

**ROUGH & READY FIRE DEPARTMENT  
CONSTRUCTION PROJECT**  
**Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation**  
**Rough & Ready, Nevada County, California**  
Rough & Ready 7.5' USGS Quadrangle  
Sec. 24, T.16N, R.7E MDM  
Approximately 2.5 Acres



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## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The Rough & Ready Volunteer Fire Department plans to construct a new fire station at 14506 Rough and Ready Highway in the community of Rough & Ready, Nevada County, California. A grant from the Department of Homeland Security will help fund the construction. The site of the new building lies on Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 052-270-019. A small portion of the parking, paved access and a leach field will be located on the adjacent parcel, APN #052-270-028.

The purpose of the present study is to assist the Department of Homeland Security in meeting its responsibilities under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended. A Section 106 consultation is a federal review, separate from any environmental or planning reviews required by state and local laws and ordinances. The purpose of Section 106 is to avoid unnecessary harm to historic properties, which include any National Register of Historic Places listed or eligible prehistoric or historic objects, sites, buildings, structures or districts.

Efforts to identify historic properties that may be affected by the proposed project included a records search by the North Central Information Center, California Historical Resources Information System; sacred lands file search by the Native American Heritage Commission; contacts with Native Americans listed by the commission to solicit information on the location of Native American cultural resources that may be affected; archival research and an archaeological field inspection of the geographic Area of Potential Effect (APE), which encompasses the two parcels.

During the field inspection, the archaeologist identified a historic retaining wall and remnants of old landscaping. Local oral history claims this was the site of four small houses dating to Rough & Ready's period of significance of the 1800s. Therefore, the site is potentially eligible for the National Register under Criterion D for its information potential. Although the site is partially located within the Area of Potential Effect, it lies outside the area of direct impact and will be avoided during construction.

The proposed project's Area of Potential Effect was identified by information center staff as within the bounds of historic Rough & Ready. The Rough & Ready townsite is listed as California Historical Landmark No. 294. The old description of the landmark indicated that "... as a result of disastrous fires, only a few structures remain today that were built in the 1850s." Consultation with State Office of Historic Preservation staff resulted in the observation that although the landmark has never been evaluated for listing on the National Register, little of the original town remains and therefore the consultant was directed to describe the immediate viewshed surrounding the Area of Potential Effect. The immediate viewshed consists of a modern trailer

park, small chapel and sculpture studio, several modern residences, a country store and post office, all of which appear to be post-World War II construction. The only extant building located within the area of direct impact is an abandoned gas station, which was built in 1968 with a false front designed to look like a historic building.

On a small parcel that partly separates the two parcels encompassing the APE lies the reconstruction of Fippins Blacksmith Shop. The original Fippins Blacksmith Shop was built in the 1850s. The current building is clad in mixed wood siding varying from horizontal boards to vertical board and batten to plain vertical boards of varying widths and ages. The siding is attached with a mixture of wire nails and sheet rock screws. It is readily apparent that the reconstruction/restoration was not conducted in accordance with the Secretary's *Standards and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings*.

The consultant seeks concurrence from the Department of Homeland Security and the State Historic Preservation Officer that no historic properties will be affected by the proposed undertaking.

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## INTRODUCTION

The Rough & Ready Volunteer Fire Department plans to construct a new fire station at 14506 Rough and Ready Highway in the community of Rough & Ready, Nevada County, California (see cover and Figure 1). The cost of construction will be offset by a grant from the Department of Homeland Security. The site of the new building lies on Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 052-270-019). A small portion of the parking, paved access and a leach field will be located on the adjacent parcel, APN #052-270-028.

An existing building constructed in 1968 and located on APN #052-270-019 will be razed to make room for the new facility. The proposed leach field and related piping will be located at or near the foot of a steep hill slope on the adjacent parcel.

The purpose of the present study is to assist the Department of Homeland Security in meeting its responsibilities under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (see Appendix A: Statement of Qualifications). A Section 106 consultation is a federal review, separate from any environmental or planning reviews required by state and local laws and ordinances. The purpose of Section 106 is to avoid unnecessary harm to historic properties, which include any National Register of Historic Places listed or eligible prehistoric or historic objects, sites, buildings, structures or districts (National Park Service 1991: Appendix IV-2). Under federal regulations at 36 CFR Part 800, effective January 11, 2001, the basic steps in a Section 106 review include:

- **Initiating the Section 106 process** (This step was added in 1999 to encourage early consideration of the potential effects of the federal permitting or other action, to coordinate with other reviews, to identify consulting parties such as the State Historic Preservation Officer and Federally recognized Indian tribes, and to make plans for other public involvement);
- **Identifying historic properties** (the federal agency is responsible for defining the Area or Areas of Potential Effects; also included in this step is the identification of cultural resources, evaluating the eligibility of those resources for the National Register, including sites to which Indian tribes attach religious and cultural significance, determining the eligibility of those resources for the National Register and determining whether or not historic properties will be affected);
- **Assessing Adverse Effects** (the federal agency must consider both direct and indirect effects, reasonably foreseeable effects that are

cumulative, later in time or at a distance, and with respect to all qualifying characteristics of a historic property--*e.g.*, if an archaeological site is important for its scientific information potential and for its cultural or religious importance to an Indian tribe, then the adverse effects on both must be considered).

- **Resolving Adverse Effects** (the process of negotiating a Memorandum of Agreement between the consulting parties was streamlined in 1999 and now may involve only the federal agency and the State Historic Preservation Officer as signatories. However, the Advisory Council recommends that the federal agency should invite federally-recognized Indian tribes that attach religious and cultural significance to properties off tribal lands to concur with the findings in the MOA).

Under federal regulations, where there is a federal undertaking on non-federal land (*e.g.*, issue of a permit or federal funding), a consultant may gather information necessary for the federal agency to meet its responsibilities under Section 106, but the agency official remains legally responsible for all required findings and determinations [36 CFR Part 800.2(a)(3)]. In accordance with 36 CFR Part 800.2(c)(ii)(A), (B) and (C), it is the agency official who has the responsibility to make a reasonable and good faith effort to identify Indian tribes that shall be consulted in the Section 106 process. The federal government has a unique legal relationship with Indian tribes set forth in the Constitution of the United States, treaties, statutes and court decisions, and, therefore, consultations must recognize this government-to-government relationship.

## PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project consists of razing the existing "Cramer Building" on APN#052-270-019 and grading the site for the new building. It is estimated that grading will involve some excavation in the northwest corner of the parcel to 14 feet. The cut for the building will vary mostly between two and four feet below the present surface. In the south and east portions of the parcel and the southwestern portion of the adjacent APN# 052-270-028, paving, for example, will be approximately at the present grade. Excavation for the leach field will be four feet below the present surface. Trenching for utilities will be shallower than the 14 foot cut made during grading in the northwest portion of the project site.

The design of the new building incorporates some of the "false front" elements of the 1968 Cramer Building. Multi-pane windows and doors and large arched doorways for the fire equipment will complete the façade to give the building a "Rough and Ready feeling."

## THE UNDERTAKING

The Rough & Ready Fire Protection District is seeking federal funding from the Department of Homeland Security.

### AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT (APE)

The geographic Area of Potential Effect can be defined as the two adjacent parcels on which construction will occur. However, the Area of Direct Impact is a much smaller footprint within the two parcels (see Figure 2).

The vertical APE is the maximum depth to which excavations will occur. This maximum depth of excavation will be grading of the northwest corner of the Area of Direct Impact where grading is necessary to reduce a small hill slope. Grading across most of the site will be 2-4 feet below the present surface. Specific information on utilities trenching is not available, but will be less than the maximum required for grading the hill slope in the northwest corner of the project site.

### LITERATURE REVIEW

The literature review includes a records search by the North Central Information Center, California Historical Resources Information System; review of historic maps, local prehistory, ethnography and history.

#### Historic Context

Identification, evaluation and treatment of historic properties are most reliable when there is an understanding of the relationship between those properties and other similar cultural resources. Standard I of the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines* defines the concept of "historic context" as information on aspects of history, architecture, archaeology, engineering and culture that are collected and organized to define those relationships (National Park Service 1983:44717).

Historic contexts are based on cultural themes, their geographic extent and time period. Any particular historic context describes the "significant broad patterns of development in an area that may be represented by historic properties." Prehistory, Nisenan ethnohistory and historic mining are the dominant themes identified with Rough & Ready.

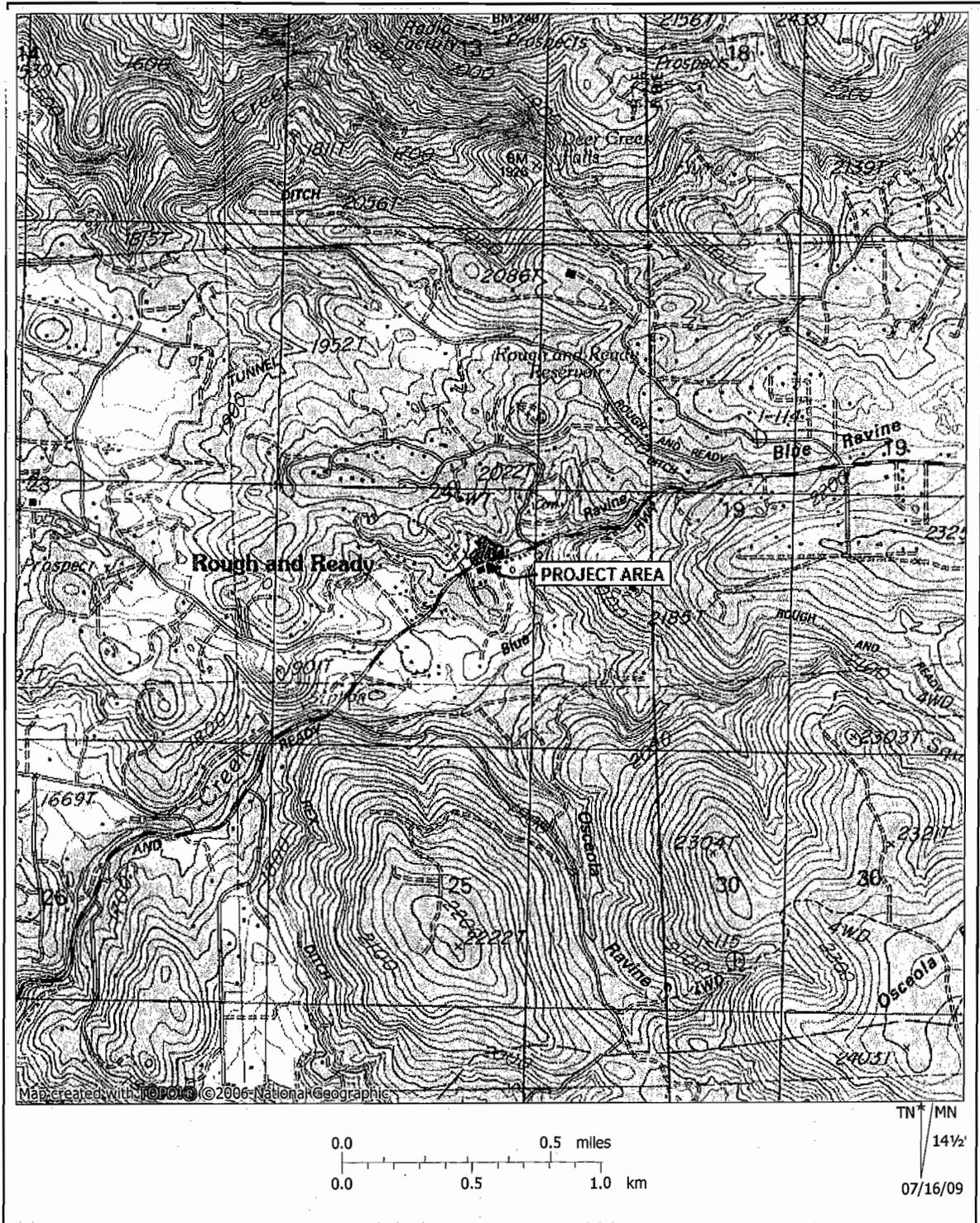


Figure 1. Rough & Ready Fire Department Construction project location map.

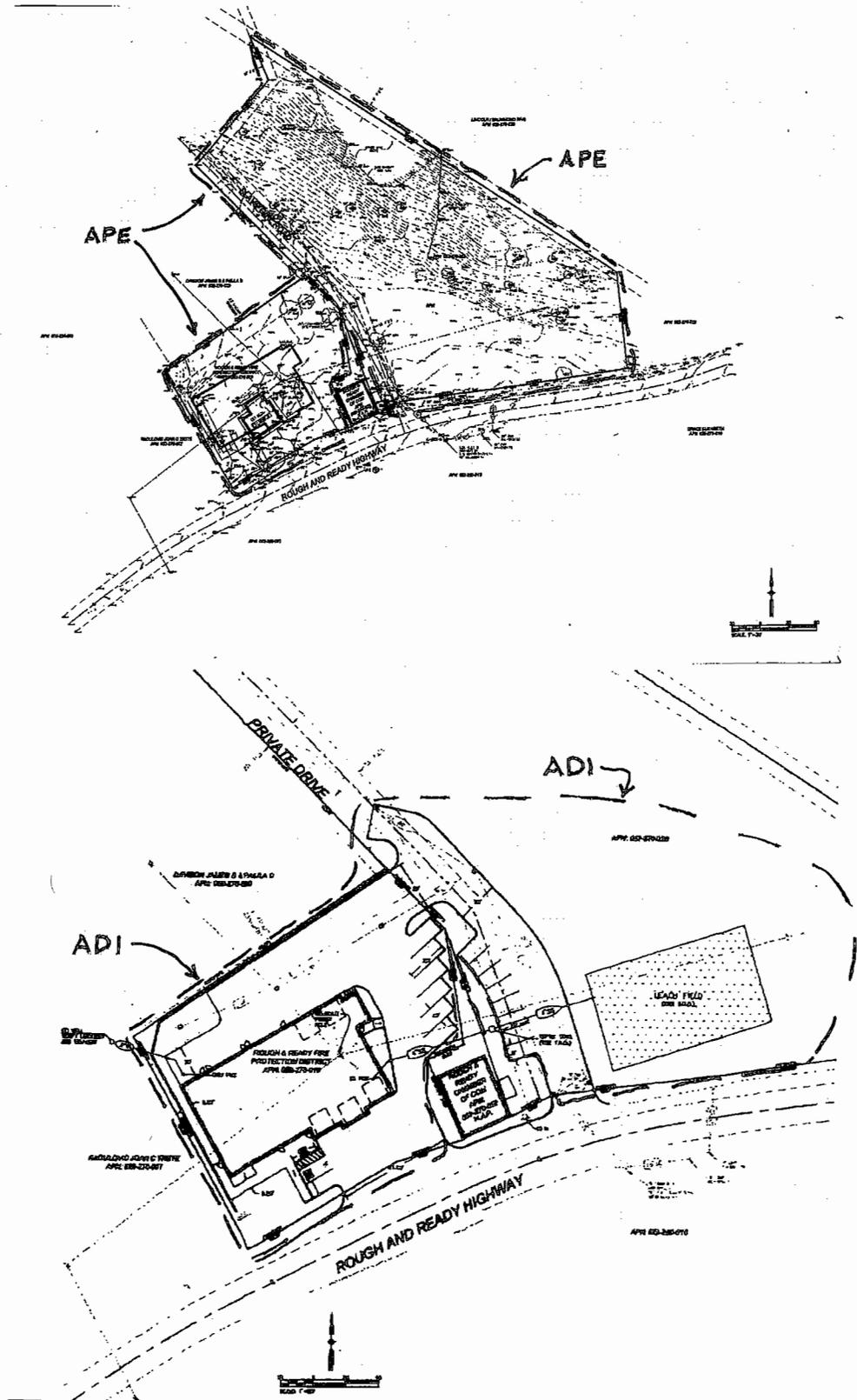


Figure 2. APE (top) and Area of Direct Impact or ADI (bottom).

### **Rough & Ready Regional Prehistory: 8000 B.C.-A.D. 1848**

The Sierra Nevada of northern California was first inhabited probably no earlier than 12,000 to 8,000 years ago (Moratto 1984:76). Higher elevations of the northern Sierra were glaciated until about 8000 B.C. Climatic history since then is reconstructed mainly through tree-ring analysis and fossil pollen studies. These studies have shown a gradual warming and drying trend with a number of fluctuations in temperature and precipitation since the end of the last Ice Age (Elston *et al.* 1977:8-10; Kutzbach 1987; Kutzbach and Guettner 1986).

Climatic changes over the last 10,000 years no doubt affected the seasonal activities of Native Americans who immigrated to northern California and who lived in the lower elevations of the Sierra including the Rough and Ready area. However, the extent to which climate affected Indian life ways and even the layout of prehistoric camps and villages, are largely unknown.

Previous archaeological studies in the region confirm the existence of Indian camp sites, village sites as well as bedrock mortars where native people pulverized acorns for meal with stone pestles. Dating back as much as several thousand years, projectile points from the area imitate forms common to the Martis and Shasta archaeological complexes.

The Martis complex was defined in 1953 by archaeologists Robert Heizer and Albert Elsasser after an informal survey of the north-central Sierra around Lake Tahoe. Heizer and Elsasser found that archaeological sites in the vicinity could be relatively dated "early" and "late." The early complex, "Martis," is identified by its bulky, stemmed and corner-notched projectile points that tipped darts used with the atlatl or "throwing stick." Basalt was the material of choice for these chipped stone hunting tools. Manos, metates, bowl mortars and pestles are also a part of the Martis stone tool inventory. The Martis complex dates between A.D. 500 and 2000 B.C. (Elston *et al.* 1977; Heizer and Elsasser 1953).

The makers of Martis tools may have spoken a language classified by linguists as "Hokan." Michael Moratto, in his synthesis of California archaeology, suggested that between 4000 and 2000 B.C., the state was probably populated mostly by speakers of Hokan languages. These early residents were later displaced in Central California by people speaking languages of Penutian stock (Moratto 1984:551).

In 1955, another archaeologist, Clement Meighan, identified the "Shasta Complex," now known as the "Shasta Aspect of the Augustine Pattern." The Shasta complex reflects the post-A.D. 1600 native occupation of the northern Sacramento Valley and surrounding hills, extending north to Oregon

(Meighan 1955:32-33; Moratto 1984:448).

Archaeologists have since recognized the appearance of Gunther "barbed" projectile points to tip arrows and other Shasta complex traits as evidence of the protohistoric and early historic expansion of Wintuan peoples into California from the north. However, any Shasta-like traits found in the Rough & Ready area are probably ancestral Maiduan, which is defined in the Oroville locality as the Bidwell complex (Ritter 1970a, 1970b). Many details of the interaction between Wintuan immigrants and pre-existing native California groups remain speculative.

### **Rough & Ready Vicinity Ethnography/Ethnohistory: 1848-1939**

Until 1848, the Rough & Ready vicinity was undisputed Hill Nisenan territory. The Hill Nisenan were a Maiduan-speaking people who may have entered the region *circa* A.D. 600-700. Anthropologists believe that ancestral Maiduans came from northwestern Nevada, their exodus induced by increasing aridity of the Great Basin climate (Wilson and Towne 1978:Figure 1; Moratto 1984:562).

The Hill Nisenan lived in villages on ridges and on large flats along major water courses. Family groups commonly lived away from the main village to which they were affiliated. Houses were conical-shaped, covered with bark slabs, skins and brush. Brush shelters were used during the summer months.

Most villages were located near rock outcrops in which mortar holes were made to pulverize acorns. In his encyclopaedic work on California Indians, anthropologist Alfred Kroeber listed two villages in the Grass Valley vicinity: *Tsekankan* and *Usto-ma*. *Tsekankan* is illustrated slightly to the northwest of Grass Valley towards Rough and Ready, while *Usto-ma* lies to the east of Grass Valley (Kroeber 1925:394 and Plate 37). With such a small scale map, it is impossible to determine the precise location of *Tsekankan*.

In the later *Handbook of North American Indians*, Wilson and Towne list the villages of *Tsekankan* and *Hi'et*. Both villages appear to have been east of Grass Valley. However, the small scale map may be misleading when attempting to pinpoint the location of such sites (Wilson and Towne 1978:388).

Other sites used by the Nisenan include seasonal camps, quarries, ceremonial grounds, trading sites, fishing stations, cemeteries, river crossings and battlegrounds. To this, we should add seasonal gathering areas where roots, herbs and other native edible species were collected. Besides the ubiquitous acorns, the native people gathered wild onions, wild sweet potatoes, "Indian"

potatoes, wild garlic and wild carrots. Grass seeds, wild plums, grapes, manzanita berries and other native crops were also harvested by the Nisenan (Wilson and Towne 1978:389).

Prior to the Gold Rush, the native people had little contact with the small Spanish and later Mexican population along California's coast. The 1854 report by W.P. Crenshaw to the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Thomas Henley, emphasized the great decimation of the native people since 1849. Crenshaw noted sickness in every camp, continued failure of the acorn crop, starvation and the introduction of "vices" and disease by European-Americans (Crenshaw 1854).

The few surviving Nisenan lived at the margins of foothill towns and worked in agriculture, logging, ranching and as domestics. There was a resurgence of native culture and ceremonialism with the Ghost Dance revival of the 1870s. The movement ended in dissolution during the 1890s. Anthropologists reported that by the 1930s, no living Nisenan individual could recall the times before European-American contact (Wilson and Towne 1978:396).

#### **Rough & Ready History: 1849-1870**

The name, "Rough and Ready," originated with Captain A.A. Townsend and his "Rough and Ready" company of men who crossed the plains and arrived at the location five miles west of Grass Valley in September, 1849. The men erected the first house in the locality. It was a double log cabin, 18 by 36 feet, built on a hill north of Main Ravine overlooking what became the townsite of Rough and Ready. Townsend's company was quick to monopolize the local placer mining. Blue and Red ravines appear to have been the most profitable locations (Lardner and Brock 1924:340).

Overall, the placer diggings on the 12 mile long alluvial ledge from Buena Vista Ranch to Rough and Ready were extremely rich (Gudde and Gudde 1975:297). According to Clark's *Gold Districts of California*, the Rough and Ready district includes a west-trending Tertiary gravel channel of the Yuba River that crosses the north portion of the district. There are also a number of north-striking quartz veins that occur mainly in amphibolite. The veins, 1-5 feet thick, contain free gold with pyrite and other sulfides (Clark 1970:113).

Captain Townsend and his company took considerable wealth from their mining efforts during the winter of 1849-1850. Sometime during or after the fall, 1850, a mile-long ditch from Deer Creek brought water to the diggings (Gudde and Gudde 1975:297).

In the fall, 1849, the "Randolph Company" from Missouri arrived in Rough

and Ready and negotiated with the Rough and Ready men for a portion of the gold-bearing grounds. The Randolph Company built cabins at the head of the flat opposite the site of what became the "Randolph Exchange." In June, 1850, the town suffered its first devastating fire. However, by September, an entire town had been built from the three tents and one cabin of the year before. During the uncertain times of 1850, E.F. Brundage conceived of an independent state and called a meeting to organize the State of Rough and Ready. The movement was short-lived, but memorable. In October, the town polled 1,000 votes and aspired to become the Nevada County seat. During the 1850s, the town grew to more than 300 buildings and included a Christian association, as well as benevolent societies such as the Free and Accepted Masons and the International Order of Odd Fellows (Rensch *et al.* 1933:220-221).

As the placer gold played out, the town declined. The fires of 1856 and 1859 nearly extinguished the town, reducing its size to 24 houses. Rensch, Rensch and Hoover's 1933 account concludes with the remark:

A few of these (buildings) are still standing. On the hill is the I.O.O.F. building, deeded by the society to the town of Rough and Ready as a community hall. The old hotel, built about 1853, serves today as a post office and store, while before its door stands a gasoline pump in place of the watering trough once patronized by the thirsty stage-coach horses . . . As one leaves town, the old Fippin blacksmith shop, deserted and dilapidated, stands on the left of the road, while a little farther on to the right is the Toll House, now a private residence. Scars of old diggings are passed on either side of the road as one leaves the village behind and climbs the hills toward Grass Valley (Rensch *et al.* 1933:221).

### **Records Search Results**

On July 2, 2009, the North Central Information Center, California Historical Resources Information System responded to a records search request for 14506 Rough & Ready Highway from Mr. Gordon Rogers. The records search letter report indicated that a review of State of California, Office of Historic Preservation records, base maps, historic maps and literature for Nevada County on file at the information center contained no recorded prehistoric archaeological sites and no historic-period resources. The letter report also asserted that State and Federal inventories listed no historic properties (buildings, structures or objects) within the proposed project area.

The records search letter report concluded that while there are no known

recorded prehistoric resources associated with the project site, there are such resources in similar settings in the surrounding region. The letter report further indicated that there are known historic Indian village sites in the surrounding area.

The letter report also concluded with observations on several historic maps of the locality. The 1867 General Land Office (GLO) plat illustrates the community of Rough & Ready near the project site, a ditch alignment southeast and gold diggings south of the general area. The 1885-1886 Smartsville Sheet shows Rough & Ready with a road passing through the community and connecting with other towns in the surrounding region. The Nevada County map of Quartz and Placer Mine Properties and Township Boundaries in the Grass Valley-Nevada City and Rough & Ready Quadrangle shows several mining properties in the general vicinity of the project area. The more recent 1949 USGS Rough and Ready quadrangle shows the level of subsequent development in the area.

The letter report summarizes with the statement that although there are no known recorded historic resources associated with the proposed project, there are such resources in the surrounding area. The letter report also states that the project site lies within the bounds of historic Rough and Ready with moderate to high potential for identifying historic-period cultural resources (see Appendix B: Records Search Results for the full text of the records search letter report).

### **NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATIONS**

On September 16, 2009, the Native American Heritage Commission responded to a request for a sacred lands file search and list of Native American contacts. The file search failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. However, the commission's representative recommended contacting Native American individuals and organizations that may have knowledge of cultural resources. The commission's contact list included the following: Ms. Jill Harvey, Grass Valley; Ms. Jessica Tavares, Chairperson and the Tribal Preservation Committee of the United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria, Auburn; Mr. Christopher Suehead, Cultural Representative, Todd Valley Miwok-Maidu Cultural Foundation, Foresthill; Ms. Eileen Moon, Vice Chairperson and Mr. Grayson Coney, Cultural Director, T'Si-akim Maidu, Grass Valley and; Ms. April Wallace Moore, Colfax.

The consultant mailed a letter to each of the above contacts. The letter described the project, the results of the study to date and included a location map. Each contact was asked for any information on known or suspected sites

of Native American importance that may be impacted by the project. The consultant followed up the letters with telephone calls and email. However, no responses have been received at the time of this writing (See Appendix D: Consultations).

## **FIELD METHODS**

On July 10, 2009, Ric Windmiller, Registered Professional Archaeologist conducted a field inspection of the subject property. The pedestrian survey included both parcel APN #052-270-019 and APN #052-270-028. The former is the location of the planned fire house. The latter will include some of the parking, paved access and leach field (see Figure 2, above).

The archaeologist walked the property along zig-zagging transects 5-15 meters apart. Visibility of the ground surface was excellent on APN #052-270-019, except for the built portion of the parcel. A former gas station with a quaint facade put up in 1968 and pavement between the building and Rough & Ready Highway prevented inspection of the ground surface in those small areas. However, it is anticipated that grading will be minimal in this area of pavement.

The adjoining parcel APN #052-270-028 consists of a relatively flat, open field next to Rough & Ready Highway where a small portion of the parking, paved access and the leach field are planned. Excavation for the leach field will be approximately four feet below the present surface. The ground visibility in this area was very good, with only low grasses, a graveled lane and modern-appearing ditch as minor obstacles. However, the northern quarter of the parcel was dense blackberry bushes and other impenetrable understory vegetation. This small portion of the parcel was not inspected, though no facilities are planned for this area. The eastern portion of the parcel is steep hillside in oaks and occasional pines with outcrops of granitic boulders. The boulders were inspected for bedrock milling stations and for any evidence of historic quarrying or other uses. The area was also inspected for possible mines, prospects, cabin or tent flats and other evidence of unequivocal historic occupation. Grasses were low and duff minimal, allowing for adequate coverage of the hill slope.

## **DESCRIPTION OF CULTURAL RESOURCES**

One historic archaeological feature was identified during the study—a rock retaining wall that marks the location where historic houses once stood. The entire Rough & Ready townsite is also State Historic Landmark No. 294. The APE is located within the townsite (see Appendix E: Confidential Location

of Cultural Resources and Appendix F: Confidential Record Forms)..

### **Field Number R&R-1 (Rock Retaining Wall)**

This historic feature is a rough quarried granitic rock retaining wall remnant. The western-most remnant of the wall lies along the east boundary of the APE within APN #052-270-028 . The wall remnant is approximately 55 feet long and may be longer as its east end is shrouded in ground cover. The west end of the approximately two foot high wall forms a corner that turns north.

Thirty feet east of the west corner is a 10 foot wide entry through the wall. Planted on each side of the “entry” and approximately 10 feet uphill (north) are two ancient pear trees, one on each side of what may have been a walkway. Farther uphill (north), approximately 15-20 feet from the pear trees is a cluster of old fruit trees of several varieties. The uphill side of the retaining wall is largely covered with periwinkle. On the downhill side from the single course width retaining wall is a modern power line right-of-way. Condition of the site is fair.

### **Rough and Ready Townsite (California Historic Landmark 294)**

The North Central Information Center’s records search letter report concluded that the information center had no record of historic-period cultural resources located at the proposed project site. In the same letter report, information center staff acknowledged that the project “. . . falls within the bounds of Historic Rough & Ready.”

“The Little Town of Rough and Ready” is listed as No. 294 in the State Office of Historic Preservation’s *California Historical Landmarks* (California Office of Historic Preservation 1990:135). The listing describes Rough & Ready as one of the principal towns in Nevada County early in history. However, “. . . as a result of disastrous fires, only a few structures remain today that were built in the 1850s.”

E. Clampus Vitus also dedicated a plaque in Rough & Ready that reads, “Republic of Rough and Ready, April 1850-July 1850: This community of 300 people seceded from the Union to declare a free and independent state. Colonel E. F. Brundage was elected president. Congressional action on California statehood was pending at the time” (see also the *Catalog of Historical Landmarks and Dedicated Sites in Nevada County, California*, Nevada County Historical Society 1994).

The brief description of Rough and Ready as California Historical Landmark

No. 294 suggests a period of significance between the late 1840s and ending in the 1850s (California Office of Historic Preservation 1990:135; Nevada County Historical Society 1994). The 1933 edition of *Historic Spots in California* recounts that Rough and Ready's decline began with the gradual exhaustion of gold. The fires of 1856 and 1859 destroyed most of the town's 300 substantial frame buildings. By 1870, only 24 houses remained. By the 1930s, only a few were still standing (Rensch *et al.* 1933:220-221).

The *Historic Spots* reference suggests a period of significance from 1849 to 1870. Subsequent settlement in the townsite does not appear to be related to the historic theme of gold mining for which Rough and Ready was elevated to the status of a State Historic Landmark.

## EVALUATION

Generally, a site, object, building, structure or district is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places if it is 50 years old or older, possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, and meets at least one of the following criteria (National Park Service 1991):

- A. Association with events that have made significant contributions to the broad patterns of United States history.
- B. Association with the lives of people important in United States history.
- C. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic value, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction;
- D. Has yielded or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

National Register eligibility is equally dependent on the condition or integrity of the cultural resource. Integrity, in this sense, is the authenticity of the cultural resource's historic identity, meaning the survival of those physical characteristics that existed during the historic or prehistoric period from which it dates. The integrity of archaeological resources, for example, is generally based on the degree to which the remaining cultural deposit, artifacts or features can provide information important to our understanding of history or prehistory. Integrity is a composite of seven qualities, some of which are more germane than others, depending on the type of cultural resource under evaluation and the criterion of National Register eligibility for

which the evaluation is made. The aspects of integrity are: location, design, setting, materials, workman-ship, feeling and association (National Park Service 1991:4).

### **Field Number R&R-1 (Rock Retaining Wall)**

According to Fire Chief Don Gannon, four small houses dating back to the 1800s once stood behind (uphill) from the retaining wall that comprises the main visible (above ground) component of this historic archaeological site (Don Gannon, personal communication 2009). To be eligible for the National Register under Criterion A, the site would have to be associated with a series of linked events like the establishment of a town important in local, regional or state history, or associated with a specific event marking an important moment in local, regional or state history. Under Criterion B, the site would need to have a direct association with an important person in history and to the reason why that person is important. Under Criterion C, the site would need to be distinguished as a significant representative of culture or technology, particularly architecture, landscape architecture and engineering. Under Criterion D, the site must have as a minimum the potential to yield information of an archaeological nature important to our understanding of local history.

The most likely criteria of eligibility for the National Register would be Criterion A for the site's association with the growth and short lived fluorescence of Rough & Ready, and Criterion D for the site's potential to yield information important to understanding local history. However, it is unknown if the site dates to Rough and Ready's period of significance (see below). The feature does not meet criterion B or C in the consultant's opinion. However, the potential to yield information important to local history remains. Therefore, it is the consultant's opinion that the site is eligible under Criterion D.

### **Rough and Ready Townsite (California Historic Landmark 294)**

In a consultation with North Central Information Center staff, the consultant learned that the Rough & Ready townsite, though listed as a California Historic Landmark, does not appear on the California Register of Historical Resources or the National Register of Historic Places. Staff indicated that a number of such historic landmarks have not been formally evaluated for California or National Register eligibility and recommended that the consultant contact the California Office of Historic Preservation for up to date listings (Ellen Bowden, personal communication 7/9/2009).

California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) staff acknowledged that the Rough and Ready Townsite is an old listing on California Historic Landmarks and has not been evaluated for its eligibility either for the California Register of Historical Resources or its eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (Michele Messinger, personal communication 7/9/2009).

The old landmark listing for the townsite simply states that “. . . as a result of disastrous fires, only a few structures remain today that were built in the 1850s.” The statement implies that the townsite lacks sufficient integrity to convey any historical importance it may have had as a historic district. However, as OHP staff concluded, the townsite has not been formally evaluated for California Register or National Register eligibility as a district.

Subsequent discussion with OHP staff centered on the location of the proposed new fire station within the Rough & Ready townsite and the nature of the proposed new fire station’s immediate surroundings. Staff concluded that it was not necessary to evaluate the entire townsite for its eligibility as a historic district. Instead, staff recommended that the consultant simply describe and photograph the immediate viewshed of the proposed project to illustrate the fact that extant buildings in the viewshed are not representative of the townsite during its period of significance (see Appendix C: Photographs).

### **DETERMINATION OF EFFECT**

For purposes of the Section 106 consultation, “effect” is defined as “alteration to the characteristics of a historic property qualifying it for inclusion in or eligibility for the National Register” [36 CFR Part 800.16(I)].

Adverse effects may include reasonably foreseeable effects caused by an undertaking that may occur later in time or removed by distance or cumulative. Adverse effects are found when an undertaking “. . . may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property’s location design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association: (36 CFR Part 800.5(a)(1).

#### **Field Number R&R-1 (Rock Retaining Wall)**

This historic feature lies along the east boundary of the APE, which includes parcel, APN #052-270-028. Construction within this easternmost of the two parcels constituting the APE will be limited to a small portion of the parking,

paved access and a leach field in the western portion of the parcel. It is the consultant's opinion that construction of these few elements of the project will have no direct or indirect impact on the historic archaeological feature.

### **Rough and Ready Townsite (California Historic Landmark 294)**

Few buildings dating to the townsite's period of significance remain in Rough and Ready. The site where the new fire station is planned (APN #052-270-019) has an existing structure, the Cramer building with a construction date of 1968 (Don Gannon, personal communication 7/10/2009). This building was a gas station with a false front built to depict two side by side buildings of historic character (see Appendix C: Photographs).

On the parcel immediately west of the construction site (14526 Rough & Ready Highway) is a small chapel and a separate small wood frame residence of no particular architectural style that houses a sculpture studio. The chapel was constructed in 1959 and the adjacent small wood frame studio was built shortly afterwards—and more recently expanded, according to the present tenant (Maya Hill, personal communication 9/19/2009). Both buildings are largely obscured from view by trees.

Southwest, across Rough and Ready Highway, is a modern trailer park. Directly across Rough and Ready Highway from the fire station construction site is the Rough and Ready Country Store, a large single story building with a full length covered porch on a concrete slab. On the adjoining lot east of the store is the modern post office.

On a small triangular shaped lot immediately east of the fire station construction site is the reconstructed Fippins Blacksmith Shop owned by the Rough & Ready Chamber of Commerce. Although the original Fippins Blacksmith Shop was built in the mid-1850s, the current building is clad in mixed siding of various styles and ages. The west elevation is clad in board and batten. On the north elevation, siding varies from old to brand new vertical boards of various widths and condition. The east elevation supports a new shed roof extension that shelters a historic logging wagon. The front (south) elevation facing Rough and Ready Highway consists of painted horizontal board siding of two different styles. Siding all around the building is attached with a mix of wire nails and sheet rock screws. The roofing is galvanized corrugated iron. It is not apparent whether the efforts at the blacksmith shop were a restoration or a reconstruction. It is apparent that the efforts were not consistent with the Secretary's *Standards and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings*.

On the adjacent lot to the north set back from Rough and Ready Highway by

several hundred yards is a medium size ranch style house cloaked from view by trees and fences. The address is 14508 Rough & Ready Highway.

It is the consultant's opinion that the immediate setting of the proposed new fire station is not representative of Rough & Ready during its period of significance.

The consultant seeks concurrence from the Department of Homeland Security and the State Historic Preservation Officer that no historic properties will be affected by the proposed undertaking.

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**APPENDIX A: STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS**

## INTRODUCTION

Ric Windmiller, Consulting Archaeologist, provides both public and private sector clients with services in archaeology, paleontology and cultural resources management.

The business' principal, Ric Windmiller, is experienced in meeting the cultural resources requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and other environmental laws and regulations. Since 1970, Ric Windmiller has directed both small and large-scale archaeological research projects in California, Nevada, Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Canada and Mexico. Ric Windmiller's years of experience exceed many times over the Secretary of Interior's standards that define the minimum professional qualifications for experts in prehistoric and historical archaeology.

Prior to opening his own consulting business, Ric Windmiller was a staff archaeologist with the Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona and later, the University of Colorado. Ric Windmiller was also served as staff archeologist with the National Park Service, Western and Southwest regions. Ric Windmiller is a Registered Professional Archaeologist. Windmiller holds Cultural Resource Use Permit CA-05-10 for Bureau of Land Management lands in California and Nevada, and Nevada Antiquities Permit No. 381 to conduct preliminary and/or extensive survey and excavations of archaeological, paleontological, speleological or historic sites in the State of Nevada. As board chairman of the Central California Archaeological Foundation, Inc., Windmiller has guided this nonprofit charitable foundation supporting scientific research with grants and by sponsoring special workshops and symposia.

The consultancy of Ric Windmiller, Consulting Archaeologist, provides expert services in the fields of archaeology, history, architectural history and paleontology to meet planning, monitoring and mitigation requirements.

## SERVICES

- **Records Search:** To identify any cultural resources known to occur on and near the client's project, and background research needed to assess the importance of those resources. Cultural resources commonly include prehistoric Indian sites, historic buildings and ruins, and places of ethnic importance such as Native American religious sites.
- **Field Survey:** On-the-ground, systematic examination of the client's project area to discover unrecorded cultural and paleontological resources. Survey is also essential to verify the location and condition of sites, objects, buildings, structures and districts previously recorded and to update other information about them.
- **Test Excavations:** Limited scientific excavation is sometimes necessary to determine the boundaries, depth and importance of an archaeological site or to retrieve paleontological (fossil) finds..
- **Analysis and Report Preparation:** Using high professional standards, analysis and report preparation are undertaken as integral parts of archival research and field work.

## REPRESENTATIVE PROJECTS

**Mixed Use Suburban Development/Del Webb-Pulte Homes.** Archaeological resources inventory and evaluation for federal wetlands permitting and EIR. Project site of 3,000 acres, Tehama County, California

**General Plan and General Plan Update/City of Elk Grove; City of Manteca.** Overview of cultural resources (archaeology and architectural history) and historic preservation issues—Sacramento and San Joaquin counties, California.

**Specific Plan EIRs/West Placer County; City of Manteca; City of Turlock.** Cultural resources inventory and assessment of impacts for a 5,000 acre specific plan EIR in Placer County, California; cultural resources overview and analysis of archaeological and historic architectural preservation issues for two specific plans in Manteca, San Joaquin County and an industrial specific plan in Turlock, Stanislaus County, California.

**Cultural Resources and Wireless Telecommunications Projects/GeoTrans, Inc.** Historic building evaluations, archaeological surveys, construction monitoring for archaeological resources and records searches for wireless telecommunications projects in northern California focusing on the Bay Area (San Francisco and surrounding cities).

**Residential Developments/Discovery Builders.** Archaeological inventories, evaluations; historic buildings documentation and evaluations on various sites, Contra Costa County, California.

**Commercial Development/City of Folsom .** Archaeological test excavations, analysis, recovery and reburial of human remains with cooperation of the Sacramento County Coroner, Native American Heritage Commission and the commission's appointed "most likely descendant." Folsom, Sacramento County, California.

**Pipeline Construction Monitoring/City of Stockton and Foothill Associates.** On-site archaeological monitoring of large scale water and sewer pipeline construction in north Stockton, San Joaquin County, California.

**Cultural Resource Section, EIRs/Pacific Municipal Consultants.** Oak Canyon Ranch EIR, Calaveras County; Northstar Retreat Subdivision EIR, Placer County; Siller Ranch EIR archaeological and paleontological peer review, Placer County, California.

## PARTIAL LIST OF RECENT REPORTS

- 2009 Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation, Placer Vineyards Specific Plan, Placer and Sutter Counties, California, Volume 1 of 2: Technical Report and Appendices A-C (195pp). Submitted to Placer Vineyards Owners Group. Report on file, North Central Information Center, California State University, Sacramento.
- 2009 Rough & Ready Volunteer Fire Department, Cultural Resources Assessment, 14506 Rough and Ready highway, Rough & Ready, Nevada County, California (53pp). Submitted to Rough & Ready Fire Protection District. Report on file, North Central Information Center, California State University, Sacramento.
- 2009 Chapel of the North American Martyrs Project, Cultural Resources Assessment, Carmichael, Sacramento County, California (111pp). Submitted to Buzz Oates Enterprises. Report on file, North central Information Center, California State University, Sacramento.

- 2009 Merlyn Quarry Project, Archaeological Assessment, San Joaquin County, California (53pp). Submitted to Holdrege & Kull Consulting Engineers/Geologists. Report on file, Central California Information Center, California State University-Stanislaus, Turlock.
- 2009 Quartz Mine Tunnel Monitoring, CAL ISO Project, Folsom, Sacramento County, California (12pp). Submitted to Clark Construction, Inc. Report on file, City of Folsom and North Central Information Center, California State University, Sacramento.
- 2009 City of Galt WWTP Tertiary Filtration and UV Disinfection Project with Biosolids Disposal Component, Cultural and Paleontological Study (with Kenneth L. Finger, Ph.D.) (25pp). Submitted to Robertson-Bryan, Inc. Report on file, North Central Information Center, California State University, Sacramento.
- 2009 Evaluation of Archaeological Sites, CA-PLA-1870, CA-PLA-1871 & CA-PLA-1873, Rancho del Oro Development, Placer County, California (109pp). Submitted to Tsakopoulos Investments. Report on file, North Central Information Center, California State University, Sacramento.
- 2009 Redington: Sacramento Rendering Company Property, Cultural Resources Assessment, Sacramento County, California (109pp). Submitted to the Law Offices of George Phillips. Report on file, North Central Information Center, California State University, Sacramento.

**ASSOCIATES**

Ken Finger, Ph.D., Paleontologist  
 Dan Osanna, M.A., Registered Professional Historian #572

**TESTIMONIALS**

"Let me begin by thanking you for the tremendous effort you put into the cultural resources background report for our city's general plan! Your work has come in quite handy as we develop our community's historic preservation plan."

--John Smoley  
 Planning Department  
 City of Elk Grove, CA

"Your firm and Mr. Windmiller are to be commended on the production of a thorough and well executed report."

--T.M. Bethea, Contracting Officer  
 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Sacramento CA

"Largely through the efforts of Ric Windmiller, (his client) the Archaeological Conservancy acquired the famous Borax Lake site in Lake County, California."

--William Wallace, Ph.D.  
 Editor, *TULARG REPORT*

"Your National Register nomination of the Borax Lake site was accepted. A lot of people made very nice comments about your work; it was well written and received high marks from the state review board."

--Mark Barnes, Ph.D., Archeologist  
 National Park Service, Atlanta, GA

"Please accept my thanks for your assistance in making the Sacramento District Corps of Engineers' *Earth Day Celebration* a success."

--Lee Foster, Archeologist  
 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Sacramento CA

"The Archaeological Survey Report is fine. Good detective work finding the site" (an archaeological site presumed destroyed and whose location was lost to archaeologists for more than 40 years).

--Daryl Noble, Associate Environmental Planner  
 Caltrans, District 3, Marysville, CA

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

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

# NORTH CENTRAL INFORMATION CENTER

916-278-6217

ncic@csus.edu

FAX 916-278-5162

CSU-SACRAMENTO - 6000 J STREET, ADAMS BLDG, SUITE #208 - SACRAMENTO, CA 95819-6100

*Amador, El Dorado, Nevada, Placer, Sacramento, and Yuba Counties*

July 2, 2009

NCIC File No.: NEV-09-30

Gordon Rogers  
915 Highland Pointe Drive  
Suite 470  
Roseville, CA 95678

## Re: Record Search Results for 14506 Rough & Ready Highway

Dear Gordon Rogers;

Per your request received by our office on *July 1, 2009*, a complete records search for the above referenced project was conducted by reviewing the State of California Office of Historic Preservation records, base maps, historic maps, and literature for Nevada County on file at this office. Review of this information indicates that the proposed project area contains **no** recorded prehistoric archaeological sites and **no** historic-period resources listed with the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS). This office has **no** reports on archaeological studies conducted within or adjacent to the current project area. State and Federal inventories list **no** historic properties (buildings, structures, or objects) within the proposed project area.

In this part of Nevada County, prehistoric-period habitation sites are primarily found adjacent to streams or on ridges or knolls, especially those with a southern exposure (Moratto 1984:290). This region is known as the ethnographic-period territory of the Nisenan, also called the Southern Maidu. The Nisenan had permanent settlements along major rivers in the Sacramento Valley and foothills, and would travel yearly into higher elevations to hunt or gather seasonal plant resources (Wilson and Towne 1978:387-389). The proposed project area, at approximately 1800 feet elevation is situated  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile north of Squirrel Creek/Blue Ravine and subject to predominantly south exposure. And, while there are **no** known recorded prehistoric resources associated with your project parcel there are such resources in similar geographic settings in the region. Further, there are known ethnographic village sites in the surrounding area. Given the environmental setting, there is low to moderate potential for prehistoric or ethnohistoric-period Native American sites in the project area.

The *1867 GLO Plat of T 16N/R 7E* shows the community of Rough & Ready near the project parcel, a ditch alignment southeast and gold diggings south of the general area. *USGS 1885-86 Smartsville Sheet* shows the community of Rough & Ready with a road aligned through the community connecting surrounding communities. *Circa 1880s Nevada County Map of Quartz & Placer Mine Properties and Township Boundaries in the Grass Valley-Nevada City and Rough & Ready Mining Districts* illustrates several such properties in the general vicinity. *USGS 1949 Rough & Ready quadrangle* illustrates the level of development the area experienced. Although there are **no** known recorded historic resources associated with your project parcel there are such

resources in the surrounding area. Further, the project parcel falls within the bounds of Historic Rough & Ready. Given the recorded resources and the known patterns of local historic land use, there is moderate to high potential for identifying historic-period cultural resources in the *14506 Rough & Ready Highway* project area.

**LITERATURE REFERENCED DURING SEARCH:** In addition to the official records and maps for archaeological sites and studies in Nevada County, the following inventories and references were also reviewed: the National Register of Historic Places - Listed Properties (2006) and Determinations of Eligibility (2006); the California Register of Historic Resources - Listed Properties (2006) and Determinations of Eligibility (2006); the California Inventory of Historic Resources (1976); California State Historical Landmarks (1996 and updates); California Points of Historical Interest (1992 and updates); the Office of Historic Preservation's Historic Property Directory (2006); Caltrans State and Local Bridge Surveys (1987, 2000, and 2004); Gold Districts of California (Clark 1970); California Gold Camps (Gudde 1975); California Place Names (Gudde 1969); Historic Spots in California (Hoover et al. 1966 and 1990); Trail of the First Wagons Over the Sierra Nevada (Graydon 1986); the Smithsonian Institution's Handbook of North American Indians, Volume 8, California (Wilson and Towne 1978:387-389); and California Archaeology (Moratto 1984).

**NCIC LIBRARY REPORTS CONSULTED:**

The following reports detail results of cultural resource investigations within/adjacent to the current project area: None

The fact that *neither* resources *nor* reports are on file with NCIC for your parcel simply indicates that it has not been surveyed in the past for cultural resources. With that stated, the following recommendations are made:

**RECOMMENDATIONS:**

- 1) There is low to moderate sensitivity for identifying prehistoric archaeological sites and moderate to high sensitivity for historic-period cultural resources in the project area. Further archival and/or field study by a cultural resource professional is recommended. (A list of some qualified local consultants can be reviewed at the following web address: <http://chrisinfo.org>)
- 2) Review for possible historic structures has included only those sources listed in the attached bibliography and should not be considered comprehensive. The Office of Historic Preservation has determined that buildings, structures, and objects 45 years or older may be of historical value. If the area of potential effect contains such properties not noted in our research we recommend that the agency responsible for Section 106 compliance consult with the Office of Historic Preservation regarding potential impacts to these properties:

Project Review and Compliance Unit  
Office of Historic Preservation  
P.O. Box 942896  
Sacramento, CA 94296-0001  
(916) 653-6624

- 3) If cultural resources are encountered **during the project**, avoid altering the materials and their context until a cultural resource consultant has evaluated the situation.

Project personnel should not collect cultural resources.

**Prehistoric resources include** chert or obsidian flakes, projectile points, and other flaked-stone artifacts; mortars, grinding slicks, pestles, and other groundstone tools; and dark friable soil containing shell and bone dietary debris, heat-affected rock, or human burials.

**Historic resources include** stone or adobe foundations or walls; structures and remains with square nails; mine shafts, tailings, or ditches; and refuse deposits or bottle dumps, often located in old wells or privies.

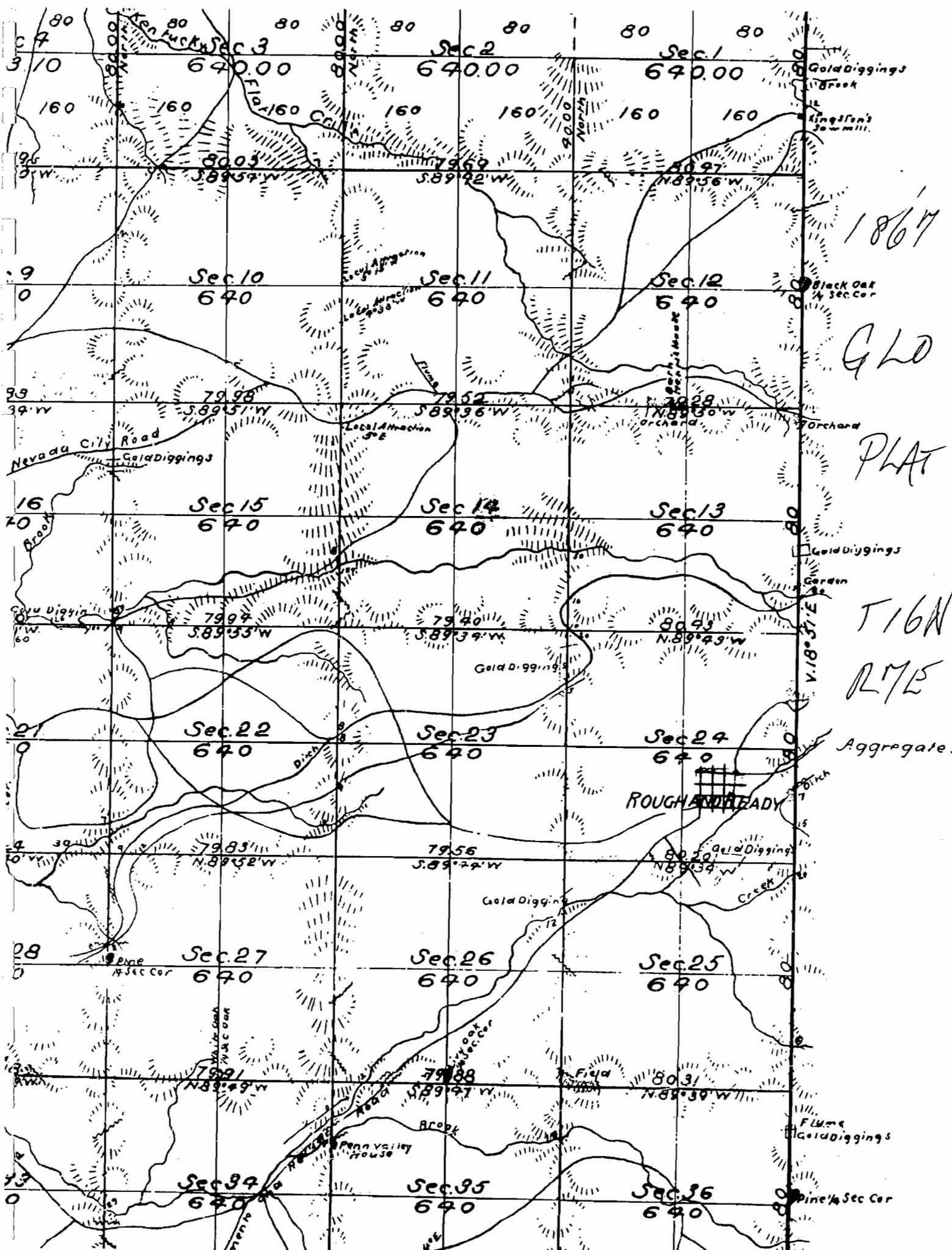
- 4) Identified cultural resources should be recorded on DPR 523 (A-J) historic resource recordation forms, available at [www.ohp.parks.ca.gov](http://www.ohp.parks.ca.gov).

Thank you for using our services. Please contact our office at (916) 278-6217 if you have any questions about this record search. A billing statement is enclosed.

Sincerely,

  
Ellen Bowden  
Researcher





1867

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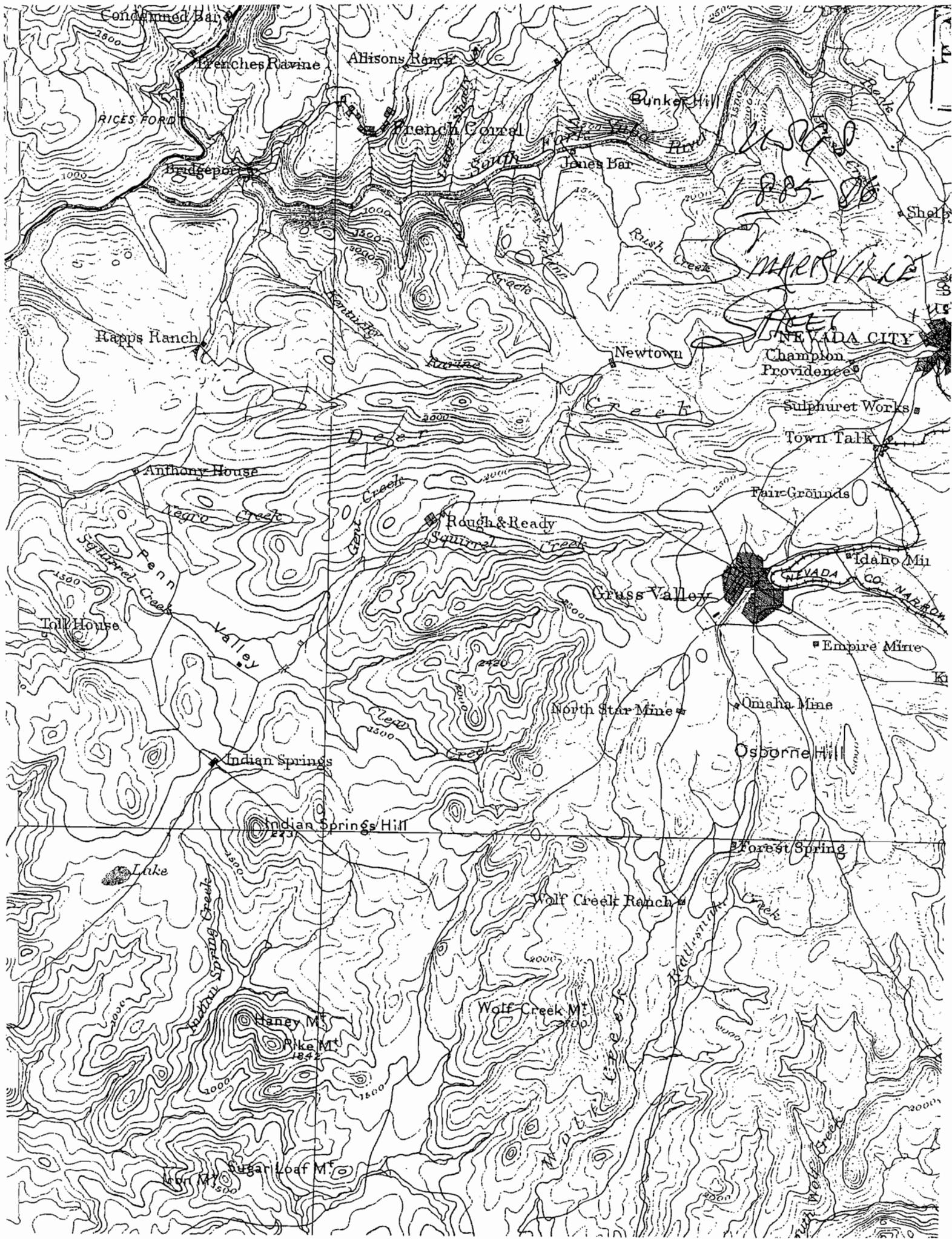
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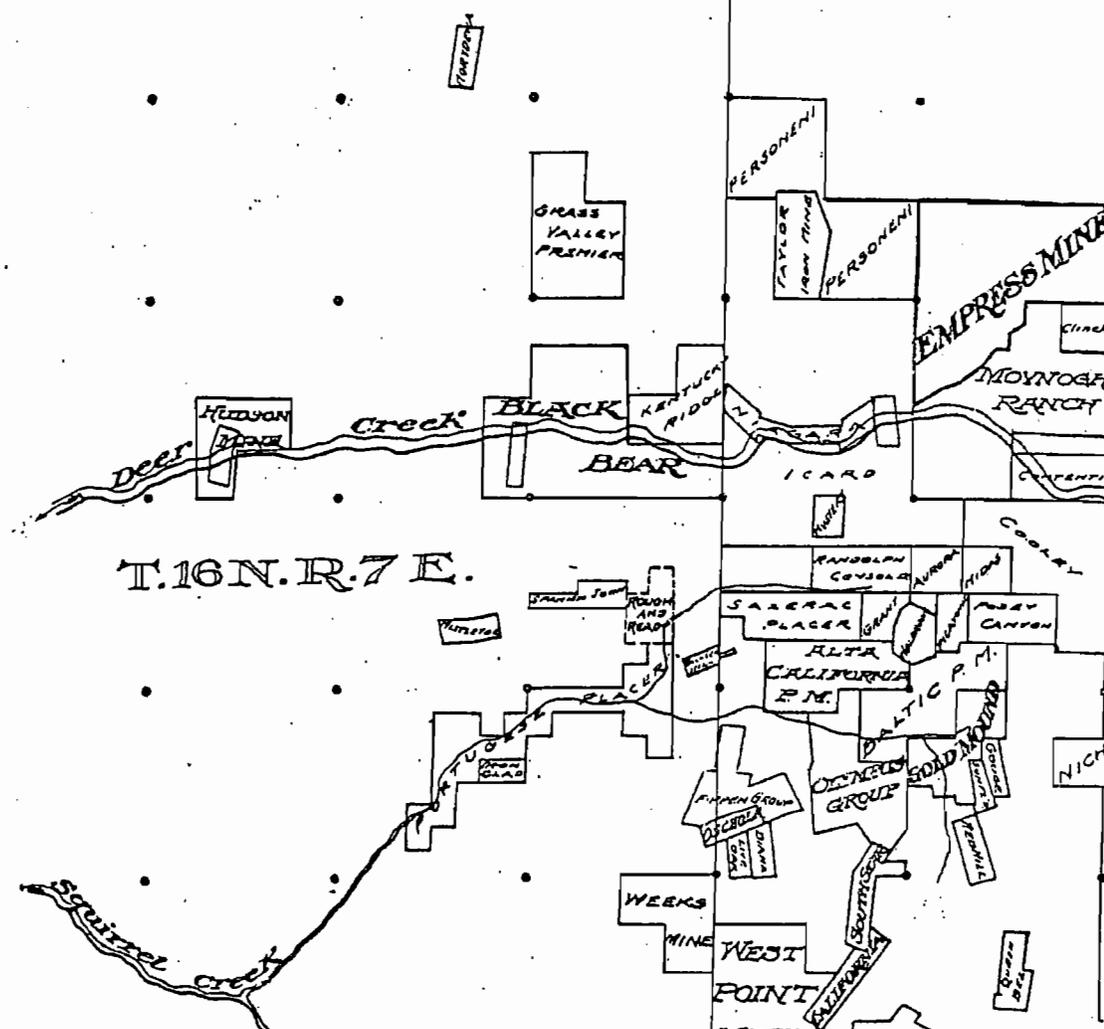
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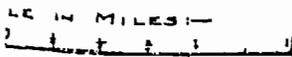
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M.D.B.&M.



MAP OF  
 QUARTZ PLACER MINE PROPERTIES  
 AND  
 TOWNSHIP BOUNDARIES  
 IN THE  
**GRASS VALLEY-NEVADA CITY**  
 AND

**ROUGH & READY**  
 MINING DISTRICTS



120 M. MILLER,  
 Mining Engineer,  
 GRASS VALLEY,  
 CALIF.

NEVADA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

1893

**CALIFORNIA STATE**

**HISTORICAL LANDMARKS**

For

Amador  
El Dorado  
Nevada  
Placer  
Sacramento  
Yuba

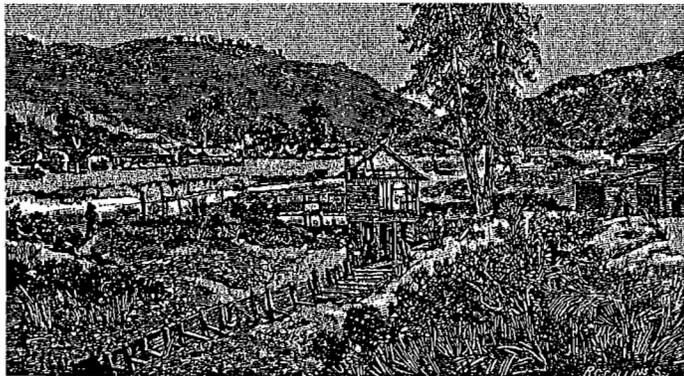
## CALIFORNIA STATE HISTORICAL LANDMARKS:

### NEVADA COUNTY:

<u>SHL #</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>City</u>
SHL-134	Donner Monument/ Pioneer Monument (Donner Memorial State Park)	Donner Lake
SHL-247	The World's First Long- Distance Telephone Line (Pleasant Valley Road)	French Corral
SHL-292	Home of Lola Montez (248 Mill Street)	Grass Valley
SHL-293	Home of Lotta Crabtree (238 Mill Street)	Grass Valley
SHL-294	The Little Town of Rough and Ready (Hwy. 20 & Mountain Rose Rd.)	Rough & Ready
SHL-297	Site of one of the First Discoveries of Quartz Gold in California (Corner of Jenkins & Hooking Ave.)	Grass Valley
SHL-298	Empire Mine (Empire Mine State Historical Park)	Grass Valley
SHL-390	Bridgeport Covered Bridge (NYES Crossing) (South Fork of Yuba River @ Bridgeport)	(vic) French Corral
SHL-628	Alpha Hydraulic Digging (Omega Rest Area - Hwy.20)	(vic) Washington
SHL-629	Omega Hydraulic Diggings and Townsite (Omega Rest Area - Hwy.20)	(vic) Washington

# California Gold Camps

*A Geographical and Historical Dictionary  
of Camps, Towns, and Localities Where  
Gold Was Found and Mined; Wayside  
Stations and Trading Centers*



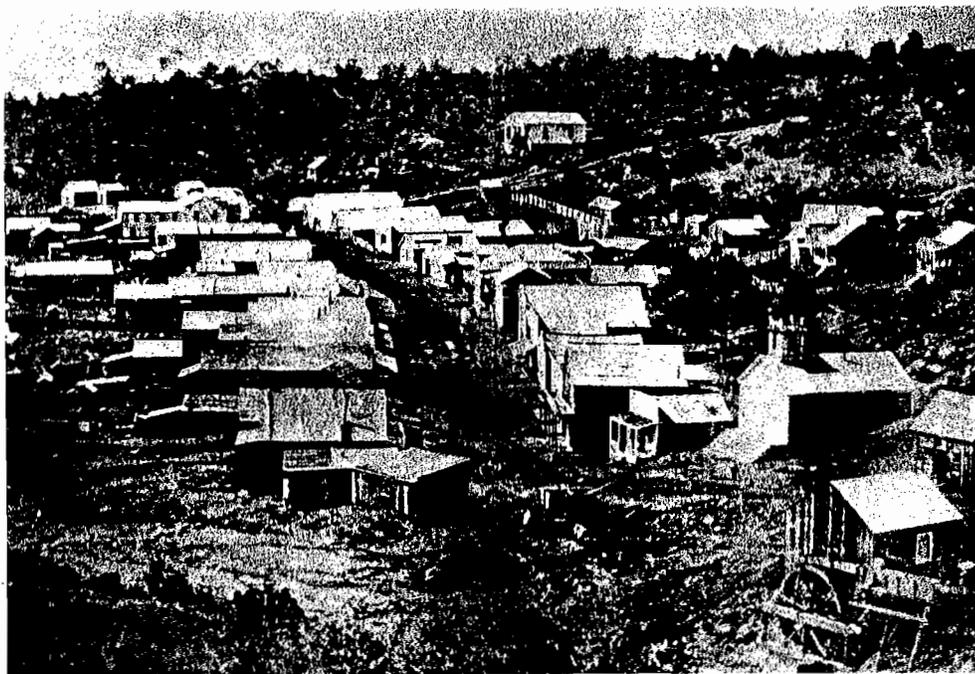
Erwin G. Gudde

*Edited by*

Elisabeth K. Gudde

1975

University of California Press  
Berkeley Los Angeles London



*Rough and Ready, Nevada Co.*

**Rothrock Camp** [Plumas]. On Nelson Creek in 1851. It is mentioned as a failure by Lecouivreur (pp. 241 f.).

**Rough and Ready.** The nickname of General (later President) Zachary Taylor was extremely popular after the Mexican War, and several camps and mines bore the name.

**Rough and Ready** [Nevada]. About seven miles southwest of Nevada City. The settlement was started in the fall of 1849 by the Rough and Ready Mining Company, formed in Shellsburg, Wisconsin, and headed by Captain A. A. Townsend, who had served under Taylor in the Mexican War. It is shown on Milleson & Adams' map, 1851. The diggings on the twelve-mile-long alluvial ledge from Buena Vista Ranch to Rough and Ready proved to be extremely rich. Townsend and his brothers took out 40 thousand dollars before the water failed in the spring of 1850 (Bean, p. 359). One thousand votes were cast in the election of 1850, and the people could indulge in the Don Quixotic idea of establishing an independent republic of Rough and Ready. A mile-long ditch from Deer Creek brought water to the diggings, according to Vischer (p. 237) in August, 1850, but probably later. The post office was established July 25, 1851. A few years of prosperity followed until the placers were exhausted. In 1855 a stamp mill was

built, but only a little quartz was mined (Hittell Clippings, p. 74). In 1857 hydraulic mining was tried, but the supply of water was insufficient. Yet, in spite of the rapid decline, one of the claims sold three-fifths of its interest for 30 thousand dollars cash (*Transactions*, 1860, p. 85), and as late as February, 1861, a nugget of forty-five and a half ounces was exhibited in Delano's Bank. Bean lists 300 residents at Rough and Ready in 1867 (*Bean's History*, 1867). His account of the early history of the town (pp. 353 ff.) is the most detailed, though not entirely accurate. An account of later mining in the area is given in *Mining Bureau*, XVI (pp. 54 ff.). A brief resumé of the mining in Rough and Ready district from the Gold Rush era to the present day is found in *Bulletin*, 193, (p. 113). — In 1851 Charles and Arthur Nahl, the well-known artists, mined here, but they soon discovered that in the days before commercial photography, portrait painting was more lucrative than digging for gold. Another artist, William H. Folsom, later the builder of the Mormon Temple in Salt Lake City, mined here in the spring of 1850. Bret Harte's "The Millionaire of Rough and Ready" has nothing to do with the place except the name. The town is Historic Landmark 294.

**Rough and Ready** [Placer]. One mile east of

CALIFORNIA PLACE NAMES

tion was named about 1888 for the daughter of an official of the Southern Pacific.

**Rose.** The common wild rose, *Rosa californica*, especially noteworthy in the hot summer when few flowers bloom, has given rise to some fifty Rose, Rosebush, and Wildrose Canyons and Valleys. Las Pulgas [the fleas] Canyon [San Diego] was named *Cañada de Santa Praxedis de los Rosales* by the Portolá expedition on July 21, 1769, because of the many rosebushes. Ten or more California communities and railroad stations include the word "rose" in their names, but none of these need have any connection with the flower; the word is very commonly used throughout the United States to form pleasant-sounding place names.

**Rose Canyon** [San Diego]. The canyon and the former settlement, Roseville, were named for Louis Rose, who built a wharf there in 1870.

**Rosecrans**, rō'-zè-krānz, **Fort** [San Diego]. The site of the old Spanish Fort Guijarros was reserved by the War Department in 1852, and the building of the fortifications was begun in 1897. In 1899 the fort was named in memory of General William S. Rosecrans, who had died in 1898. Rosecrans was one of the ablest strategists among the Union generals and was commander of the Army of the Cumberland, 1862-1863. After the war he settled in the Los Angeles district (where Rosecrans Avenue is named for him) and was a congressman from 1880 to 1884. His Confederate opponent in the Tennessee campaign is honored in the name of Fort Bragg.

**Rose Lake** [Fresno]. Named by R. B. Marshall for the painter of miniatures, Rosa Hooper, sister of Selden S. Hooper, an assistant of the Geological Survey (Farquhar).

**Rosemead** [Los Angeles]. The name was originally (in the 1870's) applied to the famous horse farm on Leonard J. Rose's Sunny Slope estate. The post office was established September 1, 1927.

**Roseville** [Placer]. The name was applied to the station when the Central Pacific reached the place in the spring of 1864. It was chosen by the residents, at a picnic, for the most popular girl present (*Sacramento Bee*, Oct. 20, 1931). Other similar stories are told about the origin of the name, but it is just as possible that it was chosen because of its pleasant sound, like the many other Rosevilles then in existence.

**Ross, Fort.** See Fort Ross.

**Ross:** town, Valley [Marin]. Named for James

Ross, who acquired the Rancho Punta de Quintin in 1859. Ross Landing is shown on Hoffmann's map of the Bay region.

**Rossmoor.** The first of the Rossmoor adult communities in California was established in 1961 and named for Ross W. Cortese, the originator of the idea. In 1967 there were three Rossmoor Leisure World communities in the state, situated in, or near Laguna Hills [San Diego], Seal Beach [Orange], and Walnut Creek [Contra Costa].

**Rough and Ready.** The phrase was popular as a place name after the Mexican War because it was General (later President) Zachary Taylor's nickname. California had three towns so named, of which the one in Nevada County survives. It was founded in 1849 by the Rough and Ready Company, led by Captain A. A. Townsend, who had served under Taylor. The post office was reestablished in 1948. The name of the town in Siskiyou County was changed to Etna by statute in 1874. The name in San Joaquin County is preserved in Rough and Ready Island, now a naval supply depot. **Rough and Ready Creek** [Tuolumne], a tributary of the North Fork of Tuolumne River, was named for the Rough and Ready Company, which started working their rich claim in 1854 (Browne, pp. 41 f.).

**Roughs, The** [Sonoma]. A topographical name applied to the steep slope of Red Oat Ridge (Cazadero atlas sheet).

**Round.** The descriptive adjective, applied to about one hundred features, is used mainly for mountains and valleys. Half of all the elevations designated as "tops" are Round Tops. The best-known feature named Round is Round Valley in Mendocino County, where the old Indian reservation is situated. Big Valley [Modoc] was named Round Valley by Frémont in 1846: "... the next day [April 30] again encamped... at the upper end of a valley, to which, from its marked form, I gave the name *Round Valley*" (*Memoirs*, 1887, I, 480). There is a Round Corral Meadow in Fresno County, a Round Potrero in San Diego County, a Round Corral Canyon in Santa Barbara County, and a Round-top Hill in Riverside County. The post office at Round Mountain [Shasta] was named after the mountain northwest of the town.

**Routier** [Sacramento]. A railroad station was established here in 1866 and named for Joseph Routier, a native of France who had settled here in June, 1853, as agent of Captain Folsom (see Folsom), and who later became

*Historic Spots in*  
CALIFORNIA

THIRD EDITION

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*By*

Mildred Brooke Hoover

Hero Eugene Rensch

Ethel Grace Rensch

*Revised by William N. Abeloe*

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1966

Stanford University Press  
Stanford, California

stretch of the road, now bypassed on the west by several miles, was known as Purdon's Grade, and is today called Purdon Road. The bridge across the South Fork was at first known as Wall's, then as Webber's, and finally as Purdon's, before its purchase by the county. The bridge at the Middle Fork of the Yuba River is still known as Freeman's Crossing. Thomas Freeman, in 1854, purchased the property from Thomas Hess, who built the first bridge at this point in 1851. The winter floods carried it away, and a second structure, subsequently taken over by Freeman, was erected in 1852. After the flood of 1862, Freeman built a substantial structure that he owned for some 30 years. Two of the old pilings of this bridge may still be seen in the river, less than half a mile west of the present bridge via Moonshine Road. The portion of the tollhouse that served as a stable also stands and has been restored. Between its walls the stagecoaches passed on their way up the mountains.

Just above the massive concrete bridge that carries the modern motorist across the river into Yuba County, Oregon Creek runs into the Middle Yuba. Here is the junction of three roads, one leading up Oregon Creek to Downieville, a second turning right across the creek through an old covered bridge to Alleghany, Forest, and the Henness Pass in Sierra County, and a third proceeding to the left across Moonshine Creek to the Bullards Bar Dam in Yuba County—modern roads of superb scenic grandeur following the routes of historic trails and turnpikes. The covered bridge across Oregon Creek (in Yuba County) was built probably in 1862. A flood in 1883 swept it off its foundations and turned it around, depositing it on the bank 150 feet downstream. By means of ox teams it was inched back to its site on logs and planks, but since no way could be found to reverse it, what had been the south end is now the north. It was at this time, presumably, that the portals at either end of the bridge were curved to meet the road.

#### *Yuba River Bars*

Early in 1849 John Rose, who gave his name to Rose's Bar in Yuba County, built a cattle corral at a spot in Pleasant Valley on the lower San Juan Ridge between the sites later occupied by the Anthony House on Deer Creek and Bridgeport on the South Yuba. Apparently Rose's original purpose was to trade with the Indians of the region, but during the early summer prospectors found their way up the South and Middle forks of the Yuba River and Deer Creek, crevassing for gold and finding many rich gravel deposits on the bars along the margins of these streams. The news of these discoveries spread quickly, and by late summer and early fall of 1849 scores of miners were working the Deer Creek

and Yuba River surface diggings. In order to accommodate the increasing trade, Rose established a trading post in a small adobe he had built.

As in practically all the mining regions of the Sierra Nevada, the first prospecting in Nevada County was confined to the gravel bars and the beds of running streams. Scores of river-bar camps sprang up almost overnight. Typical of these mining camps was Bridgeport, on the South Fork of the Yuba, about one and a half miles from its mouth. For two years the town was exceedingly prosperous, but after river mining ceased to be profitable the camp declined. Today the name is preserved only in Bridgeport Township.

The present road to French Corral leaves SR 20 midway between Smartsville and Rough and Ready. The site of the old Anthony House is now buried beneath the waters of Lake Wildwood. After another five miles it crosses the river at Bridgeport or Nye's Crossing by means of an old covered bridge (SRL 390), known to have been erected in 1862 by David I. Wood. It is the oldest housed span in the West, and, at 233 feet, the longest single-span covered bridge in the nation. The road continues to French Corral, less than three miles away, and in another five miles joins SR 49 near North San Juan.

On the Middle Fork of the Yuba additional camps were established in 1850, among them Rice's Crossing (at first known by the rather dubious title of Liar's Flat and then as Lousy Level), Frenchman's Bar, and Condemned Bar (Yuba County). On the South Fork was Jones's Bar, once famous among the river camps.

Panning for gold was, of course, the first and most primitive method of washing the metal from the gravel. The first machine to be employed for the purpose was the rocker, which was introduced in the summer of 1848. This was, in turn, superseded by the long tom. Gradually the miners extended their activities to the gravel of the dry gulches, flats, and hillsides; then ground-sluicing, introduced by William Elwell at Nevada City in February or March of 1850, came into practice. With this innovation an elaborate system of ditches and sluice boxes was developed, out of which, in time, grew the more powerful and extensive hydraulic methods of the 1860's and 1870's. Many old mining ditches of today serve the irrigation needs of orchards and gardens in the hill country of the Sierra Nevada.

#### *Rough and Ready*

Coming up from Marysville to Grass Valley on SR 20, the motorist passes near Timbuctoo and Smartsville in Yuba County and climbs the wooded hills through a country that grows richer in historic interest with each curve of the highway. The early farmhouses, tucked

among gnarled apple trees, have over the years reminded many travelers of similar views in New England. Among them are the deeply scarred gullies and gravelly hillocks that mark the abandoned diggings of the 1850's and 1860's.

Another turn in the road brings one to a place of green upland meadows where a small town lies sheltered among aging shade and orchard trees. This peaceful spot belies its name—Rough and Ready—but in the feverish days of the 1850's it was a busy mining town, one of the first to be established in Nevada County. A party of men calling themselves the Rough and Ready Company arrived in the vicinity on September 9, 1849, under the leadership of Captain A. A. Townsend, who had served under General Zachary Taylor ("Old Rough and Ready"), hero of the Mexican War, and in 1849 President of the United States. For several months the Rough and Readys were able to keep the richness of this region a secret, preempting all the surrounding land, but by 1850 the incoming tide of miners could not be held back and the place developed into a good-sized town (SRL 294).

One episode in the history of the town makes it unique. During the uncertain days of early 1850, while California's statehood was being debated by Congress, E. F. Brundage conceived the idea of a separate and independent government. Issuing a high-sounding manifesto, he called a mass meeting to organize the State of Rough and Ready. For a short period he had a following of about 100, but the whole affair met with so much ridicule that the State of Rough and Ready soon dissolved into thin air.

On June 28, 1850, Rough and Ready had its first devastating fire. In spite of this discouraging experience, in October it polled 1,000 votes and even aspired to become the county seat of the newly organized Nevada County. A committee to preserve law and order had been elected, a Christian Association was holding services in a little clapboard shanty, and the Masons and the Odd Fellows had joined in forming a benevolent association. The town continued to grow, and during the early 1850's there were more than 300 substantial frame buildings.

Its decline began with the gradual exhaustion of the gold in the creeks and on the flats, and by 1870, after destructive fires in 1856 and 1859, only 24 houses were left in the town, a few of which are still standing. On the hill is the I.O.O.F. building, deeded by the society (now joined with the Grass Valley lodge) to the town of Rough and Ready as a community hall. As one leaves the town, the old Fippin blacksmith shop, deserted and dilapidated, stands on the left of the road. A little farther on to the right is the Toll House, now an antique

shop. Scars of old diggings are passed on either side of the road as one leaves Rough and Ready behind and climbs the hills toward Grass Valley, four miles away.

In 1865-66 during the copper-mining excitement, a boom occurred southwest of Rough and Ready, and the towns of Spenceville, Hacketville, Wilsonville, and Queen City were laid out. Only Spenceville endured, being the location of a post office from 1872 to 1932 and the center of a small agricultural community. It is said to have had a population of 150 in the 1920's. During World War II it was used by neighboring Camp Beale as a model German village for war maneuvers. The few remaining old buildings were posted with German signs and became targets for the soldiers' guns. Now the site is practically inaccessible, although a piece of the old road southwest of Rough and Ready is still called Spenceville Road.

About three and a half miles northeast of Rough and Ready, via Beckman Hill Road and Newtown Road, is Newtown, formerly Sailor Flat, while ten miles west and one mile north of SR 20 is Mooney Flat. Both were mining camps in the 1850's but now consist largely of newer homes. The Mooney Flat Road continues past Englebright Reservoir to join the Pleasant Valley Road (to French Corral) above Lake Wildwood Dam.

### *Grass Valley*

The town of Grass Valley, full of memories of the colorful gold-mining days, received its name from the well-watered valley in which it lies. The valley was named by a company of emigrants who in 1849 found their way into the meadows kept green by perpetual springs, after toiling over the Truckee Pass Trail with their half-starved cattle. The gaunt beasts had strayed from camp during the night and in the morning were found enjoying the abundant grass and water of the meadow.

The first white men known to have seen this valley were Claude Chana and a party of French emigrants in 1846. In the summer of 1848, David Stump and two other prospectors came from Oregon to the diggings of El Dorado County, drifting southward into Grass Valley in October. Here they crevassed for gold near the sites of the Eureka and Idaho mines until approaching winter drove them from the mountains.

In August 1849 a party of five men headed by a Dr. Saunders built a cabin on Badger Hill near the eastern edge of what is now the city of Grass Valley. The Saunders party was soon joined by others, making a colony of twenty men who spent the winter in the valley. This became the nucleus of the present town.

Another settlement, which also became a part of the

**APPENDIX C: PHOTOGRAPHS**



Figure 3. Looking north at proposed fire station site across Rough & Ready Highway from Rough & Ready Country Store. Cramer Building, center, will be razed.



Figure 4. Looking west towards 14526 Rough & Ready Highway from southwest corner of Cramer Building and proposed fire station site.



Figure 5. Looking west from northwest corner of Cramer building and northwest portion of fire station site. Note small wood frame house at 14526 Rough & Ready Highway and later add-on clad in T-111 siding.



Figure 6. Looking north towards 14508 Rough & Ready Highway from fire station site.



Figure 7. Looking east from southwest corner of Cramer Building and fire station site towards reconstructed Fippens Blacksmith Shop on small Chamber of Commerce parcel.



Figure 8. Looking south from fire station site towards Rough & Ready Country Store.



Figure 9. Looking southwest across Rough & Ready Highway from Cramer Building and fire station site towards trailer park.

**APPENDIX D: CONSULTATIONS**

## CONTACT LOG

Native American Heritage Commission  
915 Capitol Mall, Room 364  
Sacramento, CA 95814

September 16, 2009

Commission responded to consultant's request for a sacred lands file search and list of Native American contacts. The file search was negative (no Native American cultural resources on file with the commission within the project area).

Ms. Jill Harvey  
11799 McCourtney Road  
Grass Valley, CA 95949

September 17, 2009

The consultant mailed a letter apprising the contact listed by the commission of the proposed project and including a map of the project location. The query letter explained to the contact the negative results of commission's sacred lands file search, but asked for any information or concerns regarding known or suspected resources important to the native people. No response was received from the letter.

September 25, 2009

The consultant attempted to contact Ms. Harvey by telephone. No one answered. The consultant left a detailed message on voicemail.

Ms. Jessica Tavares, Chairperson  
United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria  
10720 Indian Hill Road  
Auburn, CA 95603

September 17, 2009

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September 25, 2009

The consultant attempted to contact Ms. Tavares by telephone. No one answered. The consultant left a detailed message on voicemail.

Mr. Christopher Suehead, Cultural Representative  
Todd Valley Miwok-Maidu Cultural Foundation  
P.O. Box 1490  
Foresthill, CA 95631

September 17, 2009

The consultant mailed a letter apprizing the contact listed by the commission of the proposed project and including a map of the project location. The query letter explained to the contact the negative results of commission's sacred lands file search, but asked for any information or concerns regarding known or suspected resources important to the native people. No response was received from the letter.

September 25, 2009

The consultant attempted to contact Mr. Suehead by the only alternative means: email. However, no response has been received at the time of this writing.

Ms. Eileen Moon, Vice Chairperson  
T'Si-akim Maidu  
760 So. Auburn Street, Suite 2-C  
Grass Valley, CA 95945

September 17, 2009

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September 25, 2009

The consultant attempted to contact Ms. Moon by telephone. However, there was no answer. The consultant left a detailed message on voicemail.

Mr. Grayson Coney, Cultural Director  
T'Si-akim Maidu  
760 So. Auburn Street, Suite 2-C  
Grass Valley, CA 95945

September 17, 2009

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September 25, 2009

The consultant attempted to contact Mr. Coney by telephone. However, there was no answer. The consultant left a detailed message on voicemail.

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

September 17, 2009

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September 25, 2009

The consultant attempted to contact the committee by telephone. No one answered. The consultant left a detailed message on voicemail.

Mr. April Moore  
19630 Placer Hills Road  
Colfax, CA 957132

September 17, 2009

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September 25, 2009

The consultant attempted to contact the committee by telephone. No one answered. The consultant left a detailed message on voicemail.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Arnold Schwarzenegger, Governor

**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE  
COMMISSION**915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364  
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814  
(916) 653-4002  
Fax (916) 657-5390

*September 16, 2009*  
~~June 19, 2007~~  
/co

Ric Windmiller  
2280 Grass Valley Hwy. #205  
Auburn, CA 95624Sent by Fax: 530-878-0915  
Number of Pages: 2

RE: Proposed Rough and Ready Volunteer Fire Department Project: Nevada County

Dear Mr. Windmiller:

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

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

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 653-4040.

Sincerely,

Handwritten signature of Katy Sanchez in black ink.

Katy Sanchez  
Program Analyst

**Native American Contact**  
Nevada County  
September 15, 2009

Bill Harvey  
1799 McCourtney Road      Maidu  
Grass Valley, CA 95949      Miwok  
(530) 273-1749

T'Si-akim Maidu  
Grayson Coney, Cultural Director  
760 So. Auburn Street, # 2-C Maidu  
Grass Valley, CA 95945  
(530) 477-0711

United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria  
Jessica Tavares, Chairperson  
10720 Indian Hill Road      Maidu  
Auburn, CA 95603      Miwok  
530-883-2390  
530-883-2380 - Fax

United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn  
Tribal Preservation Committee  
10720 Indian Hill Road      Maidu  
Auburn, CA 95603      Miwok  
530-883-2320  
530-883-2380 - Fax

Todd Valley Miwok-Maidu Cultural Foundation  
Christopher Suehead, Cultural Representative  
PO Box 1490      Miwok  
Foresthill, CA 95631      Maidu  
tvmcmcf@foothill.net

April Wallace Moore  
19630 Placer Hills Road      Nisenan - So Maidu  
Colfax, CA 95713      Konkow  
Washoe  
530-637-4279

T'Si-akim Maidu  
Eileen Moon, Vice Chairperson  
760 So. Auburn Street Ste 2-C Maidu  
Grass Valley, CA 95945  
(530) 477-0711

*This list is current only as of the date of this document.*

*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 and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.*

*This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Tough & Ready Volunteer Fire Department Project; Nevada County.*

**Ric Windmiller**  
CONSULTING ARCHAEOLOGIST

2280 GRASS VALLEY HIGHWAY #205  
AUBURN, CALIFORNIA 95603

530/878-0979  
FAX 530/878-0915

September 17, 2009

Ms. Jill Harvey  
11799 McCourtney Road  
Grass Valley, CA 95949

Re: Rough & Ready Fire Department Construction Project, Nevada County

Dear Ms. Harvey:

Our consultancy is conducting a cultural resources initial study for the proposed construction of a new fire station in the town of Rough & Ready. The proposed project encompasses two adjoining parcels at 14506 Rough and Ready Highway across the street from (north of ) the Rough & Ready Country Store.

The Native American Heritage Commission's sacred lands file search failed to identify any Native American cultural resources. The North Central Information Center conducted a records search and we are conducting an archaeological field inspection. No Native American cultural resources have been found. However, we are aware that a property may have sites of religious or sacred significance to Native Americans that may not be recognized by archaeologists. Therefore, if you have any information or concerns regarding known or suspected sites of Native American significance that may be located on the subject property, please feel free to contact Cathryn Chatterton at the above address. You may also respond by telephone (530-878-0979), fax (530-878-0915) or email: [windmiller-consult@sbcglobal.net](mailto:windmiller-consult@sbcglobal.net). We would appreciate a response at your earliest convenience, if you wish to comment at this time.

Yours sincerely,

Ric Windmiller  
Registered Professional Archaeologist

Enclosure

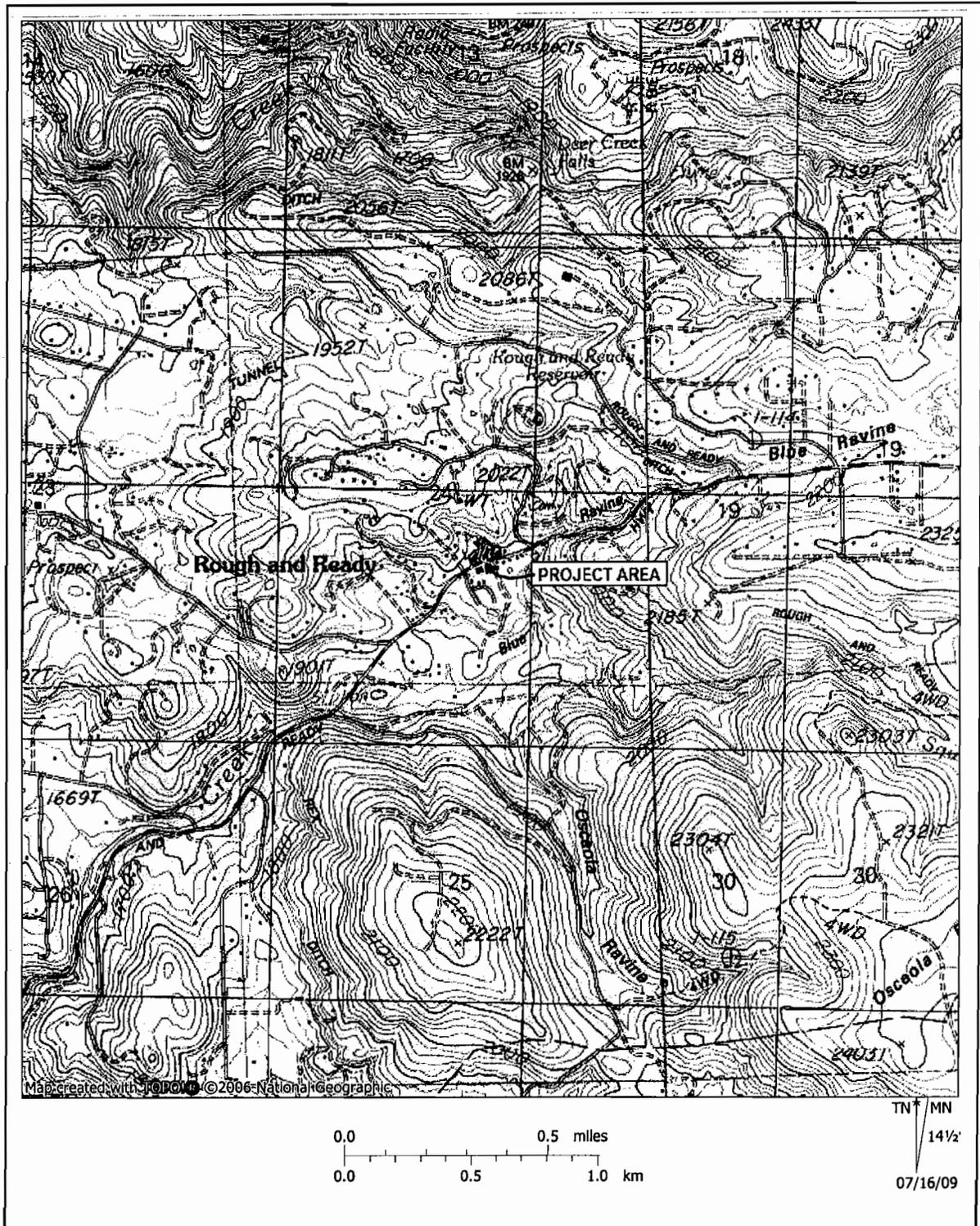


Figure 1. Project area.

**Ric Windmiller**  
CONSULTING ARCHAEOLOGIST

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530/878-0979  
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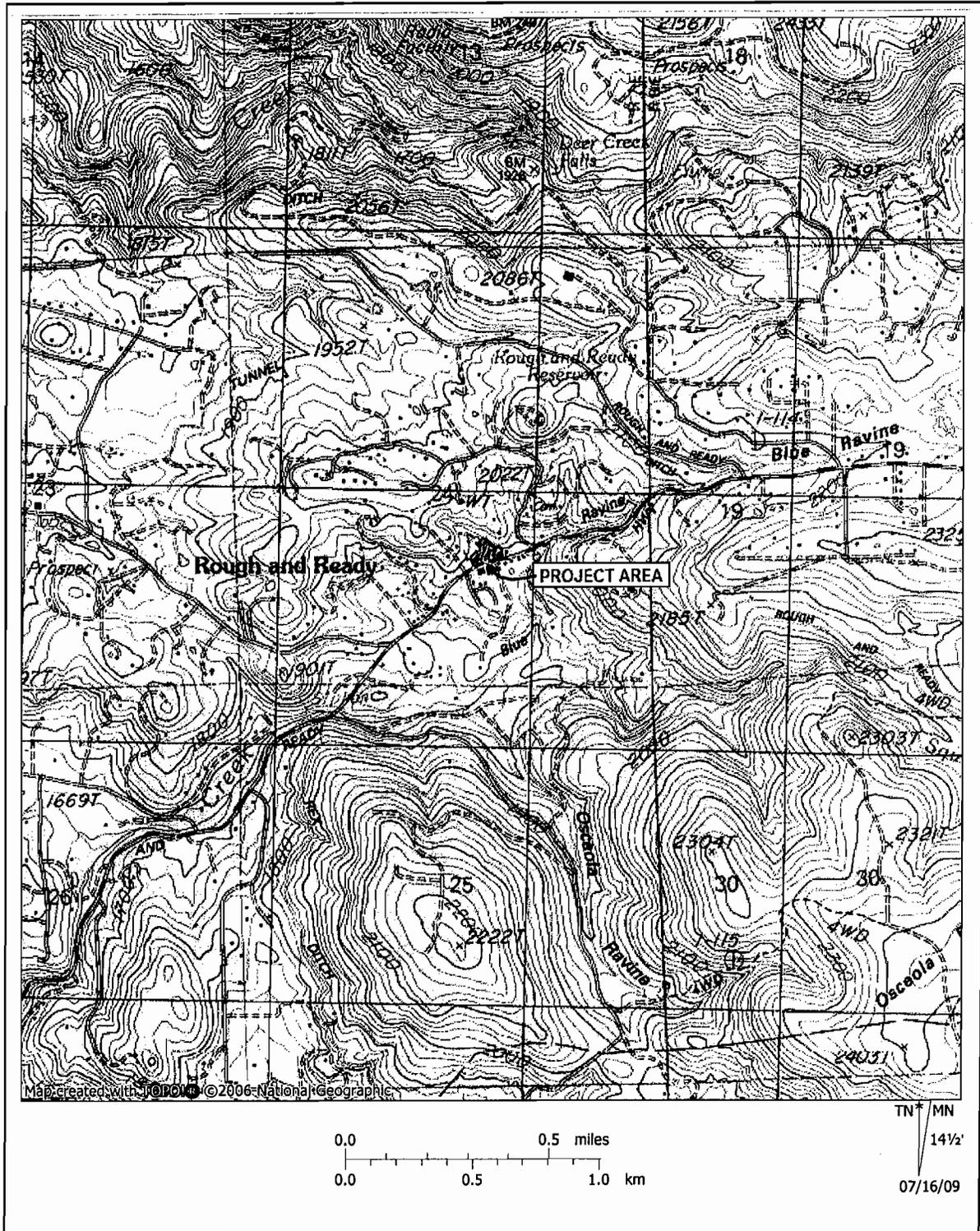


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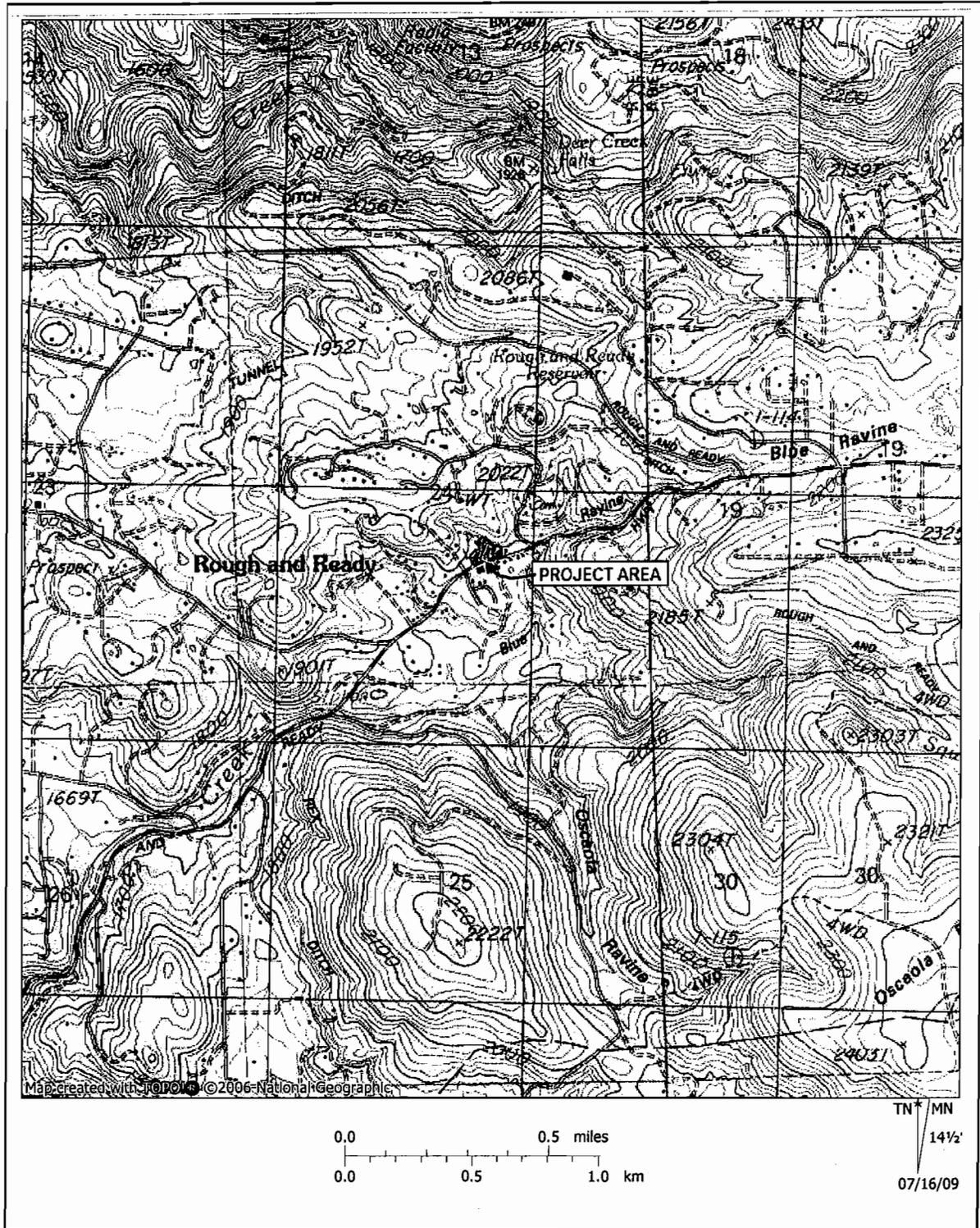


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530/878-0979  
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September 17, 2009

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10720 Indian Hill Road  
Auburn, CA 95603

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Registered Professional Archaeologist

Enclosure

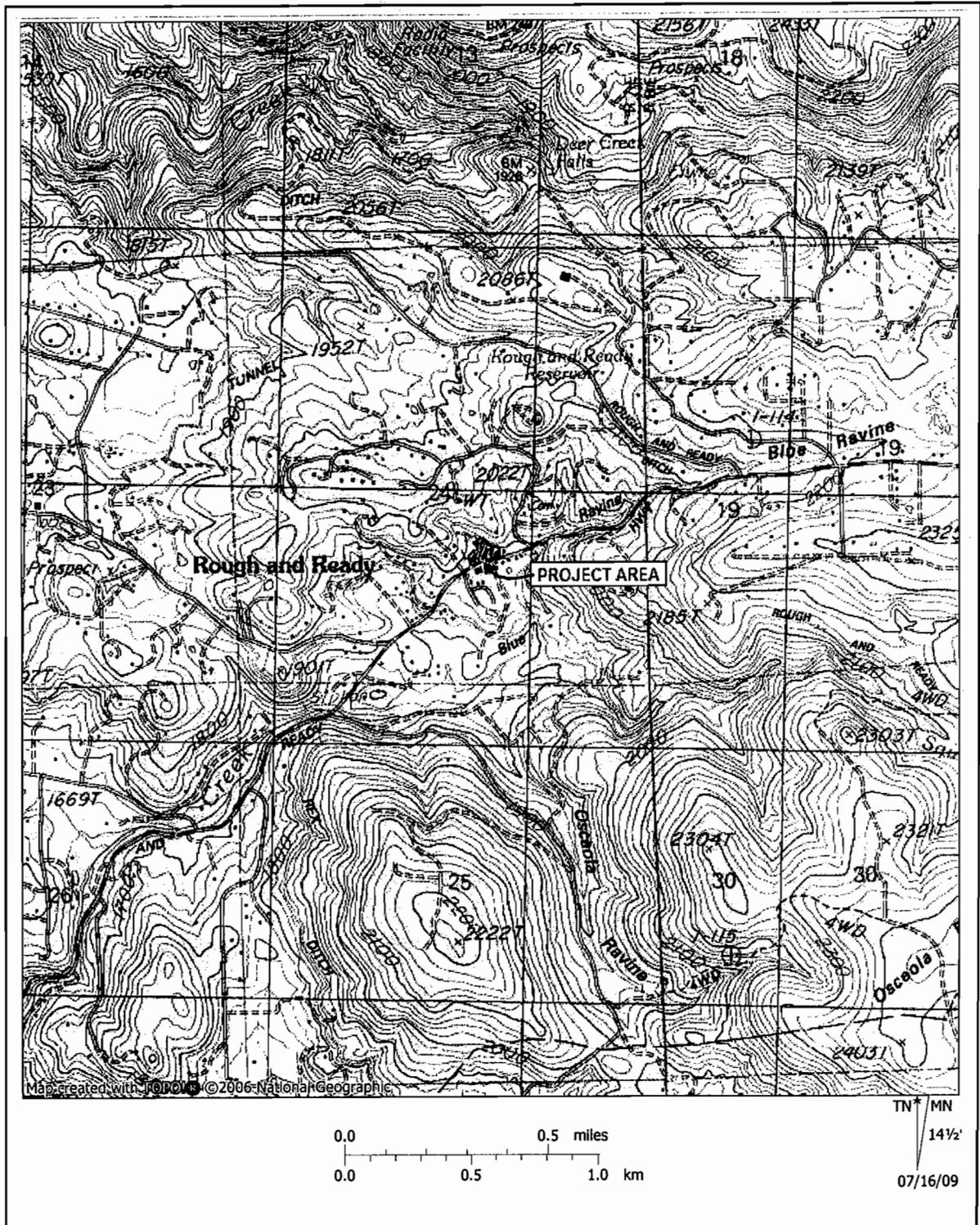


Figure 1. Project area.

**Ric Windmiller**  
CONSULTING ARCHAEOLOGIST

2280 GRASS VALLEY HIGHWAY #205  
AUBURN, CALIFORNIA 95603

530/878-0979  
FAX 530/878-0915

September 17, 2009

Mr. Grayson Coney  
Cultural Director  
T'Si-akim Maidu  
760 So. Auburn Street, Suite 2-C  
Grass Valley, CA 95945

Re: Rough & Ready Fire Department Construction Project, Nevada County

Dear Mr. Coney:

Our consultancy is conducting a cultural resources initial study for the proposed construction of a new fire station in the town of Rough & Ready. The proposed project encompasses two adjoining parcels at 14506 Rough and Ready Highway across the street from (north of ) the Rough & Ready Country Store.

The Native American Heritage Commission's sacred lands file search failed to identify any Native American cultural resources. The North Central Information Center conducted a records search and we are conducting an archaeological field inspection. No Native American cultural resources have been found. However, we are aware that a property may have sites of religious or sacred significance to Native Americans that may not be recognized by archaeologists. Therefore, if you have any information or concerns regarding known or suspected sites of Native American significance that may be located on the subject property, please feel free to contact Cathryn Chatterton at the above address. You may also respond by telephone (530-878-0979), fax (530-878-0915) or email: [windmiller-consult@sbcglobal.net](mailto:windmiller-consult@sbcglobal.net). We would appreciate a response at your earliest convenience, if you wish to comment at this time.

Yours sincerely,

Ric Windmiller  
Registered Professional Archaeologist

Enclosure

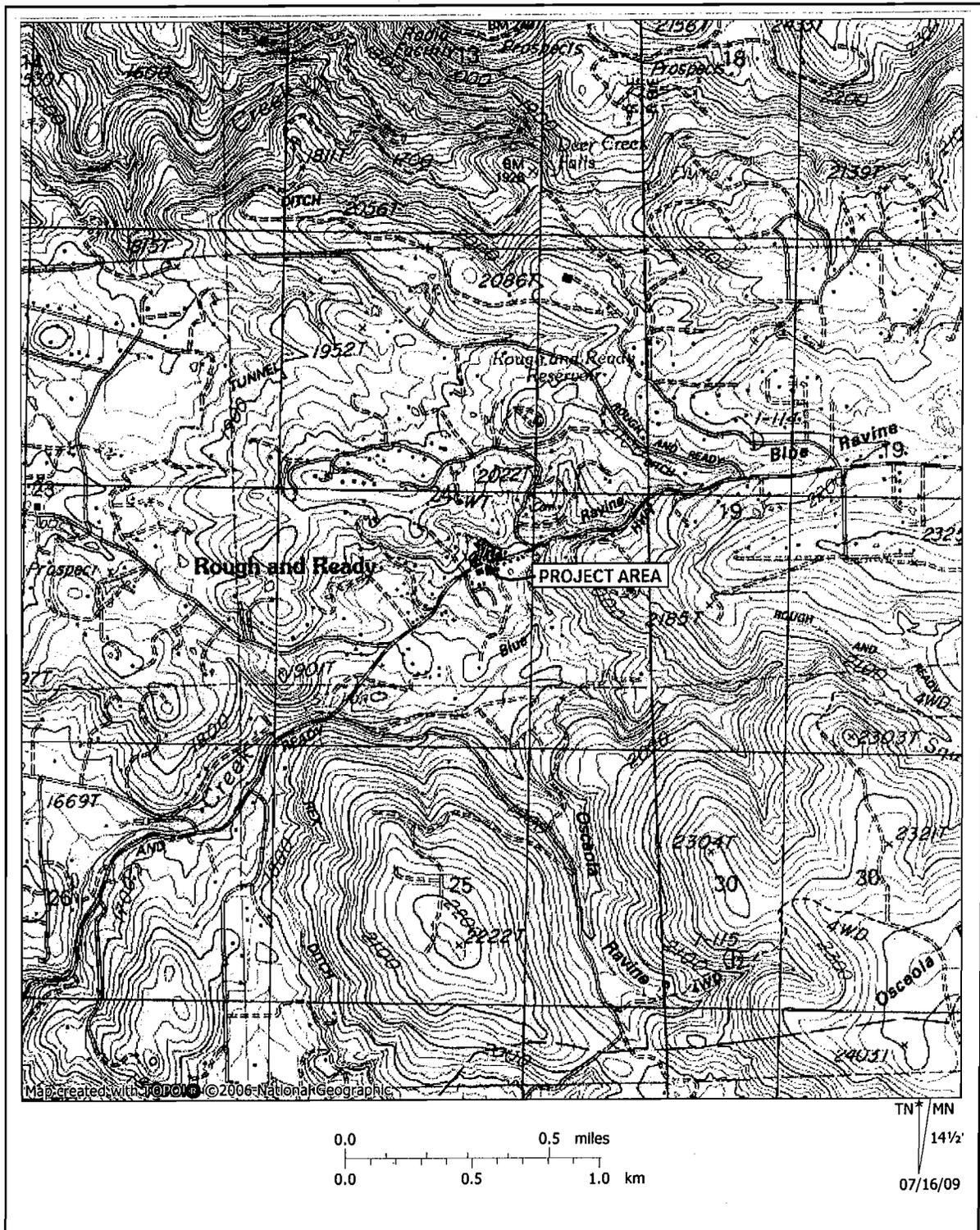


Figure 1. Project area.

**Ric Windmiller**  
CONSULTING ARCHAEOLOGIST

2280 GRASS VALLEY HIGHWAY #205  
AUBURN, CALIFORNIA 95603

530/878-0979  
FAX 530/878-0915

September 17, 2009

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

Re: Rough & Ready Fire Department Construction Project, Nevada County

Dear Ms. Moore:

Our consultancy is conducting a cultural resources initial study for the proposed construction of a new fire station in the town of Rough & Ready. The proposed project encompasses two adjoining parcels at 14506 Rough and Ready Highway across the street from (north of ) the Rough & Ready Country Store.

The Native American Heritage Commission's sacred lands file search failed to identify any Native American cultural resources. The North Central Information Center conducted a records search and we are conducting an archaeological field inspection. No Native American cultural resources have been found. However, we are aware that a property may have sites of religious or sacred significance to Native Americans that may not be recognized by archaeologists. Therefore, if you have any information or concerns regarding known or suspected sites of Native American significance that may be located on the subject property, please feel free to contact Cathryn Chatterton at the above address. You may also respond by telephone (530-878-0979), fax (530-878-0915) or email: [windmiller-consult@sbcglobal.net](mailto:windmiller-consult@sbcglobal.net). We would appreciate a response at your earliest convenience, if you wish to comment at this time.

Yours sincerely,

Ric Windmiller  
Registered Professional Archaeologist

Enclosure

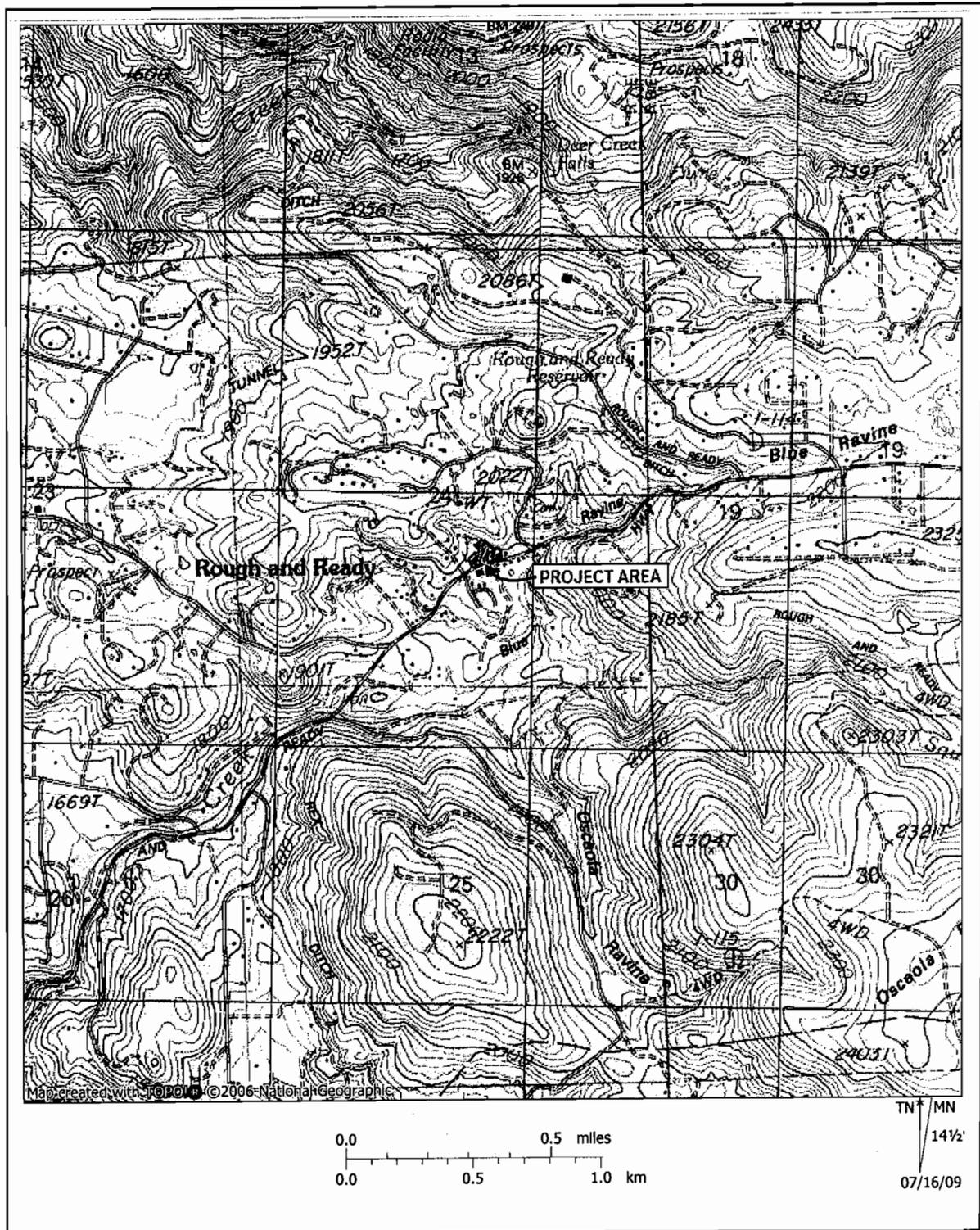


Figure 1. Project area.

**APPENDIX E: CONFIDENTIAL LOCATION  
OF CULTURAL RESOURCES**

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

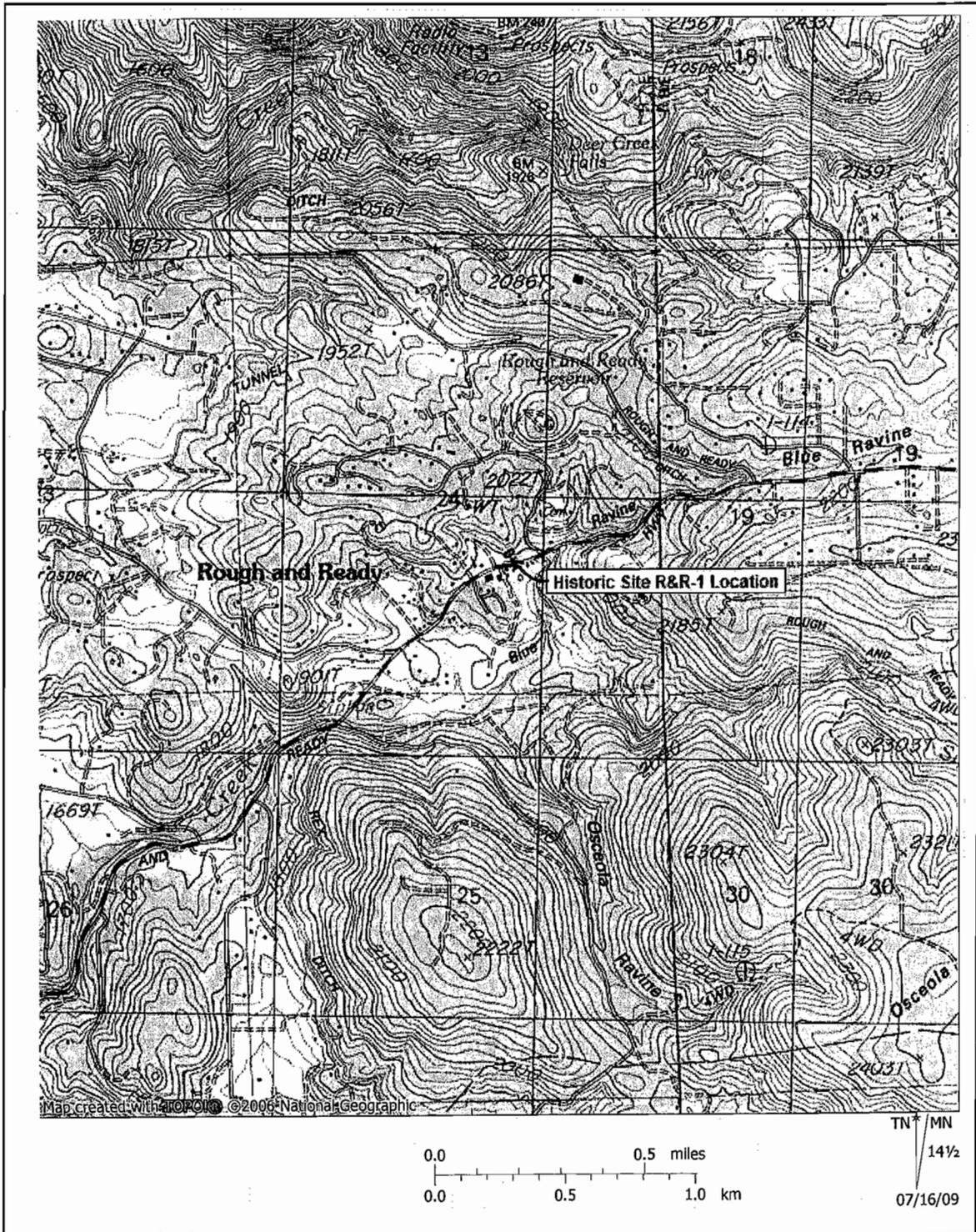


Figure 10. Confidential location of cultural resources.

## **APPENDIX F: CONFIDENTIAL RECORD FORMS**

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

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 4 \*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) R&R-1

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

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

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Rough & Ready Date 1949 T 16N; R 7E; NE 1/4 of SE 1/4 of Sec 24; MDM \_\_\_\_\_ B.M.

c. Address 14506 Rough & Ready Highway City Rough & Ready Zip \_\_\_\_\_

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 10, 660835 mE/ 4345779 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)  
 UTM coordinates taken on retaining wall, 10 feet east of west corner with Garmin etrex Vista GPS, software version 3.10 with WAAS enabled giving 5m precision.

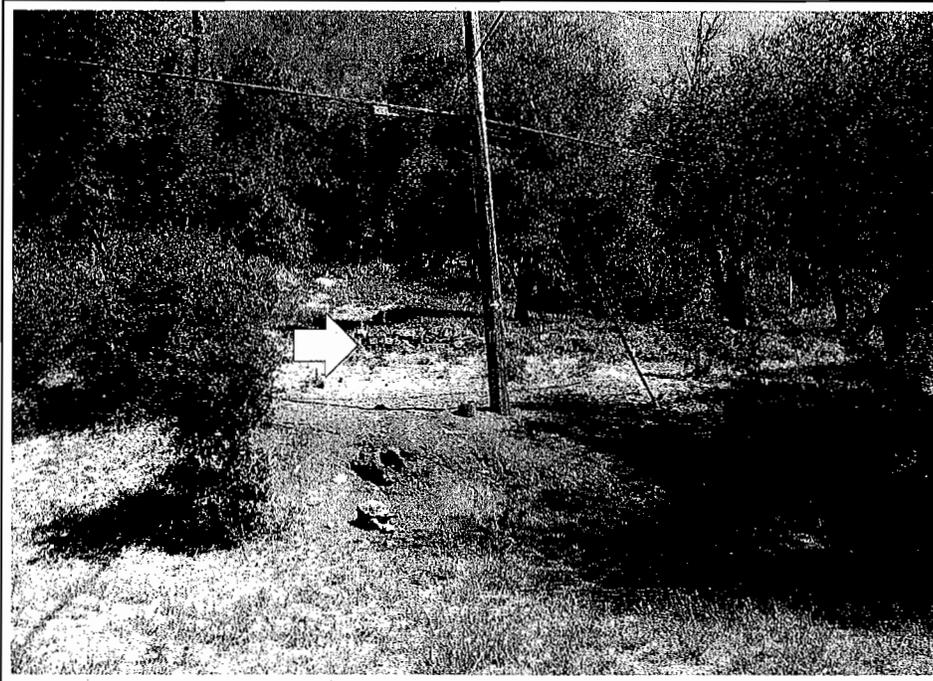
\*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This historic feature is a rough quarried granitic rock retaining wall remnant. Situated on a south-facing side hill on APN #052-270-028 across Rough and Ready Highway from the Rough and Ready General Store, this westernmost remnant of the wall lies along the east boundary of the parcel and is therefore only partially documented in this record form. The wall remnant is approximately 55 feet long and may be longer as its east end is shrouded in ground cover. The west end of the wall approximately two foot high wall forms a corner that turns north. Thirty feet east of the west corner is a 10 foot wide entry through the wall. Planted on each side of the "entry" and approximately 10 feet uphill (north) are two ancient pear trees, one on each side of what may have been a walkway. Farther uphill (north), approximately 15-20 feet from the pear trees is a cluster of old fruit trees of several varieties. The uphill side of the retaining wall is largely covered with periwinkle. There is also some poison oak on the hillside. On the downhill side from the single course width retaining wall is a modern power line. The site's datum is a wooden power pole located about 20 feet south of the retaining wall's west corner. Condition of the site is fair.

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) AH3. Landscaping; AH11. Walls, Terrace

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

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Looking north; 7-10-2009



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

Prehistoric  Both

late 1800s estimated

\*P7. Owner and Address:

Unknown

\*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) Ric Windmiller  
Consulting Archaeologist  
2280 Grass Valley Hwy. #205  
Auburn, CA 95603

\*P9. Date Recorded: 7-1--2009

\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive

CEQA Review

\*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Windmiller, R. 2009. Rough & Ready Volunteer Fire Department. Cultural Resources Assessment. Nevada County, California. Ric Windmiller, Consulting Archaeologist. Submitted to Rough & Ready Volunteer Fire Department. Copies available from the North Central Information Center, California State University, Sacramento.

\*Attachments:  NONE  Location Map  Continuation Sheet  Building, Structure, and Object Record  Archaeological Record  District Record  Linear Feature Record  Milling Station Record  Rock Art Record  Artifact Record  Photograph Record  Other (List): Sketch map

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

Primary # \_\_\_\_\_  
Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_

Page 2 of 4

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by Recorder) R&R-1

A1. Dimensions: a. Length 50 feet + (E-W) × b. Width 30 feet + (N-S)  
Method of Measurement:  Paced  Taped  Visual estimate  Other: \_\_\_\_\_  
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 extends beyond parcel boundary

Limitations (Check any that apply):  Restricted access  Paved/built over  Site limits incompletely defined  
 Disturbances  Vegetation  Other (Explain): \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

\*A4. Features: (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map.)

1. Rough quarried granitic rock retaining wall approximately 50 feet long, 12 inches wide, two feet high.
2. Two pear trees on either side of possible walk way.
3. Cluster of mixed fruit trees.

\*A5. Cultural Constituents: (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features.)

None

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

\*A7. Site Condition:  Good  Fair  Poor (Describe disturbances.):

\*A8. Nearest Water: (Type, distance, and direction.) UNKNOWN

\*A9. Elevation: 1,890 feet

A10. Environmental Setting: (Describe culturally relevant variables such as vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc.)

South-facing hill slope overlooking Rough and Ready Highway, which is approximately 100 feet to the south.

A11. Historical Information:

Fire chief, Don Gannon, indicated that possibly as far back as the late 1800s, the terrace behind (uphill from) the retaining wall supported four small houses. Mr. Gannon indicated that he had an old photograph of the houses.

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

A13. Interpretations: (Discuss data potential, function[s], ethnic affiliation, and other interpretations)

Historic residential location.

A14. Remarks:

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

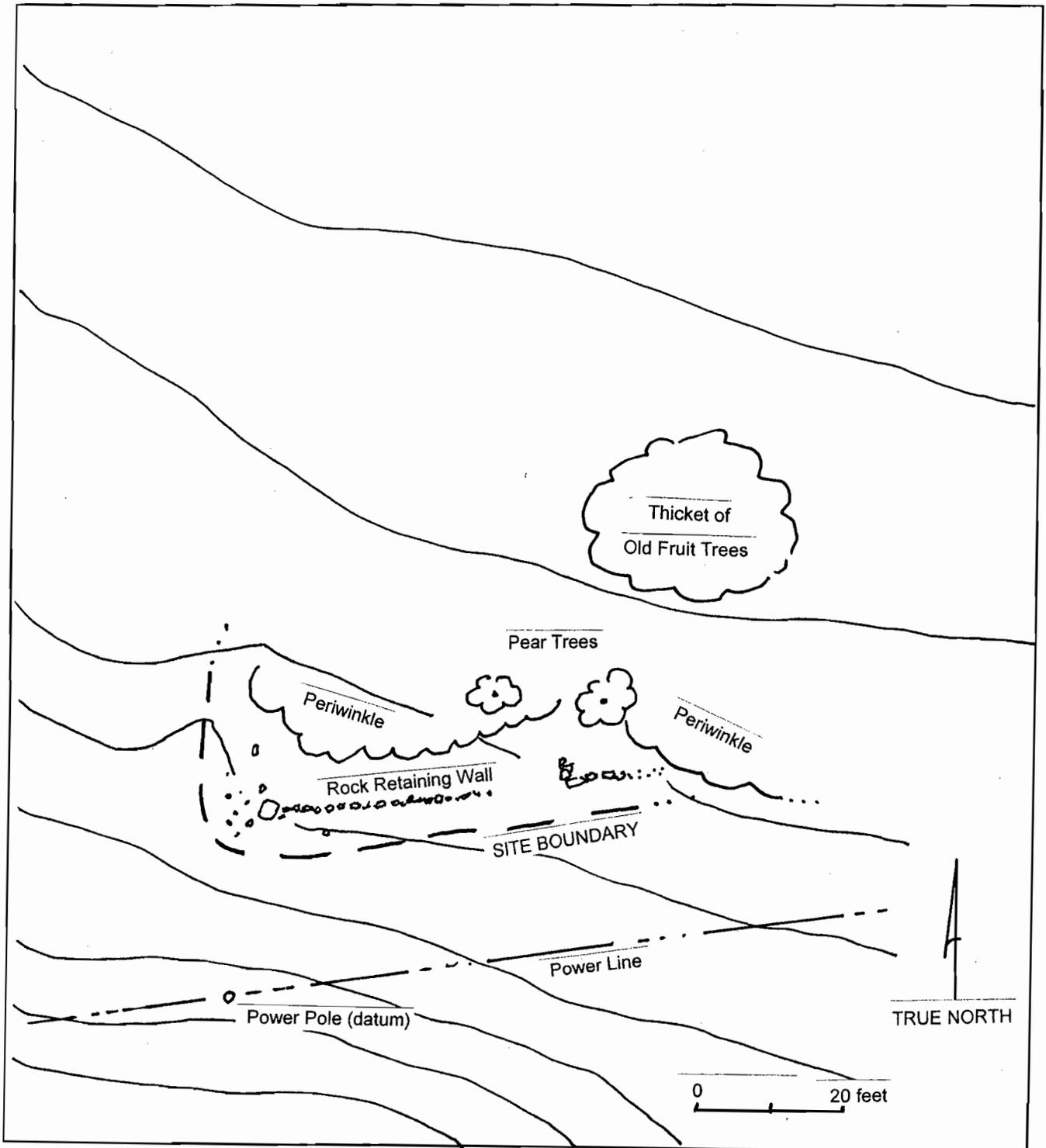
Mr. Don Gannon, Fire Chief, Rough & Ready Volunteer Fire Department, Rough and Ready, CA. 7-10-09

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

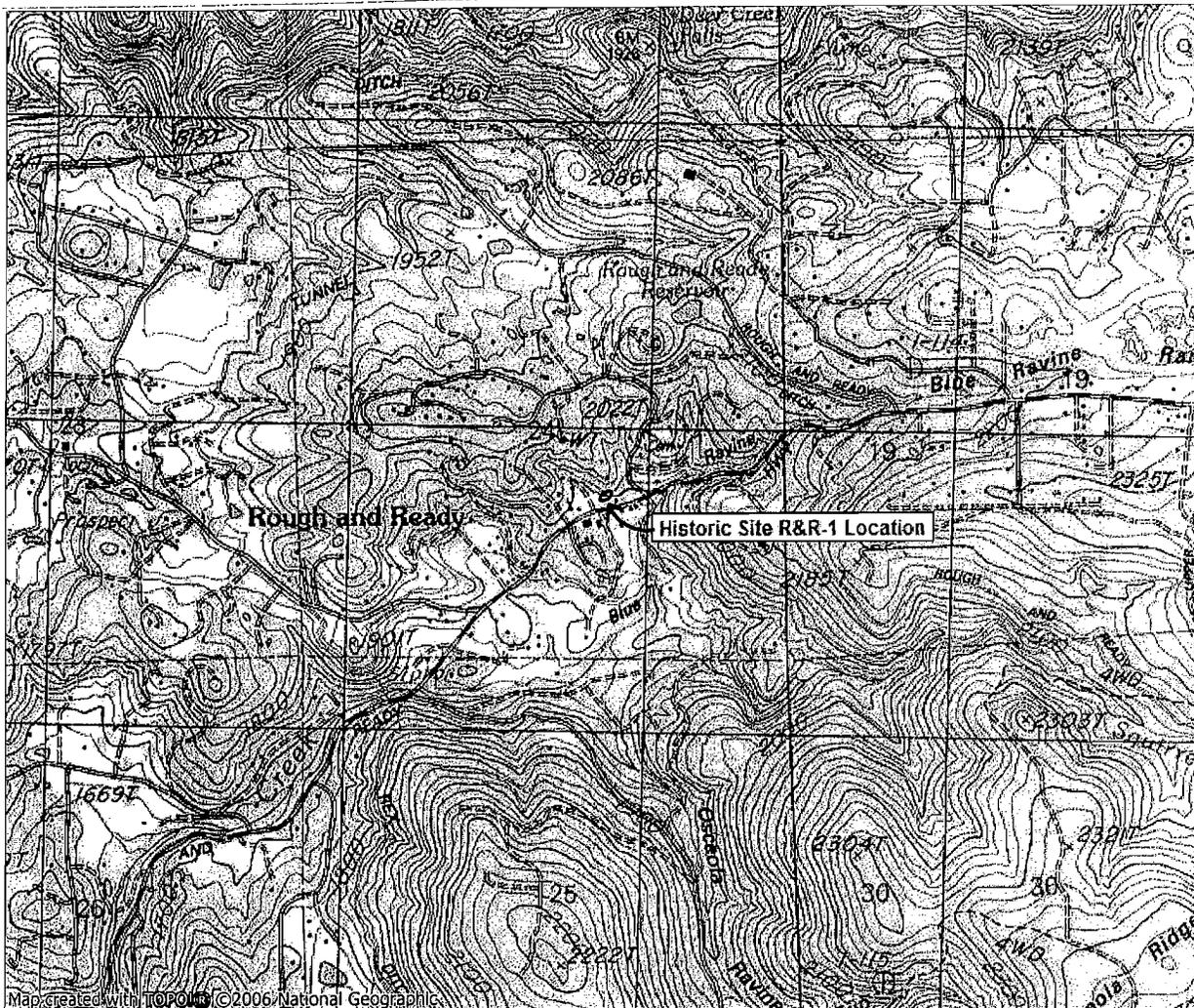
Original Media/Negatives Kept at: Ric Windmiller, Consulting Archaeologist

\*A17. Form Prepared by: Ric Windmiller Date: 7-10-2009

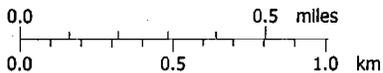
Affiliation and Address: Ric Windmiller, Consulting Archaeologist, 2280 Grass Valley Hwy. #205, Auburn, CA 95603



NOTE: Include bar scale and north arrow.



Map created with TOPOline ©2006 National Geographic



TN MN  
14 1/2  
07/16/09