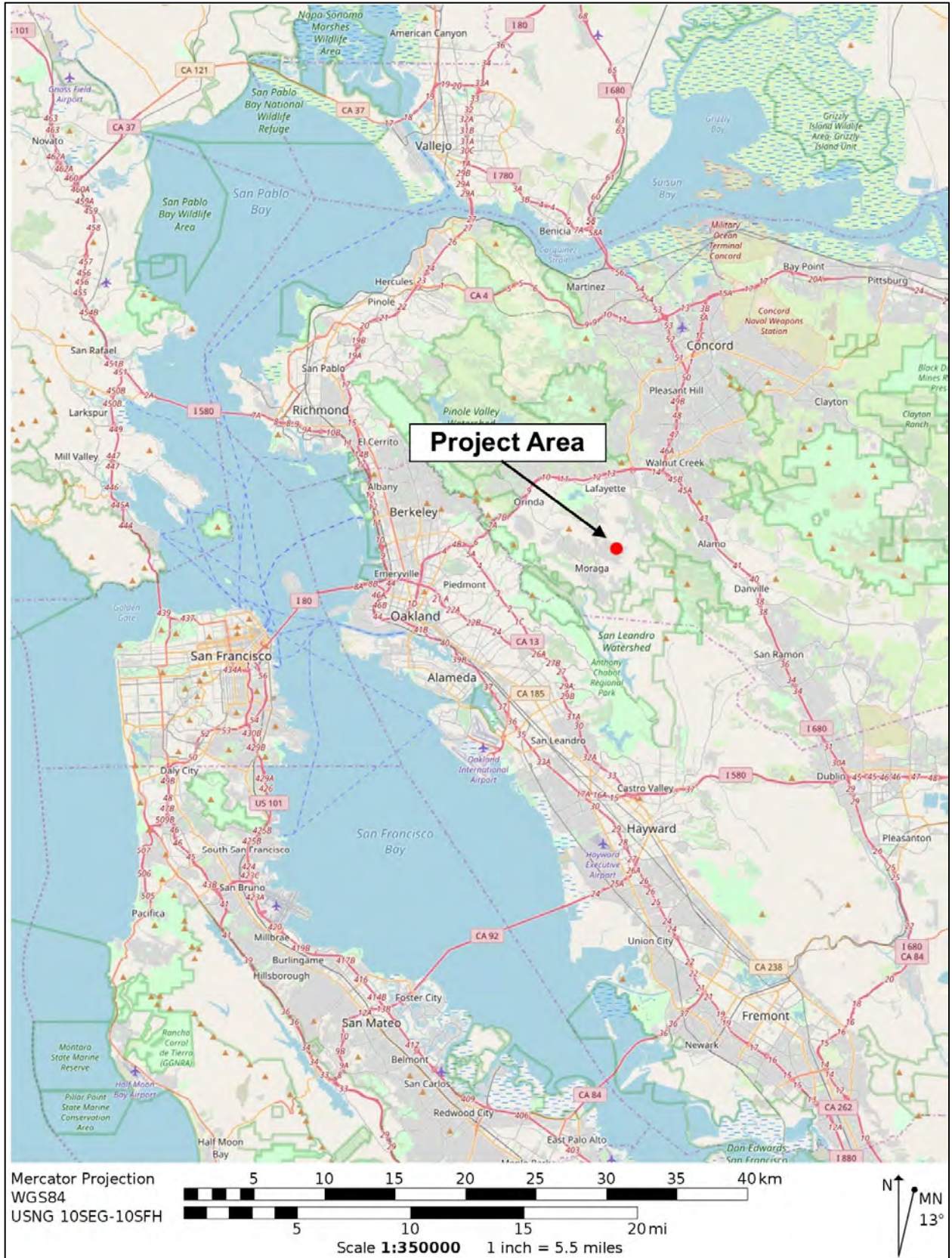


Figure 1: Project Location

OpenStreetMap/Caltopo



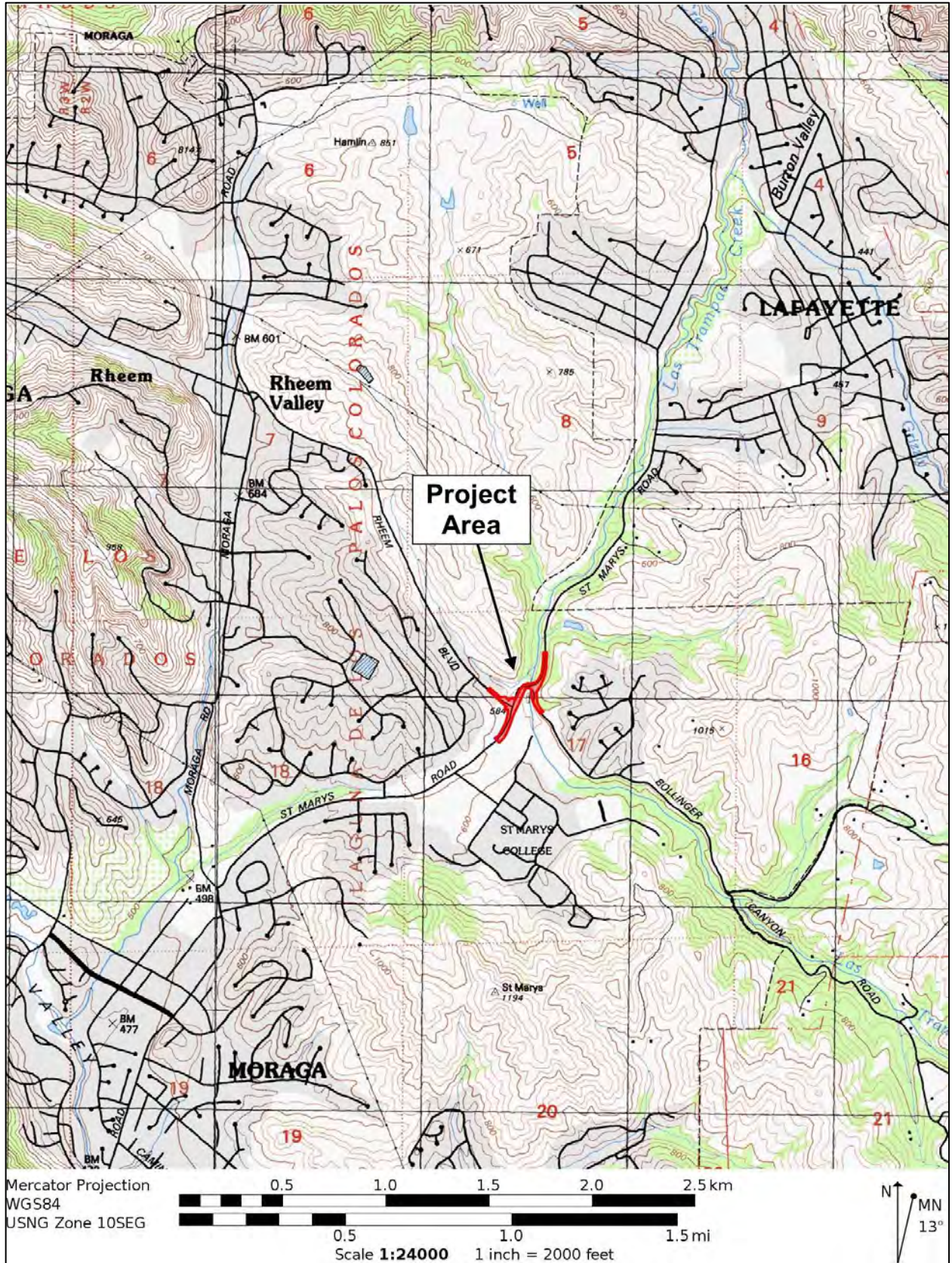


Figure 2: Project Vicinity

USGS Las Trampas Ridge 7.5' Quad/Caltopo





Figure 3: Project Area Map

Bing Maps

## **SOURCES CONSULTED**

### **Previous Studies and Archival Research**

In April 2017 a record search for previously recorded cultural resources in the project area and within a half-mile radius was completed at the Northwest Information Center, California Historical Resources Information System (NWIC File #16-1437). No cultural resources were reported within the project area. One historic and prehistoric archaeological site (CA-CCO-640H/P-07-000404) was recorded around on the west side of Las Trampas Creek, about 800 feet from the northern limit of the project area. The site consists of historic architectural elements that may be associated with the 1860 residence of David and George Carrick, cattle ranchers, and one prehistoric bedrock mortar. The historic Contra Costa-Moraga Transmission Line (P-07-004688) runs east-west about ½ mile north of the project area.

In 1978, Bollinger Canyon Road and St. Mary's Road north of the Bollinger Canyon Road intersection within the project area were surveyed as part of a Caltrans surplus parcels disposition project (S-001316, Desgrandchamp 1978). Four other studies have examined areas near the intersection of Rheem Creek and Las Trampas Creek, north of the project area (S-013417, William Self Associates 1990a; S-013418, William Self Associates 1990b; S-026732, Schroder and Origer 2003; S-038392, Whitaker 2010). Three cellular telephone tower or collocation studies have also been undertaken at points on the St. Mary's College campus (S-043202, Billat 2013; S-045399, Billat 2014; S-046633, Losee and Geist 2015).

See Appendix A for complete record search results.

Contra Costa County's Historic Resources Inventory (HRI) identifies properties of historical significance to the County. Local lists of historic resources are considered to be cultural resources under CEQA. Near the project area, the HRI lists only St. Mary's College (Contra Costa County 2019).

A/HC staff also reviewed the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historic Resources, California Historical Landmarks, and the California Inventory of Historical Resources to determine whether any previously recorded cultural resources exist within the project area. In the scope of that review, none were found. For a full list of sources consulted, see the attached bibliography.





Figure 4: Cultural Resources in Project Vicinity

Bing Maps



## BACKGROUND

### Environment

The project area is located among California's Coast Ranges, which run northwest to southeast along the California Coast in a geological structure dominated by narrow faulted valleys. The project area is located at 580-600 feet AMSL adjacent to Las Trampas Creek. The superficial geology of the project area is Holocene alluvium near Las Trampas Creek, with Pleistocene and Miocene sedimentary rocks on the surrounding hills. The project area is mixed live oak and valley oak woodland with oak scrub, buckeye, and laurel. Redwood, eucalyptus, maple, and other ornamental trees have been planted in some parts of the project area.

### Prehistory and Ethnography

#### Chronology

Human presence in California dates from the terminal Pleistocene; by 12,000 years ago people using complex maritime technologies had settled the central and southern California coasts. However, evidence from the Early Holocene (pre-5500 years BP) period from the San Francisco Bay Area is likely to be underwater or deeply buried, due to the rise in sea levels in the Middle Holocene and the presence of constant alluviation in the low-lying areas. The Early Period (3500-500 BC) is characterized by large stemmed and concave-base obsidian projectile points, rectangular *Olivella* beads, charmstones, extended burials, and the replacement of milling slabs with mortars and pestles. Semi-sedentary land use, shell mound development, and evidence of regional trade are typical in some areas of the Bay (Moratto 1984:277, Milliken et al. 2007:114).

The Lower Middle Period (500 BC-300 AD) is marked by major cultural disruptions in much of the Bay Area, such as the introduction of bead types, large shellmounds, flexed burials, and decorative objects that may now represent religious or cosmological beliefs. In the Upper Middle Period (1700-1300 BP), another major cultural shift seems to have taken place, with the collapse of trade networks, site abandonment, and the introduction of new bead forms (Milliken et al. 2007:106, 115; Moratto 1984:235, 278). The Late period (1000-1700AD) saw an increase in social complexity, increased sedentism, and the unification of ceremonial systems around the Bay Area. The last two centuries before Spanish contact saw a series of changes in shell bead types, mortuary wealth distribution, and the introduction of new technology types such as the hopper mortar in parts of the Bay Area. (Milliken *et al.* 2007:106, 117; Moratto 1984:235, 283).

#### Archaeology of Central Contra Costa County

Much of the early regional archaeological work focused either on the San Francisco Bay shore to the west or to the region to the northeast on the Sacramento Delta. Several excavations in the interior of Contra Costa County in the 1960s provided sufficient information to construct a general cultural sequence for the region. Moratto (1984:262-262) summarized this work, conducted principally at four sites – CCo-30 near Alamo, CCo-308 in Stone Valley, CCo-309 at Rossmoor, and CCo-311 near Alamo. The earliest component identified at CCo-308 had a carbon date of 2500± 400B.C. Six other components were identified, ending with a Late Period component carbon-dated at A.D. 1665±95 and undoubtedly identified with Bay Miwok

peoples. Closer to the project area, excavations in Lafayette recovered burials and other artifacts dating between ~A.D. 1650-1725. At that time the native people utilized a wide range of resources characteristic of interior drainages and exhibited what has been called a foothill hunting adaptation with a “deer economy”. A wide diversity of faunal species and acorns and many chaparral plants important to subsistence were found in the archaeological record.

The project area was probably in the ethnographic territory of either the Chupcan or Saclan Bay Miwok groups, whose language forms part of the Eastern Division of the Miwok language family (Bennyhoff 1977:164; Milliken 2009). Bay Miwok territory generally extended from Suisun Bay to just south of Mount Diablo and eastward to the Sacramento-San Joaquin delta. The northern boundary of Saclan territory has been placed “south of the Pacheco Creek drainage (Karkin territory), and the western boundary has been drawn along the watershed which divides the Walnut Creek drainage and that of the Alameda plains” (Bennyhoff 1977:143), while “the Chupcan held the marshlands and oak groves of the Diablo Valley” (Milliken *et al.* 2009:111). The main Chupcan village is believed to have been in the present-day Concord area (Milliken *et al.* 2009:111). There is some uncertainty about the exact territorial boundaries of specific groups.

Bennyhoff (1977), Levy (1978), and Milliken (1991, 1995) provide some details about Miwok life, social customs, and material culture, although references to particular groups are scanty. The Bay Miwok were successful intensive food collectors and hunters who utilized a wide range of resources in a very favorable environment. Those populations living adjacent to the great bays of the region relied heavily on shellfish and aquatic animals for food. In the interior, plant foods in plentiful variety were gathered on a seasonal basis with acorns the most important vegetal staple, since they could be stored in great quantity. Deer, elk, and antelope were the major game hunted. Game birds, waterfowl, and fish were also exploited. Trade routes seem to have been well developed and it is of interest that the Diablo locality was a manufacturing center for “elongate pebble tools” (Fredrickson 1968:14). It was also a major distribution center for obsidian traded in from the Napa Valley (Baker 1994:17; Fredrickson 1968:14).

### ***Spanish Contact and Ethnohistory***

The first Spanish contact with the Bay Miwok was apparently the Fages-Crespí expedition into the interior in 1772, when the expedition passed near the present location of Walnut Creek and “came to three villages with some little grass houses” (quoted in Cook 1957:132). Cook (1957:142) estimates that the aboriginal population of these three villages was from 100 to 300 people. The Saclan were one of the few East Bay groups missionized prior to 1800, with most or all apparently going to Mission San Francisco. The first were baptized in 1794 (Milliken 1995:138; Milliken *et al.* 2009:103). There are indications that the Saclan resisted forced missionization to some extent (Milliken 1995:159-160; Milliken 2009:103-104).

Some Chupcan Bay Miwok were first baptized at Mission Dolores in 1779 and 1795 and several in 1804. There was, however, resistance to the missionization process in 1804 with a Spanish military expedition against the main Chupcan village taking place in September of that year. Most Chupcan fled across the Suisun Bay and harbored with the Suisun Patwin people. After a major Spanish military attack on Suisun villages in 1810, the majority of Chupcan came for baptism in 1810 and 1811, with some converts eventually going to Mission Dolores and others to Mission San Jose (Milliken 2009:111-112).

Absorption into the Spanish mission system was a disaster for natives of the region, as disease, dietary deficiency, declining birth rate, and military conflict resulted in an almost 80%



population decline by 1832 and the almost total disintegration of traditional life ways. After secularization of the missions in the 1830s, some natives went to work on nearby ranchos, but little information is available about this period. Later American settlement further infringed on the hunting and gathering areas of the remaining Bay Miwok. In 1913 L.L. Loud reported that in 1850 there were several hundred Indians within five miles of Walnut Creek, who often gathered acorns (Loud 1913). It is unknown, however, whether these people were Saclan or from some other group. Many of the Bay Area people who today identify themselves as of Miwok descent, including Coast and Bay Miwok, are united in a Federally recognized organization, the Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria in Santa Rosa.

## **History**

### ***The Moraga Area***

During the Spanish period, the valleys of western Contra Costa County were used by Mission San Jose for sheep and cattle grazing. Founded in 1799, Mission San José is located approximately 15 miles south of the project area in what is now the City of Fremont. After Mexico seceded from Spain in 1822, grants of land to private citizens began. The project area is located on the Rancho Laguna de los Palos Colorados, 13,316 acres granted to Joaquín Moraga and his cousin, Juan Bernal, in 1835. Moraga was the grandson of José Joaquín Moraga, founder and first *comandante* of the Presidio in San Francisco. Joaquín Moraga built an adobe residence on a hill overlooking Moraga Valley, which still stands today, and ran cattle on the rancho (Hoover et al. 1990).

Contra Costa County took on its current boundaries in 1853, when Alameda County was created from the western and southern sections of Contra Costa County. Early settlers in the Moraga area included David and George Carrick, cattle ranchers who in 1860 constructed a house on Coyote Gulch, a tributary of Las Trampas Creek, about 850 feet east of the project area (William Self Associates 1991).

Moraga and Bernal eventually bartered away much of their land to pay lawyers and taxes; in 1887, over 12,000 acres of the rancho was granted in court to land speculator Horace W. Carpentier, founder of Oakland, and his niece. Moraga's descendants were evicted from the family adobe in 1887 (Hoover et al 1990:55). Around this time, the land around the project area was occupied by a G.W. Williams (McMahon and Minto 1885), and St. Mary's Road ran along more or less its current alignment. Bollinger Canyon Road ran along its old alignment, west of Las Trampas Creek through the eastern edge of what is today the St. Mary's College campus.

After acquiring title to most of Rancho Laguna de los Palos Colorados, Carpentier's niece's husband and his associate formed the Moraga Land Association and Moraga Valley Railroad in 1889, in expectation that the new California and Nevada Railroad would be routed through the Moraga Valley. Although the railroad was never built, they did grade the road from Moraga to Orinda, which placed St. Mary's Road on its current alignment. In the 1910s, James Irvine, president of the Moraga Company, bought 10,000 acres in the Moraga Valley in anticipation of selling homesites. The company built the Moraga Hotel, now the Moraga Barn, but found only one home buyer; the land remained a cattle ranch and farm. In 1914, there were 38 pear orchards and a number of walnut fields in the Moraga area (Moraga Historical Society 2019).

In 1913, the Oakland Antioch and Eastern Railway constructed a new electric rail line through the Oakland hills through Moraga, Walnut Creek, Concord, and Antioch, passing through the

project area. After a merger with the Sacramento Northern Railroad in 1928, passenger service continued to Sacramento and on to Chico, one of the nation's longest interurban electric railways (Lane 2012; Western Railway Museum 2016). The Moraga station, initially a whistlestop, opened in 1914. Today, the Lafayette/Moraga Regional Trail follows this rail alignment through the project area.

### ***St Mary's College***

St. Mary's College was founded in San Francisco in 1863 by Archbishop Joseph Alemany and was administered by the Christian Brothers. In 1889, the College moved to Oakland. To attract development to the valley, in 1926 James Irvine sought to attract the college to the Moraga Valley by giving the Christian Brothers 100 acres for a new campus. The College accepted the land, bought 300 additional acres, and built a campus there in the Spanish Renaissance-California Mission style (Castle 2012).

In response to EBMUD's refusal to provide water to the new St. Mary's campus, the College constructed a \$100,000 earthen dam in Las Trampas Creek in 1927-28 (Grennan 2008). The resulting 14-acre reservoir, called Lake LaSalle, was the College's main source of water from 1928 to 1942 and was located just north of the campus at the mouth of Bollinger Canyon, south of the project area. However, erosion led to an accretion of silt that threatened to overwhelm the lake by 1941.

During WWII, the College was used as a training site for the Navy. During WWII, the Navy removed silt from the bottom of Lake LaSalle to level out the area south of St. Mary's Road, near the western end of the project area, to create athletic fields (Grennan 2008). The Navy also prevailed on EBMUD to provide water for the College, and from that point on Lake LaSalle ceased being used as a water supply and over time turned into a wetland. Both the fields and the wetland are still in use by the college, as rugby and soccer fields and as an outdoor biological laboratory, respectively.

### ***Growth of Moraga***

In 1939, Moraga remained rural and undeveloped. The area that later became the town of Moraga was in orchards, with a few farmhouses, while the hills to the east of St. Mary's College were ranchlands. Suburban development in Moraga did not begin in earnest until the 1950s. One famous developer was Donald Rheem, son of William S. Rheem, President of Standard Oil Company. Rheem built the area's first shopping center, Rheem Center, in 1950. Rheem Boulevard, which connects St. Mary's Road to Rheem Center, was constructed circa 1946. A second shopping center, the Moraga Shopping center, opened in 1965. Moraga was incorporated as a Town in November, 1974 (Moraga Historical Society 2019).





## **FIELD METHODS AND FINDINGS**

### **Methods and Constraints**

Dr. Daniel Shoup of Archaeological/Historical Consultants carried out a pedestrian archaeological survey of the APE on July 20, 2017. Dr. Shoup meets the Secretary of the Interior's standards for archaeology. All open areas were inspected for cultural evidence such as historic structures, artifacts, and features; and indicators of prehistoric archaeological deposits like midden soil, flaked lithics, groundstone, and shell. The archaeological survey proceeded east to west in 10-meter transects.

### **Survey Results: Archaeological Resources**

The project area runs along St. Mary's Road from about 600 feet south of Rheem Boulevard to about 575 feet north of Bollinger Canyon Road, and includes about 450 feet of Rheem Boulevard and 400 feet on Bollinger Canyon Road. The project area totals 5 acres.

Topography is rolling hills surrounding the gorge of Las Trampas Creek, which is approximately 50 feet deep. Elevations within the project area range from 522 to 626 feet. Vegetation in the project area includes annual grasses, scrub oak, Coast Live Oak, and Valley Oak, with willow, buckeye, and laurel in creek drainages. Thickets of blackberry and Poison Oak are visible in several locations. Ornamental redwoods are visible along St. Mary's Road at the western part of the APE.

Soil visibility was generally good in the survey area. Site soils are light grey-brown to grey-brown silty clay loam with small amounts (1-3%) medium subangular gravel. There are occasional bedrock outcrops.

Along Rheem Boulevard, the project area consists largely of asphalt roadway lined with oak trees and brush. South of Rheem Boulevard, the western side of the project area includes a gentle slope between the Lafayette-Moraga Regional Trail and St. Mary's Road, covered in small oak trees and annual grasses. East of St. Mary's Road, the project area adjoins an open field which slopes downward toward Las Trampas Creek to the east.

North of Rheem Boulevard, St. Mary's Road turns eastward to cross Las Trampas Creek, then northward along the hillslope east of the creek. The eastern side of the road here is very steep and without a shoulder. On the western side of the road, above the creek, there is a flat 10-20 feet wide and covered with deep oak duff, chunks of concrete, and modern trash.

Along Bollinger Canyon Road, the project area runs along a steep hillslope covered in oak and laurel, 30-50 feet above and to the east of the channel of Las Trampas Creek. The road shoulders are lightly graveled.

No archaeological resources were observed within the project area.





**Figure 5: Survey Area**

*Upper right: St. Mary's Road, looking north toward intersection with Rheem Boulevard*

*Upper left: St. Mary's Road, looking west across embankment over Las Trampas Creek*

*Lower Left: St. Mary's Road, looking north from intersection with Bollinger Canyon Road*

*Lower Right: Bollinger Canyon Road, looking south from intersection with St. Mary's Road*

### **Survey Results: Built Environment Resources**

No buildings are present in the project area. St. Mary's Road and the East Bay Regional Park District's (EBRPD) Lafayette-Moraga Regional Trail are the only built environment features in the project area. What is now St. Mary's Road passed through the project area by 1885 (McMahon and Minto 1885), but originally ran slightly north of its current route, which dates to 1913.

Bollinger Canyon Road also dates to 1885 or before, and originally connected St. Mary's Road with nearby homesteads, before being extended south to San Ramon by 1908 (McMahon 1908). The road, however, originally ran along the west side of Las Trampas Creek, and was moved after the creek was dammed to provide a reservoir for St. Mary's College in 1927-1928. A portion of this old alignment of Bollinger Canyon Road is visible above Las Trampas Creek below St. Mary's Road, but no historic artifacts or features related to the road are present.

The EBRPD Lafayette-Moraga Regional Trail runs on the former right-of-way of the Sacramento Northern (formerly Oakland, Antioch, and Northern) Railroad. The trail is paved for use by walkers and cyclists. No historical railroad features were observed during the survey.

## **SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **Framework for Evaluation**

Under CEQA, local agencies must consider whether projects will cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource, which is considered to be a significant effect on the environment (CEQA §21084.1). A “historical resource” is a resource determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR), or local registers by a lead agency (CEQA §15064.5), while a “substantial adverse change” can include physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings” that impairs the significance of an historical resource in such a way as to impair its eligibility for Federal, State, or local registers. In most cases, whenever a project adversely impacts historic resources, a mitigated Negative Declaration or EIR is required under CEQA §15064.

### ***California Register of Historic Resources***

Evaluation for the CRHR is broadly similar to the Federal process, though evaluation should primarily consider the significance of the property in State and local contexts. The CRHR also uses four criteria, namely:

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

Resources determined eligible for the NRHP are automatically listed on the CRHR. In addition, historic landmark designations by cities and counties are also presumptively eligible for CRHR.

### **Significance Evaluation and Recommendations**

No archaeological resources appear to be located within the project area.

Built environment resources include a portion of the former right-of-way of the Sacramento Northern Railroad (now the Lafayette-Moraga Regional Trail). No features associated with the former railroad line were observed. Likewise, St. Mary's Road and a segment of the pre-1928 alignment of Bollinger Canyon Road are present in the project area. However, none of them retain features that would make them eligible for the California Register under Criteria 1, 2, 3, or 4.

The project area therefore does not appear to contain historical resources as defined in CEQA §15064.5.



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United States Geological Survey

1897 Concord 15' Quadrangle.

1915 Concord 15' Quadrangle.

1947 Las Trampas Ridge 7.5' Quadrangle

1959 Las Trampas Ridge 7.5' Quadrangle

1968 Las Trampas Ridge 7.5' Quadrangle

1973 Las Trampas Ridge 7.5' Quadrangle

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## **Appendix A: Northwest Information Center Record Search**

CALIFORNIA  
HISTORICAL  
RESOURCES  
INFORMATION  
SYSTEM



ALAMEDA  
COLUSA  
CONTRA COSTA  
DEL NORTE

HUMBOLDT  
LAKE  
MARIN  
MENDOCINO  
MONTEREY  
NAPA  
SAN BENITO

SAN FRANCISCO  
SAN MATEO  
SANTA CLATA  
SANTA CRUZ  
SOLANO  
SONOMA  
YOLO

**Northwest Information Center**  
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<http://www.sonoma.edu/nwic>

4/12/2017

NWIC File No.: 16-1437

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Re: St. Mary's Road Double Roundabouts

The Northwest Information Center received your record search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Las Trampas Ridge USGS 7.5' quad(s). The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a ½ mi. radius:

Resources within project area:	None listed
Resources within ½ mi. radius:	P-07-000404
Reports within project area:	S-1316
Reports within ½ mi. radius:	S-13417, 13418, 26732, 38392, 43202, 45399, 46633
Other Reports within records search radius:	Included is a list of the 16 "Other Reports" within or encompassing your project area. These reports are classified as Other Reports; reports with little or no field work or missing maps. The electronic maps do not depict study areas for these reports, however a list of these reports has been provided. In addition, you have not been charged any fees associated with these studies.

- Resource Database Printout (list):**                     enclosed    not requested    nothing listed
- Resource Database Printout (details):**                     enclosed    not requested    nothing listed
- Resource Digital Database Records:**                     enclosed    not requested    nothing listed
- Report Database Printout (list):**                     enclosed    not requested    nothing listed
- Report Database Printout (details):**                     enclosed    not requested    nothing listed
- Report Digital Database Records:**                     enclosed    not requested    nothing listed
- Resource Record Copies:**                     enclosed    not requested    nothing listed
- Report Copies: [as requested]**                     enclosed    not requested    nothing listed
- OHP Historic Properties Directory:**                     enclosed    not requested    nothing listed

<b><u>Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility:</u></b>	<input type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<b><u>CA Inventory of Historic Resources (1976):</u></b>	<input type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<b><u>Caltrans Bridge Survey:</u></b> **	<input type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<b><u>Ethnographic Information:</u></b>	<input type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<b><u>Historical Literature:</u></b>	<input type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<b><u>Historical Maps:</u></b>	<input type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<b><u>Local Inventories:</u></b>	<input type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<b><u>GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps:</u></b>	<input type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<b><u>Shipwreck Inventory:</u></b> **	<input type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed

\*Notes:

\*\* Current versions of these resources are available on-line:

Caltrans Bridge Survey: <http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/structur/strmaint/historic.htm>

Soil Survey: <http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/surveylist/soils/survey/state/?stateId=CA>

Shipwreck Inventory: <http://www.slc.ca.gov/Info/Shipwrecks.html>

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

*Annette Neal*

Researcher



# Report Detail: S-001316

---

## Identifiers

Report No.: S-001316

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

## Citation information

Author(s): Cindy Desgrandchamp

Year: 1978 (Jun)

Title: Archaeological Survey Report, Rescinded Route 04-CC-77, Excess Parcels 24524-07-01, 24524-08-01, 24524-16-01, 19575-01-01, 24524-10-01, 24524-17-01, 24524-18-01, 19560-03-01, 24524-11-01, 24524-13-01, In Moraga, Contra Costa County, Calif.

Affiliation: Caltrans

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: c 146 ac

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

## General notes

### Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

### Location information

County(ies): Contra Costa

USGS quad(s): Las Trampas Ridge, Oakland East

Address:

PLSS:

### Database record metadata

	Date	User	
Entered:	4/7/2005	nwic-main	
Last modified:	12/2/2015	hagell	
IC actions:	Date	User	Action taken
	4/7/2005	jay	Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.
	12/2/2015	hagell	edited database
Record status:	Verified		

# Report Detail: S-013417

---

## Identifiers

Report No.: S-013417

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

## Citation information

Author(s):

Year: 1990 (Dec)

Title: Archaeological Survey Report, Rheem Creek Project, Town of Moraga, Contra Costa County, California

Affiliation: William Self Associates

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: c 300 ac

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

## General notes

### Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

### Location information

County(ies): Contra Costa

USGS quad(s): Las Trampas Ridge

Address:

PLSS:

### Database record metadata

	Date	User	Action taken
Entered:	4/7/2005	nwic-main	
Last modified:	6/2/2016	neala	
IC actions:	Date	User	Action taken
	4/7/2005	jay	Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.
	11/30/2015	mikulic	database incomplete: no author submitted
Record status:	Verified		

# Report Detail: S-013418

---

## Identifiers

Report No.: S-013418

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

## Citation information

Author(s):

Year: 1991 (Jul)

Title: Addendum To: Archaeological Survey Report, Rheem Creek Project, Town of Moraga, Contra Costa County, California

Affiliation: William Self Associates

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: c 28 ac

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

## General notes

An isolated sandstone mortar was also found.

## Associated resources

Primary No.	Trinomial	Name
P-07-000404	CA-CCO-000640/H	Carrick Homestead Site

No. resources: 1

Has informals: Yes

## Location information

County(ies): Contra Costa

USGS quad(s): Las Trampas Ridge

Address:

PLSS:

## Database record metadata

Date	User	Action taken
Entered: 4/7/2005	nwic-main	
Last modified: 11/30/2015	mikulikc	
IC actions: Date	User	Action taken
4/7/2005	jay	Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.
11/30/2015	mikulikc	database incomplete: no author submitted

Record status: Verified



# Report Detail: S-026732

---

## Identifiers

Report No.: S-026732

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

## Citation information

Author(s): Sue-Ann Schroder and Thomas M. Origer

Year: 2003 (Feb)

Title: A Cultural Resources Survey for the Rancho Laguna Project, Contra Costa County, California

Affiliation: Tom Origer & Associates

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: c 200 ac

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

## General notes

### Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

### Location information

County(ies): Contra Costa

USGS quad(s): Las Trampas Ridge

Address:

PLSS:

### Database record metadata

	Date	User	
Entered:	4/7/2005	nwic-main	
Last modified:	12/2/2015	hagell	
IC actions:	Date	User	Action taken
	4/7/2005	jay	Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.
Record status:	Verified		

## Report Detail: S-038392

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### Identifiers

Report No.: S-038392

Other IDs:	Type	Name
	OHP PRN	COE_2015_0123_001
	Voided	S-45996

Cross-refs: See also S-045996  
See also S-045998

### Citation information

Author(s): Adrian Whitaker

Year: 2010 (Aug)

Title: PG&E Contra-Costa to Moraga Reconductoring Project (letter report)

Affiliation: Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

---

Sub-desig.: a

Author(s): Christophe Descantes

Year: 2014 (Dec)

Title: PG&E Contra Costa-Moraga 230 Kilovolt Reconductoring Project, Cultural Resource Studies (Order #30983398 & 31058247; USACE File #2012-00043C) - (letter report)

Affiliation: PG&E

Report type(s): Architectural/historical, Field study, Other research

Inventory size:

No. pages:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

PDF Pages: 378-412

---

Sub-desig.: b

Author(s): Cindy L. Baker

Year: 2011 (Jul)

Title: California Register of Historic Places Evaluation, Moraga Substation and the Contra Costa-Moraga Transmission Line, Contra Costa County, California

Affiliation: PAR Environmental Services, Inc.

Report type(s): Literature search

Inventory size:

No. pages:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

PDF Pages: 413-503

## Report Detail: S-038392

---

*Sub-desig.:* c

*Author(s):* Cindy L. Baker

*Year:* 2014 (Dec)

*Title:* Cultural Resources Evaluation, Rossmoor Substation, Contra Costa County, California

*Affiliation:* PAR Environmental Services, Inc.

*Report type(s):* Architectural/historical, Evaluation, Field study

*Inventory size:*

*No. pages:*

*Disclosure:* Not for publication

*Collections:* No

*PDF Pages:* 504-530

---

*Sub-desig.:* d

*Author(s):* Adrian R. Whitaker

*Year:* 2015 (Feb)

*Title:* Cultural Resources Report for the Contra Costa-Moraga 230 Kilovolt Reconductoring Project, Contra Costa County, California USACE File #2012-00043S

*Affiliation:* Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.

*Report type(s):* Archaeological, Architectural/historical, Field study

*Inventory size:*

*No. pages:*

*Disclosure:* Not for publication

*Collections:* No

*PDF Pages:* 531-1264

---

*Sub-desig.:* e

*Author(s):* Adrian Whitaker

*Year:* 2015 (Jul)

*Title:* PG&E Contra Costa-Moraga 230 kV Reconductoring Project Modifications and Additions: Pull Site 41A North, Work Area 40; Crossing Structure 81F; Pull Site 77; Structures 143A, 143B, 143C; Pull Site 96; Landing Zone 96; Work Areas 101, 102A, 103; Work Area 111; Pull Site 112; Landing Zone 115A; Pull Site 126 (letter report)

*Affiliation:* Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.

*Report type(s):* Archaeological, Field study

*Inventory size:*

*No. pages:*

*Disclosure:* Not for publication

*Collections:* No

*PDF Pages:* 1265-1281

---

*Sub-desig.:* f

*Author(s):* Carol Roland-Nawi and Jane M. Hicks

*Year:* 2015 (Feb)

*Title:* COE\_2015\_0123\_001; Contra Costa-Moraga 230 Kilovolt Re-conductor Project, Orinda, California; (2012-00043S) (Concurrence Correspondence)

*Affiliation:* Office of Historic Preservation; Department of the Army, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

*Report type(s):* Management/planning

*Inventory size:*

*No. pages:*

*Disclosure:* Not for publication

*Collections:* No

*PDF Pages:* 1282-1287

### General notes

The additional citation 'f' author of the Dept. of Army letter was assumed from the OHP concurrence letter. The last page of the concurrence correspondence is missing.

## Report Detail: S-038392

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### Associated resources

<i>Primary No.</i>	<i>Trinomial</i>	<i>Name</i>
P-07-000105	CA-CCO-000222/H	Keller Ranch House Complex
P-07-000853		Contra Costa Power Plant
P-07-002695		Contra Costa Canal
P-07-002919		Crystal Ranch Mine
P-07-002950		Contra Costa Substation (compri
P-07-002951		Contra Costa Las Positas Trans
P-07-002952		GANDA Site 02
P-07-002956		Pittsburg-Tesla Transmission Lin
P-07-004686		Moraga Substation
P-07-004687		Moraga Transformer Handling H
P-07-004688		Contra Costa - Moraga Transmis
P-07-004689		Rossmoor Substation

*No. resources:* 12

*Has informals:* No

### Location information

*County(ies):* Contra Costa

*USGS quad(s):* Antioch North, Antioch South, Clayton, Las Trampas Ridge, Oakland East, Walnut Creek

*Address:*

*PLSS:*

### Database record metadata

<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	
<i>Entered:</i> 12/13/2011	blacke	
<i>Last modified:</i> 7/19/2016	hagell	
<i>IC actions:</i> Date	<i>User</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
3/7/2016	dollingers	Added additional citations 'd' and 'e', added resources P-07-004686, P-07-004687, P-07-004688, P-07-004689
3/7/2016	dollingers	Voided S#- 45996 and Voided S#- 45998

*Record status:* Verified



# Report Detail: S-043202

---

## Identifiers

Report No.: S-043202

Other IDs:

Cross-refs: See also S-045399  
See also S-046633

## Citation information

Author(s): Lorna Billat

Year: 2013 (May)

Title: New Tower Submission Packet; St. Mary's College; CNU4986; 1928 St. Mary's Road, Morega.

Affiliation: Earth Touch

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

## General notes

### Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

### Location information

County(ies): Contra Costa

USGS quad(s): Las Trampas Ridge

Address: Address

1928 St. Mary's Road

City

Morega

Assessor's parcel no.

258-150-005

258-150-006

Zip code

PLSS:

### Database record metadata

Date

User

Entered: 2/27/2014

intern2

Last modified: 9/18/2014

rinerg

IC actions:

Record status: Verified

## Report Detail: S-045399

---

### Identifiers

Report No.: S-045399

Other IDs:	Type	Name
	Agency Nbr	CC1431

Cross-refs: See also S-043202

### Citation information

Author(s): Lorna Billat

Year: 2014 (Apr)

Title: Collocation Submission Packet, St. Mary's College, CC1431, 1928 St. Mary's Road, Moraga, Contra Costa County

Affiliation: Earth Touch Inc

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

### General notes

#### Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

#### Location information

County(ies): Contra Costa

USGS quad(s): Las Trampas Ridge

Address:	Address	City	Assessor's parcel no.	Zip code
	1928 St. Mary's Road	Moraga		

PLSS:

#### Database record metadata

Date	User
------	------

Entered: 11/21/2014	parray
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Last modified: 9/9/2015	mikulikc
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IC actions:

Record status: Verified

## Report Detail: S-046633

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### Identifiers

Report No.: S-046633

Other IDs:	Type	Name
	Submitter	CNU4986
	OHP PRN	FCC_2015_0930_001

Cross-refs: See also S-043202

### Citation information

Author(s): Carolyn Losee and Stephen Geist

Year: 2015 (Sep)

Title: FCC Form 620 New Tower Submission Packet: AT&T CNU4896 St Mary's College, 1928 St. Mary's Road, Morgana, CA 94556

Affiliation: Archaeological Resources Technology, Geist Engineering & Environmental Group, Inc.

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Architectural/historical, Field study

Inventory size:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

---

Sub-desig.: a

Author(s): Carolyn Losee

Year: 2015 (Jul)

Title: Cultural Resources Investigation for AT&T Mobility CNU4986 "St. Mary's College" 1928 St. Mary's Road, Moraga, Contra Costa County, California 94556 (letter report)

Affiliation: Archaeological Resources Technology

Report type(s): Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size:

No. pages:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

PDF Pages: 104-119

---

Sub-desig.: b

Author(s): Julianne Polanco

Year: 2015 (Nov)

Title: FCC\_2015\_0930\_001; CNU4986 St Mary's College, 1928 St Mary's Road, Moraga, Contra Costa County, New Tower (Concurrence Correspondence)

Affiliation: Office of Historic Preservation

Report type(s): Management/planning

Inventory size:

No. pages:

Disclosure: Unrestricted

Collections: No

PDF Pages: 120-120

### General notes

#### Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

#### Location information

County(ies): Contra Costa

USGS quad(s): Las Trampas Ridge

Address: Address

City

Assessor's parcel no.

Zip code

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## Report Detail: S-046633

---

1928 St. Mary's Road

Moraga

94556

*PLSS:*

### Database record metadata

<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>
<i>Entered:</i> 8/4/2015	paganob
<i>Last modified:</i> 8/22/2016	cabrala

<i>IC actions:</i> <i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>
7/30/2016	cabrala

### *Action taken*

Added full packet to 'main citation', moved letter to 'a', added OHP letter to 'b'. No location changes.

*Record status:* Verified



## Resource Detail: P-07-000404

---

### Identifying information

Primary No.: P-07-000404

Trinomial: CA-CCO-000640/H

Name: Carrick Homestead Site

Other IDs: Type Name  
Resource Name Carrick Homestead Site

Cross-refs:

### Attributes

Resource type: Site

Age: Prehistoric, Historic

Information base: Survey

Attribute codes: AH11 (Walls/fences); AP04 (Bedrock milling feature)

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: Unknown

Accession no(s):

Facility:

### General notes

### Recording events

	Date	Recorder(s)	Affiliation	Notes
a	6/10/1991	William Self	William Self Associates	

### Associated reports

Report No.	Year	Title	Affiliation
S-013418	1991	Addendum To: Archaeological Survey Report, Rheem Creek Project, Town of Moraga, Contra Costa County, California	William Self Associates

### Location information

County: Contra Costa

USGS quad(s): Las Trampas Ridge

Address:

PLSS:

UTMs: Zone 10 578600mE 4189490mN NAD27

### Management status

#### Database record metadata

Date	User	Action taken
Entered: 4/1/2005	icrds	
Last modified: 11/30/2015	mikulikc	
IC actions: Date	User	Action taken
4/1/2005	jay	Appended records from discontinued ICRDS.
Record status: Verified		

# Resource Detail: P-07-004688

---

## Identifying information

Primary No.: P-07-004688

Trinomial:

Name: Contra Costa - Moraga Transmission Line

Other IDs:	Type	Name
	Resource Name	Contra Costa - Moraga Transmission Line
	Other	PG&E CC-Moraga 230 kV Transmission Line

Cross-refs: Physically overlaps or intersects 07-000806  
Physically overlaps or intersects 07-000853  
Physically overlaps or intersects 07-004686

## Attributes

Resource type: Structure

Age: Historic

Information base: Survey

Attribute codes: HP11 (Engineering structure)

Disclosure: Unrestricted

Collections: No

Accession no(s):

Facility:

## General notes

Maps in record do not match maps in report S-38392

## Recording events

	Date	Recorder(s)	Affiliation	Notes
a	6/13/2011	[none]	PAR Environmental Services, Inc.	

## Associated reports

Report No.	Year	Title	Affiliation
S-038392	2010	PG&E Contra-Costa to Moraga Reconductoring Project (letter report)	Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.

## Location information

County: Contra Costa

USGS quad(s): Antioch North, Antioch South, Clayton, Las Trampas Ridge, Oakland East, Walnut Creek

Address:

PLSS:

UTMs:

## Management status

### Database record metadata

Date	User	Action taken
Entered: 2/8/2016	hagell	
Last modified: 3/22/2016	grahams	
IC actions: Date	User	Action taken
3/8/2016	dollingers	Removed Briones Valley quad and replaced with Las Tampas Ridge quad in location info

Record status: Verified