

**Class III Cultural Resources Inventory for Burke Creek-Rabe Meadows
Complex Restoration Plan, Phase I and Phase II, Douglas County,
Nevada**

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PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Project Background

North Tahoe Conservation District (NTCD) is partnering with the US Forest Service (USFS), Nevada Department of Transportation (NDOT), Douglas County and Nevada Division of State Lands (NDSL) to propose the Burke Creek Highway 50 Crossing and Realignment Project (Project).

The goal of the Project is to:

- Restore ecological function and processes within the Burke Creek channel and its adjacent floodplain;
- Reduce pollutant loading to Lake Tahoe;
- Improve public safety on Highway 50 related to flooding.

The Project comprises Phase I and Phase II of the Burke Creek-Rabe Meadows Complex Restoration Plan which includes additional work on Forest Service lands west of US HWY 50 (Maps 1 and 2).

Burke Creek is a small stream in the Lake Tahoe Basin which passes just north of the intersection of Highway (HWY) 50 and Kahle Drive. It has an approximately 4.5 square mile drainage area to Lake Tahoe. Burke Creek passes through Rabe Meadows, which is a popular recreation area in close proximity to Nevada Beach and Round Hill Pines Resort and is used by pedestrians and bike riders that travel through the meadow along the bike path. The creek has been historically modified and relocated to accommodate development. Above HWY 50, the stream channel is actively eroding due to being moved and straightened in the 1950s and the adjacent floodplain is reduced. At HWY 50, an undersized culvert that runs under the highway restricts flows, resulting in flooding of travel lanes during large storm events. Downstream of HWY 50 the channel was relocated in the 1980s, as part of a US Forest Service project for restore the Jennings Casino development site. The channel's location along a knoll, paired with willow growth and sediment accumulation is causing high flows to escape into the urban environment.

The following actions are proposed to meet the Phase I and Phase IIA goals of the Project:

Burke Creek above HWY 50

- Decommission approximately 12,000 square feet of commercial parking lot adjacent to Burke Creek that is located within the historic floodplain.
- Abandon 230 feet of Burke Creek from its current hillside levee and reconstruct approximately 250 feet of stable channel within its historic floodplain. This new channel will be located in in the decommissioned parking lot.
- Restore short lengths of head cuts, entrenchment and floodplain pinching along 400 feet of Burke Creek.

Burke Creek at HWY 50

- Install a culvert capable of passing a 50 year storm event.
- Install storm water conveyance improvements along HWY 50 adjacent to Lake Village and the Professional Building, and construct two storm water treatment basins on the west side of HWY 50.

Burke Creek below HWY 50

- Abandon 500 feet of existing unstable stream channel to tie into the new HWY 50 stream crossing.

The US Forest Service, Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit (LTMBU) will fund the restoration effort within the meadow Phase IIB, and a US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) permit will be required for a culvert at Burke Creek and US 50. LTBMU will serve as the lead Federal Agency.

To comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, Wood Rodgers, Inc. / NTCD engaged Great Basin Consulting Group, LLC to conduct this Class III Cultural Resource Inventory to identify and evaluate previously un-recorded cultural resources within the project area and to assess the nature and extent of sites identified during previous Cultural Resource Investigations within the proposed Phase I and Phase IIA development. A Cultural Resource Inventory performed by Forest Service personnel in 1980 covered Phase IIB of the project area. No sites were encountered with the restoration project boundary. The area was re-visited to confirm previous inventory results.

Legal Description

SW¹/₄, NW¹/₄, SW¹/₄ Sec. 23; T13N R18E

N¹/₂, SW¹/₄, SW¹/₄, Sec. 23; T13N R18E

N¹/₂, SW¹/₄, Sec 22; T13N R18E

Map Reference

South Lake Tahoe 7.5 Minute USGS Quadrangle (1999)

Regulatory Context

The NHPA of 1966 is the primary Federal legislation that outlines the federal government's responsibility to cultural resources. Specifically, Section 106 of the NHPA and its implementing regulations located at 36 CFR Part 800 outline the Federal government's role to identify and evaluate cultural resources.

Section 106 of the NHPA requires the Federal government to take into account the effects of their undertakings on cultural resources listed on or eligible for the National Register, and affords the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) a reasonable opportunity to comment. Those resources that are on, or are eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) are referred to as historic properties. The 36 CFR Part 800 regulations describe the Section 106 process that the federal agency takes to identify cultural resources and the level of effect that the proposed undertaking will have on historic properties. An undertaking is defined as a "...project, activity or program funded in whole or in part, under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a federal agency." This includes projects that are carried out by or on behalf of the agency; those carried out with federal assistance; those requiring a federal permit, license, or approval; and those subject to state or local regulation administered pursuant to a delegation or approval by a federal agency [Section 301(7) 16 U.S.C. 470w(7)].

The Section 106 process is initiated by the Federal agency by establishing an undertaking. If the proposed Federal action is an undertaking, then the agency determines if it is the type of action that has the potential to cause effects on historic properties. If the action has the potential to effect historic properties, then the federal agency begins the Section 106 consultation process as described in 36 CFR Part 800. First, the APE is determined. Next, historic properties are identified within the APE

through reviews of existing information, surveys, consultations and application of the National Register criteria for evaluation. If historic properties are found to be present within the APE, the criteria of adverse effect are applied to reach a finding of effects for the proposed undertaking. Should an adverse effect be found, they must be resolved before the undertaking can proceed to implementation. All of these steps are conducted in consultation with the SHPO and other parties identified during the Section 106 process.

Area of Potential Effect Definition

The Area of Potential Effect (APE) is defined as the entire 16.1acre/6.5 hectares project area. Direct effects will be limited to areas of proposed actions (Map 3). Creek realignment and a new culvert under US HWY 50 will occur in previously disturbed areas adjacent to the modern Burke Creek drainage. Flood plain pinching and flow enhancement will be confined to the existing creek alignment. The proposed modifications will be screened by existing and restored vegetation. No visual effects are anticipated. Acoustic and atmospheric effects will be temporary and confined to periods of construction.

ENVIRONMENTAL BACKGROUND

All of human history in the Lake Tahoe Basin has occurred within the last 8,000 to 9,000 years. The contemporary dry summer-wet winter precipitation pattern did not prevail throughout this period. During warmer and drier periods, lake levels dropped. During such periods, exposed shore zones were opened to colonization by plant, animal, and human populations. Evidence of these events is present in the form of inundated archaeological features and the remains of submerged tree stumps as much as 20 feet below its present surface (Lindstrom et al. 2000). Submerged stumps in Lake Tahoe have been dated using radiocarbon methods. These data indicate that major dry periods extended from 4,800 to 6,300 years before present (BP), from 1,250 to 1,360 BP, again around 360 BP, and during the mid-1700s through the mid-1800s.

Geology and Geographic Setting

Information on local geology was derived from Moore (1969), Bonham and Burnett (1976), Stewart (1980), and Fiero (1986). The Sierra batholith was formed during the late Jurassic and early Cretaceous periods due to the collision of tectonic plates. Materials from the subducting oceanic plate melted

as it moved under the continental margin, forming volcanic or plutonic masses that slowly worked their way toward the surface. Intrusions and compressions caused a composite plutonic mass to form that was 75 miles wide running the entire length of California. The continental margin swelled upward and large amounts of overlying rock were removed by erosion. In time, the uplifted roof of the batholith was exposed and subjected to erosion.

The Tahoe Basin is an intermountain basin formed by faulting within the Sierra batholith. In the Lake Tahoe Basin and nearby areas, major landforms developed due to faulting, warping, or a combination of both processes. Lake Tahoe occupies a down dropped block bordered by steeply dipping faults. Mountains on the east and west shores of the lake are predominantly granitic rock, with some areas of metamorphic rock. The northern part of the Tahoe Basin is covered by volcanic rock, while much of the southern and western portions have been modified by glacial activity. The southern end consists of glacial moraines and out wash deposits, while the northeast end of the basin is a large alluvial fan.

A major north-south fault zone which separates the eastern edge of the Sierra Nevada Mountains from the sequence of parallel fault block mountains of Nevada and Utah is located about 6 miles east of the Lake Tahoe Basin. The east front of the Carson Range is a large fault scarp more than 4,000 feet high. Faults along the lake margins have not been delineated in detail, but the presence of steep, near vertical drop-off areas along the shoreline clearly suggest that faults are present. Numerous other north to northeast-trending faults have been identified and are associated predominantly with Basin and Range tectonics and the emplacement of intrusive igneous rocks.

The study area is located up slope from the east shore of Lake Tahoe on the mountain side of US 50, overlooking Lake Tahoe to the west. Elevations within the project area range from 6320 to 6470 ft. Topography in the study area consists of low foothills that make up a part of the west flank of the Carson Range and alluvial features associated with tributaries to Lake Tahoe. Lincoln Creek is located north of the project area, while Burke Creek is located to the south. Only one geologic map unit is found in the project area, Cretaceous era granodiorite (unit designation Kkgg). This is a medium-grained hornblende-biotite granodiorite that intruded several other area formations. Soils found in the immediate proposed project areas fall within three categories as defined by the Soil Conservation Service (1974).

- Elmira-Gefo loamy coarse sand, 0 to 5 percent slope (EfB). This soil is found on alluvial outwash fans.
- Cagwin-Rock Outcrop complex, 5 to 15 percent slope (CaD). This soil is found on foot slopes along the fringe of granitic uplands.
- Cagwin-Rock Outcrop complex, 15 to 30 percent slope (CaE). This soil is found on side slopes leading to granitic uplands.
- Cagwin-Rock Outcrop complex, 30 to 50 percent slope (CaF). This soil is found on granitic uplands.

Flora and Fauna

Vegetation noted in the general project area consists of a Jeffrey pine (*Pinus jeffreyi*) and white fir (*Abies concolor*) mixed woodland with an understory dominated by manzanita (*Arctostaphylos sp.*), bitterbrush (*Purshia tridentata*), big sage (*Artemisia tridentata*), squaw carpet (*Ceanothus prostratus*), arrow-leaf balsamroot (*Balsamorhiza sagittata*), and tall bunch grasses. Ground cover density varies. Species and patterns noted are typical of the Jeffrey pine belt which extends along much of the east shore of the Tahoe Basin. Further description of local flora can be found in Jepson (1923 and 1960), Munz and Keck (1959), and Storer and Usinger (1963).

No fauna or faunal indicators were observed during the course of fieldwork for this project. Mammals that might utilize the Jeffrey pine and riparian communities include chipmunk, golden-mantled ground squirrel, Douglas squirrel, gray squirrel, mice, gopher, vole, marmot, snowshoe hare, porcupine, coyote, mountain lion, mule deer, and brown bear. Birds that might be associated with this habitat include the goshawk, sharp-shinned hawk, blue grouse, flammulated owl, California spotted owl, great gray owl, poor-will, common flicker, hairy woodpecker, violet-green swallow, Steller's Jay, mountain chickadee, white breasted nuthatch, American robin, Townsend's warbler, pine siskin, dark-eyed junco, and chipping sparrow. Further description of local fauna can be found in Grinnell (1933), Hall (1946), Orr (1946), Linsdale (1936), Grinnell and Miller (1944), Storer and Usinger (1963), and Orr and Moffitt (1971).

PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC OVERVIEW

The following discussion is intended to provide contextual information, albeit brief, against which the significance of any identified historic resource, can be evaluated.

Prehistory

Elston (1982, 1986), Lindstrom et al. (2000), and Lindstrom et al. (2002) provide recent summaries of western Great Basin and eastern Sierra prehistory. Taggart et al. (2006) provides the most recent summary of prehistory as it relates to the immediate study area. These studies focus on adaptive strategies consisting of technological, subsistence, settlement, and ideological elements that were expressed over broad regions. Four such strategies are recognized for the Western Great Basin, including eastern Sierra basins such as the Lake Tahoe Basin. Those strategies include the Pre-Archaic (prior to 7,000 years before present), the Early Archaic (4,000 to 7,000 BP), the Middle Archaic (1,500 to 4,000 BP), and the Late Archaic (time of historic contact to 1,500 BP).

The Pre-Archaic strategy prevailed from about 7,000 to 11,500 BP, a period marked by cool, moist conditions which fostered an abundance of surface waters. Subsistence revolved around lake shore-marsh resources and the taking of large game; the use of processed seeds and nuts was not prevalent. Population density was quite low, and groups were highly mobile. Originally thought to represent an adaptation to pluvial lakeshore environments, Pre-Archaic sites have increasingly been recognized in a variety of riverine and upland settings. Environmental conditions changed gradually toward the end of the Pre-Archaic period; temperatures increased, moisture patterns changed, and the amount of available surface water decreased. Eventually, these changes caused a shift in adaptive strategy. Early Archaic patterns are markedly different from those of the Pre-Archaic period. Seed processing tools make their first appearance, indicating that the resource base had become more diversified. Hunting remained a prevalent activity. The variety of site types increases during this period, suggesting again the diversity of the resource procurement strategy. Initially, the population density was lower than during the Pre-Archaic, but gradually increased.

Within the Tahoe Basin, Sierran glaciers retreated between 8,000 and 9,000 BP making it possible for people to occupy the area. Pre-Archaic sites have been identified along the Truckee River. Early Archaic sites have been recorded near Spooner Lake and in other locations within the Lake Tahoe Basin. These data suggest only a limited use of the Sierra Nevada during early times. Lindstrom et al. (2000) suggests that during Pre-Archaic and Early Archaic times, the level of Lake Tahoe may have been considerably lower than at present; upper reaches of the Truckee River may have been dry for centuries at a time. If this was indeed the case, Pre-Archaic and Early Archaic sites would have been located adjacent to the lake then present, but were subsequently submerged as the lake level increased.

At the onset of the Middle Archaic, about 4,000 BP, environmental conditions again changed. Most notably, increases in effective precipitation caused the expansion of resources associated with lakes and marshes. For example, Lake Tahoe presumably returned to its current configuration.

Prehistoric populations increased, and pronounced cultural elaboration occurred, as evidenced by an abundance of textiles and other perishables, and more elaborate houses. Subsistence practices continued to emphasize large game hunting, but the use of seed expanded. Also, the use of upland resources increased notably. These trends are apparent in the archaeology of the Lake Tahoe Basin and the Sierra Nevada in general. The local manifestation of this adaptive strategy is the Martis Complex.

The transition from the Middle to the Late Archaic is marked by changes in technology, subsistence patterns, and settlement. Technologically, the Late Archaic saw the introduction of the bow and arrow, a diversification in ground stone implements, and a greater emphasis on the use of small flake tools. Subsistence and settlement changes appear to reflect increased local and regional population. This prompted an intensification and diversification in subsistence practices not noted previously. Low-ranked resources seldom used during earlier periods were added to the diet. The use of pinyon also became pronounced during this period. The Kings Beach Complex is the local manifestation of this adaptive strategy. Sites associated with this complex are comparatively common in the basin, especially since the Late Archaic represents populations ancestral to the present day Washoe.

Ethnohistory

As of the mid-1800s, the Washoe inhabited the study area. A Hokan-speaking hunting and gathering group, the Washoe, inhabited the chain of valleys along the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada, from Honey Lake to Antelope Valley. The Pine Nut Mountains and the Virginia Range formed the eastern boundary of Washoe territory, while the western boundary extended several miles beyond the Sierra crest. A great deal has been written about Washoe land use in the Tahoe Basin and their use of the region's resources. Lake Tahoe is the center of the Washoe world, both geographically and socially. Legendary and mythological associations to places within the basin are common. Ethnographic data on the Washoe are contained in d'Azevedo (1956, 1963, and 1986), Barrett (1917), Dangberg (1968), Downs (1966), Fowler et al. (1981), S. and R. Freed (1963), Lowie (1939), Nevers (1976), Price (1962, 1980), and Siskin (1941).

Washoe subsistence involved seasonal shifts in resource selection and concomitant settlement location. With the coming of spring, small bands or individual families left their winter base camps to take advantage of ripening plant foods in low-lying valleys. As soon as travel became possible in the spring, many able bodied Washoe began leaving winter villages for the lake. White fish and early plants sustained these early arrivals. Later on, other family members followed. Extended kin groups returned to established camps located along streams from which they fished, harvested plants, and hunted game. Winter camps were not abandoned. Families at the lake would walk back and forth several times over the summer, bringing fish and other provisions to those that had stayed behind.

By early June, many Washoe were encamped around the shores of Lake Tahoe. Camps of five or six windbreaks (*gadu*) appeared adjacent to the lake's tributaries. *Each gadu* housed a family. From these encampments, the Washoe took trout, sucker, and white fish that spawned in the streams. Stores of dried fish were developed for later use.

In the late summer and early fall, Washoe began leaving Lake Tahoe and dispersed in small groups to valleys east of the Sierra. Antelope and rabbit were hunted in early fall, both by individuals and in communal drives. Rabbits were dried for winter use. Late fall found the Washoe collecting pine

nuts along the east face of the Sierra and in the Pine Nut Hills; deer hunting was an important activity in these locations. With the coming of heavy winter storms, Washoe families returned to their favored base camps, sustained by stored pine nuts, seeds, and dried meat

The basic Washoe social and economic unit was a household composed of a married couple, their dependent children, and one or more relatives, in-laws, or close friends. Each household occupied a *galis dangal*, or winter house, that was four to five meters in diameter, had an east facing doorway, and a central hearth. Ethnographic and archaeological data pertaining to winter villages suggest that these camps contained two to ten such houses that were typically arranged in a prescribed pattern (Zeier [1986], Zeier and Elston [1992]).

Washoe use of the Lake Tahoe Basin changed radically after the 1850s. The development of transportation corridors, intensive logging, recreational uses, and commercial fishing all affected the resource base on which the Washoe had depended. Traditional lifeways changed. With the decline or demise of their traditional food sources, the Washoe became increasingly dependent upon European resources and means of procurement.

History

Several general references are available that address the history of the Lake Tahoe Basin and the Comstock. Those employed to develop the history that follows included Lord (1883), Knowles (1942), Galloway (1947), Myrick (1962), Scott (1957 and 1973), Shamberger (1969), Goodwin (1971), Lindstrom and Hall (1994), Reno and Zeier (2003), and Taggart et al. (2006). Examination of these sources suggests that the historic period of the Lake Tahoe area can be divided into four chronological periods. The transition between periods is marked by major changes in transportation, settlement, and land use.

The Pre-Comstock Period (1844-1859)

The Pre-Comstock period begins with the first sighting of Lake Tahoe by a Euro-American in 1844. John Fremont and a companion saw the lake while seeking a pass over the Sierra. Little else happened in the basin until the discovery of gold in California in 1848. The ensuing rush prompted considerable interest in the development of trans-Sierra transportation routes. Travelers attempting

to cross through the Tahoe Basin were discouraged by the steep eastern approach. Most early wagon travel passed to the north or south.

A wagon route from Carson City, Nevada, to Placerville, California, was established through the southeast portion of the Tahoe Basin in 1852 with the completion of Johnson's Cut-Off, known locally as the Carson Ridge Emigrant Road. The route followed Kings Canyon, crossed into the Tahoe Basin at Spooner Summit (then known as Eagle Ranch Pass), entered upper Glenbrook Canyon, then turned south into Montreal Canyon and followed a series of high benches and ridges towards Friday's Station. The road continued on to Placerville via Johnson (Echo) Summit. Quite precipitous, the Carson Ridge section of this route was traveled for only a short time (between 1852 and 1854). After that, use declined and the roadway quickly deteriorated. By 1860, the roadway had been abandoned. Settlement during this period was limited to a few isolated stations constructed along Johnson's Cut-Off. The most notable in the general study area was Friday's Station adjacent to what is now Edgewood Creek.

The Comstock Period (1859-1890)

Rich ore deposits were discovered in the Comstock area of western Nevada in 1859, causing the westward flow of emigrants to California to be reversed. With mining on the decline in California, news of the Comstock finds caused a "rush to Washoe." Consequences of that rush were to have a profound effect on the Lake Tahoe Basin.

Transportation: Mining and community development created an instant demand for trans-Sierra freight routes between the Comstock and supply centers in central and coastal California.

Soon, a system of toll roads was established. Best-known as the Placerville Road, this route led from Placerville along what is today US 50, through Luther Pass, and into Carson Valley where it tied into the old Carson Emigrant Trail. Between 1858 and 1960, this route carried most of the traffic.

Always seeking gentler grades, lower mountain passes, and shorter routes, entrepreneurs sought other routes. In 1859, David Kingsbury and James McDonald set out to improve what was known locally as Daggett's trail. They converted it into a first class wagon road. When opened in 1860, the road connected Friday's Station with Van Sickle's Station in Carson Valley. The Kingsbury-

McDonald toll road shortened the trip to the Comstock by a full day and for the first time brought large numbers of people down to the Tahoe Lake shore. Soon after, the Pony Express, Wells Fargo Express, and McLean's Pioneer Stage Line moved operations to the new route.

As with other transportation ventures of the day, the end of the Kingsbury Grade was in sight almost from the beginning. A new route was pioneered north from Friday's Station to Glenbrook. Following an old Washoe trail, the road extended along the east shore of Lake Tahoe. At Glenbrook, the new route linked into the Walton (Clear Creek) Toll Road and extended up to Spooner Summit. From there, the route, known as the Lake Tahoe Wagon Road, extended down King's Canyon to Carson City. Completed in 1863, this route was shorter and the pass lower than Kingsbury Grade. By 1864, this was the primary route for trans-Sierra stage and freight travel between California and the Comstock mines.

At the time of its construction, the section of the road that extended around Cave Rock cost more than any other between Placerville and Carson. The one-mile of road improvement (including a 100-foot long one-way trestle bridge, hand chiseled stone buttresses, and retaining walls) cost \$40,000. Native stone was rough quarried and placed by hand to form approaches to the wooden bridge. The earlier trail used by the Washoe ran above Cave Rock. This steeper but more direct route was widened to accommodate wagon traffic. The cut-off was maintained into the 1890s and saw use whenever the bridge was repaired.

Kingsbury Grade and the Lake Tahoe Wagon Road were used extensively throughout the 1860s. However, much of the freight and passenger traffic shifted to the transcontinental railroad after its completion in 1869. Use levels dropped through the 1870s, but the Lake Tahoe Wagon Road continued to be used as a local roadway through the end of the century.

Logging Operations: Industrial, commercial, and residential development on the Comstock created an immediate need for wood products. Timber resources in and around the Virginia Range were rapidly depleted during the early 1860s. By that time, logging operations began to focus on the east slope of the Carson Range with an eye toward the Lake Tahoe Basin. By the mid-1860s, forests in the Tahoe Basin became the primary source of lumber and cordwood for the mines. Substantial blocks of land were bought as wood tracts. Initially, independent contractors controlled the logging

business. By the early 1870s, however, large business concerns had formed and consolidated large holdings of timbered lands.

The largest operators on the east shore were the Carson and Tahoe Lumber and Fluming Company (C&TL&F Co.) owned by Bliss and Yerington, and the Sierra Nevada Wood and Lumber Company owned by W. Hobart. Each company established a number of major complexes, each consisting of a network of sawmills, railroads, tramways, flumes, and rafting operations designed to cut and move lumber over the Tahoe divide, down to Carson City, and eventually to the Comstock. Cutting began on the east side of the basin, continued to the north and south shores, and finally along the west shore.

Trees were selectively harvested to suit varying wood markets. Jeffrey, sugar, and ponderosa pines were favored. As a result, timber tracts were not clear-cut at once; rather, stands were re-entered over time for different purposes. The pine-mixed conifer belt (between 6000 and 6500 feet) was probably logged first while the red fir conifer belt (6500 to 9000 feet) was logged last. Much of the cutting occurred during the winter months. The transport of harvested logs from their extraction point to their final destination was achieved using a variety of methods. Systems of primary, secondary, and tertiary haul roads for wagon transport were constructed. Skid trails and corduroy roads also were constructed for dragging logs with teams of animals. Rapid down slope transport over short distances was accomplished with the construction of gravity chutes. Water transport of material was accomplished with the construction of flumes, ditches, reservoirs, and splash ponds. Vestiges of such systems are present within and adjacent to the study area.

The timber harvest continued through 1897 when mine production had waned and the last major sawmill closed. By then, wood products in the form of 600 million board feet of lumber and 2 million cords of firewood had been consumed. The harvest from the Tahoe and Truckee Basins was worth in excess of 80 million dollars.

Settlement: Settlement of the Lake Tahoe Basin during the Comstock Period took three forms. Way stations became an integral part of the Bonanza road system during the Comstock period. More than one hundred stations were established between Placerville and Carson City to provide services and meet the needs of travelers. As noted by Scott (1957:232), "stations would form links in the

chain of hostelrys over the pass." In the immediate vicinity of the study area, Zephyr Cove was established and operations at Friday's Station were expanded. To the north, Logan, Glenbrook, and Spooner became established stations.

The earliest settlement located near the project area was Friday's Station. It was established during the Pre-Comstock period, providing services to those hearty souls moving along the Johnson's Cut-Off. During those early years, the station was owned by "Friday" Burke and Jim Small. With completion of the Kingsbury Grade, the volume of business at the station increased substantially. Tolls collected for use of the grade ran as high as \$1,500 a day at the peak of the summer season.

Among those using the station were riders for the Pony Express and the Central Overland Stage Company. Located along Edgewood Creek, Burke and Small also engaged in agricultural activities. Friday's continued to serve as a primary stop over spot along both the Kingsbury Grade and the Lake Tahoe Wagon Road throughout the 1860s and into the 1870s. As the number of travelers declined and the number of loggers increased, Friday's Station gradually took on more of an agricultural nature. Unlike some of the other large way stations, it did not transition into a tourist-oriented resort.

In 1862, Andrew Gardiner homesteaded in the Zephyr Cove area. Almost immediately, he began construction of a hotel along the Lake Tahoe Wagon Road. Before completing construction of the hotel, he sold out to Butler Ives, the superintendent in charge of building the wagon road. The Zephyr Cove hotel did not fare as well as other stops along the way (Friday's Station and Glenbrook were the preferred stops), and by the mid-1870s, Ives had sold the property to the C&TL&F Co. They included the Zephyr Cove area into their expanding holdings and logging soon became the predominant activity in the area. During the 1920s, owners of some large land holdings (blocks of old wood cutting areas) began dividing up and selling off blocks of land along the lake shore. Thinking that it would prove valuable, the C&TL&F Co retained control over a large block of land in the Zephyr Cove area. In 1930, the company built the Zephyr Cove Lodge that remains today. Their goal was to serve the increasingly large group of middle class tourists that were traveling to the lake by automobile. In 1937, millionaire George Whittell purchased the Zephyr Cove tract.

In 1860, Augustus Pray and three partners (including Rufus Walton) settled at what came to be known as Glenbrook. They built a log cabin, harvested wild hay from the meadow, and planted grain and vegetables. Their main goal, however, was to cut and mill lumber. They built the first of several mills along the lake shore in 1861. The finished lumber was loaded on high-bed logging wagons and hauled up Glenbrook Canyon, over Spooner Summit, and down to Carson City. The Lake Tahoe Wagon Road (constructed between 1861 and 1863) passed through Glenbrook. With time, several large hotels were constructed that catered to the traveler's every need. Steamboats soon added Glenbrook to their itinerary. By the mid-1870s, Glenbrook had developed into a sizable logging community.

Increasingly, hotels in town catered to tourists who often arrived by steamboat. This pattern continued into the mid-1890s when the logging industry finally faded away. The hotel business persisted, however, and with time welcomed those traveling to the lake by automobile.

With the gradual decline in the volume of traffic along the Lake Tahoe Wagon Road, several stations along the roadway began catering to seasonal tourists. Tourists came to Tahoe City by train and were then transported by steamer to one of several resorts located around the margins of Lake Tahoe. Some of these developed into prime recreational areas (Tahoe City, Brockway Springs, Tallac House, and Glenbrook, for example). Whereas before, stations had been positioned to front on the Lake Tahoe Wagon Road, now lodges were constructed facing Lake Tahoe. The lakefront became the focus of resort development. Seasonal agriculture and fishing came to serve the resorts and settlement increasingly became centered round the lodges.

The second form of settlement common to the period was associated with the logging industry. Settlements were established near major mill complexes, adjacent to major logging operations (cutting areas and flume works), and near some of the more remote facilities. Many of the smaller camps were occupied for only a short period. The third form of settlement was the private residence that often served as a small farm or ranch, or was the residence of a local logging contractor.

Agricultural and Irrigation: While limited by geographic constraints, agriculture was an important activity in the Lake Tahoe Basin during the Comstock period. Flatlands along Edgewood Creek, at Rabe Meadow, Marla Bay (Bourne Meadow), Glenbrook, and Zephyr Cove were considered

prime areas. Also, small ranches were established close to the larger way stations, supplying travelers with fresh food. Many independent lumbermen cut wood during the winter and ran small agricultural operations during the summer. Minor irrigation works were established to channel runoff into meadow areas to enhance hay production.

The Quiet Times (1890s through 1930)

The decline of mining on the Comstock and logging operations at Lake Tahoe extended from the late 1880s into the 1890s. The period between the mid-1890s and 1930 was comparatively quiet in the Lake Tahoe Basin. Duane Bliss and Walter Hobart, who had been involved with the logging industry on a large scale, dominated property ownership. Because little could be done with the land after logging, there was little reason to divide it for sale. In time, some of those large blocks became available for purchase by the USFS, Nevada State Parks, or private individuals.

Land-use patterns during this period were a pale reflection of the Comstock period. Land-use was dominated by a mixture of commercial resorts, agricultural production supplying food for the resorts and estates, the seasonal use of pasture lands for beef cattle, the growth of many large private estates, and the residual holdings of the old Comstock era lumber companies. For the most part, recreation at Lake Tahoe during this period was restricted to the summer months.

Introduction of the automobile caused a fundamental shift in the nature of roadways and their use. An early hint of this in the Lake Tahoe Basin was the Lincoln Highway, the first designated trans-continental automobile road in the United States. Made up of existing road segments, it extended from New York to San Francisco. The Lincoln Highway Association initiated the concept in 1913. Locally, the Lincoln Highway followed the Truckee River canyon through Reno and crossed the Sierra crest at Donner Summit. The old Lake Tahoe Wagon Road, named the Pioneer Branch, was designated as a "scenic" alternate link in the system in 1914. The route was shown on maps and in guidebooks, but into the 1920s, it was a simple graveled roadway.

The automobile greatly improved access to the Lake Tahoe Basin. Increasingly, the basin saw more use by the traveling public. This use was especially pronounced along the south shore of the lake,

where automobiles could travel along remaining vestiges of the Lake Tahoe Wagon Road. This increased access spawned a new type of development. Private communities of summer homes were established, such as those at Lakeside Park, Tahoe Meadows, Zephyr Cove, Lincoln Park, and Secret Harbor. These localized, residential developments began to appear in the 1920s. Other developments included the Presbyterian Conference Center near Zephyr Cove and a camp for boys at Skyland.

By the end of the 1920s, earlier commercial pursuits had dwindled substantially. The logging industry and all it supported were gone. Most of the large lodges had faded away, not to be replaced until the subsequent period.

The clearest line of separation between the Quiet Times and the Development period was construction in the Lake Tahoe Basin of highways intended for use by automobiles. The Kings Canyon Road, from Carson City to Stateline, was incorporated into the new Nevada State Highway System in 1917 as part of Route 3. In 1923, it was proposed that the section of Route 3 from Glenbrook to Stateline be incorporated into the State of Nevada Forest Highway System, thus making available an additional source of construction funding. By 1927, the section of Route 3 from Carson City to Stateline was federally designated as US 50. At that time, standard US 50 markers and signage were installed all along the route.

Between 1929 and 1930, the United States Bureau of Public Roads constructed several sections of the Forest Highway System in and near the project area. This included work between Spooner Summit and Cave Rock. The period between 1930 and 1932 saw oil treatment of the highway. An important connection was completion of the first Cave Rock tunnel. Tunnel construction was justified based on the increased size and amount of truck traffic.

A boom in highway construction began in 1933 with receipt of funds from the National Industrial Recovery Act. The Forest Highway along the east side of Lake Tahoe was completed. According to the state report, "The completion of this thoroughly modern and beautifully scenic highway along the rim of Lake Tahoe will increase tourist travel to Lake Tahoe and adjacent points in Nevada to a marked extent." Between 1934 and 1936, the road surface between Carson and

Stateline was upgraded to road mix asphalt. The Second World War nearly halted road construction, but snow removal in the project area that started in the 1930s continued.

The availability of improved roadways, increased availability of automobiles, and local enticements such as the legalization of gambling in Nevada all contributed to the dawning of a new era of tourism at Lake Tahoe. Chilled by traumas associated with the depression and World War II, the lure of Lake Tahoe would not be denied. The period from 1945 through the end of the 1970s saw a fundamental shift in land use patterns. People moved to the Lake Tahoe Basin in large numbers and several communities came into existence. Many more people visited the Lake during the summer, staying at one of many new hotels and motels. Increasingly, downhill skiing and Nevada's casinos became recreational destinations.

ARCHIVAL REVIEW

Prior to the field investigation Great Basin Consulting Group, LLC, requested record searches of NVCRIS, SHPO, and LTBMU files within a one-half mile project buffer with the purpose of the identifying previous cultural resource investigations and known cultural resources. Baseline data included Archaeological Inventories, Archaeological Sites, Architectural Inventories, Architectural Resources, and National Register Listed Properties.

A search of files maintained by the Nevada State Historic Preservation Office was requested on January 5, 2015. A search of site records and reports records at LTBMU was conducted on June 5, 2015. Historic GLO plat maps, and historic maps, were consulted.

As a result, twenty archaeological sites and seventeen archaeological inventories were identified within 0.50 miles of the project alignment (Tables 1 and Table 2, Map 4 and Map 5). Within the 16.1 acre project area, over 71% 11.45 acres have been previously inventoried. Most of it as part of recent SHPO reports 5949 (Zeier 2006), 1707 (Zeier 2007) and DBI_NV_2007_383 (Taggart et al. 2007). Three additional Forest Service inventories are recorded within the project area (R199205190009, R1993051900003, R2006051900046). A 1980 inventory conducted by Patricia Smith (Smith 1980; NSM 3-236/R1980051900002/05-19-44) covered all of the LTMBU portion of the Phase II B project

area. No sites were identified within the current project extent. Previous construction may have altered the historic and prehistoric landscape.

One site a bedrock mortar (DO1104) and an isolated pestle fragment (ISO 2) were previously recorded within the project area (Taggart et al, 2007). Historic fence lines (DO1098/05-19-1140 and 05-19-1103) abut the eastern project boundary. None of those sites meet National Register eligibility requirements. One site, the Hobart Shingle Mill (DO1092/05-19-492) lies between historic fence lines. The site boundary includes a portion of the meadow along the eastern periphery of the project area. Most features lie to the east of the meadow. The site is unevaluated, but in poor condition.

Site 26DO481/05-19-143 lies just west of the Phase IIB project boundary, but 450 feet from the maximum extent of proposed construction activities (see Map 3 and Map 5). It was originally recorded by Heizer and Elsasser in 1953 and consists of a bedrock mortar site, *Lam Watab*, identified by Freed's Washoe informant Henry Peet. (Freed 1963). The site has been subsequently re-recorded by Smith 1976, Davis 1992, Berrien 1993, and Walsh 1995. Artifacts composing the assemblage include: basalt and obsidian projectile points, bifaces, scrapers, and lithic debitage. National Register evaluations have been deferred.

Two architectural investigations were conducted within 0.50 miles of the project area. Seventeen architectural properties lie within the search buffer. (Tables 3, and Table 4, Map 6). All of the architectural properties were constructed between 1953 and 1965. SHPO has concurred that none are eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. Modern construction and a tall forest canopy visually separate the project area from the architectural resources.

One historic property is located within the project area record search buffer. Friday's Station (86003259) is located on HWY 50 between Kingsbury Grade and Loop Road, 0.40 miles south of the project's southern boundary (see Map 6). It consists of a Pony Express Station and two story toll station and inn. It was listed on the National Register in 1988. The forest canopy and modern developments visually screen Friday's Station from the project area.

The 1867 GLO Rectangular Survey Plat shows no historic features in the project area (Map 7). A fence line is depicted just southwest of the project area along the edge of Rabe Meadow. Friday's

Station is as a “*House*” in the northeast corner of Section 27. The 1889, 1891, and 1893 Markleeville 1:125,000 USGS Quadrangle

Historic USGS quadrangles reviewed include the 1889, 1891 and 1893 Markleeville 1:125,000 Topographic Maps, 1893 Carson City 1:125,000 Topographic Map, Freel Peak 15 minute USGS Quadrangle (1955), South Lake Tahoe 7.5 minute USGS Quadrangle (1969), and Nevada Highway maps dating from 1919 through the 1940s. The alignment of modern US Hwy 50 and historic precursors including the Carson Segment of the Lincoln Highway are shown along the west side of the project area(Map 8). No other features are associated with the project area.

FIELD METHODS

Project Personnel and Dates of Field Examination

The project area was surveyed by Great Basin Consulting Group LLC Project Archaeologist, Michael Drews on June 18, 2015. The area comprising Phase IIB was re-inventoried on September 23, 2015 to confirm that 26DO481/05-19-143 does not extend into the project footprint.

Inventoried Areas and Field Methods

The entire project area was surveyed using single pedestrian transects at 10 meter intervals. When resources were encountered, they were mapped using an Ashtech Mobile Mapper GPS receiver, described, and photographed. Photo points were mapped in a similar manner. GPS files were collected then post-processed to achieve sub-meter accuracies. They were exported to GIS shapefile format projected to NAD83, UTM Zone 11 per the Nevada BLM Guidelines and Standards for Archaeological Inventory, 5th edition and IM No. 2004-020.

IMACS site forms or updates were prepared for sites encountered during the inventory. All archaeological resources identified were plotted on USGS 7.5 minute maps. General site views, features and diagnostic artifacts were photographed and a photo log was compiled. Temporally diagnostic artifacts were sketched when appropriate. Isolates encountered were described on Isolate Forms as per the Nevada BLM Guidelines and Standards for Archaeological Inventory, 5th edition. No artifacts were collected during the survey.

Expectations

According to archival research and the cultural context for the area, properties expected within the project area include seed processing stations relating to Native American use of the project area, historic trash and features associated with Comstock era logging, and historic roads including extant segments of the Lincoln Highway.

RESULTS OF THE INVENTORY

Two previously recorded sites were re-located during the Burke Creek Highway 50 Crossing and Realignment Project Phase I Class III cultural resources inventory (Map 9). 26DO1104 is a milling station consisting of a single bedrock mortar. It was originally recorded by Taggart (2006). The feature was relocated approximately 8 meters north of Burke Creek atop a granite outcrop. The outcrop covers an area of approximately 3 square meters. A single mortar, 13 cm in diameter and 6 cm deep is worn into the boulder. No other artifacts occur within the vicinity. The new mapped location of 26DO1104 is approximately 29 meters southeast of the NVCRIS and Taggart (2006) site location.

Site FS 05-19-1103 was previously recorded as two segments of barbed wire fence (Godin 2005). Segment 2 was relocated during the inventory and terminates at a parcel line that delimits the project area's eastern extent. The fence is oriented along a general east/west alignment and angles north at the parcel line. Two posts are visible in an open meadow along the northern alignment. As previously described, Segment 2 consisted of split cedar fence posts, with barbed wire and wire nails. Most of the wire has been dropped from the posts. Running wire is present only in very short segments. Fence posts when present are spaced at 15 to 25 foot intervals. Wire is also nailed to tree trunks along the alignment. No other artifacts were associated with the fence line.

No other archaeological sites or architectural properties were identified within Phase I or Phase II of the Burke Creek Highway 50 Crossing and Realignment Project. Surface expressions of 26DO481/05-19-143 are not evident within the project area.

ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATIONS

National Register Criteria Definitions

The National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Eligibility state that properties must be at least 50 years old, remained fairly unaltered, and meets one or more of the following National Register Criteria for Significance.

- A) Event:** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B) Person:** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C) Design/Construction:** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D) Information Potential:** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

To be considered eligible under Criterion A, a property must be associated with events that are important within a defined context. Several distinct cultural periods are described in the cultural overview above. A prehistoric site that exemplifies an adaptive trend associated with a distinctive cultural period might be considered eligible under Criterion A. An ethnographic period site that is an outstanding example of changing lifeways and Native adaptation might also be considered as significant. Likewise, an historic period site that is considered eligible should represent an important contribution to an event within the associated context.

Criterion B applies to properties associated with individuals whose specific contributions to history can be identified and documented. As such, Criterion B usually applies to ethnohistoric and historic period sites because prehistoric sites generally lack associations with known individuals.

Properties that are significant for their physical design or construction are considered eligible under Criterion C. To be eligible a property must embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic value; or represent a

significant and distinguishable entity within a larger “district”. Prehistoric site types that meet Criterion C are generally distinctive site types that reflect elements of community design, or contribute to larger districts as key elements within a regional land use context.

Criterion D pertains to a site’s ability to address important research questions regarding human history.

Integrity Definition

For a resource to be listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), it must not only demonstrate its significance under the National Register Criteria, but it also must have integrity to convey such significance. Site integrity, or the extent to which potential information is preserved in contexts that are sufficiently intact, represents another consideration for NRHP eligibility. The evaluation of integrity must always be grounded in an understanding of a resource’s physical features and how they relate to its significance. To retain integrity, a resource will possess at least several of the several aspects of integrity including location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

- 1) **Location:** The place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.
- 2) **Design:** The combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.
- 3) **Setting:** The physical environment of a historic property.
- 4) **Materials:** The physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.
- 5) **Workmanship:** The physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.
- 6) **Feeling:** A property’s expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.
- 7) **Association:** The direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

For a site to be considered eligible for this project it must meet one or more of the National Register Criteria, retain integrity to convey its significance, and contribute meaningful data to the research

themes outlined in the context. Isolated artifacts, isolated or unassociated features that do not have data potential, and sites less than 50 years old are categorically considered not eligible to the National Register. Sites that lack depositional, temporal or structural physical context that are adequately recorded in the field may satisfy the data needs of pertinent research questions outlined in the historic context. Those sites may no longer meet the National Register significance under Criterion D.

National Register Eligibility Determinations

Two sites were identified within the project APE. One (26DO1104) is an isolated milling station consisting of a single bedrock mortar. One segment of a barbed wire fence line (Segment 2, FS 05-19-1103) comprises the other site. Those properties are not associated with events (Criterion A) or persons (Criterion B) that have made a significant contribution to our past. They do not embody a distinctive method of construction or work of a master (Criterion C). Much of the historic fence (05-19-1103) has been dismantled and many fence posts are missing. That site lacks integrity. Neither properties hold the potential to provide archaeological information due to their simplicity and lack of associated diagnostic artifacts (Criterion D). 26DO1104 has no chronological indicators (charcoal, projectile points, or obsidian), subsistence remains, or patterning that could address questions important to local and regional prehistory. 26DO1104 and FS 05-191103 are considered not eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under any of the four criteria for eligibility.

MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS DETERMINATION OF EFFECT

No cultural resources within the proposed project area are eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. No historic properties lie within the direct or indirect APE. Direct effects from the proposed project consists of modifications confined to the existing creek channel, adjacent paved parking lot, and US HWY 50 right-of way. Indirect visual effects will be screened by existing vegetation. Creek restoration will include re-vegetation of disturbed areas. Acoustic and atmospheric effects will be negligible and temporary. We recommend a finding of No Historic Properties Affected as defined in 36 CFR 800.4 for the proposed Phase I Burke Creek Highway 50 Crossing and Realignment Project

CONCLUSIONS

North Tahoe Conservation District (NTCD) is partnering with the US Forest Service (USFS), Nevada Department of Transportation (NDOT), Douglas County and Nevada Division of State Lands (NDSL) to propose the Burke Creek Highway 50 Crossing and Realignment Project. Great Basin Consulting Group, LLC was retained to conduct a cultural resources inventory of the alignment to identify and record any significant cultural resources that may exist within the project area and to make recommendations for their management.

No historic properties were identified during the inventory. As such, the proposed project No Historic Properties Affected as defined in 36 CFR 800.4.

Many archaeological sites lie partially or completely buried beneath the surface. A surface archaeological inventory may not fully identify the nature of those sites. If any prehistoric or historic artifacts or subsurface archaeological deposits are encountered during completion of the proposed project, work within the vicinity of the resource should be halted and the LTMBU archaeologist contacted for purposes of evaluation and any required mitigation.

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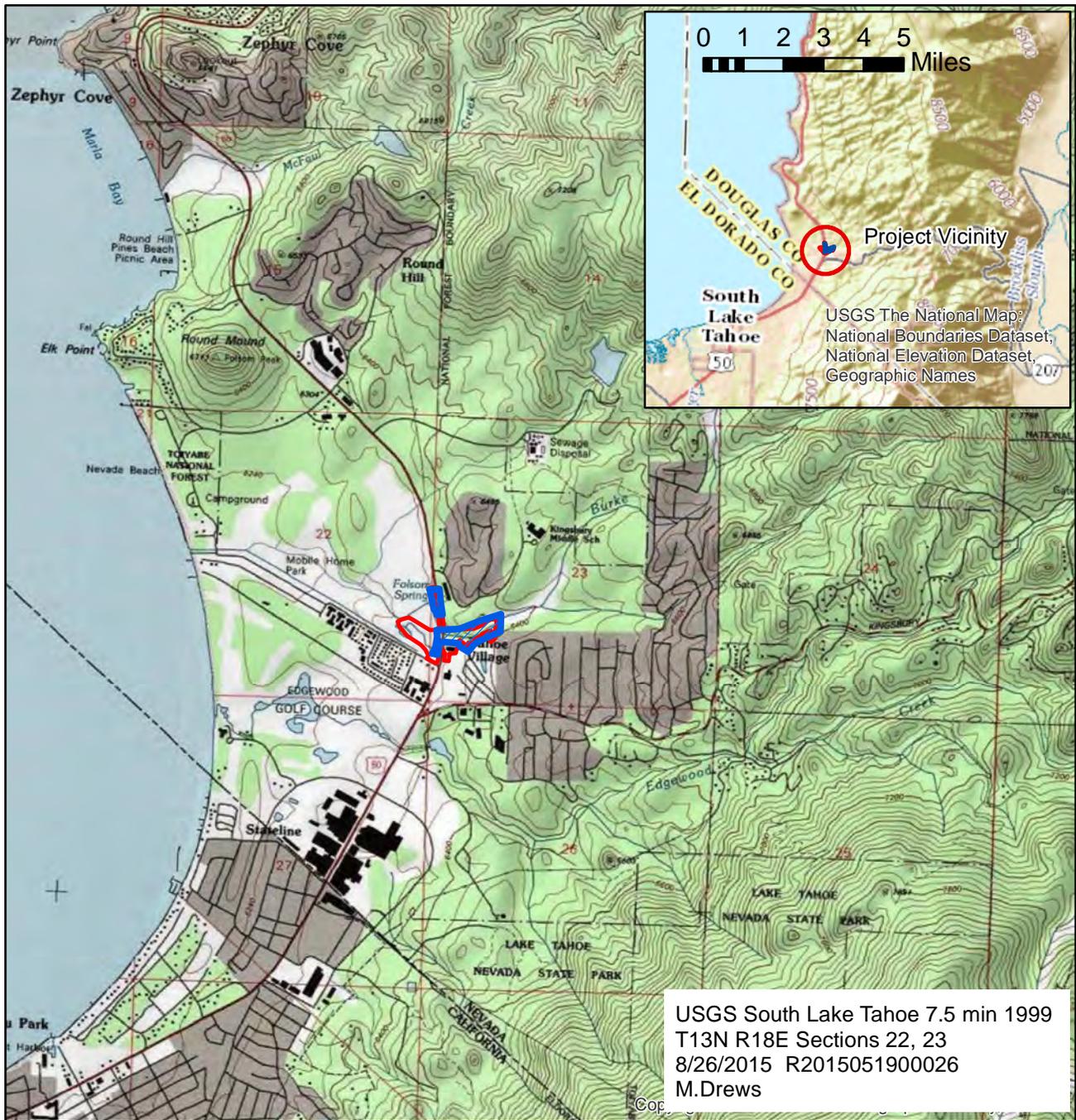
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Attachment 1

Maps



Legend

 Phase I  Phase II

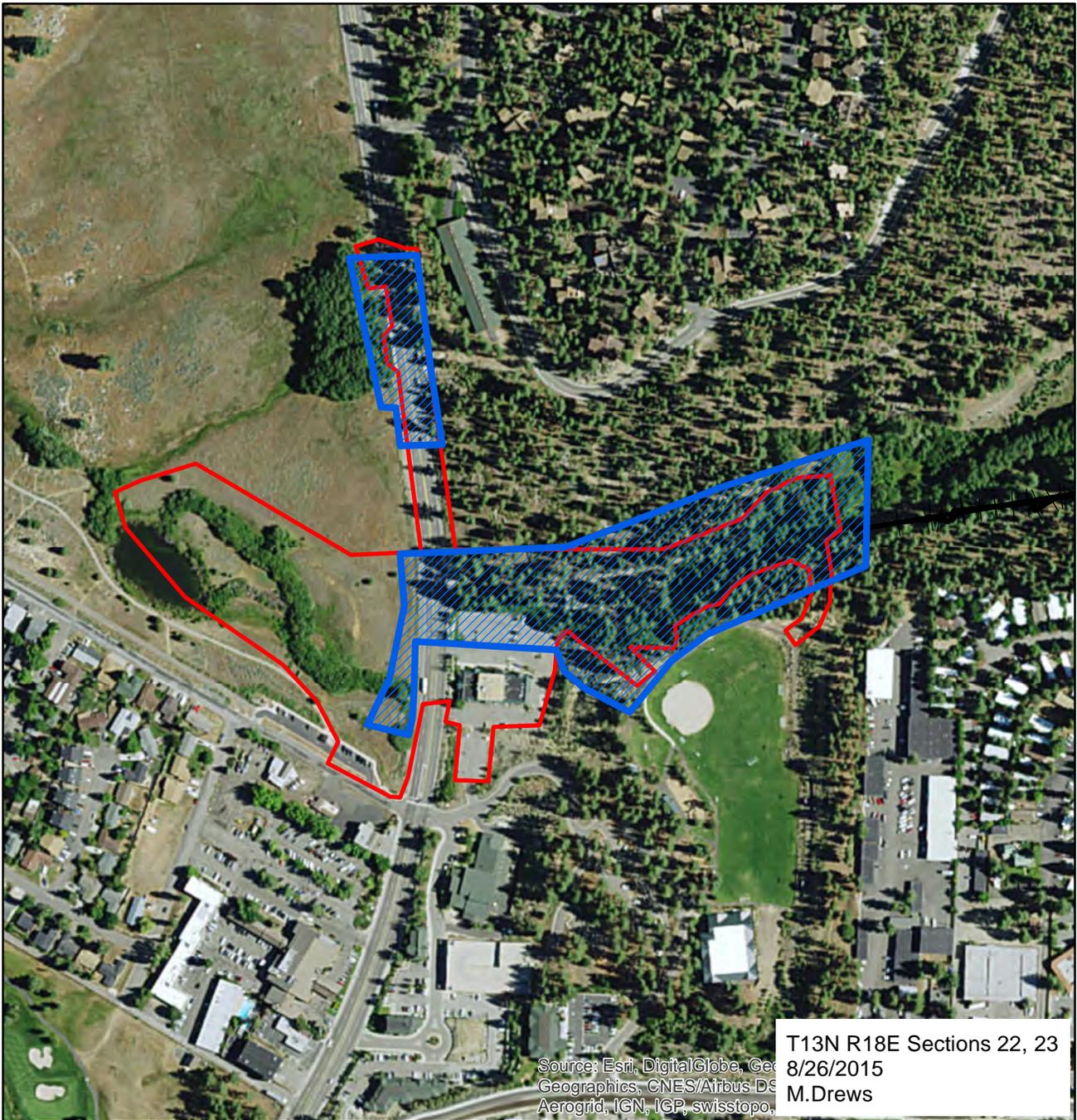


0 0.35 0.7 1.05 1.4 Miles

0 0.75 1.5 2.25 3 Kilometers

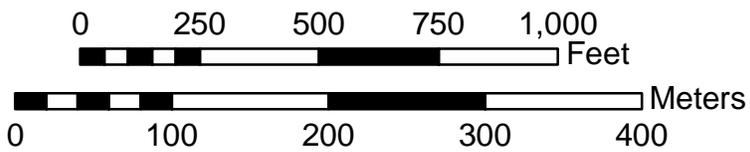


Map 1. Project Location

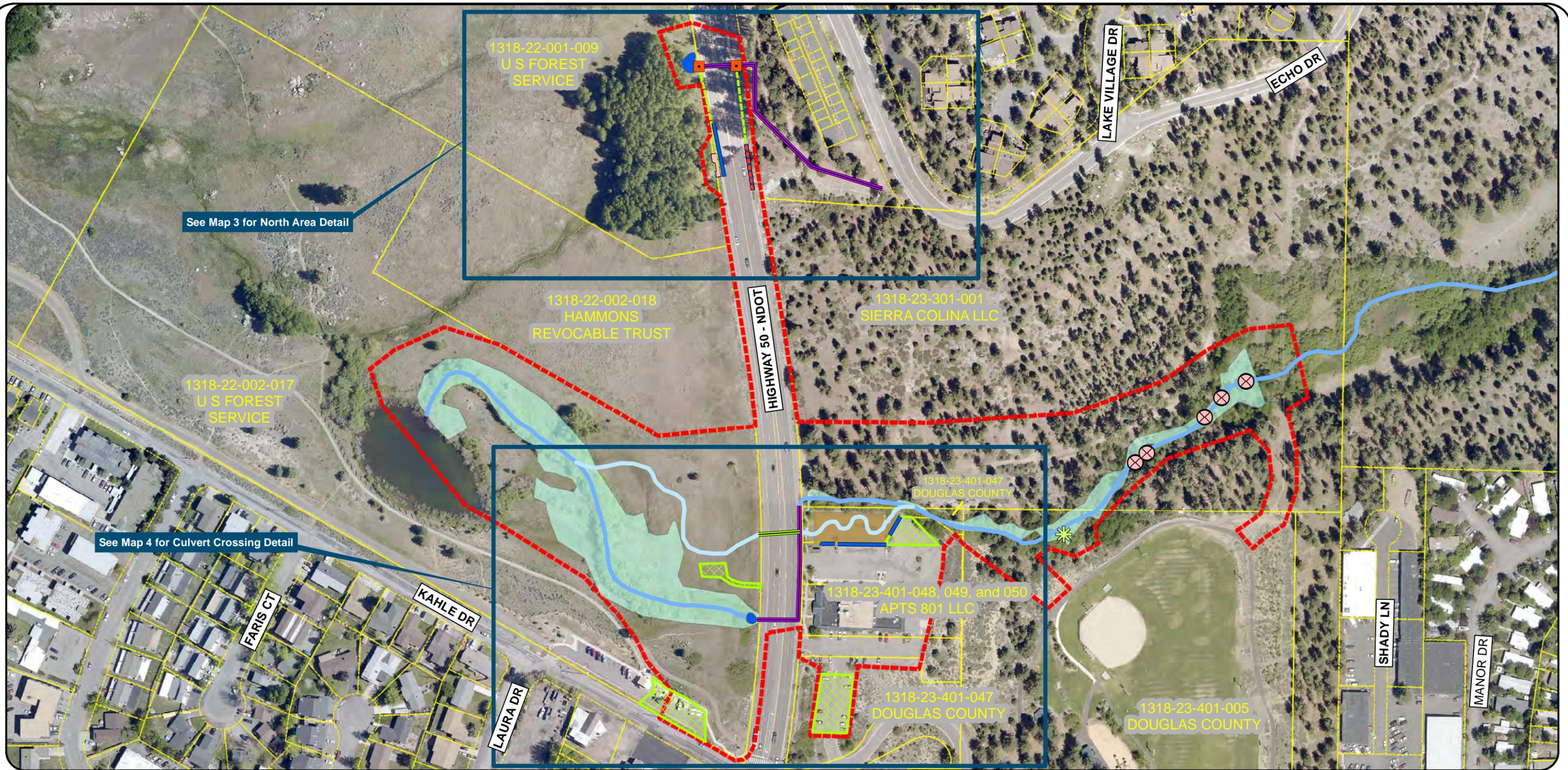


Legend

- Phase I
- Phase II



Map 2. Project Area

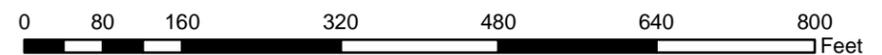


Legend

- Proposed Fill Removal
- Proposed Grade Control
- Proposed Drainage Inlet
- Proposed Trench Drain
- Proposed Curb and Gutter
- Proposed Culvert
- Proposed Arch Culvert
- Existing Culvert
- Proposed Slope Stabilization
- Proposed Stormwater Basin
- Existing Burke Creek Alignment
- Proposed Burke Creek Alignment
- Delineated Wetlands
- Project Area
- Parcel Boundaries
- Potential Staging Area
- Proposed Parking Lot Removal

Burke Creek Highway 50 Crossing and Realignment Project Phase I and II Map 3: Proposed Project Overview

Scale - 1:2,220



NV West State Plane

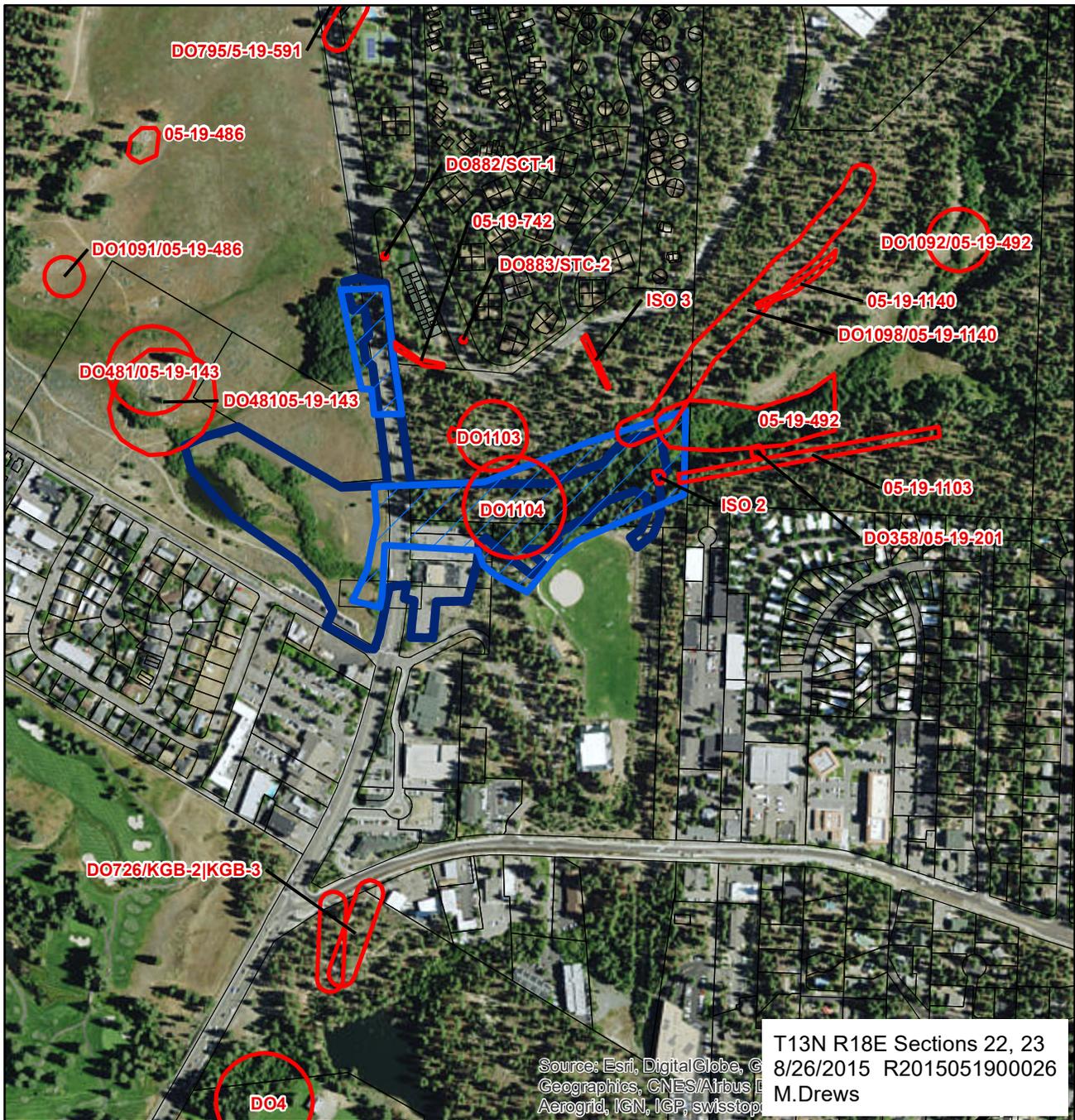
NAD 83

horiz. units: feet

Prepared by NTCD

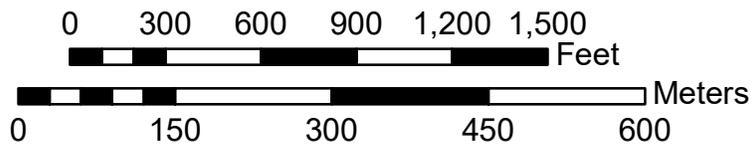


April 2015

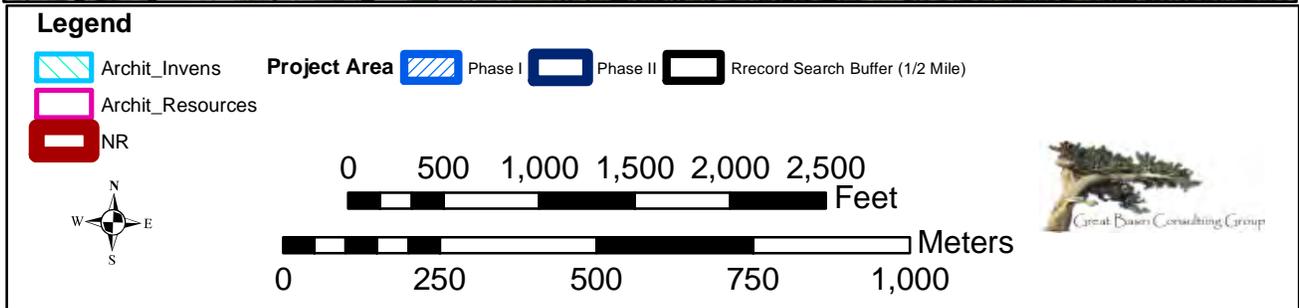
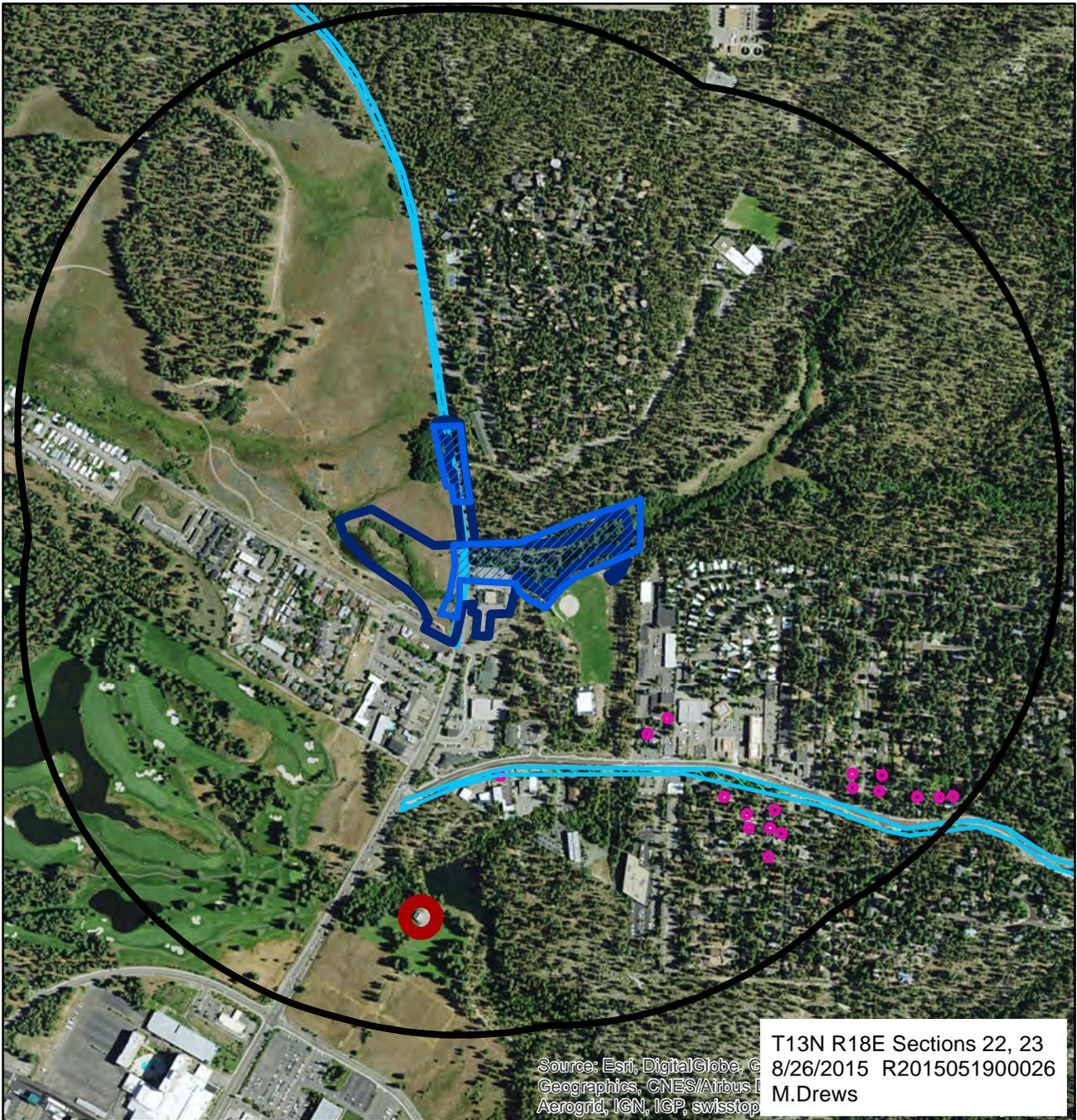


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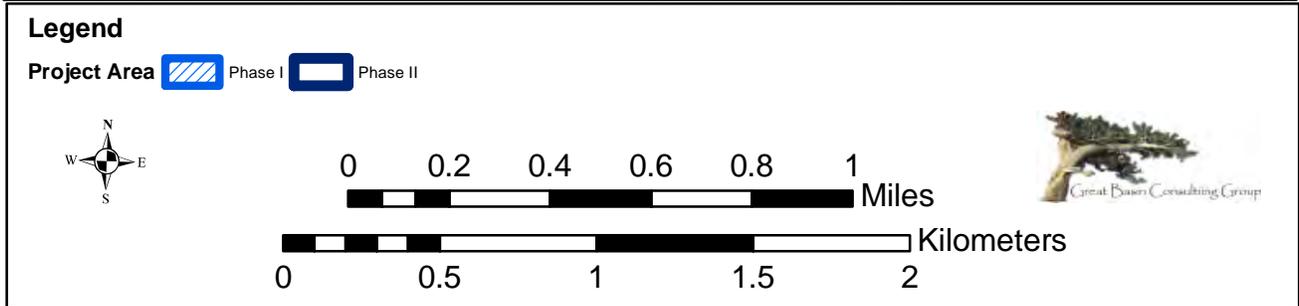
- Archeological Sites
- Phase I
- Phase II



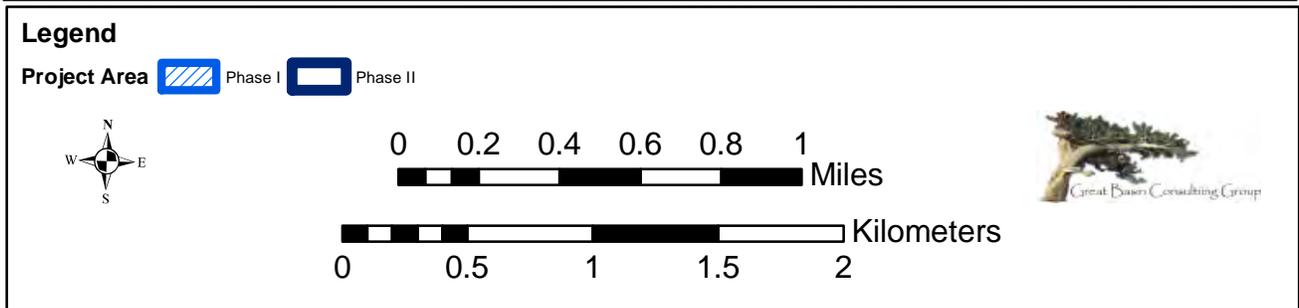
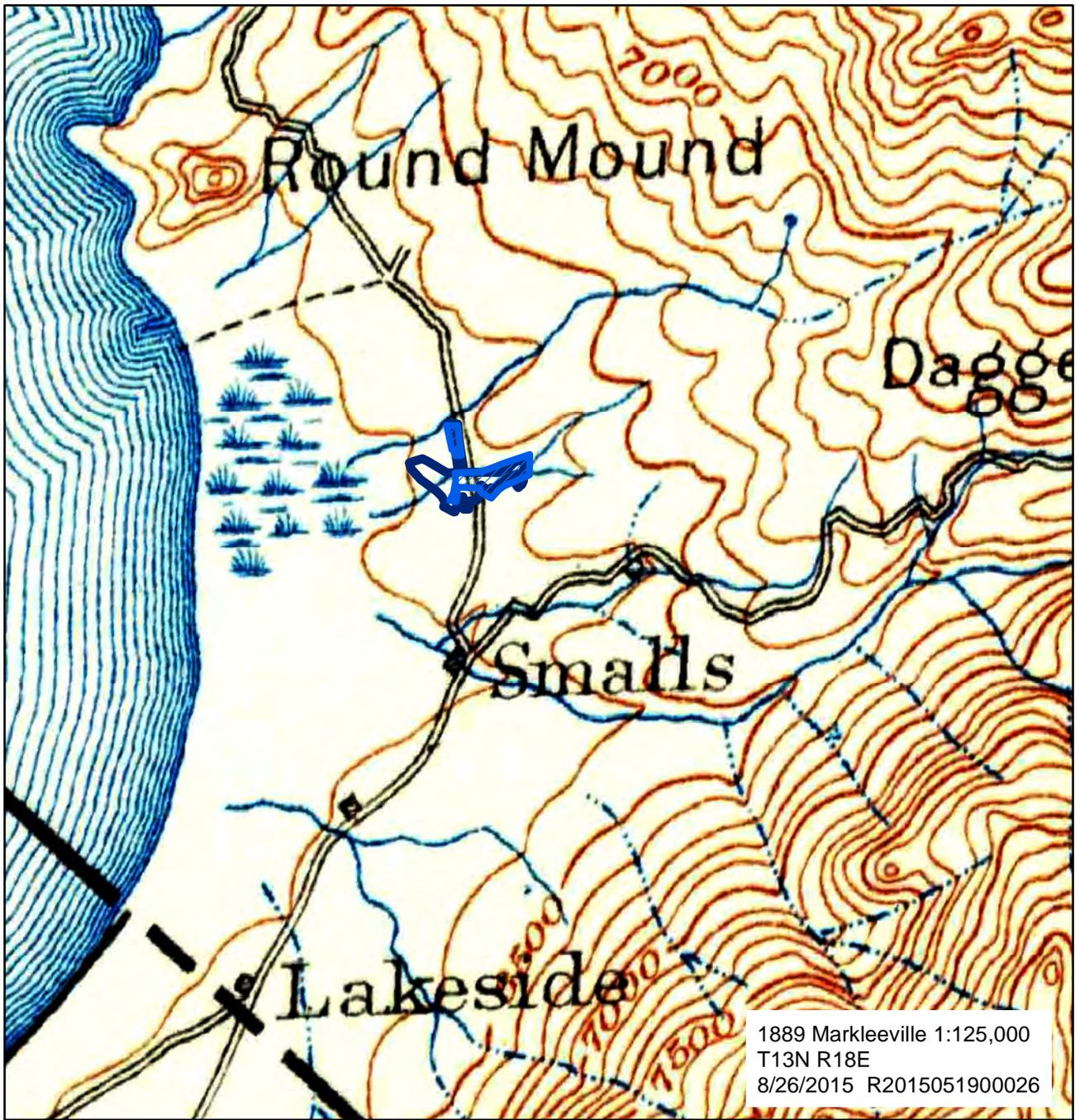
Map 5. Archaeological Sites near the Project Area.



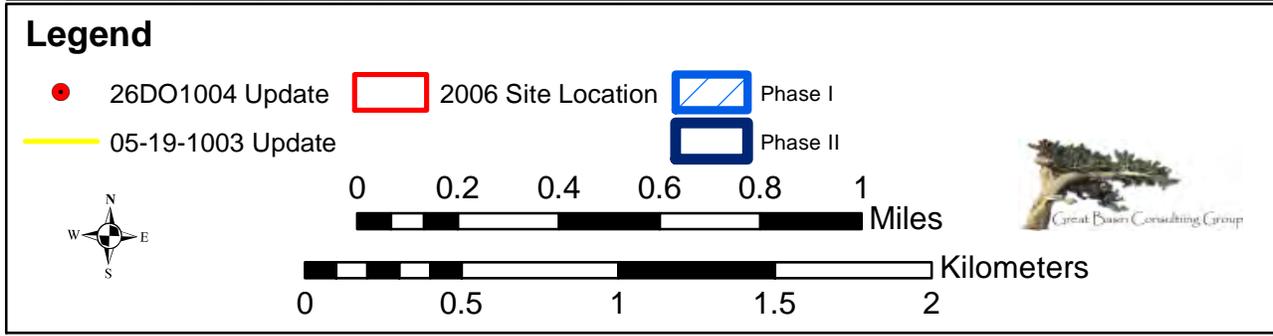
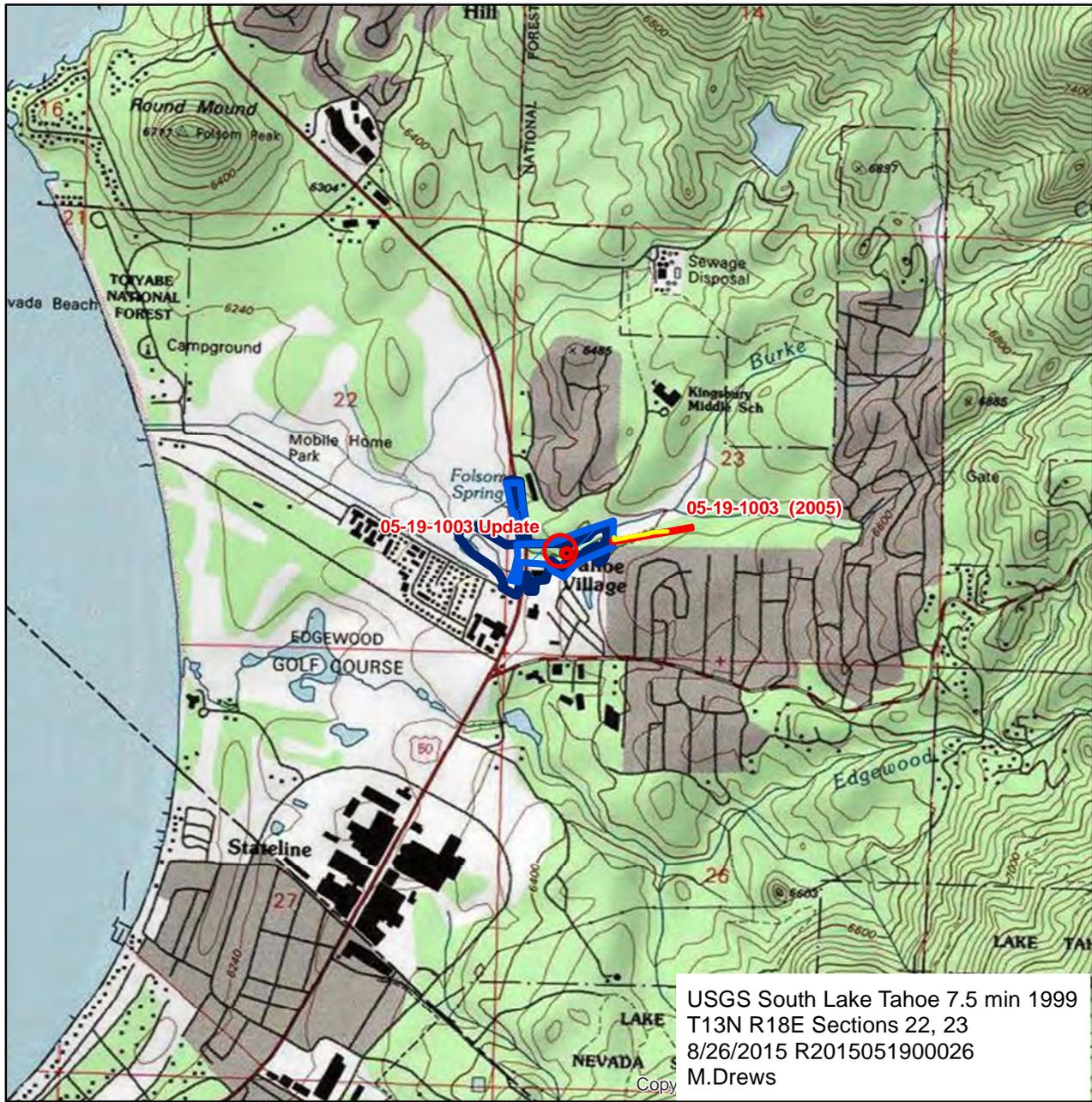
Map 6. Architectural Investigations, Resources and National Register Listed Properties aeological Sites within the Record Search Buffer.



Map 7. Project Location on 1867 GLO Plat.



Map 8. Project Location on 1889 Markleeville 1:125,000 Quad



Map 9. Previously Recorded Site Location.

Attachment 2
Tables

Table 1. Archaeological sites within one-half mile of project area

Trinomial	Site ID 1	Site ID 2	Other ID	Age	Resource Type	Description	Field NRHP	Field Criteria	SHPO NRHP	Site Condition	Revisit?
DO4	DO4	32-457		Prehistoric	Site	Bedrock mortar site with 3 rocks, each with one small mortar hole	Eligible				
DO358	05-19-201			Historic	Site	Dugout	Unevaluated		Unevaluated		
DO451	DO621	5-19-333 C		Historic	Linear	Section of Hwy 50/Lincoln Hwy-Rabe Meadow	Eligible	A	Eligible		
DO481	05-19-143		Freed 35	Prehistoric	Site	Lithic scatter and milling area	Unevaluated		Unevaluated		
DO726	KGB-2 KGB-3			Historic	Site	KBG-2: axe-cut blase on pine tree KGB-3: dirt road	Ineligible		Ineligible		
DO795	5-19-591			Historic	Site	Ditch	Ineligible		Ineligible		
DO882	SCT-1			Prehistoric	Site	Bedrock milling station	Unevaluated		Unevaluated		
DO883	STC-2			Prehistoric	Site	Bedrock milling station	Unevaluated		Unevaluated		
DO904	DO904	RA-1		Prehistoric	Site	Bedrock milling complex	Eligible		Eligible		
DO1091	05-19-486			Prehistoric	Site	Bedrock mortar	Unevaluated		Unevaluated		
DO1092	05-19-492			Historic	Site	Hobart Shingle Mill	Unevaluated		Unevaluated		
DO1098	05-19-1140	RH2006-001		Historic	Linear	Fence Segments	Unevaluated		Unevaluated		
DO1103			SCT-1	Prehistoric	Site	Bedrock milling station	Ineligible		Ineligible	Good	Y
DO1104			SCT-2	Prehistoric	Site	Bedrock milling station	Ineligible		Ineligible	Good	Y
	05-19-490			Historic	Linear	Rob's Road	Ineligible		Ineligible		
	05-19-591			Historic	Linear	Ditch	Ineligible		Ineligible		
	05-19-742		LV-L1	Historic	Linear	Ditch	Ineligible		Ineligible		
	05-19-1103			Historic	Linear	Fence Segments	Unevaluated				
	Iso-2			Prehistoric	Isolate	Pestle	Ineligible		Ineligible		
	Iso-3			Historic	Linear	Ditch	Ineligible		Ineligible		

Table 2. Archaeological Inventories within one-half mile of project area

SHPO Report	Undertaking Number	Lead Report Number	NSM Report Number	Other Number	Lead Agency	Project Proponent	Other Report Number	Title	Author	Report Year
3-32			3-32					Report of Preliminary Archeological Reconnaissance: A Preliminary Archeological Reconnaissance of the Buckeye-Round Hill 120 Kv Power Line: Sppc Purchase Order #73446 (Unr Acct. 4-1-33)	Townsend, Gail	1974
*NSM 3-236		R1980051900002		05-19-44	US Forest Service	LTBMU		Jennings Property, South Shore Lake Tahoe	Smith, P	1976
*1-1462-1										
*1707		R2007051900047			US Forest Service	LTBMU	07-006-1	Lake Village Phase II Water Quality Improvement Project, EIP Project #679 Douglas County, Nevada	Zeier, Charles	2007
2085		NV/DO/01-2008			US Forest Service	Tahoe Douglas Fire Protection		A Class III Cultural Resouces Inventory for the Stateline Unit 2, Hazardous Fuels Reduction Project	Matranga, Peter	2008
*5949	2010-1234	PLH-0207 (005)			NDOT	NDOT		Archaeological Inventory Report State Route 207, Kingsbury Grade Erosion Control / Archaeological Inventory Lower US 50 Erosion Control - Storm Water Management Master Plan Douglas County, Nevada	Zeier, Charles D.	2006
*6699	2011-1422				US Forest Service	LTBMU		Nevada Stateline-to-Stateline Bikeway: South Demonstration Project Douglas County, Nevada	Ludwig, Brian	2011
8338	2012-2077	4-2011			Tahoe Douglas FPD	FEMA		A Class III Archaeological Inventory for the Kingsbury Regional fuels Reduction Project Douglas County, Nevada	Research Archaeology	2012
*DBI NV_2006_114		R2005051900044			US Forest Service	LTBMU		Kingsbury Fuel Reduction Project	Godin, Terry	2006
DBI_NV_2007_196		R2007051900022			US Forest Service	Douglas County Sewer Improvemnet District		Douglas County Sewer Improvement District No. 1 Main Pump Station Redundant Force Main Project Heritage Resource Inventory	Lindstrom, Susan	2007
DBI_NV_2007_197		R200651900026			Nevada DOT	Nevada DOT		Archeological Inventory Report State Route 207, Kingsbury Grade Erosion Control -- Storm Water Management Master Plan Douglas County, Nevada	Zeier, Charles D. and Ron Reno	2007
*BI_NV_2007_198		R2004051900104		TB-2004-012	Nevada DOT	NDOT		Cultural Resources Inventory Report Lower US 50 Erosion Control -- Storm Water Management Master Plan Douglas County, Nevada	Reno, Ronald and Charles D. Zeier	2007
*DBI_NV_2007_383					TRPA	Sierra Colina, LLC		Cultural Resource Inventory and Evaluation Report for Proposed Sierra Colina Village, Douglas County, Nevada	Taggart, Michael W., Hilton, Steven M.; and Robert	2007
		R1996051900006		TB-1996-001	US Forest Service	Kingsbury General Improvement District		An archaeological inventory conducted in advance of the urban fringe management project	Lindstrom, Susan	1996
		*R1992051900009		05-19-298	US Forest Service			Rabe Meadow Interpretive Trail Project	Davis	1992
		*R1993051900003		05-19-174A	US Forest Service			East Shore Forest Health Project	Berrien	1992
		*R2006051900046		TB-2006-033	US Forest Service			Roundhill Fuels Reduction Project	Berlin and Smith	2006

*Inventory within Project Area

Table 3. Architectural inventories within one-half mile of project area

SHPO Report Number	Old Report Number	Project Proponent	Extent	City	County	Report Date	Title	Author
A_170	DOU-PSP-2001	P.S. Preservation Services	Specific	Zephyr Cove	Douglas	2001	Historical Architectural Survey Report, S.R. 28/U.S. 50 Erosion Control Project	Snyder, John W.
A_717		Zeier & Associates, LLC	Specific	Stateline	Douglas	2006	An Architectural Inventory of Selected Buildings Located Adjacent to SR 207 (Kingsbury Grade), Douglas County, Nevada	Zeier, Charles D.

Table 4. Architectural resources within one-mile of project area

SHPO Resource Number	Previous ID	Current Name	Address Number	Address Name	City	Zip Code	County	Survey Date	APN	Resource Type	Style Category	Style Subcategory	Date Built	SHPO NRHP
B4997	S717_1	Unknown	200	Kingsbury Grade	Stateline	89449	Douglas	2005	1318-23-401-009	Building	Post-World War II	Ranch	1959	No Info
B4998	S717_2	Unknown	266	Kingsbury	Stateline	89449	Douglas	2005	1318-23-401-022	Building	Post-World War II	Ranch	1953	Ineligible
B5008	S717_12	Mike's	217	Kingsbury	Stateline	89449	Douglas	2005	1318-26-101-002	Building	Post-World War II	Contemporary	1965	Ineligible
B5009	S717_13	Unknown	137		Stateline	89449	Douglas	2005	1318-26-101-036	Building	Post-World War II	Ranch	1956	Ineligible
B5010	S717_14	Unknown	148	Daggett	Stateline	89449	Douglas	2005	1318-26-101-039	Building	Post-World War II	Ranch	1959	Ineligible
B5011	S717_15	Unknown	138	Daggett	Stateline	89449	Douglas	2005	1318-26-101-040	Building	Post-World War II	Ranch	1956	Ineligible
B5012	S717_16	Unknown	130	Daggett	Stateline	89449	Douglas	2005	1318-26-101-058	Building	Post-World War II	Ranch	1960	Ineligible
B5013	S717_17	Tahoe	131	Daggett	Stateline	89449	Douglas	2005	1318-26-101-59	Building	Post-World War II	Contemporary	1956	Ineligible
B5014	S717_18	Tahoe	139	Daggett	Stateline	89449	Douglas	2005	1318-26-101-060	Building	Post-World War II	Ranch	1959	Ineligible
B5015	S717_19	Tahoe	141	Daggett	Stateline	89449	Douglas	2005	1318-26-101-089	Building	Post-World War II	Ranch	1964, 2004	Ineligible
B5016	S717_20	Unknown	150		Stateline	89449	Douglas	2005	1318-26-510-001	Building	Post-World War II	Ranch	1957	Ineligible
B5017	S717_21	Unknown	156		Stateline	89449	Douglas	2005	1318-26-510-002	Building	Post-World War II	Ranch	1963	Ineligible
B5018	S717_22	Unknown	157		Stateline	89449	Douglas	2005	1318-26-510-003	Building	Post-World War II	Ranch	1957	Ineligible
B5019	S717_23	Unknown	153		Stateline	89449	Douglas	2005	1318-26-510-004	Building	Post-World War II	Ranch	1957	Ineligible
B5020	S717_24	Unknown	318	Kingsbury	Stateline	89449	Douglas	2005	1318-26-510-007	Building	Post-World War II	Ranch	1959	Ineligible
B5021	S717_25	Unknown	322	Kingsbury	Stateline	89449	Douglas	2005	1318-26-510-009	Building	Post-World War II	Ranch	1958	Ineligible
B5022	S717_26	Unknown	324	Kingsbury	Stateline	89449	Douglas	2005	1318-26-510-010	Building	Post-World War II	Contemporary	1956	Ineligible

Attachment 3
Site Records (Updates)

Eligibility: Unevaluated Not Eligible Eligible Criteria: A B C D by: _____ concur: _____

NEVADA IMACS SITE FORM

Administrative and Environmental Data

1. State Site No: 26DO1104 (UPDATE)
 2. County: Douglas
 3. Agency Site No:
 4. Project Name: Burke Creek Restoration Phase I
 GBCG 2015-101
 5. Temporary/Field Site No:
 6. FS Report No: R2015051900026
 7. Site/Property Name:
 8. Site Class: Prehistoric
 Date Range (oldest-recent): Unknown
 Site Area: 3m²
 Depth of Cultural Fill: Surface (A)

9. Site Description:

This site is a prehistoric milling feature consisting of a single bedrock mortar on a granite outcrop. The outcrop is located on a slope approximately 8 meters north of Burke Creek. The site was previously recorded by Taggart (2006) as part of an inventory for the proposed Sierra Colina development (DBI_NV_2007_383). DO1104 was re-located approximately 28 meters southeast of the previously mapped location. Its characteristics remain as originally described. No other artifacts were identified in the vicinity. The site is situated on hillslope north of Burke Creek. A paved parking lot and ball fields lie to the south of the creek and site. Ponderosa, Jeffery Pine and aspen provide an overstory. Given its location within an residual setting, potential for buried archaeological material is not suspected. The present condition of the site is fair. The area is heavily used for biking and hiking. Homeless camps are also present. Recreational Use (RC).

Debitage Type	Material	Count	Relative Abundance	Density m ²	Comments
No Debitage Present					

Prehistoric Artifact Summary:

#	Artifact	Count	Material	Comments
	Bedrock Mortar (MG)	1-8 (1-8)	Other	Granite Boulder. Mortar measures 12 x 14 cm; 6 cm deep

Feature Summary:

Feature #: 1
 Dimensions: 2.7 by 1.2 m Area: 3.24m²
 Feature Type: Bedrock Mortar
 Description: Isolated granite boulder with a single mortar
 Artifacts Directly Associated with
 Feature: NA

National Register Justification:

The property is not associated with events (Criterion A) or persons (Criterion B) that have made a significant contribution to our past. It does not embody a distinctive method of construction or work of a master (Criterion C). In addition, the property does not hold the potential to provide archaeological information due to its simplicity and lack of associated diagnostic artifacts (Criterion D). As such, the property is considered not eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under any of the four criteria for eligibility.

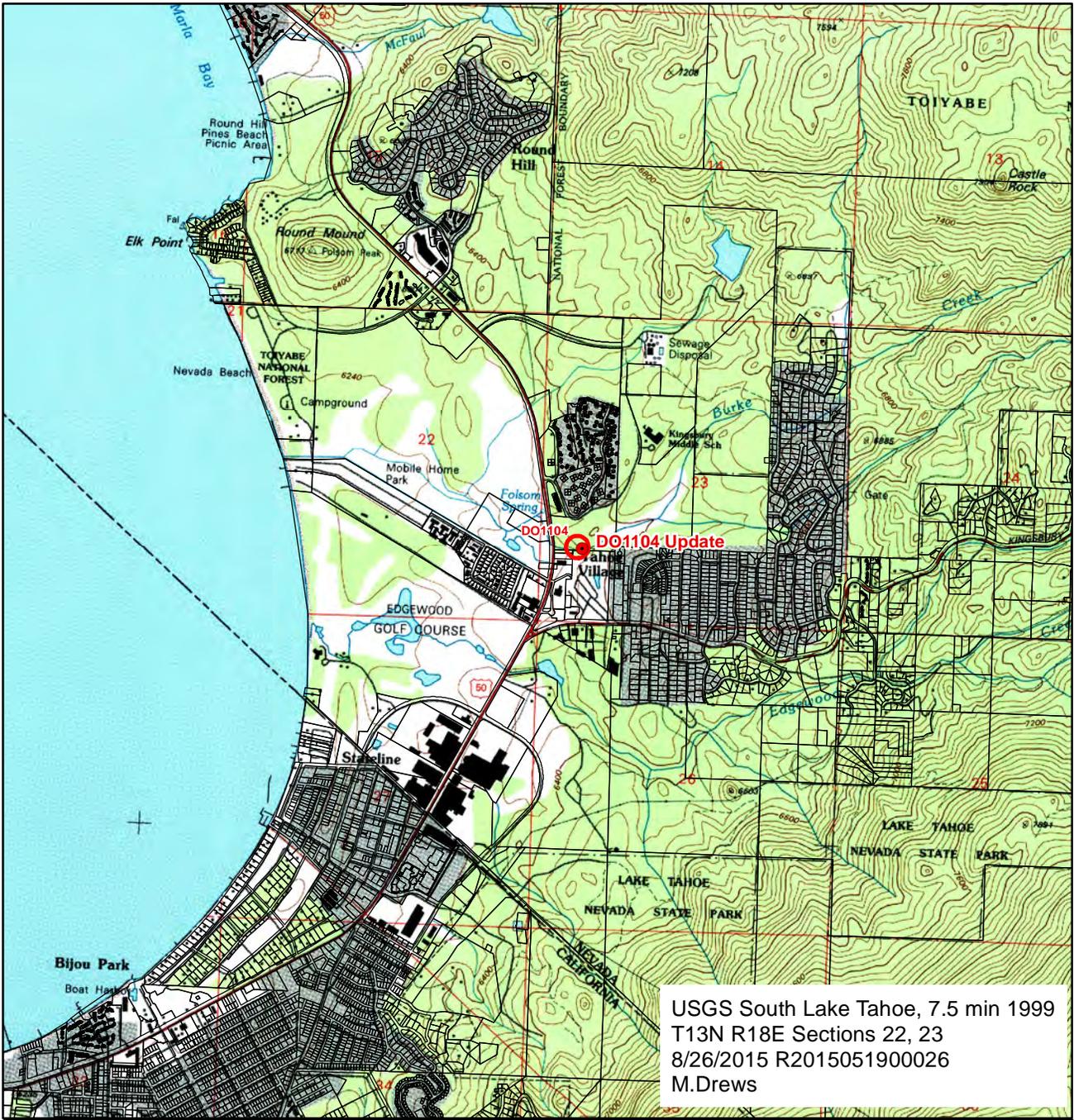
10. Elevation: 6360 ft

11. UTM Grid: Zone 11, NAD83 Center 245879 mE 4317740 mN
 12. Twnshp/Rnge (Qtr sec only): NW1/4, SW1/4 Sec 23; T.13N. R.18E.
 13. Meridian: Mt. Diablo (7)
 14. Map Reference: USGS South Lake Tahoe 7.5 min 1999
 15. Land Owner: Private (PR) Specify Split Estate:
 16. District and Field Office: Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit
 17. Photographs: See attached.
 18. Recorded by: Mike Drews
 Date: 6/23/2015
 19. Survey Organization: Great Basin Consulting Group, LLC
 20. Distance to Permanent Water: 7 m
 Type: Stream/river (B)
 21. Geographic Unit: Lake Tahoe Basin
 22. Topographic Location: -----
 Primary Landform: Hill (B)
 Secondary Landform: Slope (Q) Specify Multiple:
 23. Depositional Context: Residual (U)
 24. Vegetation Community: Ponderosa/Jeffery Pine (E)

References Cited

Taggart, Michael W., Steven Hilton, and Robert Jackson
 2006 Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report Proposed Sierra Colina Village, Douglas County,
 Nevada. MS submitted to Sierra Colina , LLC. On file Nevada State Historic Preservation Office, Carson City

Attachments: 7.5 minute USGS Location Map; Site Sketch Map; Photo Log; Photographs



Legend

- DO1104
- 2006 Site Location

0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1 Miles

0 0.5 1 1.5 2 Kilometers

Great Basin Consulting Group

26DO1104 Site Location Map



Legend

- 26DO1104
- 2006 Site Location
- Parcel



26DO1104 Site Sketch Map



Exp.555 DO1104, Mortar View, N.



Exp.556 DO1104, Boulder View, S.



Exp.557 DO1104, Boulder View, W.

IMACS SITE FORM INTERMOUNTAIN ANTIQUITIES COMPUTER SYSTEM

Form approved for use by
BLM - Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, Nevada
Division of State History - Utah, Wyoming
USFS - Intermountain Region
NPS - Utah, Wyoming

- *1. State No. 26Do1104
- *2. Agency No.
- 3. Temp. No. SCT-2

Part A - Administrative Data

4. State: Nevada (26) County: Douglas (DO)
5. Project: Sierra Colina Village
- *6. Report No.:
7. Site Name / Property Name: PLI-02
8. Class: Prehistoric Historic Paleontologic Ethnographic
9. Site Type: Bedrock milling station.
- *10. Elevation: 6400 ft. AMSL
- *11. UTM Grid Zone 11 245889 m E 4317750 m N
- *12. NW1/4 of the SW 1/4 of Section 23, T.13N, R.18E
- *13. Meridian: Mt. Diablo (7)
- *14. Map Reference: South Lake Tahoe 7.5' USGS Quad (1992)
15. Aerial Photo: None
16. Location and Access: From Burger King parking lot on Highway 50 walk north on Highway 50 for 50 meters until Burke Creek. Next, walk east along Burke Creek for 148 meters. The site is located seven meters north on top of a large rock outcrop.
- *17. Land Owner: Sierra Colina, LLC
- *18. Federal Administrative Units:
- *19. Location of Curated Materials: Nevada State Museum, Carson City, NV (NSM)
20. Site Description: This site consists of a prehistoric bedrock milling station with one bedrock mortar.
- *21. Site Condition: Excellent (A) Good (B) Fair (C) Poor (D)
- *22. Impact Agent(s): Clear Cutting (CL), Recreational Use (RC), Rodent Damage (RO)
- *23. National Register Status: Significant (C) Non-Significant (D) Unevaluated (Z)
- Justify:
24. Photos: Pacific Legacy, Inc. Digital Photographs 1010070-1010071.jpg
25. Recorded by: Jennifer Burns, Nicole Jordan, Mike Taggart and Janelle Walker
- *26. Survey Organization: Pacific Legacy Incorporated (PU)
27. Assisting Crew Members: Michael Taggart
- List of Attachments: Part B Topo Map Photos Continuation Sheets
 Part C Site Sketch Artifact/Feature Sketch Other:
 Part E

*Encoded Data Items

Part A - Administrative Data

State No. 26 **26D01104**
 Agency No.
 Temp. No. SCT-2

*28. Survey Date: 6/5/2006

*29. Slope: 0-20% Aspect: 190°

*30. Distance to Permanent Water: .07 x 100= 7 meters south

*Type of Water Source Spring/Seep (A) Stream/River (B) Lake (C) Other (D)
 Name of Water Source: Burke Creek

*31. Geographic Unit: Lake Tahoe Basin (BLK)

*32. Topographic Location - See Guide for additional information

PRIMARY LANDFORM		SECONDARY LANDFORM	
<input type="checkbox"/> Mountain spine (A)	<input type="checkbox"/> Alluvial fan (A)	<input type="checkbox"/> Dune (I)	<input type="checkbox"/> Slope (Q)
<input type="checkbox"/> Hill (B)	<input type="checkbox"/> Alcove/Rock Shelter (B)	<input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain (J)	<input type="checkbox"/> Terrace/Bench (R)
<input type="checkbox"/> Tableland/Mesa (C)	<input type="checkbox"/> Arroyo (C)	<input type="checkbox"/> Ledge (K)	<input type="checkbox"/> Talus Slope (S)
<input type="checkbox"/> Ridge (D)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Basin (D)	<input type="checkbox"/> Mesa/Butte (L)	<input type="checkbox"/> Island (T)
<input type="checkbox"/> Valley (E)	<input type="checkbox"/> Cave (E)	<input type="checkbox"/> Playa (M)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Outcrop (U)
<input type="checkbox"/> Plain (F)	<input type="checkbox"/> Cliff (F)	<input type="checkbox"/> Port. Geo. Feature (N)	<input type="checkbox"/> Spring Mound/Bog (V)
<input type="checkbox"/> Canyon (G)	<input type="checkbox"/> Delta (G)	<input type="checkbox"/> Plain (O)	<input type="checkbox"/> Valley (W)
<input type="checkbox"/> Island (H)	<input type="checkbox"/> Detached Monolith (H)	<input type="checkbox"/> Ridge/Knoll (P)	<input type="checkbox"/> Cutbank (X) <input type="checkbox"/> Graben (7)
			<input type="checkbox"/> Riser (Y)
			<input type="checkbox"/> Multiple S. Landforms (1)
			<input type="checkbox"/> Bar (2)
			<input type="checkbox"/> Lagoon (3)
			<input type="checkbox"/> Ephemeral Wash (4)
			<input type="checkbox"/> Kipuka (5)
			<input type="checkbox"/> Saddle/Pass (6)

Describe: This site is located on the south side of the Lake Tahoe Basin on a granite outcrop overlooking Burke Creek.

*33. On-site Depositional Context

<input type="checkbox"/> Fan (A)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Outcrop (Q)	<input type="checkbox"/> Moraine (J)	<input type="checkbox"/> Desert Pavement (P)
<input type="checkbox"/> Talus (B)	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct Lake (F)	<input type="checkbox"/> Flood Plain (K)	<input type="checkbox"/> Stream Bed (R)
<input type="checkbox"/> Dune (C)	<input type="checkbox"/> Extant Lake (G)	<input type="checkbox"/> Marsh (L)	<input type="checkbox"/> Aeolian (S)
<input type="checkbox"/> Stream Terrace (D)	<input type="checkbox"/> Alluvial Plain (H)	<input type="checkbox"/> Landslide/Slump (M)	<input type="checkbox"/> None (T)
<input type="checkbox"/> Playa (E)	<input type="checkbox"/> Colluvium (I)	<input type="checkbox"/> Delta (N)	<input type="checkbox"/> Residual (U)

Describe:

*34. Vegetation

*a. Life Zone Arctic-Alpine (A) Hudsonian (B) Canadian (C) Transitional (D) Upper Sonoran (E) Lower Sonoran (F)

*b. Community: **Primary On-Site (E)** **Secondary On-Site (C)** **Surrounding Site (T)**

Aspen (A)	Other/Mixed Conifer (G)	Grassland/Steppe (M)	Marsh/Swamp (S)
Spruce-Fir (B)	Pinyon-Juniper Woodland (H)	Desert Lake Shore (N)	Lake/Reservoir (T)
Douglas Fir (C)	Wet Meadow (I)	Shadscale Community (O)	Agriculture (U)
Alpine Tundra (D)	Dry Meadow (J)	Tall Sagebrush (P)	Blackbrush (V)
Ponderosa Pine (E)	Oak-Maple Shrub (K)	Low Sagebrush (Q)	Lodgepole Pine (F)
Riparian (L)	Barren (R)		

Describe: On site vegetation includes Jeffery Pine, Ponderosa Pine, Douglas Fir, White Fir, Rabbit Brush, Manzanita, Aspen, grasses and forbs.

*35. Miscellaneous Text:

*36. Comments/Continuations:

Part B - Prehistoric Sites

State No. 26
Agency No.
Temp. No. SCT-2

1. **Site Type:** Bedrock milling station

	CULTURAL AFFILIATION	DATING METHOD
2. Culture:	Archaic (AR)	None (A)

Describe:

3. **Site Dimensions:** 2.7 m (N/S) x 1.18m (E/W) ***Area:** 3.2sq. m

4. Surface Collection Method:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> None (A)	<input type="checkbox"/> Designed Sample (C)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Grab Sample (B)	<input type="checkbox"/> Complete Collection (D)

Sampling Method: N/A

5. Estimated Depth of Cultural Fill:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Surface (A)	<input type="checkbox"/> 20-100 cm (C)	<input type="checkbox"/> Fill noted but unknown (E)
	<input type="checkbox"/> 0-20 cm (B)	<input type="checkbox"/> 100 cm + (D)	<input type="checkbox"/> Depth Suspected, but not tested (F)

How Estimated:
(If tested, show location on site map)

6. **Excavation Status:** Excavated (A) Tested (B) Unexcavated (C)

Testing Method:

7. **Summary of Artifacts and Debris** (Refer to Guide for additional categories)

<input type="checkbox"/> Lithic Scatter (LS)	<input type="checkbox"/> Isolated Artifact (IA)	<input type="checkbox"/> Burned Stone (BS)	<input type="checkbox"/> Bone Scatter (WB)
<input type="checkbox"/> Ceramic Scatter (CS)	<input type="checkbox"/> Organic Remains (VR)	<input type="checkbox"/> Ground Stone (GS)	<input type="checkbox"/> Charcoal Scatter (CA)
<input type="checkbox"/> Basketry/textiles (BT)	<input type="checkbox"/> Shell (SL)	<input type="checkbox"/> Lithic Source(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bedrock mortar

Describe: One bedrock mortar within one granitic outcrop. The bedrock mortar measures 12cm (E/W) x 14cm (N/S) with a depth of 6cm. The granitic outcrop measures 2.7m (N/S) x 1.18m (E/W).

*8. **Lithic Tools:** N/A # TYPE

Describe: N/A

*9. Lithic Debitage - N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> None (A)	<input type="checkbox"/> 10 - 25 (C)	<input type="checkbox"/> 100 - 500 (E)
		<input type="checkbox"/> 1 - 9 (B)	<input type="checkbox"/> 25 - 100 (D)
			<input type="checkbox"/> 500 + (F)

Material Type: N/A

Flaking Stages: (0) Not Present (1) Rare (2) Common (3) Dominant

Decortication ____ Secondary ____ Tertiary ____ Shatter ____ Core

10. **Maximum Density - #/sq.m (all lithics):** N/A /sq.m

*11. **Ceramic Artifacts:** # Type

Describe: N/A

12. **Maximum Density - #/sq.m (ceramics):** N/A /sq.m

Part B - Prehistoric Sites

State No. 26
Agency No.
Temp. No. SCT-2

***13. Non-Architectural Features (locate on site map) - (See Guide for additional categories)**

- | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hearth/Firepit (HE) | <input type="checkbox"/> Rubble Mound (RM) | <input type="checkbox"/> Earthen Mound (EM) | <input type="checkbox"/> Water Control (WC) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Midden (MD) | <input type="checkbox"/> Stone Circle (SC) | <input type="checkbox"/> Burial (BU) | <input type="checkbox"/> Petroglyph (PE) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Depression (DE) | <input type="checkbox"/> Rock Alignment (RA) | <input type="checkbox"/> Talus Pit (TP) | <input type="checkbox"/> Pictograph (PI) |

Describe: N/A

***14. Architectural Features (locate on site map): N/A**

#	MATERIAL	TYPE
---	----------	------

Describe: N/A

15. Comments / Continuations: N/A

Photos

State No. 26
Agency No.
Temp No. SCT-2



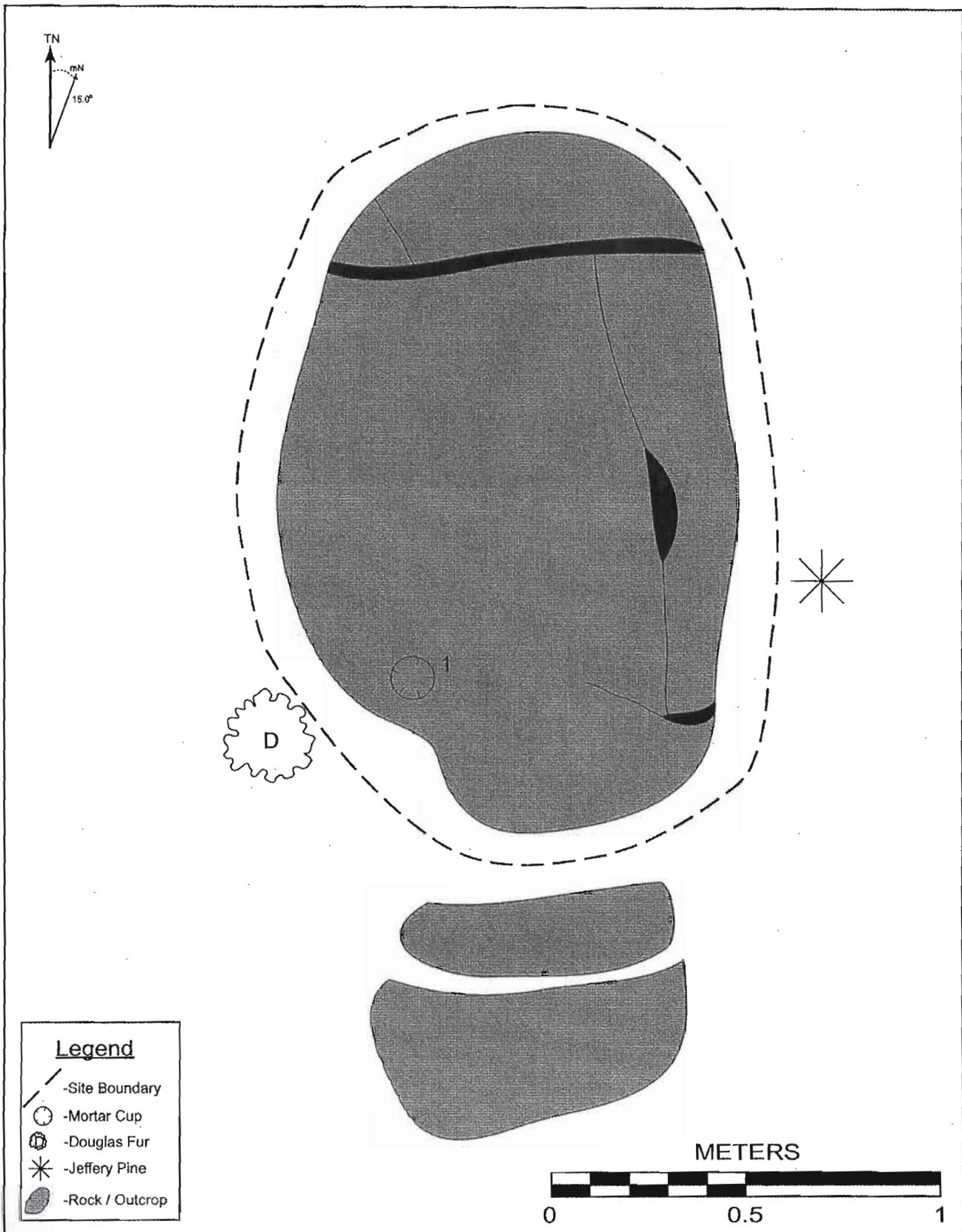
SCT-2. Close-up of BRM 1. View Down. 1010070.jpg



SCT-2. Overview with NJ atop outcrop and JW clearing duff. View South. 1010071.jpg

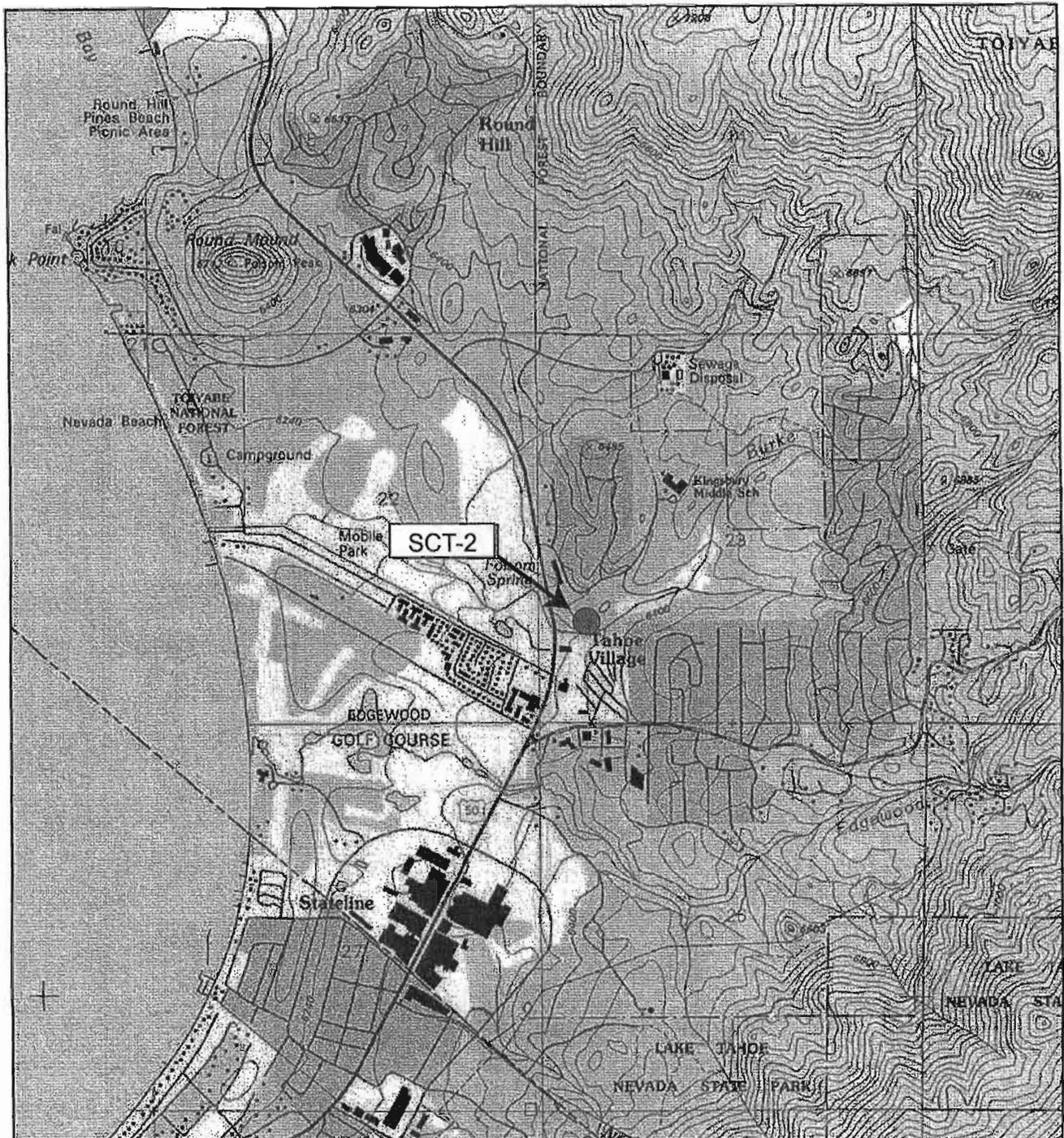
Sketch Map

- *1. State No. 26
- *2. Agency No. _____
- 3. Temp. No. SCT-2



Topo Map

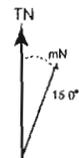
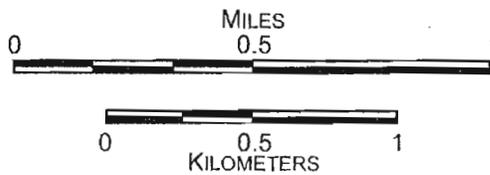
- *1. State No. 26
- *2. Agency No. _____
- 3. Temp. No. SCT-2



SOURCE: TOPOI National Geographic Holdings; USGS 7.5' South Lake Tahoe, CA NV 1992; SCALE: 1:24,000.



QUADRANGLE LOCATION



Eligibility: Unevaluated Not Eligible Eligible Criteria: A B C D by: concur:

NEVADA IMACS SITE FORM

Administrative and Environmental Data

1. **State Site No:**
 2. **County:** Choose an item.
 3. **Agency Site No:** 05-19-1003 Segment 2 (UPDATE)
 4. **Project Name:** Burke Creek Restoration Phase I GBCG 2015-101
 5. **Temporary/Field Site No:**
 6. **FS Report No:** R2015051900026
 7. **Site/Property Name:** Fenster's Fence Site (Segment 2)
 8. **Site Class:** Historic
 Date Range (oldest-recent):
 Historic Theme: Farming/Ranching, Agriculture (FR)
 Cultural Affiliation: Unknown (ZZ)
 Dating Method: None (A)
 Site Area: 675 (ft.²)
 Depth of Cultural Fill: Surface (A)

9. Site Description:

This updated site form applies to Segment 2 of Fenster's Fence site (05-19-1103). The site was originally recorded in 2005 by T. Gosin, LTMBU archaeologist (R2005051900044; TB-2005-026). The entire site consists of two segments. Segment 2 extends east/west along the southeast side of Burke Creek, Segment 1 runs perpendicular to Segment 2 along the eastern parcel line. Segment 2 remains as previously described. It consists of an intermittent running barbed wire fence constructed of triangular split cedar posts, 2 strand 2 point wire barb barbed wire, and round nails. The wire is likely a variation of Glidden's barb, patent 157124. That patent dates to 1874 (Clifton 1970:106). The fence extends along a northeast orientation beginning near the southwest corner of APN 1318-23-301-002 (Forest Service) and APN 1318-23-301-001. Most of the wire is down, but strands are occasionally attached to posts or tree trunks. Segment 2 as mapped lies outside of the project area. As mapped, it extends for a distance of 675 feet. Posts appear to be spaced at 15 to 25 foot intervals. At the western end of segment 2, 2 posts are present indicating that the fence turns north along the parcel line. Additional posts or wire were not found further north. No additional artifacts were located in the vicinity of the fence.

The present condition of the site is poor. Most intact segments of the fence line are missing, dismantled, or obscured by duff. The line is minimally traceable by downed wire, or by maintain a bearing along the alignment. Structural Decay (SD), Other (OT)

Historic Artifact Summary:

#	Artifact	Count	Comments
	Barbed Wire (WF)	1-8 (1-8)	2 strand 2 point wire barb, double wrap
	Nails, Wire (NW)	Unknown (Z)	Wire nails
	Wood (WD)	9+ (9)	Triangular split cedar posts

National Register Justification:

The property is not associated with events (Criterion A) or persons (Criterion B) that have made a significant contribution to our past. It does not embody a distinctive method of construction or work of a master (Criterion C). In addition, the property does not hold the potential to provide archaeological information due to its simplicity and lack of associated diagnostic artifacts (Criterion D). As such, the property is considered not eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under any of the four criteria for eligibility.

10. **Elevation:** 6400-6440 ft

11. **UTM Grid:** Zone 11, NAD83

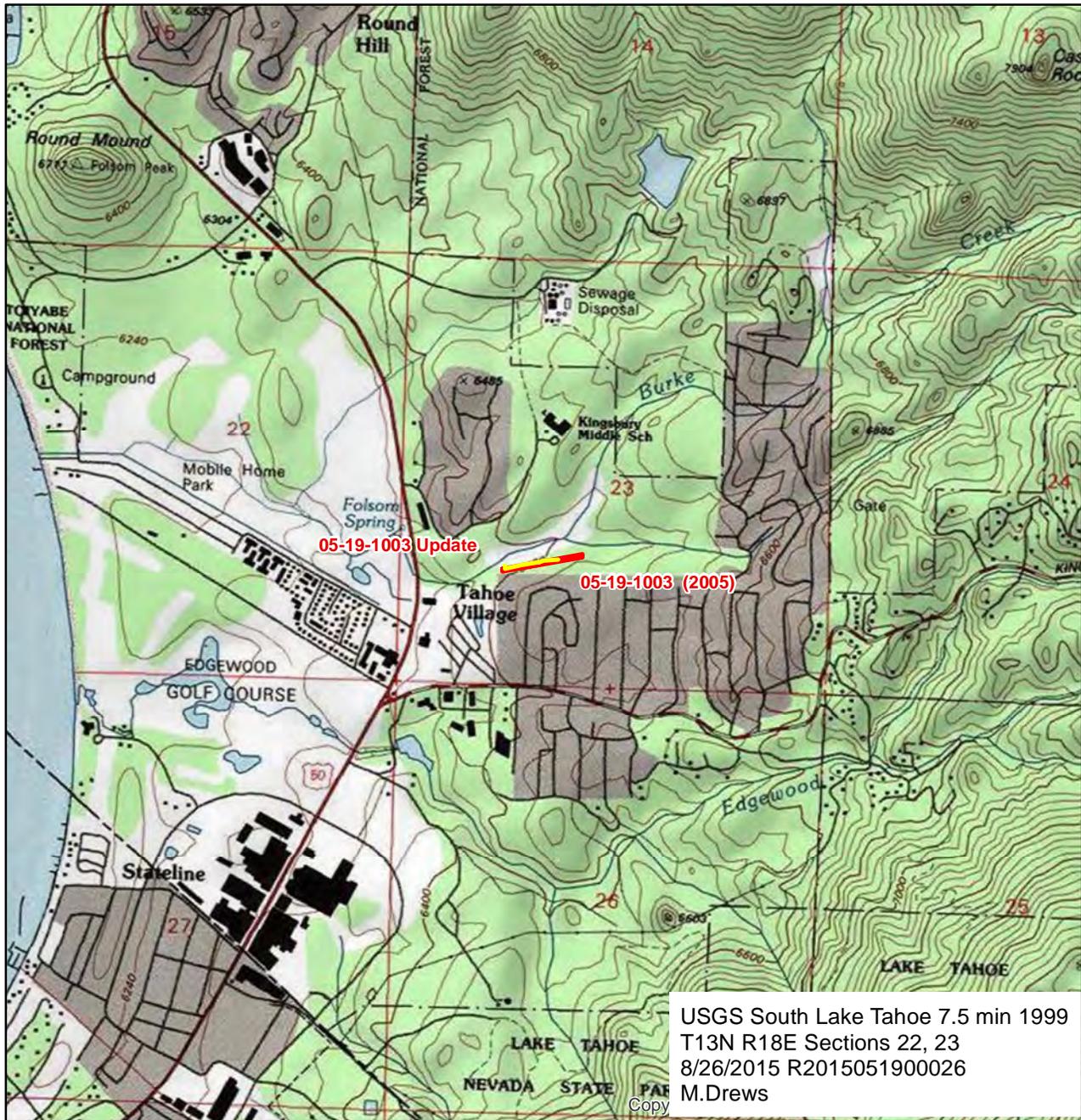
Center	246181	mE	4317818	mN
West End	246066	mE	4317797	mN
East End	246266	mE	4317829	mN

12. **TwnsHP/Rnge (Qtr sec only):** SW1/4, SW1/4 Sec. 23 T.13N. R.18E.
 13. **Meridian:** Mt. Diablo (7)
 14. **Map Reference:** USGS South Lake Tahoe 7.5 min 1999
 15. **Land Owner:** USFS (FS) Specify Split Estate:
 16. **District and Field Office:** LTBMU
 17. **Photographs:** See attached.
 18. **Recorded by:** Mike Drews
 Date: 6/23/2015
 19. **Survey Organization:** Great Basin Consulting Group, LLC
 20. **Distance to Permanent Water:** 200 ft Burke Creek
 Type: Stream/river (B)
 21. **Geographic Unit:** Lake Tahoe Basin
 22. **Topographic Location:** -----
 Primary Landform: Ridge (D)
 Secondary Landform: Terrace/Bench (R) Specify Multiple:
 23. **Depositional Context:** Flood Plain (K)
 24. **Vegetation Community:** Ponderosa/Jeffery Pine (E)

References Cited

Clifton, Robert T.
 1970 **Barbs, Prongs, Points, Prickers, & Stickers. A Complete and Illustrated Catalog of Antique Barbed Wire.**
 University of Oklahoma Press
 Godin, Terry
 2006 Kingsbury Fuels Reduction Project. R2005051900044; TB-2005-026. Ms on file USFS Lake Tahoe Basin
 Management Unit, South Lake Tahoe.

Attachments: 7.5 minute USGS Location Map; Site Sketch Map; Photo Log; Photographs



Legend

— 05-19-1003 Update 2006 Site Location



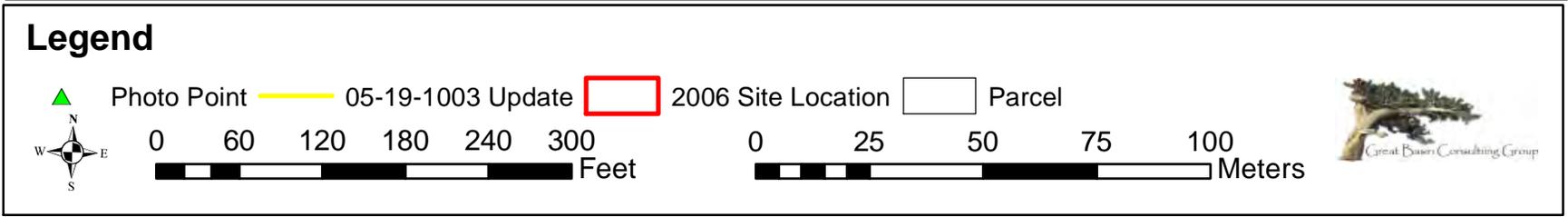
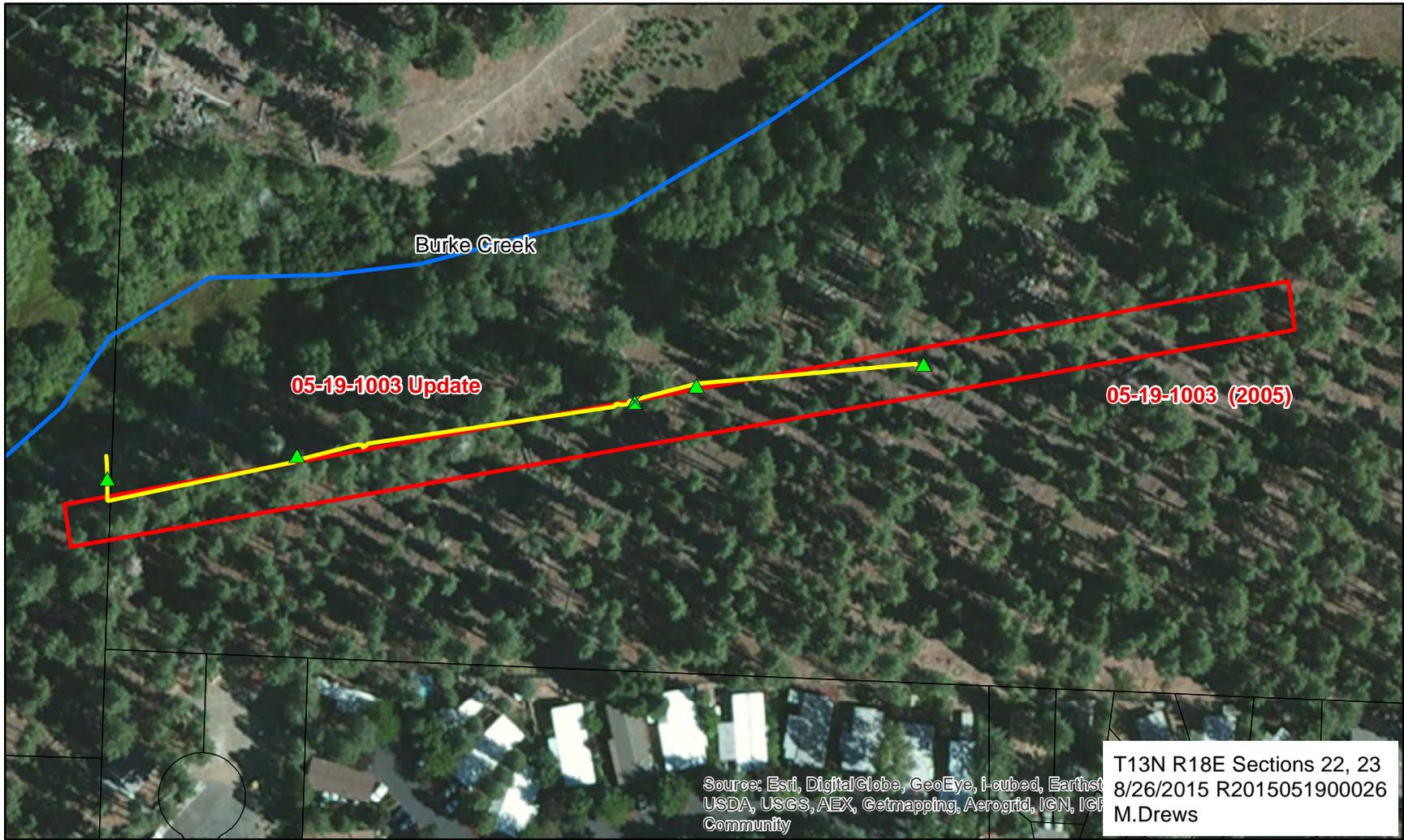
0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1

 Miles

0 0.5 1 1.5 2

 Kilometers





05-19-1003 Update Site Sketch Map



Exp.549 FS 05-19-1103 Fence Post, East end View, W.



Exp.550 FS 05-19-1103 Row of Fence posts View, W.



Exp.551 FS 05-19-1103 Row of Fence Posts View, W.



Exp.552 FS 05-19-1103 Row of Fence Posts near Meadow View, W.



Exp.553 FS 05-19-1103 Fencepost View, N.

PART A - Administrative Data

Form approved for use by BLM - Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, Nevada

Division of State History - Utah, Wyoming.

USFS - Intermountain Region

NPS - Utah, Wyoming

1. State No.:

2. Agency No.:

3. Temp.No.: Fenster's Fence Site

4. State: Nevada County: Douglas

5. Project: Kingsbury Fuels Reduction

6. Report No.: R2005051900044; TB-2005-026

7. Site Name/Property Name: Fenster's Fence Site

8. Class: Prehistoric Historic Paleontologic Ethnographic

9. Site Type: Two Historic Fence Segments

10. Elevation(ft): Approximately 6440 feet at the north and south ends of Fence Segment 1 and feet at west end of Fence Segment 2.

11. UTM Grid Zone:

	Zone	East	North
	-----	-----	-----
North end, Fence Segment 1:	(1) NAD27	766323E	4318256N
South end, Fence Segment 1:	(1) NAD27	766360E	4317970N
East end, Fence Segment 2:	(1) NAD27	766225E	4318067N
West end, Fence Segment 2:	(1) NAD27	765960E	4318002N

12. Legal Location: NE ¼ of SW ¼, Section 23, T13N, R18E

13. Meridian: Mt. Diablo Principal Meridian

14. Map Reference: South Lake Tahoe, 7.5' USGS Quad

15. Aerial Photo: None used

16. Location and Access:

From Location: LTBMU Supervisor's Office

Directions: From the Supervisor's Office at 35 College Drive, take US Highway 50 east through Stateline and then take a right onto Kingsbury Grade. Follow this road for roughly .5 miles, and take a left onto Pine Ridge Drive. Follow this road to where it dead-ends at the Forest Service property boundary. Park the vehicle and walk the paved path that extends north-northeast from the end of Pine Ridge Drive on to Forest Service property. At roughly 175 to 200 feet up the paved path from the property boundary, the Segment 1 fenceline will cross in a north to south orientation and be indicated on your right by a barbed-wire wrapped tree located adjacent to the paved path (see photo #3, attached). The Segment 2 fenceline does not directly intersect with Segment 1, but can be found running east to west on the slope on the southeast side of the Burke Creek drainage. Fence Segment 2 is most discernable at its western end.

17. Land Owner: Forest Service

18. Federal Administrative Units: Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit

19. Location of Curated Materials: No cultural materials were collected

20. Site Description:

This site consists of two fencelines that have a combined length of 1845 feet, and a stack of fenceposts at the end of Fence Segment 2 (see attached photos and map). The remains of the two fencelines are intermittent, and consist of split cedar posts, wire nails, and barbed wire. When consistently present, posts occur roughly every 15 to 25 feet, and trees also serve as posts at different locations along the two alignments. Most of the intact fence posts measure around 5 feet tall, have an average width of 10 inches, and are split in such a way as to result in a triangular shape. Where posts are not present, whether due to large amounts of downfall or simple disintegration, strands of barbed wire can usually be seen running along the fence alignments and large coils of the wire also occur at various locations. The two fencelines do not currently intersect but it seems likely they may have at one time given their incomplete nature and orientation relative to one another. As previously mentioned, a stack of 4 to 5 fenceposts, some wrapped with barbed wire, are located at the west end of Fence Segment 2 (see attached photo and map). No other artifacts were found to be associated with the fencelines. High-cut stumps, however, were noted in the vicinity of the site especially on the low terrace at the south end of Fence Segment 1 and to the south of Fence Segment 2.

NOTE: Due to time constraints both fenceline segments were recorded only as far as the boundaries of the Kingsbury Fuels Reduction (R2005051900044, TB-2005-026) APE. This being said, a quick attempt was made to locate additional fenceposts and wire along both alignments just outside of the project area at the feature's northern (Segment 1) and western (Segment 2) ends—none were identified. A more thorough search may be warranted in the future.

21. Site Condition: Excellent (A) Good(B) Fair(C) Poor(D)

22. Impact Agent(s): Structural Decay (SD), Other (OT) (While portions of both fenceline segments are easy to discern this condition is intermittent, and in many areas the fencelines become difficult to detect due to deadfall, missing posts, thick vegetation, and duff. In many areas, particularly where Segment 1 runs across the Burke Creek drainage and along the central to eastern portion of Segment 2, the fencelines are only traceable by maintaining a bearing and looking for downed barbed wire or coiled bunches of it on the ground.

23. National Register Status: Significant(C) Non-Significant(D) Unevaluated(Z)
Justify: N/A

24. Photos: 14 digital photos, attached.

25. Recorded by: Terry Godin, FS Archaeologist

26. Survey Organization: USFS

27. Assisting Crew Members: None

28. Survey Date: 11/14/2005

List of Attachments:

Part B Topo Map Photos Continuation Sheets Part C Site Sketch Map
 Artifact/Feature Sketch Other: _____ Part E

PART A – Environmental Data

29. Slope (Degrees): 1-5 Aspect (Degrees): SW – 225

30. Distance to Permanent Water: Permanent water is located 240 feet west of Fence Segment 1 and 200 feet north of Fence Segment 2.

*Type of Water Source: Spring/Seep(A) Stream/River(B) Lake(C) Other(D)
Name of Permanent Water Source: Burke Creek

31. Geographic Unit: Lake Tahoe Basin

32. Topographic Location: Primary: Multiple S. Landforms (Various portions of site 05-19-1103 are located on the slope of a terrace/bench on the south side of Burke Creek, in the Burke Creek drainage itself, and on a small knoll on the north side of the same drainage.)
Secondary: N/A

33. On-site Depositional Context: Terrace, Floodplain

34. Vegetation:

a. Life Zone:

Arctic-Alpine(A) Hudsonian(B) Canadian(C) Transitional(D) Upper Sonoran(E)
 Lower Sonoran(F)

b. Community:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Primary On-Site	<input type="checkbox"/> Secondary On-Site	<input type="checkbox"/> Surrounding Site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aspen(A)	<input type="checkbox"/> Wet Meadow(I)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Low Sagebrush(Q)
<input type="checkbox"/> Spruce-Fir(B)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dry Meadow(J)	<input type="checkbox"/> Barren(R)
<input type="checkbox"/> Douglas Fir(C)	<input type="checkbox"/> Oak-Maple Shrub(K)	<input type="checkbox"/> Marsh/Swamp(S)
<input type="checkbox"/> Alpine Tundra(D)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Riparian(L)	<input type="checkbox"/> Lake/Reservoir(T)
<input type="checkbox"/> Ponderosa Pine(E)	<input type="checkbox"/> Grassland/Steppe(M)	<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural(U)
<input type="checkbox"/> Lodgepole Pine(F)	<input type="checkbox"/> Desert Lake Shore(N)	<input type="checkbox"/> Blackbrush(V)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other/Mixed Conifer(G)	<input type="checkbox"/> Shadscale Community(O)	<input type="checkbox"/> Creosote Bush(Y)
<input type="checkbox"/> Pinyon-Juniper (H)	<input type="checkbox"/> Tall Sagebrush(P)	<input type="checkbox"/> Woodland

Describe: Overstory is dominated by Jeffrey pine. Aspen, fir, riparian vegetation and various native grasses are also present in the vicinity of the site location.

35. Miscellaneous Text: None

36. Comments/Continuations: None

PART C – Historic Sites

1. Site Type: Two Historic Fence Segments

*2. Historic Theme(s): Grazing (presumed)

*3. Culture: AFFILIATION
(ZZ) Unknown Historic

DATING METHOD
No formal dating method used

Describe: N/A

*4. Oldest Date: Unknown Recent Date: Unknown

How Determined? N/A

5. Site Dimensions: 1,845 foot total length with an average maximum width of 10 inches.

*Area: 1,538 sq. ft.

*6. Surface Collection/Method: None(A) Grab Sample(B) Designed Sample(C)
 Complete Collection(D)

Sampling Method: N/A

*7. Estimated Depth of Cultural Fill: Surface(A) 0 - 20 cm(B) 20 - 100cm(C) 100cm + (D)
 Fill noted but unknown(E) Depth Suspected, but not tested(F)

How Estimated: Visual inspection

*8. Excavation Status: Excavated(A) Tested(B) Unexcavated(C)

Testing Method: N/A

*9. Summary of Artifacts and Debris (Refer to Guide for additional categories):

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Glass(GL) | <input type="checkbox"/> Bone(BO) | <input type="checkbox"/> Leather(LE) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ammunition(AM) | <input type="checkbox"/> Metal(ME) | <input type="checkbox"/> Ceramics(CS) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wire(WI) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wood(WD) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nails(NC,NW) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fabric(FA) | <input type="checkbox"/> Tin Cans | <input type="checkbox"/> Rubber(RB) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic Items(DI) | <input type="checkbox"/> Kitchen Utensils(KU) | <input type="checkbox"/> Car/Car Parts(CR) |

Describe: No artifacts other than the wire nails and barbed wire mentioned above in Part A, #20 were found to be associated with the fencelines of site 05-19-1103.

10. Ceramic Artifacts: None identified

11. Glass: None identified

12. Maximum Density (#/sq m(glass and ceramics): 0

13. Tin Cans: None identified

*14. Landscape and Constructed Features (locate on site map):

<input type="checkbox"/> Trail/Road(TR)	<input type="checkbox"/> Dump(DU)	<input type="checkbox"/> Dam, Earthen(DA)
<input type="checkbox"/> Hearth/Trailings(MT,ML)	<input type="checkbox"/> Depression(DE)	<input type="checkbox"/> Ditch(DI)
<input type="checkbox"/> Campfire(HE)	<input type="checkbox"/> Rock Alignment(RA)	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemetary/Burial(CB)
<input type="checkbox"/> Inscriptions(IN)	<input type="checkbox"/> Quarry(QU)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other(OT)___

Describe: The only features are the two fencelines described in Part A, #20 above.

*15. Buildings and Structures (locate on site map): None identified

16. Comments/Continuations: None

Photos, Site 05-19-1103 “Fenster’s Fence” Site
Page 1 of 7



Photo 1 of 14: Looking north along the **Fence Segment 1** alignment; taken at its south end. The Forest Service/private property boundary lies directly behind the photographer. The arrow points to a fencepost.



Photo 2 of 14: Looking south along the **Fence Segment 1** alignment near its south end, which ends at the Forest Service/private land boundary indicated by the backpack location and the painted and signed tree (all circled). The arrow points to the same fencepost shown in photo #1 above.

Photos, Site 05-19-1103 “Fenster’s Fence” Site
Page 2 of 7



Photo 3 of 14: Looking north at barbed wire-wrapped tree along the **Fence Segment 1** alignment. This tree/post is located adjacent to the paved walking path discussed in the site access description (see Part A, #16 in site form). The fenceline continues to the north beyond this tree.



Photo 4 of 14: Looking south at stump with barbed wire attached near the south end of the **Fence Segment 1** alignment. Located just north of paved walking path and tree shown in photo #3 above.

Photos, Site 05-19-1103 “Fenster’s Fence” Site
Page 3 of 7



Photo 5 of 14: Looking south along the **Fence Segment 1** alignment midway along its length. This fencepost at photo center is located in the drainage bottom of an unnamed (South Fork?) tributary of Burke Creek.



Photo 6 of 14: Looking north along the **Fence Segment 1** alignment, where it crosses Road Segment C of site 05-19-1102, recorded during the same heritage survey (Kingsbury Fuels Reduction, R2005051900044, TB-2005-026) as this fence site. The arrow points to a fence post located just off the road segment.

Photos, Site 05-19-1103 “Fenster’s Fence” Site
Page 4 of 7



Photo 7 of 14: Looking north at fencepost of the **Fence Segment 1** alignment near its northern end.



Photo 8 of 14: Looking north at the final, northern-most fencepost recorded for **Fence Segment 1** of site 05-19-1103. Time only allowed for a quick search of the area in the photo background (which is outside of the Kingsbury Fuels Reduction (R2005051900044, TB-2005-026) APE) which failed to identify additional fenceposts or barbed wire.

Photos, Site 05-19-1103 “Fenster’s Fence” Site
Page 5 of 7



Photo 9 of 14: Looking west at the eastern-most *standing* fencepost in the **Fence Segment 2** alignment.



Photo 10 of 14: Looking east at fencepost along the eastern half of the **Fence Segment 2** alignment.

Photos, Site 05-19-1103 “Fenster’s Fence” Site
Page 6 of 7



Photo 11 of 14: Looking west at several fenceposts of the **Fence Segment 2** alignment. This area contains one of the most intact sections of either fenceline of the site, and is located roughly midway along the length of Segment 2. The arrows point to the fenceposts.



Photo 12 of 14: Close-up of barbed wire along the **Fence Segment 2** alignment. The wire is the same in material and construction along both fence segments.

Photos, Site 05-19-1103 “Fenster’s Fence” Site
Page 7 of 7



Photo 13 of 14: Looking east at the west end of the **Fence Segment 2** alignment. Additional posts are present on the slope beyond the post at photo right. These continue to the east, although they are not discernable in this photo. The arrow points to the stack of fenceposts discussed in the site description and also shown close-up in photo #14 below. The post at photo left is the true end of the recorded Segment 2 fenceline.



Photo 14 of 14: Close-up of stacked fenceposts at the east end of **Fence Segment 2**.

