

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY SURVEY

**Auburn Lake Trails Water Treatment Project,
c. 7.5-acres,
El Dorado County, California.**

Prepared for

Foothill Associates

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Author

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Keywords *for Information Center Use:*

Archaeological Inventory Survey, 7.5-acres, El Dorado County, CEQA/NHPA, USGS
Greenwood, Ca. 7.5' Quad., No Historic Properties/Significant Historic Resources/Unique
Archaeological Resources.

January 4, 2010

GENESIS SOCIETY

ARCHAEOLOGICAL - HISTORICAL - CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SERVICES

1. INTRODUCTION

Project Background

This report details the results of an archaeological inventory survey involving two separate land areas totaling approximately 7.5 acres of land located between Spanish Dry Diggins Road in the north, and State Route 193 in the south, in northern El Dorado, California. Proposed action involves modification of facilities at the existing Auburn Lake Trails water treatment plant, construction of a new 500,000 gallon tank adjacent to the treatment plant facility, creation of two new drying beds and construction of a communications tower.

The proposed project will involve physical disturbance to ground surface and sub-surface components in conjunction with proposed water treatment facility improvements, and will therefore have the potential to impact cultural resources located within the Areas of Potential Effect (APE), which consists of the 2.4-acre Auburn Lake Trails facility and the c. 5.12-acre Greenwood area (see attached *Project Location Map*). Evaluation of the project's effects to cultural resources must be undertaken in conformity with El Dorado rules and regulations, and in compliance with requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act of 1970, Public Resources Code, Section 21000, et seq. (CEQA), and The California CEQA Environmental Quality Act Guidelines, California Administrative Code, Section 15000 et seq. (Guidelines as amended).

As well, the project will require permitting through the US Department of Agriculture, Rural Development. Cultural studies must therefore also comply with federal guidelines, including in particular Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and its implementing regulations (36 CFR Part 800).

Scope of Work

Compliance with CEQA requires completion of projects in conformity with the amended (October 1998) Guidelines, including in particular Section 15064.5. Compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA requires completion of projects in conformity with the standards, guidelines, and principles in the Advisory Council's Treatment of Archaeological Properties: A Handbook (1980), and Archaeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines (1983). Based on these rules, regulations and laws, the following tasks were considered an adequate and appropriate Scope of Work for the present archaeological inventory:

- Conduct a records search at the North Central Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System at CSU-Sacramento and consult with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and Native American representatives on the NAHC contact list. The goals of the records search and consultation are to determine (a) the extent and distribution of previous archaeological surveys, (b) the locations of known archaeological sites and any previously recorded archaeological districts, and (c) the relationship between known sites and environmental variables. This step is also designed to ensure that, during subsequent field survey work, all significant/eligible cultural resources are discovered, correctly identified, and properly interpreted.

- Conduct a complete-coverage, intensive pedestrian survey of the APE. The purpose of the pedestrian survey is to ensure that previously recorded sites identified during the records search and consultation are re-located and eligibility evaluations updated on the basis of existing conditions vis-à-vis site integrity and condition. For previously undocumented sites discovered, the field survey would involve formally recording these on State DPR-523 Primary Records. For both previously identified and newly identified resources, the level of field work would be sufficient to recommend measures to avoid, minimize or mitigate adverse effects of the undertaking to any sites recommended eligible or potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.
- Upon completion of the records search, consultation and pedestrian survey, prepare an archaeological inventory survey report that identifies project effects and that includes an ***Historic Properties Treatment Plan*** for any eligible or potentially eligible properties affected by the undertaking.

The present document constitutes the final report for this project, detailing the results of the records search, consultation and pedestrian field survey and providing recommendations for treatment of historic properties that could be affected. All field survey procedures followed guidelines provided by the State Historic Preservation Office (Sacramento) and conform to accepted professional standards.

Location

The Auburn Lake Trails Water Treatment Project totals approximately 7.5 acres located between Spanish Dry Diggins Road in the north, and State Route 193 in the south, in northern El Dorado, California. Lands affected at the Greenwood site are located within a portion of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 31 of Township 13 North, Range 10 East, while the Auburn Lake Trails facility is located within the southwest quarter of Section 1 of Township 12 North, Range 9 East, as shown on the USGS Greenwood, California, 7.5' series quadrangle (see attached ***Project Location Map***).

A number of important water courses are located near the project area, including the Middle Fork of the American River, which is located approximately 4 miles northwest of the APE.

Much of the land in this general area has been subjected to mining, logging, agricultural and light residential development, while the area has been subjected to extensive past mining and ranching since the middle of the 19th Century.

Based on available topographic and other maps, but notwithstanding the effects of past and on-going land uses, the project area appeared to contain lands moderate in sensitivity for both prehistoric and historic sites and features.

2. EXISTING CONDITIONS

Several information sources were considered relevant to evaluating the types of sites and site distribution that might be encountered within the project area. The information evaluated

includes data maintained by the North Central Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CSU-Sacramento), consultation with the NAHC and Native American representatives on the NAHC contact list, and published and unpublished documents relevant to regional ethnography, prehistory, and early historic developments.

North Central Information Center Records

The records of the North Central Information Center (CSU-Sacramento) were examined for existing recorded prehistoric and historic sites and previous archaeological survey within or near the project area (Records Search dated November 25, 2009, NCIC File # ELD-09-90, copy attached), with the following results.

Previous Archaeological Survey:

Approximately 50% of the Greenwood site has been subjected to survey by a professional archaeologist. Windmiller (1997) conducted a survey for the Pilot Hill Ranch water treatment facility, which involved a linear corridor bisecting the Greenwood site. As well, Napton and Greathouse (2007) conducted a survey for the Greenwood Lake water treatment plant, which involved survey of the western portion of the present Greenwood APE. As a result of these surveys, one historic-era resource (CA-ELD-959-H), a segment of the Georgetown Divide Water Conveyance System at Greenwood Lake Reservoir, was recorded within/adjacent to the present APE. The State Historic Preservation Officer, along with a federal agency, reached a consensus for the ditch system and classified the resource as 6Y2 (not eligible for listing on the NRHP).

None of the Auburn Lake Trails treatment plant facility has been subjected to survey by a professional archaeologist. Three surveys have been conducted on lands immediately adjacent to the facility. However, these previous investigation areas do not appear to overlap with the Auburn Lake Trails water treatment plant facility.

Recorded Cultural Resources:

One historic-era site (CA-ELD-959-H), a segment of the Georgetown Divide Water Conveyance System at Greenwood Lake Reservoir, has been recorded within/immediately adjacent to both APE areas. Both Windmiller (1997) and Napton and Greathouse (2007) concluded that the site's integrity had been sufficiently compromised as to render it not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

Native American Consultation

In conjunction with the records search for the present project, the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted regarding Sacred Land Listings. The NAHC indicated that there are no Sacred Land listings for the project area or adjacent lands (response dated December 3, 2009, copy attached). The contact list from the Native American Heritage Commission included the following individuals and groups, all of whom were contacted and requested to supply any information they might have concerning prehistoric sites or traditional use areas within the project area:

1. El Dorado County Indian Council, El Dorado, California.
2. United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria, Auburn, California.
3. Todd Valley Miwok-Maidu Cultural Foundation, Foresthill, California.
4. April Wallace Moore, Colfax, California.

To date, no responses have been received from these contacted groups.

Other Sources

In addition to examining records at the North Central Information Center at CSU-Sacramento and Native American consultation, the following sources were also reviewed by the Information Center, or separately:

- The National Register of Historic Places (1986, and supplements through 2009).
- The California Register of Historical Resources.
- The California Inventory of Historic Resources (State of California 1976).
- The California Historical Landmarks (State of California 1996).
- The California Points of Historical Interest (May 1992 and updates).
- The Historic Property Data File (OHP 2009).
- Caltrans Bridge Inventory.
- 1871 GLO Plat for T12N/R9E; 1871 GLO Plat for T13N/R10E; 1849 USGS 7.5' Greenwood quad.
- Published and unpublished documents relevant to environment, ethnography, prehistory and early historic developments in the vicinity, providing context for assessing site types and distribution patterns for the project area (summarized below).

Prehistoric Summary: Initial human entry into California occurred at the beginning of the paleo-Indian Period – between about 10,000 and 6,000 B.C. (Fredrickson 1974). Within portions of the Central Valley, fluted projectile points have been found at Tracy Lake (Heizer 1938) and around the margins of Buena Vista Lake in Kern County. Similar materials have been found to the north, at Samwel Cave near Shasta Lake and near McCloud and Big Springs in Siskiyou County. These early peoples are thought to have subsisted using a combination of hunting and lacustrine exploitation (Moratto 2004).

These early cultural assemblages were followed by an increase in Native population density after about 7,500 years ago. Archaeologically defined as the Lower Archaic Period (6,000 to 3,000 BC), the transition to a less specialized foraging strategy clearly coincides with a middle Holocene climatic change to generally drier conditions which brought about desiccation of many of the West's pluvial lakes. Hunting and gathering populations of this period were small, mobile groups which focused increasingly on diverse environmental settings. By the beginning of the Middle Archaic Period (from about 3,000 to 1,000 BC), the broad regional patterns of foraging subsistence strategies had given way to more intensive procurement strategies, manifest in part by the establishment of year-round use of select village sites which in turn were located along major waterways. One of the most securely dated of these Archaic assemblages in north-central California is from the Squaw Creek Site located north of Redding. Here, a charcoal-based C-14 date suggests extensive Native American presence around 6,500 years ago, or 4,500 BC. Most of the artifactual material dating to this time period has counterparts further south, around Borax (Clear) Lake and the

Farmington Area a short distance east of Sacramento. Important artifact types from this time period include large wide-stemmed projectile points and manos and metates.

Toward the end of this period, between about 1,000 BC and AD 100, sociopolitical complexity and the development of status distinctions appear, partially defining the Upper Archaic Period. Archaeological expressions within the northern and north-central Sierra Nevada during this period are defined as the Martis Complex, which maintained a hunter-gathering subsistence strategy and a high degree of mobility. Distinctive artifact types include manos and metates used for processing food, and relatively large, heavy projectile points and bifaces manufactured from locally available basalt.

Defining the Emergent Period, from AD 300-500 through AD 1,800, within both northern and north-central Sierra Nevada and Central Valley contexts, Penutian-speaking Native American peoples are thought to have arrived, including those (i.e., Nisenan) who occupied the Lanza-Cool project area at the time of initial contact with European-American populations. Arriving ultimately from southern Oregon and the Columbia and Modoc Plateau region and proceeding down the major drainage systems (including the Feather, Yuba, Bear and American Rivers), these Penutian-speaking arrivals may have begun to displace the Martis populations, especially along the major river systems (Moratto 2004:303-304). Presumably introduced by these Penutian arrivals were more extensive use of bulbs and other plant foods, animal and fishing products more intensively processed with mortars and pestles, and perhaps the bow and arrow and associated small stemmed- and corner-notched projectile points (Ragir 1972).

Ethnography: The Auburn Lake Trails APE is located within territory occupied by the Hill Nisenan (Wilson and Towne 1978: Figure 1), Native American peoples who are also referred to as "Southern Maidu." These Penutian-speaking peoples occupied the drainages of the southern Feather River and Honcut Creek in the north, through Bear River and the Yuba and American River drainages in the south. Villages were frequently located on flats adjoining streams, with the larger villages inhabited mainly in the winter as it was usually necessary to go out into the hills and higher elevation zones to establish temporary camps during food gathering seasons (i.e., spring, summer and fall).

As with all northern California Indian groups, economic life for the Nisenan revolved around hunting, fishing and the collecting of plant foods. The Nisenan were very sophisticated in terms of their knowledge of the uses of local animals and plants, and of the availability of raw material sources which could be used in manufacturing an immense array of primary and secondary tools and implements. Unfortunately, only fragmentary evidence of the material culture of these people remains, due in part to perishability, and in part to the impacts to archaeological sites resulting from later (historic) land uses.

Based on the results of previous survey work within and near the project area and similar Sierra Nevada contexts, the range of prehistoric site *types* within the present project area was anticipated to include, or already documented as including, the following:

- Surface scatters of lithic artifacts and debitage associated with midden accumulations and occasionally other surface features (i.e., circular housepit depressions, mortar holes)

resulting from protracted occupation along the margins of stream channels, particularly where such channels merge with one another.

- Surface scatters of lithic artifacts and debitage without midden accumulations, resulting from short-term occupation and/or specialized economic activities, such as possible quarry and lithic reduction activity.
- Bedrock milling stations, including mortar holes and metate slicks.
- Petroglyphs.
- Isolated finds of aboriginal artifacts and flakes.

Clearly, it was not expected that all of these site types would be present within the project area, but that these represent the most likely *types* present based on the results of the previous survey involving all of the present project area.

Historic Context: There is clear historic evidence that Spanish and Mexican expeditions and early fur trapping ventures visited the northern Sacramento Valley area, including the drainages of the Feather, Yuba, Bear, and American Rivers, during the early 19th century. However, the first major incursion by Euroamericans occurred in 1833 with the John Work Expedition through the Central Valley (Cook 1955), an expedition which introduced several devastating diseases to the Native inhabitants of the Sacramento Valley and nearby foothill regions. More permanent Euroamerican occupation followed within a decade as settlers acquired large land grants from the Mexican government throughout California.

In 1849, the discovery of gold at nearby Coloma led immediately to exploration and intensive placer mining along all virtually every stream in California (Clark 1970), including in particular Greenwood Creek, Georgetown Creek, and of course all other tributaries to and including as well the various Forks of the American River.

Mining dominated the economy and supported the growth of ancillary industry such as dry-goods stores, saloons, toll roads and stage lines, foundries, lumber mills, and water companies. As mining became more corporate and began to eliminate small-scale participation, many miners turned to agriculture and support industries. Most of the early ranches that resulted were self-sufficient operations which included a variety of kept animals, small plots dedicated to growing vegetables and grain, and orchards and vineyards.

Water storage and transportation and related hydroelectric development represent additional important historic themes in El Dorado County, along with logging, ground transportation, public land entry, and homesteading.

The early mining activity, coupled with historic through contemporary logging, ranching and associated water distribution projects, have all impacted prehistoric and early historic sites in this portion of El Dorado County and the project area. The present land area may have fared somewhat better than other areas of the County, however, being located within a region that appears to have remained ranch land until relatively recently.

3. PEDESTRIAN SURVEY and INVENTORY

Pedestrian field survey was undertaken by Archaeologist Sean Michael Jensen in December 2009. Both of the project APE land areas were subjected to intensive pedestrian survey by walking back and forth across the c. 2.4-acre and the 5.12-acre land areas respectively with systematic transects spaced at c. 10 meter intervals. In searching for cultural resources, the surveyor considered the results of background research and was alert for unusual contours, soil changes, distinctive vegetation patterns, exotic materials, artifacts, feature or feature remnants and other possible markers of cultural sites.

Most of the Auburn Lake Trails water treatment facility APE has been subjected to intensive disturbance. The existing facility consists of multiple structures, tanks, effluent ponds, underground components, fencing and utilities. The existing facility consists entirely of contemporary water treatment components and structures. The location of the proposed 500,000 gallon tank consists of a moderately steep slope of mowed grasses.

The Greenwood Lake APE consists of gently sloping lands dominated by conifers and brush, with evidence of past tree and brush removal. Likewise, adjacent construction activities associated with the dam and reservoir have resulted in substantial disturbance to surface and subsurface soils within the APE. Evidence of land re-contouring and grading were observed at various locations throughout the APE.

Prehistoric Sites

Neither the pedestrian survey, existing records at CSU-Sacramento, consultation with tribal representatives, nor consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission yielded any information concerning prehistoric sites or features, traditional use areas or Sacred Land listings within or adjacent to the project area.

Historic Sites

As described in the Records Search section, above, a segment of the Georgetown Divide Ditch Water Conveyance System at Greenwood Lake Reservoir (site CA-ELD-959-H) has been formally recorded and evaluated within the Greenwood Lake APE.

Initial construction for the Georgetown Divide-Pilot Hill Ditch system began in the 1850's in order to serve mining activities in the area. Greenwood Lake was constructed along this conveyance system in 1874, with additional ditches and features added over the next century.

During his recordation of the ditch in 1997, Windmiller noted that while the ditch had been originally constructed during the 1850's, numerous modifications and upgrades during the 1960's and 1970's had resulted in a loss of historic integrity. Consequently, Windmiller recommended the site not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. Similarly, Napton and Greathouse (2007) noted that while the ditch "generally follows its historic route, it had been "realigned or otherwise modified, and at numerous locations it has been lined with gunite to reduce leakage, and throughout its route it has been stabilized and maintained by ditch tenders. Like Windmiller, the researchers recommended that due to a lack of integrity the

site no longer represented an historic property, and therefore was not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. Consequently, a federal agency, along with the State Historic Preservation Officer, reached a consensus for the ditch system and classified the resource as 6Y2 (not eligible for listing on the NRHP).

During the present pedestrian survey, it was determined that a small segment of the ditch is present within the APE. Within the APE, the ditch exits Greenwood Lake before leaving the APE some 30' to the west. A service road crosses the ditch, via a contemporary culvert, at this point. The contemporary routing of the ditch at this point, combined with concrete stabilizing walls and a fully contemporary culvert proceeding under the service road further support the observations made by past researchers, all of which result in the recommendation that this segment of site CA-ELD-959-H does not retain sufficient integrity to constitute an historic property, and therefore is not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP.

4. PROJECT EFFECTS

A project may have a significant impact or adverse effect on cultural resources/historic properties if the project will or could result in the physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance or values of the resource would be materially impaired.

Based on the specific findings detailed above under *Pedestrian Survey and Inventory*, no historic properties are present within the project area and no historic properties will be affected by the undertaking, as presently proposed.

5. PROJECT SUMMARY

This report details the results of an archaeological inventory survey involving two separate land areas which total approximately 7.5 acres located between Spanish Dry Diggins Road in the north, and State Route 193 in the south, in northern El Dorado, California. Proposed action involves modification of facilities at the existing Auburn Lake Trails water treatment plant, construction of a new 500,000 gallon tank adjacent to the treatment plant facility, creation of two new drying beds and construction of a communications tower.

Neither the pedestrian survey, existing records at CSU-Sacramento, consultation with tribal representatives, nor consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission yielded any information concerning prehistoric sites or features, traditional use areas or Sacred Land listings within or adjacent to the project area.

A segment of the Georgetown Divide Water Conveyance System at Greenwood Lake Reservoir has been formally recorded within the Greenwood Lake APE. The present study, in part, involves removal of an existing culvert at this point, but with no direct impacts to the ditch itself. Previous evaluations of the Georgetown Divide Water Conveyance System at Greenwood Lake Reservoir has resulted in a recommendation that the site does not qualify as an historic property and thus is not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. The State Historic Preservation Officer, along with a federal agency, reached a consensus for the ditch system and classified the resource as 6Y2 (not eligible for listing on the NRHP). Observations made

during the present investigation support these findings, and consequently, this site is recommended not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

Based on the findings of the present archaeological inventory, no historic properties will be affected by the undertaking, as presently proposed. Despite these negative findings, however, the following general provisions are considered appropriate:

1. **Consultation in the event of inadvertent discovery of human remains:** In the event that human remains are inadvertently encountered during any ground-disturbing activity or at any time subsequently, State law shall be followed, which includes but is not limited to immediately contacting the County Coroner's office upon any discovery of human remains.
2. **Consultation in the event of inadvertent discovery of cultural material:** The present evaluation and recommendations are based on the findings of an inventory-level surface survey only. There is always the possibility that important unidentified cultural materials could be encountered on or below the surface during the course of future stream bank restoration activities. This possibility is particularly relevant considering the constraints generally to archaeological field survey, and particularly where extensive past disturbance has occurred, as in the present case. In the event of an inadvertent discovery of previously unidentified cultural material, archaeological consultation should be sought immediately.

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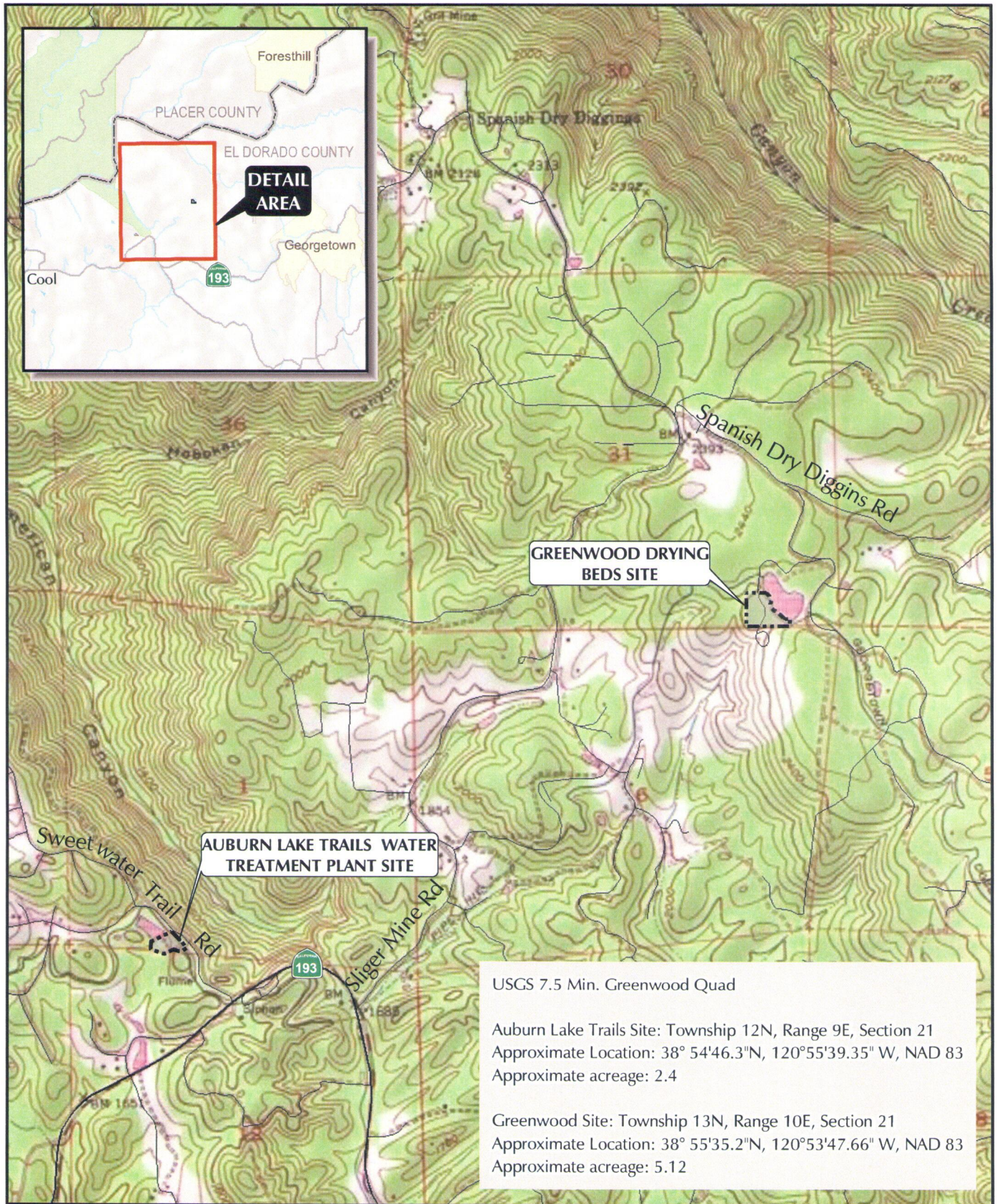
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SITE AND VICINITY



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

Records Search Results Summary

November 25, 2009

NCIC File No.: ELD-09-90

Sean M. Jensen
Genesis Society
7053 Molokai Drive
Paradise, CA 95969

Researcher: Sally Torpy

Re: Auburn Lake Trails Water Treatment Project, c. 7.52 acres
T12N/R9E S 1; T13N/10E S 31
USGS 7.5' Greenwood Quad, El Dorado County

- **NCIC Resources Within/Adjacent to Search Area:**
CA-ELD-959-H
- **NCIC Reports Within/Adjacent to Search Area:**
#6803
#8086
#8720
#9690
- **OHP Historic Property Data File (2009):** Nothing listed
- **Determination of Eligibility (2009):** CA-ELD-959-H (Georgetown Divide Ditch ...)
- **NRHP/CRHR listings (2006 & updates):** Nothing listed
- **California Inventory of Historic Resources (1976):** Nothing listed
- **California State Historical Landmarks (1996):** Nothing listed
- **Points of Historic Interest (1992):** Nothing listed
- **Caltrans Bridge Inventory:** Nothing listed
- **Historic Maps:**
1871 GLO Plat for T12N/R9E
1871 GLO Plat for T13N/R10E
1949 USGS 7.5' Greenwood quad

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November 23, 2009

Native American Heritage Commission

Attn.: Ms. Debbie Treadway
915 Capitol Mall, Room 364
Sacramento, California 95814

Subject: Auburn Lake Trails Water Treatment Facility Project, El Dorado County, California.

Dear Debbie:

We have been requested to conduct the archaeological survey, for the above-cited project, and are requesting any information you may have concerning archaeological sites or traditional use areas for this area. Any information you might supply will be used to supplement the archaeological and historical study being prepared for this project.

<u>Project Name:</u>	Auburn Lake Trails Water Treatment Project, c. 7.52-acres
<u>County:</u>	El Dorado
<u>Map</u>	USGS Greenwood, 7.5'
<u>Location:</u>	Portion of Section 1 of T12N, R9E and Portion of Section 31 of T13N, R10E.

Thanks in advance for your assistance.

Regards,



Sean Michael Jensen, Administrator

Genesis Society
a Corporation Sole

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Arnold Schwarzenegger, Governor

**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE
COMMISSION**915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364
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(916) 653-4042
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December 3, 2009

Sean Michael Jensen
Genesis Society
7053 Molokai Drive
Paradise, CA 95969Sent by Fax: 530-876-8650
Number of Pages: 2

RE: Auburn Lake Trails Water Treatment Facility Project, El Dorado County

Dear Mr. Jensen:

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,

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

Katy Sanchez
Program Analyst

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY SURVEY

**Auburn Lake Trails Water Treatment Project,
c. 7.5-acres,
El Dorado County, California.**

ATTACHMENTS

- Project Location Map
- Records Search from CSU-Sacramento
- Letter to the Native American Heritage Commission
- Response from the Native American Heritage Commission
- Letters to Listed Native American Individuals/Groups/Tribes
- DPR 523 for Site "CA-ELD-959-H"

GENESIS SOCIETY

ARCHAEOLOGICAL - HISTORICAL - CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SERVICES

Native American Contact
El Dorado County
November 30, 2009

El Dorado County Indian Council

P.O. Box 564 Miwok
El Dorado , CA 95623 Maidu

April Wallace Moore
19630 Placer Hills Road
Colfax , CA 95713
530-637-4279

Nisenan - So Maidu
Konkow
Washoe

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

Todd Valley Miwok-Maidu Cultural Foundation
Christopher Suehead, Cultural Representative

PO Box 1490 Miwok
Foresthill , CA 95631 Maidu

tvmcf@foothill.net

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

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 Auburn Lake Trails Water Treatment Facility Project, El Dorado County.

GENESIS SOCIETY

a Corporation Sole

7053 MOLOKAI DRIVE
PARADISE, CALIFORNIA 95969
(530) 680-6170 VOX
(530) 876-8650 FAX
seanjensen@comcast.net

December 18, 2009

Native American Individuals, Groups and Tribes

Subject: *Auburn Lake Trails Water Treatment Project, El Dorado County, California.*

Dear Interested Native Americans:

Enclosed is a USGS topo-based map showing the location for a proposed water improvement project involving two separate parcels totaling approximately 5-acres in El Dorado County, California.

We have been requested to conduct the archaeological survey, and are requesting any information you may have concerning archaeological sites or traditional use areas for this area. Any information you might supply will be used to supplement the archaeological and historical study being prepared for this project.

Project Name: Auburn Lake Trails Water Treatment Project, c. 7.52-acres
County: El Dorado
Map: USGS Greenwood, 7.5'
Location: Portion of Section 1 of T12N, R9E and Portion of Section 31 of T13N, R10E.

Thanks for your help. Please call with any questions.

Regards,



Sean Michael Jensen, Administrator

*Genesis Society
a Corporation Sole*

Resource Name or # (assigned by recorder): Greenwood #1

P1. Other Identifier: Segment of the Georgetown Divide Ditch Water Conveyance System at Greenwood Lake Reservoir

P2. Location: Not for publication Unrestricted P2a. **County:** El Dorado

Legal: T13N R10E, SE ¼ SE ¼ SE ¼ S-31 (irregular section); T12N R10E, NE ¼ NW ¼ S-6; MDM

P2b. USGS Quad: Greenwood 7.5' Date: 1949; PR 1973

P2c. Address City Zip

P2d. UTM, Zone 10: NAD 27, Garmin 12 GPS readings:

Northeast end at Greenwood Lake Reservoir: 682420 m E / 4310640 m N
Southwest end: 681920 m E / 4310260 m N

P2e. Other Locational Data (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, etc., as appropriate):

From the intersection of State Route 193 and Sliger Mine Road (UTM 680660 m E/ 4308690 m N) at BM 1685, proceed northeast on Sliger Mine Road for approximately two and one-half miles to Spanish Dry Diggings Road, turn right (southeast) and proceed four-tenths of a mile to Reservoir Road, turn right (south) and proceed approximately two-tenths mile to Log House Road, turn left (southwest) and proceed one-tenth mile to the Greenwood Reservoir. The Georgetown Divide Ditch enters the reservoir from the southeast and exits from the northwest.

P3. (Describe the resource and major elements): The historical resource consists of a ca. 2600-foot long segment of the Georgetown Divide earthen ditch beginning at the Greenwood Lake Reservoir. The Georgetown Divide-Pilot Hill Ditch system was constructed in the 1850s in response to the need for more water to supply power for the mines operating in the area. The reservoir (contained by an earthen dam) measures approximately 400 ft x 800 ft (ca. 7 acres). Water is supplied to the reservoir by the Georgetown Divide-Pilot Hill Ditch, which enters the reservoir from the southeast and exits from the northwest. According to the Georgetown Utility District, Greenwood Lake was created in approximately 1874 and has the capacity to store 6-10 acre-feet of water. The following is an excerpt from Starns (2004:112 ff.), who has provided invaluable background information on this water conveyance system:

Pilot Creek Ditch System/Pilot and Rock Creek Water Company

The Pilot Creek, Pilot Hill and Rock Creek Ditches were the achievements of Dr. William H. Stone. Stone came to California in 1849 from Kentucky where he had been born in 1817. He had studied medicine, obtained his degree, then practiced medicine in El Dorado County until 1852. First mining at Michigan Flat in the Coloma Lotus region, Stone later moved to Wild Goose Flat southwest of Pilot Hill. He was elected twice to the position of County Treasurer in 1852 and 1853. Following that, he assumed management of the Pilot Creek Company's ditch system of which he was the principal

owner (Georgetown Gazette, March 31, 1882 in Gernes and Deibert 1999:106). Other members of the Board of Directors were Nichols (Stephen?), A. A. Van Guilder, S.S. Brooks (no relation to Lucian Brooks), and Thomas H. Williams; all of Coloma and F. Graham, R. Murphy and W. T. Gibbs of Georgetown (Davis and Rambeau 1987:32-33).

Davis and Rambeau have written that the Pilot Creek Ditch conveying water to Georgetown was completed by 1853 and that the third ditch constructed on the Divide was the El Dorado Ditch, constructed in 1853-54 (Davis and Rambeau 1987:32-33). By 1868, J. Ross Browne described the system as having five branches:

Bottle Hill (which he combined with the Jones Hill Ditch), 10 miles long; Volcanoville, five miles long; Kelsey's Branch, 10 miles long; Fairplay Branch, seven miles long; and Spanish Dry Diggings Branch, three miles long (Browne 1868:197).

The properties of the Pilot and Rock Creek Canal Company were sold to the Pilot Creek Water Company in 1861 (El Dorado County Deeds, Book G:204). The Bottle Hill Ditch was one of the branch ditches acquired in this transaction. The Pilot Creek Water Company then bought the El Dorado Ditch Company, of which Stone was also a Trustee. The Pilot Creek Water Company continued to expand until it, too, was sold to the California Water Company in 1872.

Old Pilot Creek Ditch

This ditch had its headwaters on Pilot Creek which extends from a vicinity west of Hartless Mountain and east of Uncle Tom's cabin to its confluence with the Rubicon River. It was constructed on pilot Creek at Bacon Canyon where a reservoir was constructed to aid in supplying the ditch (Map Four). Today the old diversion dam for this early ditch would be found, "near the upstream end of present Stumpy Meadows Reservoir" (Brown 2003:1). A tributary of the Onion, or Silver Creek, omission in text! Ditch carried water from that creek to the Pilot Creek Reservoir. The Onion, or Silver Creek, Ditch was two feet wide on the top, sixteen inches wide on the bottom and was sixteen inches deep (Bowman 1874:177).

The Old Pilot Creek Ditch was built at a cost of \$200,000 and paid stockholders dividends of 18 percent (Alblinger 1995:6). In 1874, Bowman described the ditch as three and a half feet wide on top, two and a half feet wide on the bottom and two feet deep. It was originally constructed to carry 900 inches of water; after it was later enlarged, it carried 1,800 to 2,000 inches of water. The size of the ditch increased between Mutton Canon and Georgetown where it was six and a half feet wide on the top, four feet wide on the bottom and three feet deep (Bowman 1874:176). . . .

The Pilot Creek Ditch supplied the Bottle Hill Ditch and others in the vicinity. Bowman describes it as, "a well-constructed ditch, and in good condition" (Bowman 1874:176). The Pilot Creek Ditch became known as the Main Line or Main Ditch following the construction of the new Pilot Creek Ditch, a separate branch taking water from a different diversion point on Pilot Creek (Map Five).

By 1868, J. Ross Browne described the Pilot Creek Ditch as being 60 miles long (probably a miss-print as it was 28 miles long) with 65 miles of branches. The total cost to construct the system had been a half million dollars, and its value, according to him, in 1868 was \$18,000. The ditch was considered one of the best in the State as it had few flumes and suffered few breaches in the winter. It also had segments which could be used to reverse the flow of water to supply diverse regions. Its largest flume was 300 feet long and 95 feet high. Browne added, "The capacity of the ditch is 1,500 inches, but it is seldom full." For three months of the year the ditch only carried 300 inches of water (Browne 1868: 197).

New Pilot Creek Ditch

The new Pilot Creek Ditch, also known as the new main ditch, was five miles long with a capacity of 800 inches. Its headwaters were on Pilot Creek about two miles below the Pilot Creek Reservoir, located today within the Stumpy Meadows Reservoir area (Brown 2003:1) (Map Four). This ditch was three and a half feet on the top, two and a half feet on the bottom and two and a half feet deep until it reached Mutton Canyon (Bowman 1874:177). At Mutton Canyon the old and new Pilot Creek Ditches junctioned to form a single ditch. From Mutton Canyon, the ditch was enlarged in order to carry the waters of both ditches (Bowman 1874:176; Sioli 1883:110).

The purpose in constructing this new ditch below the reservoir was to pick up leakage from the reservoir and to carry more water down the Divide than the old Pilot Creek Ditch could carry.

From the Georgetown Reservoir, the New Pilot Creek Ditch, or Main Line continued to reservoirs in Greenwood (Section 9 of Township 12 North Range 10 East on the Georgetown Quadrangle). At this point, the 17 mile long Pilot Hill Ditch began carrying water southwesterly to a reservoir in the southeast corner of Section 31 Township 13 North Range 10 East of the Greenwood Quadrangle. The Pilot Hill Ditch continued to reservoirs in the southeast corner of Section 7 Township 11 North range 9 East. This is just east of Pilot Hill (the hill, not the town) and Cooper's Canyon. In the vicinity of the Section 7 reservoirs, the historic Cooper's Ravine and Wild Goose Flat Ditch began and conveyed water to Wild Goose Flat, and beyond.

Pilot Creek and Pilot Hill Ditches

Ultimately, the Pilot Creek Ditch system extended from two points of diversion on Pilot Creek to a big reservoir in Georgetown and from there to Greenwood, crossing Greenwood canyon by means of a mile long (5,500 foot) pipe which could bear 300 feet of pressure. The size of the ditch was five feet on top, three feet at the bottom, and twenty inches deep (Bowman 1874:180). Sioli gives the mile long pipe size as 52 inches with a capacity of about 800 inches (Sioli 1883:110). It was supplied with feeder water from Rock Creek and Rock Canyon.

With the addition of the Pilot Hill Ditch, the Pilot Creek system ran 28 miles to connect with the Wild Goose Flat Ditch system (Bowman 1874:175, 176). Thus water was conveyed east and west of Georgetown. Twenty-eight branch ditches to the large Main Ditch conveyed water to reservoirs in Georgetown, Greenwood, and to mines in Volcanoville, Mamaluke Hill, Bottle Hill, Jones Hill, New York Hill, Georgia Slide, Kelsey's Ditch and the Bear Creek mining area.

The Pilot Creek Ditch Today: The Georgetown Divide Ditch

The Georgetown Divide Ditch is the name given to the old and new Pilot Creek Ditches. The portion that was the old Pilot Creek Ditch extends westerly through Tunnel Hill by means of a tunnel close to a mile long and conveys water from Pilot Creek to a reservoir above Otter Creek. The mile long tunnel was constructed when the El Dorado Ditch was constructed and is described in more detail in the section for that ditch.

It is possible to follow a portion of the historic new Pilot Creek ditch system from its modern headwaters at Stumpy Meadows Reservoir (Lake Edison) in Section 11 Township 12 North Range 12 East. It conveys water from Stumpy Meadows reservoir to a reservoir in Georgetown in the southwest corner of Section 2 Township 12 North Range 10 East. Many of the reservoirs on modern USGS topographic quadrangles appear to be the same reservoirs, with modern upgrades, as those shown on historic GLO plats.

In 1858, Stone sold all of his ditches, flumes, canals, reservoirs, etc. lying between the Middle and South Forks of the American River to the Pilot and Rock Creek Canal Company and joined that Company as a trustee. The Pilot and Rock Creek Company operated the ditch system for about 15 years running water from Silver Creek to Pilot Creek and then from Pilot and Rock Creeks to Georgetown, Kelsey, American Flat, Spanish Dry Diggings, Bottle Hill, Pilot Hill and Wild Goose Flat (El Dorado County Deeds, Book D:276, 277).

Pilot Hill Ditch

Amos Bowman reported that the old Pilot Creek line supplied the Nagler (French) Mine as well as a number of smaller ditches in Greenwood. However, it seems likely he was describing the combined Pilot Creek and Pilot Hill Ditch system, designed to carry more water further than the reservoir at Georgetown. The enlarged ditch system also provided the summer supply of water to the Boulder Mine at Pilot Hill through 3,400 feet of 11 inch riveted iron pipe in an inverted siphon. Summer supplies were carried to several ranches for irrigation, also, including Pollards', Brown's, Tennessee's, Lovejoy's, Taylor's, Blue Tent and several others (Hutchins 1880:6B). Hutchins states that the ditch was nine miles long and took water from the Pilot Creek Reservoir and intersected with a ditch at Mutton Canyon (probably the "New Pilot Creek Ditch"). Water was then carried through a quarter mile long tunnel at Tunnel Hill (Hutchins 1880:61).

The ditch segment from Greenwood to Pilot Hill was known as the Pilot Hill Ditch. The ditch began in the vicinity of the French, Fenton and St. Lawrence mines (not to be confused with the St. Lawrence Quartz mine off of Dutch Creek) and was supplied

with water from the Main Line which ran from a reservoir in Georgetown north to another reservoir. The Pilot Hill Ditch extended north and west supplying homes, ranches and claims in the vicinity of Cool and Pilot Hill. It had a confluence with the Wild Goose Branch at which point it became the Wild Goose Ditch and conducted water to the region of Wild Goose Flat. The ditch was 30 inches on the top, 20 inches on the bottom and 18 inches deep (Bowman 1874:183). Its capacity was 1,500 inches and it supplied the Boulder Hydraulic Gravel Mine at Pilot Hill (Hutchins 1880:5B, 6B).

Auxiliary ditches from the Pilot Hill Ditch had a combined length of seven miles and a combined capacity of 600 inches. They received their water from winter rains draining from the adjacent watershed of Norton and Pittsfield Ravines. The main Pilot Hill Ditch furnished the summer supply of 3,400 feet of water to the Boulder Mine and other mines in the area, including Hogg's Diggin's and the ranches of Brown, Lovejoy, Taylor, Grey and others in the Cool-Pilot Hill area (Hutchins 1880:5-6) (Map Ten).

The Bottle Hill Ditch and Jones Hill Ditch

An 1882 "Notes from the Past #7" from the Georgetown Gazette reported that Bottle Hill received its name in 1850 when Thomas Pearson and Company took a break from prospecting; while resting along the Canon Creek ridge they discovered a bottle containing whiskey and decided to imbibe. One of the men remarked that the bottle had been the ruin of many a man, but perhaps their bottle would result in their good fortune. They prospected around and discovered diggings on the hill which they then called "Bottle Hill" (Georgetown Gazette, 1882 and Deibert 1999:111-112). In 1854 Bottle Hill incorporated as a town, with two stores, a boarding house and several saloons. By 1882, however, the town had died out (Davis and Rambeau, 1987:18, 19). The Bouie Hill diggings were about one mile square of a deep gold bearing Tertiary channel; it had high yields. Tunnels were used to dig the mines such as the North Star, Cuyahoga, St. Louis, Gravoy and Hell (Raymond 1872:6e-7e in Hutchins 1880; Alblinger 1995:5). The Bottle Hill Ditch traverses the hills known as the Hornblende Mountains between 'Canyon and Creeks on the Divide. It took water from the Pilot Creek Ditch to the east and carried it south of little O Mountain and Cement Hill over to Bottle Hill. From here it continued on as the Jones Hill Ditch (Alblinger 1995:4). Bowman's 1873 map of the Bottle Hill Ditch shows it extending past Darling's sheep corral. This *is* probably from Stumpy Meadows reservoir to a reservoir in Georgetown in the southwest corner of Section 2 Township 12 North Range 10 East. Many of the reservoirs on modern USGS topographic quadrangles appear to be the same reservoirs with modern upgrades, as those shown on historic GLO plats. In 1858 Stone sold all of his ditches, flumes, canals, reservoirs, etc. lying between the Middle and South Forks of the American River to the Pilot and Rock Creek Canal Company and joined that Company as a trustee. The Pilot and Rock Creek Company operated the ditch system for about 15 years running water from Silver Creek to Pilot Creek and then from Pilot and Rock Creek to Georgetown, Kelsey, American Flat, Spanish Dry Diggings, Bottle Hill, Pilot Hill and Wild Goose Flat (El Dorado County Deeds, Book D:276, 277).

At the present time the Georgetown Divide Ditch generally follows its historic route. However, in places it has been realigned or otherwise modified, and at numerous locations it has been lined with gunite to reduce leakage, and throughout its route it has been stabilized and maintained by ditch tenders. Within the segment recorded for this project, the ditch is approximately 15 feet wide by 5 feet deep. It is supported on the downhill side by an earthen berm which varies in width from 10 to 20 feet wide and as much as 15 feet high. The berm runs along the south side of the ditch.

P3b. Resource Attributes: AH6. Water conveyance system; AH8. Reservoir

P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (describe): Segment of a linear feature

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (see attached): LN 06-9-1:21-23; 06-11-6:22-29

P6. Date Constructed/Age: Prehistoric Historic 1850s Both

P7. Owner and Address: Georgetown Divide Public Utility District, Georgetown

P8. Recorded by (Name, affiliation, and address): L. K. Napton, Ph. D., and E. A. Greathouse, M.A., Consulting Archaeologists, 2241 Aldersgate Court, Turlock, CA 95382

P9. Date Recorded: 6 September 2006

P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Intensive survey of proposed of Greenwood Lake Water Treatment Plant and Treated Water Pipeline Project for the Georgetown Divide Public Utility District and Planning Partners, 7620 Lakehill Road, Elk Grove, California 95624.

P11. Report Citation: Napton, L. K., and E. A. Greathouse, 2006, Cultural Resources Investigations of the Proposed Greenwood Lake Water Treatment Plant and Treated Water Pipeline Project, El Dorado County, California. Planning Partners, Elk Grove. Georgetown Divide Public Utilities District.

Additional references:

Bowman, A., 1874. *Report on the Properties and Domain of the California Water Company Situated on Georgetown Divide: Embracing the Mining, Water and Landed Resources of the Country Between the South and Middle Forks of the American River, in El Dorado County, California.* A.L. Bancroft and Co., San Francisco.

Holland, R. F., 1986. *Preliminary Description of the Terrestrial Natural Communities of California*. Prepared for the Non-Heritage Game Program, California Department of Fish and Game, Sacramento.

Starns, J. E., 2004. *Wealth From Gold Rush Waters*. J. E. Starns, Georgetown, and Word Dancer Press, Sanger, CA.

Attachments:

Location Map Sketch Map Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archaeological Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record
 Rock Art Record Artifact Record Other (List): Historic Map and Photographs

L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Georgetown Divide/Pilot Hill Ditch

L2a. Portion Described: Entire Resource Segment Point Observation Elevation:
Northeast end: 2400 feet
Southwest end: 2200 feet

L2b. Location of point or segment: UTM Coordinates, Zone 10:

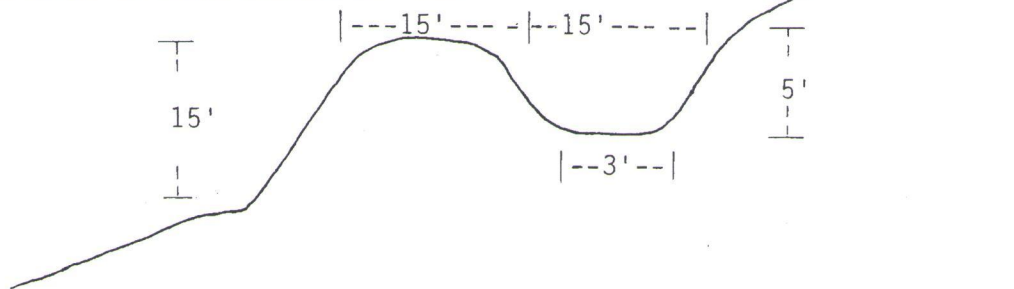
Northeast end at Greenwood Lake: 682420 m E / 4310640 m N
Southwest end: 681920 m E / 4310260 m N

L3. Description: Earthen ditch, partially lined with gunite

L4. Dimensions

- a. Top Width 15 feet
- b. Bottom Width 3 feet
- c. Height or Depth 5 feet
- d. Length of segment 2600 feet
- e. Width of berm 10-20 feet

L4e. Sketch or Cross-Section View west



L6. Setting: Sierra Mixed Conifer Forest, Natural Diversity Data Base 84230 (Holland 1986:108-109)

L7. Integrity Considerations: This ditch generally follows the historic alignment. It has been altered and stabilized over the years by various modifications and maintenance, including lining the interior of the ditch with gunite.

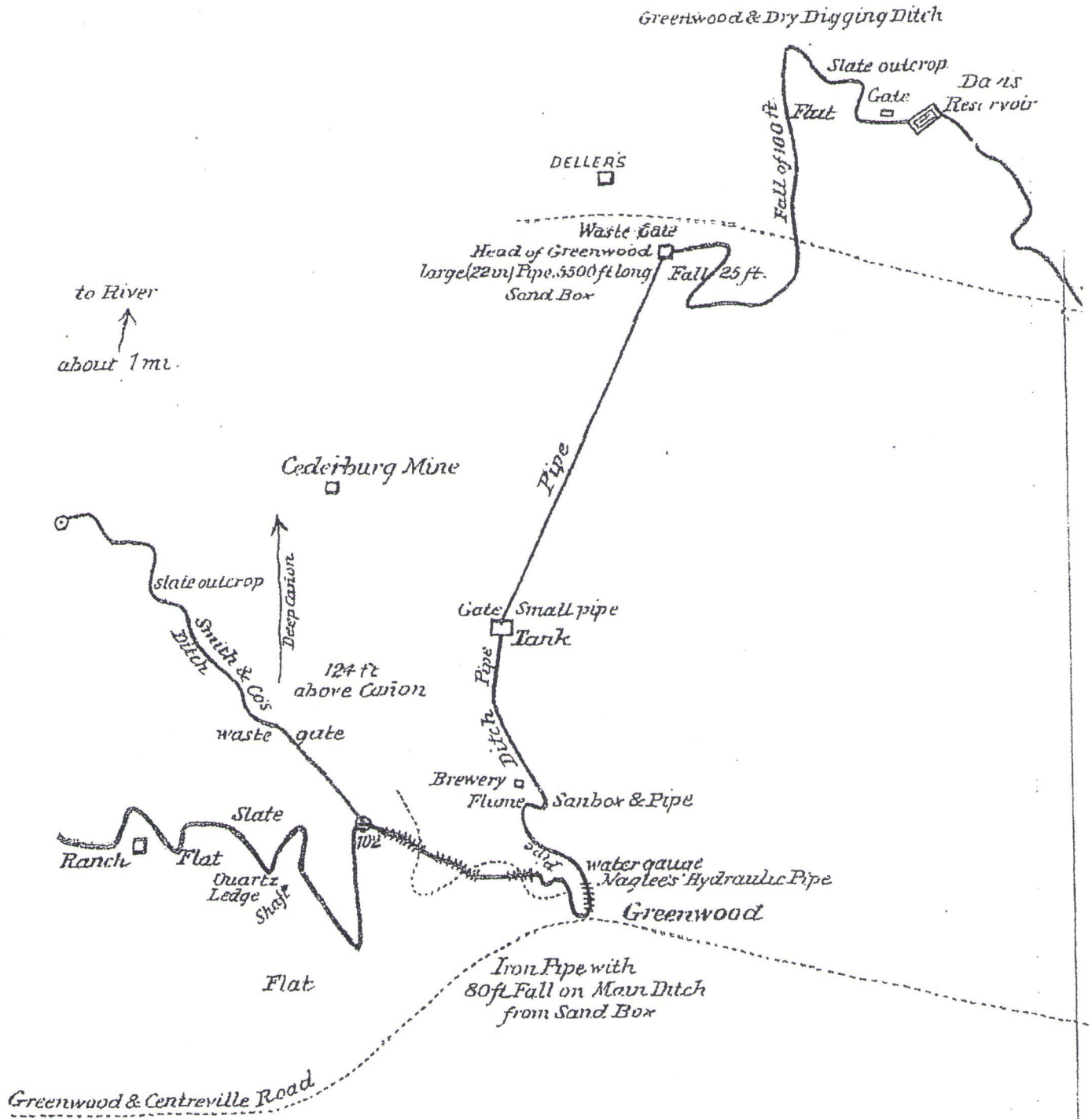
L8a. Photograph, Map or Drawing (see attached)

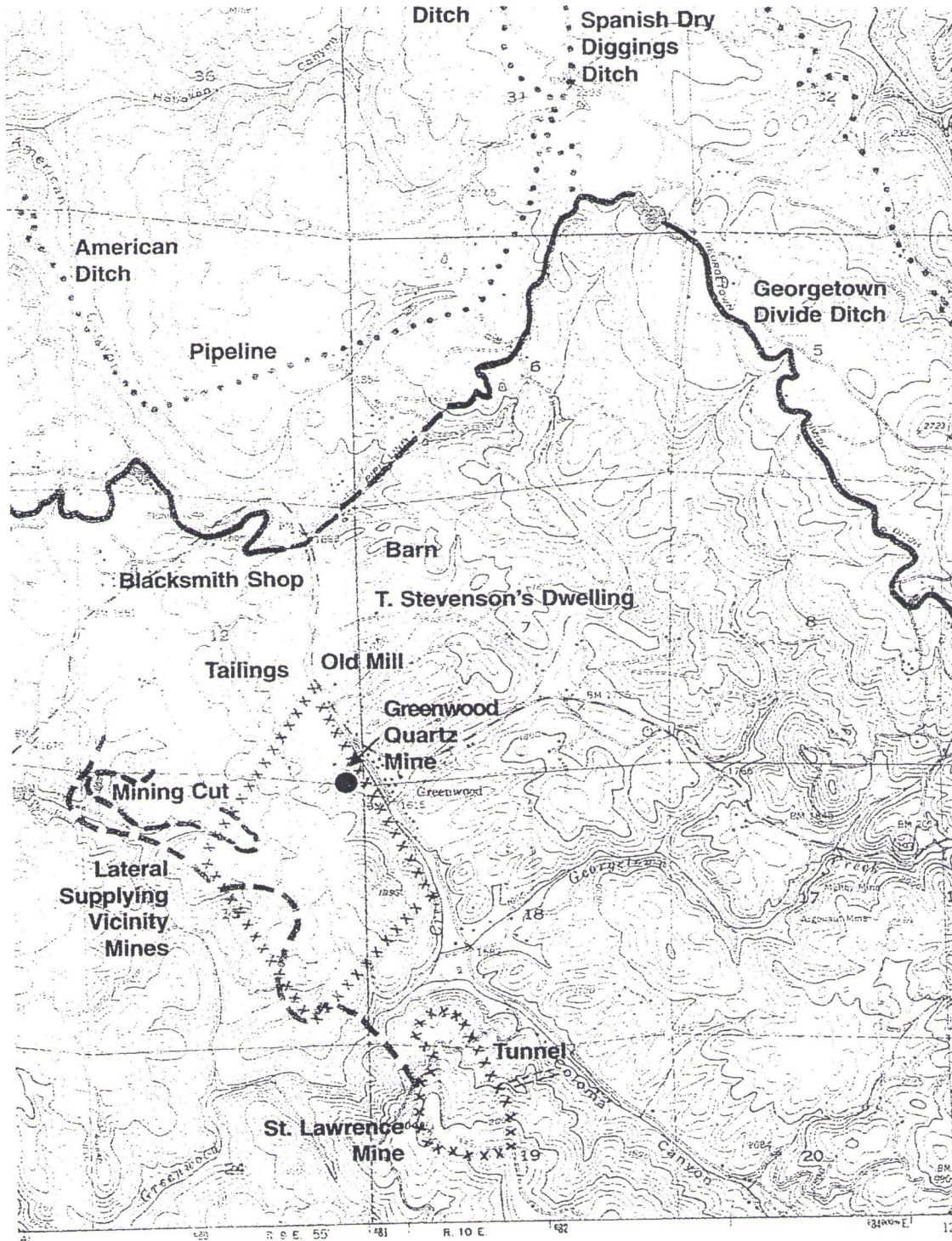
L8b. Description of Photo, Map or Drawing (see attached photos and descriptions)

L9. Remarks: A 700 foot segment of the ditch immediately adjacent to the west side of the Greenwood Reservoir will be modified by the Greenwood Lake Water Treatment Plant and Treated Water Pipeline Project by piping the water previously carried by the ditch. The ditch alignment will be maintained and the overall function will not be substantially impaired.

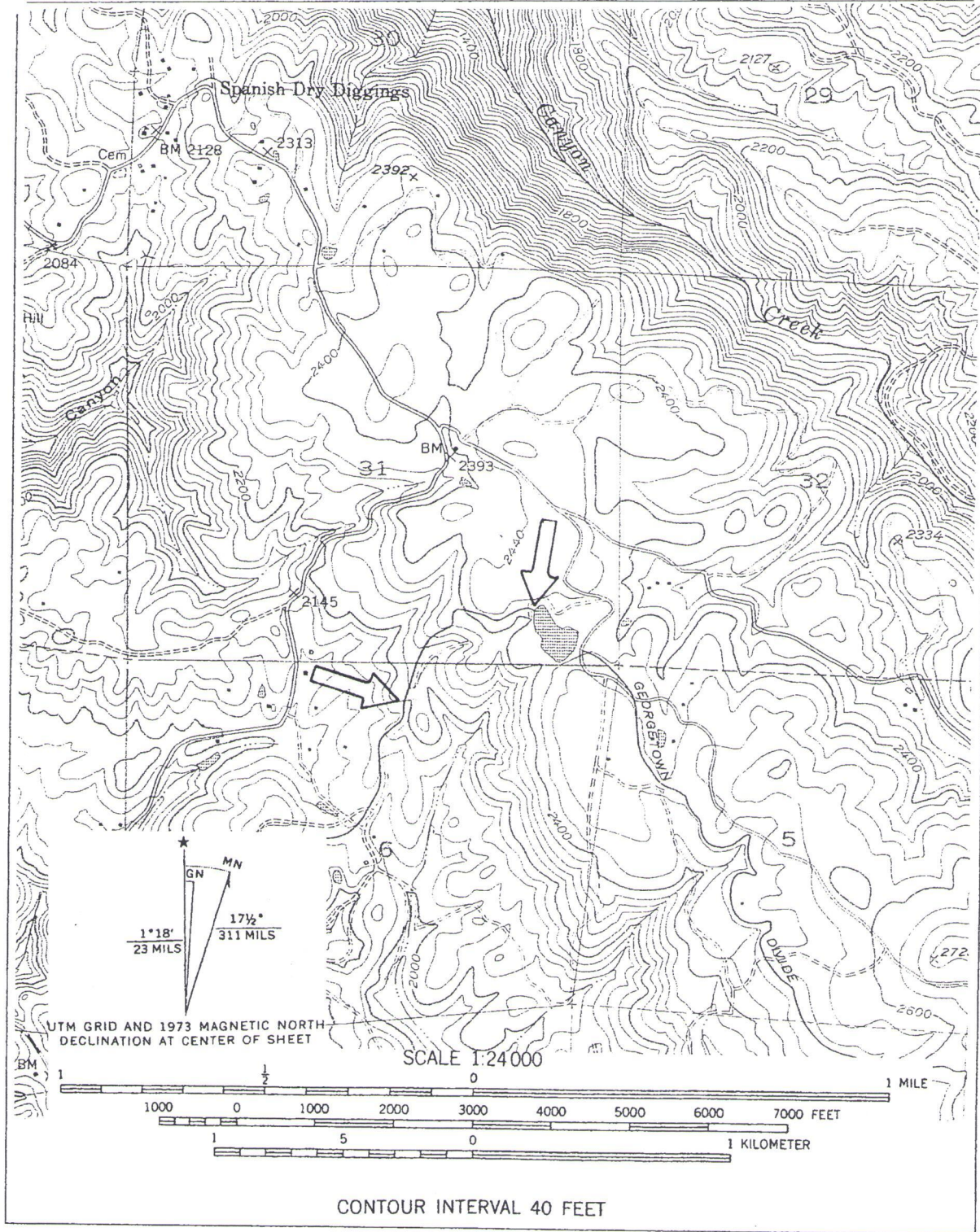
L10. Form Prepared by: L. K. Napton, Ph. D., E. A. Greathouse, M.A

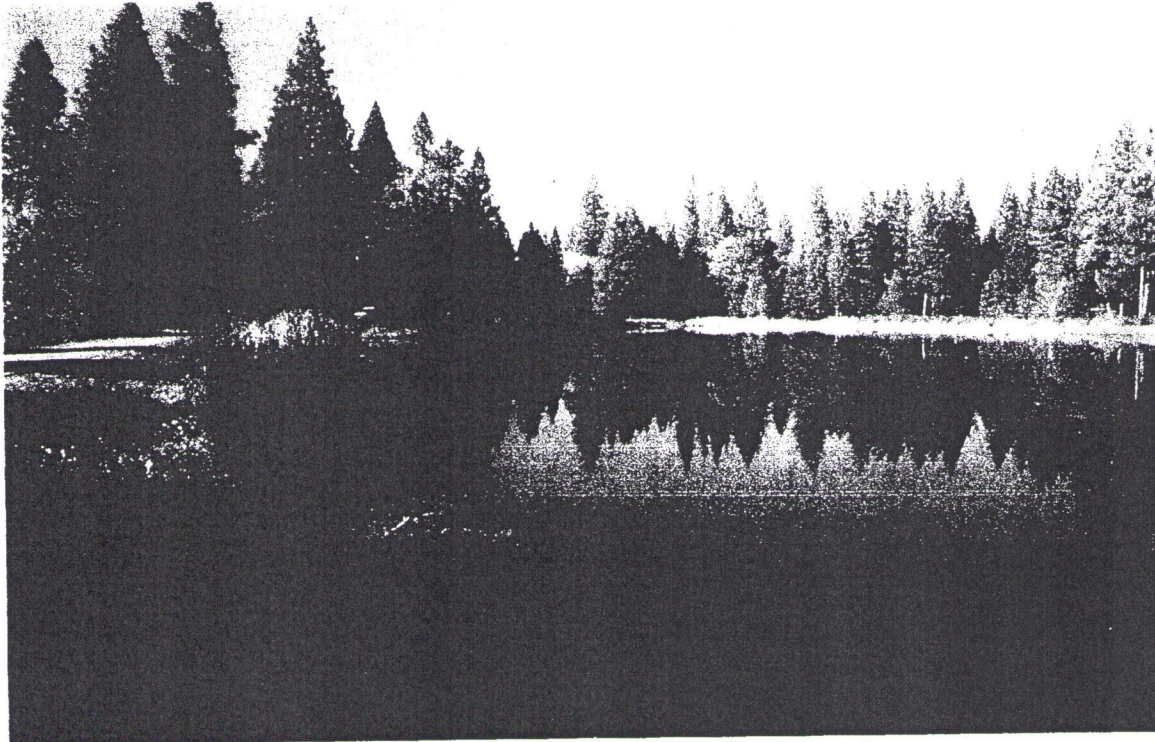
L11. Date September 6, 2006





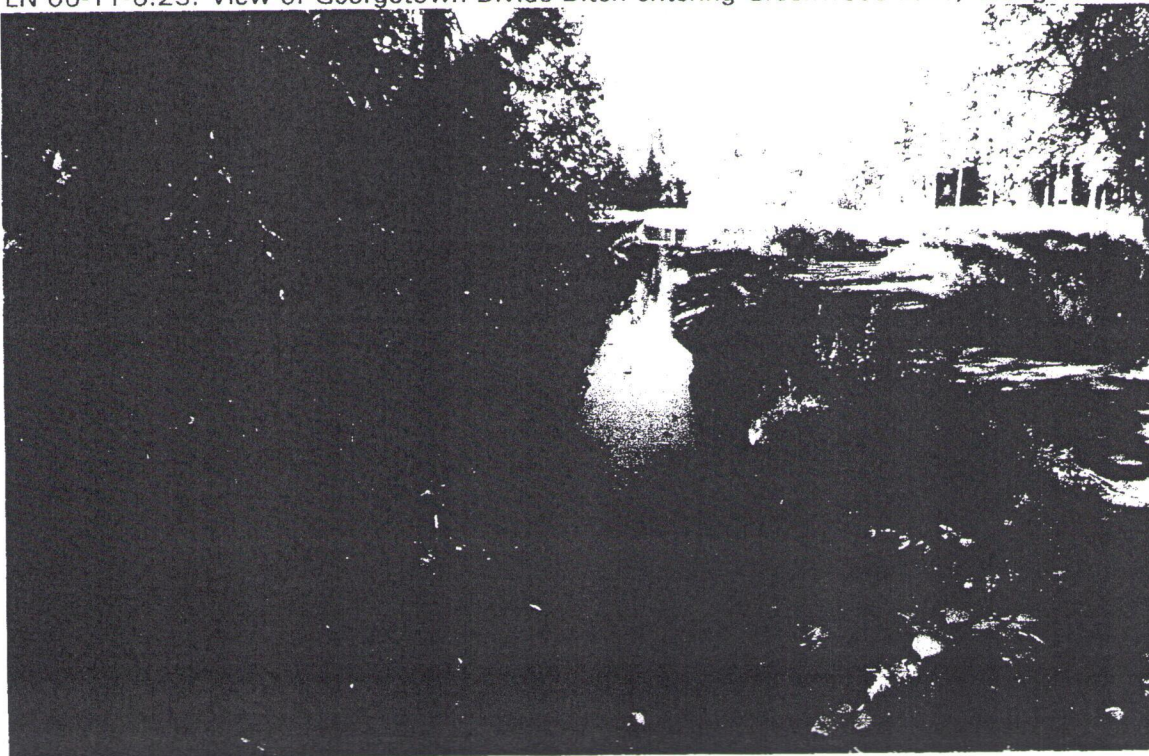
Map Nine. Greenwood Quadrangle. (Courtesy GDPUD)





LN 06-11-6:22: View N50W showing Greenwood Lake reservoir.

LN 06-11-6:23: View of Georgetown Divide Ditch entering Greenwood Lake, background.





LN 06-11-25: View S70W showing portion of the Georgetown Divide Ditch (gunite-lined) that will be piped as part of the proposed Greenwood Lake WTP project.

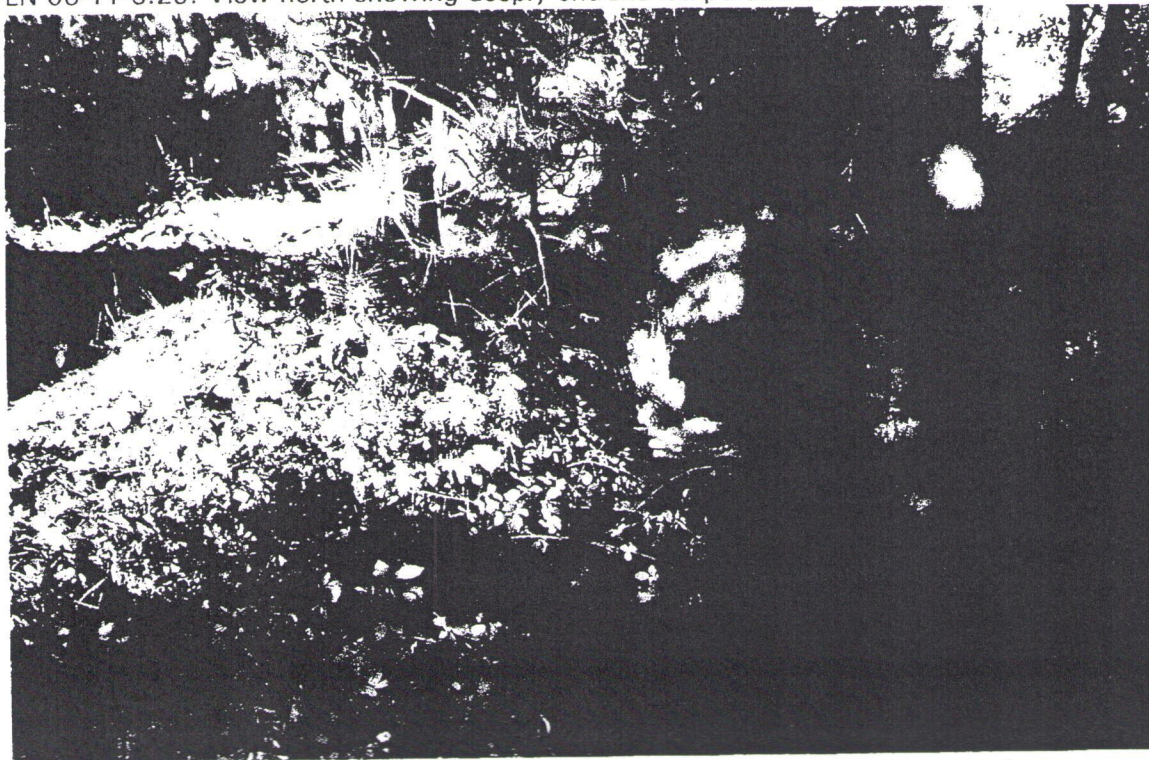
LN 06-11-27: View N70W showing portion of the Georgetown Divide Ditch.





LN 06-11-6:28: View S40W, Georgetown Divide Ditch within project area (gunite-lined).

LN 06-11-6:29: View north showing deeply entrenched portion of the ditch.



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 _____

UPDATE

Page 1 of 5 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Georgetown Main Ditch #2

P1. Other Identifier: Georgetown Main Ditch #2, Pilot Hill Segment 1

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County El Dorado
and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Greenwood Date 1949 (1973) T 13N; R 10E; 1/4 of SE 1/4 of Sec 31; MDM B.M.

c. Address vicinity City Georgetown Zip 95634

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 10, 682470 mE/ 4310440 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)
UTM A/ Zone 10: 682470mE; 4310440mN
UTM B/ Zone 10: 681410mE; 4309430mN

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

This segment of the Georgetown Main Ditch #2 derives its water from Greenwood Reservoir. For the first 1200 feet of its length, the ditch is cement-lined. At the end of this first reach of cement-lined ditch, water enters a short wooden, gated flume. One gate controls water to the Spanish Dry Diggings Ditch while the other gate dumps water directly downhill. This downhill shoot is overgrown with dense blackberry bushes. From the flumed section, the ditch carries water downhill in a southwesterly direction for a distance of approximately one mile. At that point, the water is piped to Highway 193.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) AH6. Water Conveyance System

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

P5a. Photographer Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) _____

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: Historic
 Prehistoric Both

Constructed 1850s
Most recent modifications late 1960s, early 1970s

*P7. Owner and Address: Georgetown Divide Public Utilities District
P.O. Box 4240
Georgetown, CA 95634

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

*P9. Date Recorded: 11/19/97

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive
CEQA review

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Windmiller, R. and J. Russell. 1997. Cultural Resources Inventory, Pilot Hill Ranch Water Treatment Facility and Off-site Water Line Corridors, El Dorado County, California. Ric Windmiller, (see continuation sheet)

*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.

8086

P-9-1212

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

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

Page 2 of 5

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Georgetown Main Ditch #2

L1. Historic and/or Common Name: "Main Ditch" or "Main Ditch No. 2"

L2a. Portion Described: Entire Resource Segment Point Observation Designation: Pilot Hill Segment 1

b. Location of point or segment: (Provide UTM coordinates, legal description, and any other useful locational data. Show the area that has been field inspected on a Location Map.)

UTM A/ Zone 10: 682470mE; 4310440mN
UTM B/ Zone 10: 681410mE; 4309430mN

L3. Description: (Describe construction details, materials, and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/sections as appropriate.)

First 1200 feet of ditch beginning at Greenwood Reservoir is cement-lined. This cement-lined segment ends at a short, gated, wooden flume that diverts water to Spanish Dry Diggings. However, the main flow of water is turned 90 degrees, directly downhill (southwest) where it drops into a blackberry-shrouded ditch coursing approximately one mile to a pipeline. The segment recorded on these forms ends at the pipeline.

L4. Dimensions: (In feet for historic features and meters for prehistoric features)

a. Top Width 5 feet b. Bottom Width 3 feet
c. Height or Depth 3 feet d. Length of Segment 1.3 miles (approximate)

L5. Associated Resources:

None.

L6. Setting: (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc., as appropriate.)

West-facing slope. Mixed fir-cedar forest with some oak.

L7. Integrity Considerations:

Because of extensive, recent modifications, including some rerouting of the ditch at Greenwood Reservoir, this segment of the ditch no longer conveys its historical importance.

L8a. Photograph, Map or Drawing

L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing (View, scale, etc.)

See Sketch Map.

L9. Remarks:

None.

L10. Form Prepared by: (Name, affiliation, and address)

Ric Windmiller
Consulting Archaeologist
9145 Elk Grove Blvd.
Elk Grove, CA 95624

L11. Date: 11/19/1997

P-9-1212

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

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

Page 3 of 5

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Georgetown Main Ditch #2

*Recorded by: Ric Windmiller

*Date 11/19/1997

Continuation Update

P11. Report Citation (continued)

Consulting Archaeologist. Submitted to Pacific Municipal Consultants. Copies available from the North Central Information Center, California State University, Sacramento.

P-9-1212

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

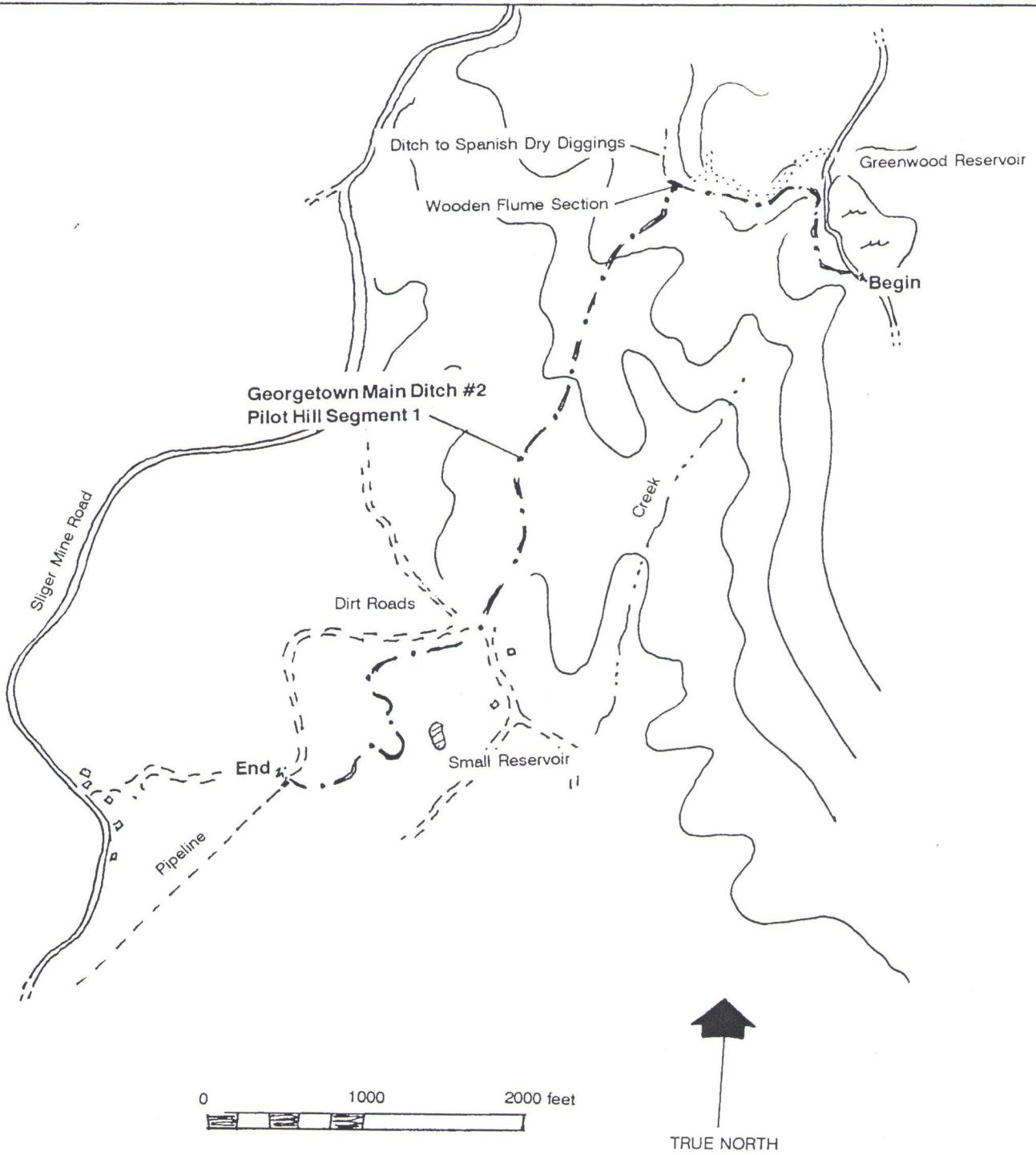
Primary# _____
HRI# _____
Trinomial _____

Page 4 of 5

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Georgetown Main Ditch #2

*Drawn by: Ric Windmiller

*Date of map: 11/19/1997



NOTE: Include bar scale and north arrow.

P-9-1212

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

Primary # _____
HRI# _____
Trinomial _____

Page 5 of 5

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Georgetown Main Ditch #2

*Map Name: Greenwood, Calif.

*Scale: 1:24,000

*Date of map: 1949 (1973)

