

Appendix B: Consultation with the Public



September 10, 2008

Rocklin Historical Society
P.O. Box 752
Rocklin, CA 95677

RE: Request for Public Comments and Solicitation of Information Regarding the PG&E Lines 406 & 407 Natural Gas Pipeline Project in Sacramento, Yolo, Sutter and Placer Counties

To Whom It May Concern:

Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) is proposing to construct and operate multiple natural gas transmission pipelines that would ultimately cross California's Central Valley in the counties of Yolo, Sutter, Sacramento and Placer (see Maps). Lines 406 and 407 would run below ground; east to west, from the intersection of Fiddymont and Baseline Roads terminating approximately three miles northwest of the town of Esparto. Some of the notable features that the pipeline will cross through are the Sacramento River, Interstate 5, as well as Interstate 505. Fully constructed, the pipelines would span the lower Sacramento Valley.

As part of the Section 106 and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) environmental processes associated with this project, Galvin Preservation Associates (GPA) has been contracted to prepare historic architectural studies of the project area to determine if any historic properties may be affected as part of the proposed project. As such, GPA is soliciting comments from interested parties, such as your organization, to assist us in identifying any potential concerns with the proposed project, and also to gather any information regarding the proposed project site and area. The historic architectural studies that we are preparing will partially allow PG&E to comply with CEQA. Our historic architectural documentation will also allow PG&E to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (36 CFR §800).

If you have any information to provide on potential historic properties located within the project area or any concerns about the project in relation to history, we would greatly appreciate hearing from you **within three weeks** so that we can include your comments in our report. If you have any questions at all, please feel free to contact me by telephone at (310) 792-2690 or by e-mail at jennifer@galvinpreservation.com. Thank you very much for your time, and we look forward to any comments you may have regarding this project.

Sincerely,

Jennifer L. Krintz
Architectural Historian II

your quality preservation team



List of Public Consulting Letter Contacts

Public consulting letters and maps were sent by Galvin Preservation Associates Inc. to the following on September 10, 2008:

Placer County:

Placer County Genealogical Society
Attn: Director
P.O. Box 7385
Auburn, CA 95604

Placer County Historical Society
Attn: Director
P.O. Box 5643
Auburn, CA 95604

Placer County Planning Department
Attn: Michael Johnson,
Planning Director
3091 County Center Drive
Auburn, CA 95603

Rocklin Historical Society
Attn: Director
P.O. Box 752
Rocklin, CA 95677

Sacramento County:

The California Museum for History, Women and the Arts
Attn: Claudia French,
Executive Director
1020 O Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

Planning & Community
Development Dept.
County of Sacramento
827 7th Street, Room 230
Sacramento, CA 95814



Sacramento Historical Society
Attn: Director
P.O. Box 160065
Sacramento, CA 95816-0065

West Sacramento Historical Society
Attn: Director
324 Third Street
West Sacramento, CA 95691

Sutter County:

Community Memorial Museum
Of Sutter County
Attn: Julie Stark
1333 Butte House Road
Yuba City, CA 95993

Sutter County Historical Society
Attn: Phyllis Smith
P.O. Box 1004
Yuba City, CA 95993

Sutter County Planning Department
Attn: Danielle Stylos, Division Chief
1130 Civic Center Blvd.
Yuba City, CA 95993

Yolo County:

Hattie Weber Museum of Davis
Attn: Jim Becket, Director
445 C Street
Davis, CA 95616-4102

Heidrick Ag History Center
Attn: Colleen Thompson
1962 Hays Lane
Woodland, CA 95776

Yolo County Archives
226 Buckeye Street
Woodland, CA 95695



Yolo County Historical Museum
Gibson House
Attn: Barbara Shreve, Director
512 Gibson Road
Woodland, CA 95695

Yolo County Historical Society
Attn: B.J. Ford, Director
P.O Box 1447
Woodland, CA 95776

Yolo County Planning & Public Works
Attn: John Bencomo, Director
292 West Beamer Street
Woodland, CA 95695

As of the date of this report, no responses have been received regarding this project or any historic resources associated with it.

Appendix C: California DPR 523 Forms

PRIMARY RECORD

Page 1 of 6

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 27390 County Road 17

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County Yolo

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

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T _____ ; R _____ ; _____ % of _____ % of Sec _____ ; B.M. _____

c. Address 27390 County Road 17 City Esparto Zip 95627

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone _____ ; _____ mE/ _____ mN

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

APN _____

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

The agricultural property located at 27930 County Road 17 is a one-story single family residence that was constructed in circa 1940s in no architectural style. It is located on the north side of County Road 17. The building has a near rectangular plan and the foundation is not visible. The wood frame building is sheathed in vertical wood board siding. The residence has a side gable roof. The east-facing façade was not visible from the street at the time of the survey. The windows are primarily vinyl sliders and are surrounded by moderate casings. At the time of the survey, most of the building was obscured by vegetation. Also on the property is a large wood frame machinery barn, a one-story aluminum storage unit and a small one-story composite wood storage shed.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP2. Single Family Property

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

*P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures or objects)



P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Figure 1: View looking northeast at the south and west elevations. Picture taken August 29, 2008

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: Historic Prehistoric Both circa 1940s, Visual Observation

*P7. Owner and Address: _____

*P8. Recorded by: Name, affiliation, and address) Jennifer Krintz & Nicole Collum
Galvin Preservation Associates Inc.
1611 S. Pacific Coast Hwy. Suite 104
Redondo Beach CA, 90277

*P9. Date Recorded: 8/29/2008

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Intensive Reconnaissance

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Historic Architectural Survey Report and Finding of Effect for the PG&E Lines 406 and 407 Pipeline Project in Placer, Sacramento, Sutter and Yolo Counties, California

*Attachments: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure & Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photographic Record Other (List) _____

BUILDING, STRUCTURE AND OBJECT RECORD

B1. Historic Name: None

B2. Common Name: None

B3. Original Use: Single Family Residence B4. Present Use: Single Family Residence

*B5. Architectural Style None

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features: Machinery barn circa 1950s

B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme Yolo County Agriculture Area Esparto

Period of Significance: 1853 to 1963 Property Type: Single Family Property Applicable Criteria: N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Yolo County was one of the original 27 counties created when California became a state in 1850. It is bounded by the Sacramento River on the east and the coastal mountains to the west. The plain in between has a rich soil built up from centuries of sediment deposition from Sacramento River flooding.

As indicated above, "Yolo" is derived from the native Patwin Indian word yoloy meaning "abounding in the rushes". Most Patwin groups occupied the major river courses and tributary drainages of their territory, such as the Sacramento River, Cache, and Putah creeks, and in some cases, springs. Other historians believe it to be the name of the Indian chief Yodo, or the Indian village of Yodoi.

The first recorded contact with Westerners occurred in the late 1820s. These included Spanish missionaries as well as trappers and hunters who could be found along the banks of "Cache Creek"—named by French-Canadian trappers. The proselytization and enslavement of the Patwin by the Spanish missionaries rapidly and dramatically reduced their numbers through hardship and disease. A malarial epidemic in 1830–33 and a smallpox epidemic in 1837 decimated much of the surviving population.

However, despite disease, Yolo County began to develop during the modern historical era as a result of its rich soil and climatic conditions. In 1842 the Mexican government granted William Gordon two leagues of land (the Guesissosi grant) on both sides of Cache Creek from the western hills to the Sacramento River. He is said to have grown wheat and other crops in the fertile soils of the area. One historical document notes that the first laborers used by the earliest farmers of Woodland in the 1850s were the native Patwin peoples.

The survey area for this study passed through two land grants: Cañada de Capay and Rio Jesus Maria. The 40,078.58-acre land grant Cañada de Capay was confirmed to Jasper O'Farrell et al. on February 16, 1865, and the Rio Jesus Maria land grant (26,637.42) to J. M. Harbin et al. on July 3, 1858.

(continued page 3)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) None

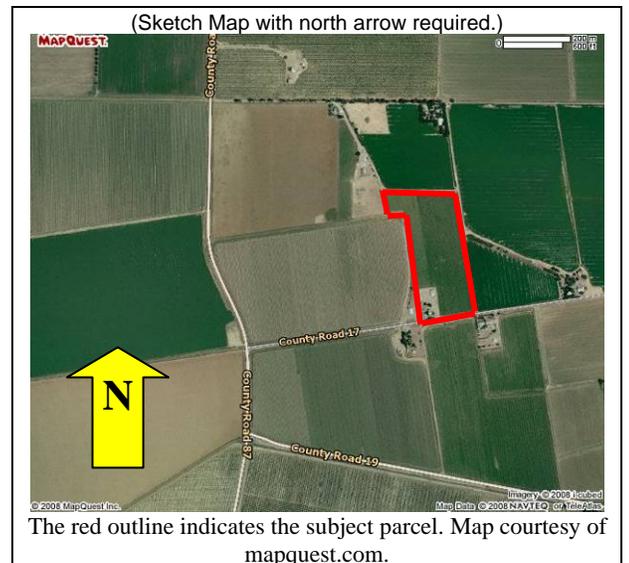
*B12. References: See Page 4

B13. Remarks: None

*B14. Evaluator: Jennifer Krintz & Nicole Collum
Galvin Preservation Associates Inc.
1611 South Pacific Coast Highway, Suite 104
Redondo Beach, CA 90277

*Date of Evaluation: September 2008

(This space reserved for official comments.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 3 of 6

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 27390 County Road 17

Recorded By: Jennifer Krintz & Nicole Collum Date: September 2008 Continuation Update

(continued from page 2)

*B10. Significance:

In 1846 the nine-league Rancho Canada de Capay, extending from the western edge of Gordon's grant through the north end of the Capay Valley, was granted to the three Berryessa brothers. Livestock production became the principal economic activity of rancheros and their followers.

Money earned in the gold fields of California financed the purchase and cultivation of much of the farmland in Yolo County. The variety of crops grown in the region included alfalfa, tobacco, peanuts, grapes, rice, sugar beets, various grains, and row crops. Wineries, livestock, and dairy operations were also important agricultural operations. Ranch lands with sheep and agricultural fields of alfalfa fields were identified in the APE.

Irrigation was a major contributor to the agricultural success of the region. The first irrigation canal was developed in 1856 by James Moore (Moore's Ditch), who owned exclusive water rights to Cache Creek. The agricultural fields of the APE had historically important water conveyances, such as the Hungry Hollow Canal and the Goodnow Slough that are being actively used. Several minor irrigation ditches and canals were also identified in the survey area.

Integrity Statement

The subject building was evaluated against the seven aspects of integrity as outlined in National Register Bulletin 15. The seven aspects of integrity include location, setting, feeling, association, materials, design and workmanship. There is no evidence that any of the buildings on the evaluated property were moved. The location remains the same. The area has remained relatively similar since its inception. The setting is slightly altered. The character of the place has remained farmland. Accordingly, the feeling of the place is the same. The property is associated with the agricultural heritage of Yolo County. This association remains the same with the machinery barn. However, the main house appears to have been constructed later than the barn. Much of the materials appear to remain on the machinery barn, as well as on the main house. The basic designs of the buildings remain intact. There are a few remnants of evidence of workmanship left on the property. The main residence, which was built in the circa 1940s appears to retain much of its overall integrity. Smaller ancillary buildings to the rear of the property appear to be more recent, and therefore affect the overall property integrity.

Therefore, the overall property has fair integrity.

National Register of Historic Places Evaluation

The property was assessed under National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Criterion A for its potential significance as a part of a historic trend that may have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. Although, the farmhouse still remains on a large agricultural parcel and the original machinery barn still remains, the farmhouse has been altered considerably and many of the additional ancillary buildings that would likely be associated with this type of property are no longer present. Therefore this property no longer conveys the feel of the original farmstead. Therefore, as a whole, the property no longer conveys enough historic significance that could be related to a historic trend that may have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history and does not qualify for the NRHP under Criterion A.

The property was considered under Criterion B for its association with the lives of persons significant in our past. No significant persons were identified with the building. Therefore, the property does not appear to qualify for the NRHP under Criterion B.

The property was evaluated under Criterion C for embodying the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or representing the work of a master, possessing high artistic values, or representing a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction. There was no architect for this residence and it also does not possess high artistic values. The property does not contribute to a potential historic district. Therefore, it does not appear to qualify for the NRHP under Criterion C.

The property was considered for Criterion D for the potential to yield or likelihood to yield information to prehistory or history. In order for buildings, structures, and objects to be eligible for this Criterion, they would need to "be, or must have been, the principal source of important information." This is not the case with this property. Therefore, it does not appear to qualify for the NRHP under Criterion D.

CONTINUATION SHEET

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 27390 County Road 17

Recorded By: Jennifer Krintz & Nicole Collum Date: September 2008 Continuation Update

In summary, the property does not appear to qualify for the NRHP under any of these criteria. **Therefore, this property does not meet any of the criteria for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places and is not a historic property for the purposes of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).**

California Register Eligibility Evaluation

This property was also evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) guidelines, using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code. These four criteria parallel those of the NRHP. This property does not meet the four criteria for California Register eligibility, for the reasons described above under the NRHP evaluation. **Therefore, this is not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.**

*B12. References:

Allen, R., A. M. Medin, R. S. Baxter, B. Wickstrom, C. Young, J. Costello, G. White, A. Huberland, H. M. Johnson, J. Meyer, and M. Hylkema.

1999 *Upgrade of the Guadalupe Parkway, San Jose: Historic Properties Treatment Plan.* Prepared for California Department of Transportation, District 4, Oakland, California. Prepared by Past Forward, Foothill Resources, Ltd., KEA Environmental, Archaeology Laboratory at California State University, Chico.

CH2M HILL

2006 *Draft Report—L400/401 to L172A Feasibility and Routing Study.* Prepared for Pacific Gas and Electric. Prepared by CH2MHILL.

California Department of Parks and Recreation

1976 *California Inventory of Historic Resources.* State of California Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento.

California Department of Transportation

1984 *History of California's Interstate Routes.* November 1984.

California Office of Historic Preservation (CA-OHP)

1988 *Five Views: An Ethnic Historic Site Survey for California.* State of California Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento.

1990 *California Historical Landmarks. State of California.* Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento.

1992 *California Points of Historical Interest.* State of California Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento.

2003 *Historic Properties Directory Listing by City* (updated through August 2005). State Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.

City of Woodland informational website, <http://www.ci.woodland.ca.us/history.pdf>, created November 2003, accessed March 14, 2007.

Cox, Beatrice, Jason Minton, and John McCarthy

2005 *Cultural Resource Constraints Associated with Alternative Routes 1, 2A, 2B and 3 of the Yolo Pipeline.* Prepared for CH2M Hill, 155 Grand Avenue, Suite 100, Oakland, CA 94612. Prepared by Garcia and Associates, 1 Saunders Ave., San Anselmo, CA 94960.

Derr, Eleanor

1990 *A Cultural Resources Study for Environmental Impact Report for Wildhorse Golf Club and Residential Community, Yolo County, California.* Cultural Resources Unlimited. Submitted to ECOS, Inc., Sacramento, California. A copy is on file at the California Historical Resources Information System, Northwest Information Center, Rohnert Park, California.

Harper, K. I.

1974 S-023627, Field survey of YOL 505 from Interstate 5 to Russell Boulevard near Winters. Prepared for Caltrans.

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 27390 County Road 17

Recorded By: Jennifer Krintz & Nicole Collum Date: September 2008 Continuation Update

Helley, E.J., and Barker, J.A.

1979 *Preliminary geologic map of Cenozoic deposits of the Woodland quadrangle, California.* U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 79-1606, 4 sheets, scale 1:62,500.

Larkey, J. L. and S. Walters

1987 *Yolo County: land of changing patterns: an illustrated history.* Northridge, Calif., Windsor Publications.

United States Geological Survey (USGS)

1959 Esparto, Calif., 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (revised 1993).

1992 Madison, Calif., 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle.

1952 Woodland, Calif., 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (photorevised 1981).

Wohlgemuth, E.

2007 *Draft—Cultural Resources Survey for PG&E Line 407/Line 123 Extension/ Metro Air Park Distribution Feeder Main Project, Sacramento, Sutter, Placer, and Yolo Counties, California.* Volume I. Submitted to TRC Solutions, 637 Main Street, Half Moon Bay, CA 94019. Prepared for Pacific Gas and Electric Company, 2730 Gateway Oaks Drive, Suite 220, Sacramento, CA 95833. Prepared by Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc., 2727 Del Rio Place, Suite A, Davis, CA 95618.

Yolo County

1879 *The illustrated atlas and history of Yolo County, Cal., containing a history of California from 1513 to 1850, a history of Yolo County from 1825 to 1880, with statistics: portraits of well-known citizens, and the official county map.* San Francisco, De Pue & Co.

Yolo County

informational website, <http://www.yolocounty.org/history.htm>, accessed March 14, 2007.

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 27390 County Road 17

Recorded By: Jennifer Krintz & Nicole Collum Date: September 2008 Continuation Update



Figure 1: View looking north at the machinery barn



Figure 2: View looking northeast at the overall property

PRIMARY RECORD

Page 1 of 6

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 27960 County Road 19

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County Yolo

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

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T _____ ; R _____ ; _____ % of _____ % of Sec _____ ; B.M. _____

c. Address 27960 County Road 19 City Esparto Zip 95627

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone _____ ; _____ mE/ _____ mN

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

APN _____

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

The agricultural property located at 27960 County Road 19 is a one-story single family residence that was constructed in the circa 1940s in no discernible architectural style. It is located on the north side of County Road 19. The building has a near rectangular plan and the foundation is not visible. The wood frame building is sheathed in wood clapboard siding. The residence has a side gable roof. There are exposed rafters underneath the overhanging eaves. At the south-facing façade, there is a secondary dropped roof covering a full-width porch. Squared wooden posts support the shed porch roof. In between the columns of the porch is a wooden balustrade. A primary entrance door is located on the west elevation. The windows are primarily aluminum sliders. There is also a one-story shed roof addition to the rear of the building. At the time the photo was taken, the house was mostly obscured by vegetation. Also on the property are several outbuildings and barns including a large wood-clad horse barn, a front gable wood board shed, and other one-story sheds. There appears to be a two-story building which was obscured by tree canopy and vegetation.

Modifications include a replacement door and possible replacement windows.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP2. Single Family Property

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

*P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures or objects)



P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Figure 1: View looking northeast at the façade. Picture Taken on August 29, 2008.

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: Historic Prehistoric Both circa 1940s, Visual Observation

*P7. Owner and Address: _____

*P8. Recorded by: Name, affiliation, and address) Jennifer Krintz & Nicole Collum
Galvin Preservation Associates Inc.
1611 S. Pacific Coast Hwy. Suite 104
Redondo Beach CA, 90277

*P9. Date Recorded: 08/29/2008

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Intensive Reconnaissance

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Historic Architectural Survey Report and Finding of Effect for the PG&E Lines 406 and 407 Pipeline Project in Placer, Sacramento, Sutter and Yolo Counties, California

*Attachments: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure & Object Record Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record Artifact Record Photographic Record Other (List) _____

BUILDING, STRUCTURE AND OBJECT RECORD

B1. Historic Name: None

B2. Common Name: None

B3. Original Use: Single Family Residence B4. Present Use: Single Family Residence

*B5. Architectural Style None

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features: Horse barn circa 1850s

B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme Yolo County Agriculture Area Esparto

Period of Significance: 1850s to 1963 Property Type: Single Family Property Applicable Criteria: N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Yolo County was one of the original 27 counties created when California became a state in 1850. It is bounded by the Sacramento River on the east and the coastal mountains to the west. The plain in between has a rich soil built up from centuries of sediment deposition from Sacramento River flooding.

As indicated above, "Yolo" is derived from the native Patwin Indian word yoloy meaning "abounding in the rushes". Most Patwin groups occupied the major river courses and tributary drainages of their territory, such as the Sacramento River, Cache, and Putah creeks, and in some cases, springs. Other historians believe it to be the name of the Indian chief Yodo, or the Indian village of Yodoi.

The first recorded contact with Westerners occurred in the late 1820s. These included Spanish missionaries as well as trappers and hunters who could be found along the banks of "Cache Creek"—named by French-Canadian trappers. The proselytization and enslavement of the Patwin by the Spanish missionaries rapidly and dramatically reduced their numbers through hardship and disease. A malarial epidemic in 1830–33 and a smallpox epidemic in 1837 decimated much of the surviving population.

A main factor of Yolo County's modern historical development was its rich soil and climatic conditions.

In 1842 the Mexican government granted William Gordon two leagues of land (the Guesissosi grant) on both sides of Cache Creek from the western hills to the Sacramento River. He is said to have grown wheat and other crops in the fertile soils of the area. One historical document notes that the first laborers used by the earliest farmers of Woodland in the 1850s were the native Patwin peoples.

The survey area for this study passed through two land grants: Cañada de Capay and Rio Jesus Maria. The 40,078.58-acre land grant Cañada de Capay was confirmed to Jasper O'Farrell et al. on February 16, 1865, and the Rio Jesus Maria land grant (26,637.42) to J. M. Harbin et al. on July 3, 1858.

(continued page 3)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) None

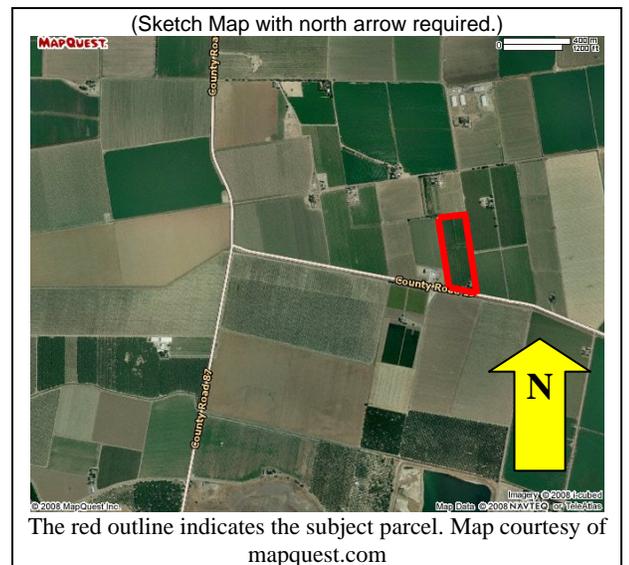
*B12. References: See Page 4

B13. Remarks: None

*B14. Evaluator: Jennifer Krintz & Nicole Collum
Galvin Preservation Associates Inc.
1611 South Pacific Coast Highway, Suite 104
Redondo Beach, CA 90277

*Date of Evaluation: September 2008

(This space reserved for official comments.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 27960 County Road 19

Recorded By: Jennifer Krintz & Nicole Collum Date: September 2008 Continuation Update

(continued from page 2)

*B10. Significance:

In 1846 the nine-league Rancho Canada de Capay, extending from the western edge of Gordon's grant through the north end of the Capay Valley, was granted to the three Berryessa brothers. Livestock production became the principal economic activity of rancheros and their followers.

Money earned in the gold fields of California financed the purchase and cultivation of much of the farmland in Yolo County. The variety of crops grown in the region included alfalfa, tobacco, peanuts, grapes, rice, sugar beets, various grains, and row crops. Wineries, livestock, and dairy operations were also important agricultural operations. Ranch lands with sheep and agricultural fields of alfalfa fields were identified in the APE.

Irrigation was a major contributor to the agricultural success of the region. The first irrigation canal was developed in 1856 by James Moore (Moore's Ditch), who owned exclusive water rights to Cache Creek. The agricultural fields of the APE had historically important water conveyances, such as the Hungry Hollow Canal and the Goodnow Slough that are being actively used. Several minor irrigation ditches and canals were also identified in the survey area.

Integrity Statement

The subject building was evaluated against the seven aspects of integrity as outlined in National Register Bulletin 15. The seven aspects of integrity include location, setting, feeling, association, materials, design and workmanship. There is no evidence that any of the buildings on the evaluated property were moved. The location remains the same. The area has remained relatively similar since its inception. The setting is slightly altered. The character of the place has remained farmland. Accordingly, the feeling of the place is the same. The property is associated with the agricultural heritage of Yolo County. This association remains the same with the present of the rear horse barn and other farming outbuildings. The main house appears to be of newer construction than of the rear farming buildings. Much of the materials appear to be intact on the main house and on the horse barn. The basic designs of the buildings remain intact. There are few remnants of evidence of workmanship left on the property. The main residence, which was built in the circa 1940's has been extensively altered. Smaller ancillary buildings to the rear of the property appear to be more recent, and therefore affect the integrity. Today, the building appears to be a single family residence and it is unclear what the association is to the farmland.

Therefore, the property has fair integrity.

National Register of Historic Places Evaluation

The property was assessed under National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Criterion A for its potential significance as a part of a historic trend that may have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. The property has been altered so significantly it no longer conveys enough historic significance that could be related to a historic trend that may have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. Therefore, the evaluated property does not appear to qualify for the NRHP under Criterion A.

The property was considered under Criterion B for its association with the lives of persons significant in our past. No significant persons were identified with the building. Therefore, the property does not appear to qualify for the NRHP under Criterion B.

The property was evaluated under Criterion C for embodying the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or representing the work of a master, possessing high artistic values, or representing a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction. There was no architect for this residence and it also does not possess high artistic values. The property does not contribute to a potential historic district. Therefore, it does not appear to qualify for the NRHP under Criterion C.

The property was considered for Criterion D for the potential to yield or likelihood to yield information to prehistory or history. In order for buildings, structures, and objects to be eligible for this Criterion, they would need to "be, or must have been, the principal source of important information." This is not the case with this property. Therefore, it does not appear to qualify for the NRHP under Criterion D.

In summary, the property does not appear to qualify for the NRHP under any of these criteria. **Therefore, this property does not meet any of the criteria for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places and is not a historic property for the purposes of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).**

CONTINUATION SHEET

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 27960 County Road 17

Recorded By: Jennifer Krintz & Nicole Collum Date: September 2008 Continuation Update

California Register Eligibility Evaluation

This property was also evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) guidelines, using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code. These four criteria parallel those of the NRHP. This property does not meet the four criteria for California Register eligibility, for the reasons described above under the NRHP evaluation. **Therefore, this is not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.**

*B12. References:

Allen, R., A. M. Medin, R. S. Baxter, B. Wickstrom, C. Young, J. Costello, G. White, A. Huberland, H. M. Johnson, J. Meyer, and M. Hylkema.

1999 *Upgrade of the Guadalupe Parkway, San Jose: Historic Properties Treatment Plan.* Prepared for California Department of Transportation, District 4, Oakland, California. Prepared by Past Forward, Foothill Resources, Ltd., KEA Environmental, Archaeology Laboratory at California State University, Chico.

CH2M HILL

2006 *Draft Report—L400/401 to L172A Feasibility and Routing Study.* Prepared for Pacific Gas and Electric. Prepared by CH2MHILL.

California Department of Parks and Recreation

1976 *California Inventory of Historic Resources.* State of California Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento.

California Department of Transportation

1984 *History of California's Interstate Routes.* November 1984.

California Office of Historic Preservation (CA-OHP)

1988 *Five Views: An Ethnic Historic Site Survey for California.* State of California Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento.

1990 *California Historical Landmarks. State of California.* Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento.

1992 *California Points of Historical Interest.* State of California Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento.

2003 *Historic Properties Directory Listing by City* (updated through August 2005). State Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.

City of Woodland informational website, <http://www.ci.woodland.ca.us/history.pdf>, created November 2003, accessed March 14, 2007.

Cox, Beatrice, Jason Minton, and John McCarthy

2005 *Cultural Resource Constraints Associated with Alternative Routes 1, 2A, 2B and 3 of the Yolo Pipeline.* Prepared for CH2M Hill, 155 Grand Avenue, Suite 100, Oakland, CA 94612. Prepared by Garcia and Associates, 1 Saunders Ave., San Anselmo, CA 94960.

Derr, Eleanor

1990 *A Cultural Resources Study for Environmental Impact Report for Wildhorse Golf Club and Residential Community, Yolo County, California.* Cultural Resources Unlimited. Submitted to ECOS, Inc., Sacramento, California. A copy is on file at the California Historical Resources Information System, Northwest Information Center, Rohnert Park, California.

Harper, K. I.

1974 S-023627, Field survey of YOL 505 from Interstate 5 to Russell Boulevard near Winters. Prepared for Caltrans.

Helley, E.J., and Barker, J.A.

1979 *Preliminary geologic map of Cenozoic deposits of the Woodland quadrangle, California.* U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 79-1606, 4 sheets, scale 1:62,500.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 5 of 6

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 27960 County Road 17

Recorded By: Jennifer Krintz & Nicole Collum Date: September 2008 Continuation Update

Larkey, J. L. and S. Walters

1987 *Yolo County: land of changing patterns: an illustrated history.* Northridge, Calif., Windsor Publications.

United States Geological Survey (USGS)

1959 Esparto, Calif., 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (revised 1993).

1992 Madison, Calif., 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle.

1952 Woodland, Calif., 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (photorevised 1981).

Wohlgemuth, E.

2007 *Draft—Cultural Resources Survey for PG&E Line 407/Line 123 Extension/ Metro Air Park Distribution Feeder Main Project, Sacramento, Sutter, Placer, and Yolo Counties, California.* Volume I. Submitted to TRC Solutions, 637 Main Street, Half Moon Bay, CA 94019. Prepared for Pacific Gas and Electric Company, 2730 Gateway Oaks Drive, Suite 220, Sacramento, CA 95833. Prepared by Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc., 2727 Del Rio Place, Suite A, Davis, CA 95618.

Yolo County

1879 *The illustrated atlas and history of Yolo County, Cal., containing a history of California from 1513 to 1850, a history of Yolo County from 1825 to 1880, with statistics: portraits of well-known citizens, and the official county map.* San Francisco, De Pue & Co.

Yolo County

informational website, <http://www.yolocounty.org/history.htm>, accessed March 14, 2007.

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 27960 County Road 19

Recorded By: Jennifer Krintz & Nicole Collum Date: September 2008 Continuation Update



Figure 2: View looking northeast at the primary entryway.



Figure 3: View looking northwest at the overall property.

PRIMARY RECORD

Page 1 of 6

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 27660 County Road 19

P1. Other Identifier: 27777, 28000 County Road 19

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County Yolo

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

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T _____ ; R _____ ; _____ % of _____ % of Sec _____ ; B.M. _____

c. Address 27660 County Road 19 City Esparto Zip 95627

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone _____ ; _____ mE/ _____ mN

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

APN _____

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

The agricultural property located at 27660 County Road 19 is a one-story single family residence that was constructed in the circa 1950's in the Minimal Traditional/Ranch style. It is located on the north side of County Road 19. The building has a near rectangular plan and the foundation is not visible. The wood frame building is sheathed in wide horizontal wood board siding on the façade and vertical wood board siding on the other elevations. The residence has a side-gable roof with a standing seam metal roof. At the south-facing façade, a concrete walkway leads to a recessed full-width porch. Squared wooden posts support the recessed porch roof. The primary entrance door is located off-center within the porch and is surrounded by moderate casings and is obscured by a metal security door. The windows are primarily double-hung vinyl sash and are surrounded by moderate casings. There are also vinyl casements and fixed windows on the building. There is also a one-story shed-roof porch on the west elevation. Landscaping features include a line of cypress trees along the rear of the property as well as various vegetations partially obscuring the building from the street. Also on the property are four or five one-story wooden storage sheds and ancillary buildings located to the rear of the property.

Modifications to the building include window replacement and some siding replacement.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP2. Single Family Property

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

*P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures or objects)



P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) **Figure 1:** View looking northwest at the façade. picture taken August 29, 2008.

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: Historic Prehistoric Both circa 1950s, Visual Observation

*P7. Owner and Address: _____

*P8. Recorded by: Name, affiliation, and address) Jennifer Krintz & Nicole Collum Galvin Preservation Associates Inc. 1611 S. Pacific Coast Hwy. Suite 104 Redondo Beach CA, 90277

*P9. Date Recorded: 08/29/2008

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Intensive Reconnaissance

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Historic Architectural Survey Report and Finding of Effect for the PG&E lines 406 & 407 Pipeline Project in Placer, Sacramento, Sutter and Yolo Counties, California

*Attachments: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure & Object Record Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record Artifact Record Photographic Record Other (List) _____

BUILDING, STRUCTURE AND OBJECT RECORD

B1. Historic Name: None
B2. Common Name: None
B3. Original Use: Single Family Residence B4. Present Use: Single Family Residence

*B5. Architectural Style Minimal Traditional/Ranch

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features: Utility sheds circa 1890

B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme 1) Yolo County Agriculture Area Esparto

Period of Significance: 1850s to 1963 Property Type: Single Family Residence Applicable Criteria: N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Yolo County was one of the original 27 counties created when California became a state in 1850. It is bounded by the Sacramento River on the east and the coastal mountains to the west. The plain in between has a rich soil built up from centuries of sediment deposition from Sacramento River flooding.

As indicated above, "Yolo" is derived from the native Patwin Indian word yoloy meaning "abounding in the rushes". Most Patwin groups occupied the major river courses and tributary drainages of their territory, such as the Sacramento River, Cache, and Putah creeks, and in some cases, springs. Other historians believe it to be the name of the Indian chief Yodo, or the Indian village of Yodoi.

The first recorded contact with Westerners occurred in the late 1820s. These included Spanish missionaries as well as trappers and hunters who could be found along the banks of "Cache Creek"—named by French-Canadian trappers. The proselytization and enslavement of the Patwin by the Spanish missionaries rapidly and dramatically reduced their numbers through hardship and disease. A malarial epidemic in 1830–33 and a smallpox epidemic in 1837 decimated much of the surviving population.

However, despite disease, Yolo County began to develop during the modern historical era as a result of its rich soil and climatic conditions. In 1842 the Mexican government granted William Gordon two leagues of land (the Guesissosi grant) on both sides of Cache Creek from the western hills to the Sacramento River. He is said to have grown wheat and other crops in the fertile soils of the area. One historical document notes that the first laborers used by the earliest farmers of Woodland in the 1850s were the native Patwin peoples.

The survey area for this study passed through two land grants: Cañada de Capay and Rio Jesus Maria. The 40,078.58-acre land grant Cañada de Capay was confirmed to Jasper O'Farrell et al. on February 16, 1865, and the Rio Jesus Maria land grant (26,637.42) to J. M. Harbin et al. on July 3, 1858.

(continued page 3)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) None

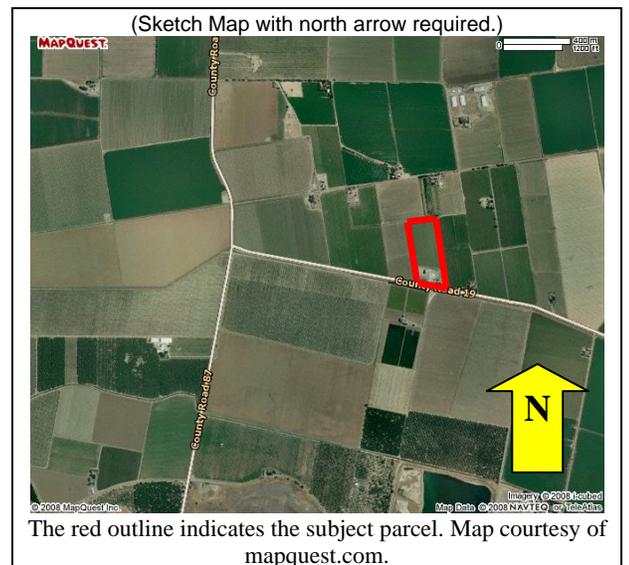
*B12. References: See Page 4

B13. Remarks: None

*B14. Evaluator: Jennifer Krintz & Nicole Collum
Galvin Preservation Associates Inc.
1611 South Pacific Coast Highway, Suite 104
Redondo Beach, CA 90277

*Date of Evaluation: September 2008

(This space reserved for official comments.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 27660 County Road 19

Recorded By: Jennifer Krintz & Nicole Collum Date: September 2008 Continuation Update

(continued from page 2)

*B10. Significance:

In 1846 the nine-league Rancho Canada de Capay, extending from the western edge of Gordon's grant through the north end of the Capay Valley, was granted to the three Berryessa brothers. Livestock production became the principal economic activity of rancheros and their followers.

Money earned in the gold fields of California financed the purchase and cultivation of much of the farmland in Yolo County. The variety of crops grown in the region included alfalfa, tobacco, peanuts, grapes, rice, sugar beets, various grains, and row crops. Wineries, livestock, and dairy operations were also important agricultural operations. Ranch lands with sheep and agricultural fields of alfalfa fields were identified in the APE.

Irrigation was a major contributor to the agricultural success of the region. The first irrigation canal was developed in 1856 by James Moore (Moore's Ditch), who owned exclusive water rights to Cache Creek. The agricultural fields of the APE had historically important water conveyances, such as the Hungry Hollow Canal and the Goodnow Slough that are being actively used. Several minor irrigation ditches and canals were also identified in the survey area.

The Minimal Traditional Style

The Minimal Traditional Style was popular in southern California starting in the late 1930s and reached its peak in popularity during post-war housing boom that started in the late 1940s and lasting into the mid-1960s.

The style is typically characterized by a relatively small one-story, modestly-sized plan with moderately-pitched multi-gabled roof, shallow eaves, a brick chimney on the gable end, minimal decoration, textured stucco finish, wood board siding used on the gable ends, a partial width porch that is usually sheltered by an extension of the primary roof and window consisting of either wood sash double-hung or metal casement windows. The residence contained within the evaluated property exhibits a channeled wood drop exterior, a moderately pitched double front gabled roof, wood sash double-hung windows and a façade porch sheltered by a flat roof supported by squared wood posts.

Integrity Statement

The subject building was evaluated against the seven aspects of integrity as outlined in National Register Bulletin 15. The seven aspects of integrity include location, setting, feeling, association, materials, design and workmanship. There is no evidence that any of the buildings on the evaluated property were moved. The location remains the same. The area has remained relatively similar since its inception. The setting is slightly altered. The character of the place has remained farmland. Accordingly, the feeling of the place is the same. The property is associated with the agricultural heritage of Yolo County. This association may be altered because there are no farm buildings left on the property; if there were any. However, the main house remains. Much of the materials appear to have been replaced or removed on the main house. The basic designs of the buildings remain intact. There are a few remnants of evidence of workmanship left on the property. The main residence, which was built in the circa 1950s has been extensively altered. Smaller ancillary buildings to the rear of the property appear to be more recent, and therefore affect the integrity. Today, the building appears to be a single family residence and it is unclear what the association is to the farmland.

Therefore, the property has fair integrity.

National Register of Historic Places Evaluation

The property was assessed under National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Criterion A for its potential significance as a part of a historic trend that may have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. The property has been altered so significantly it no longer conveys enough historic significance that could be related to a historic trend that may have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. Therefore, the evaluated property does not appear to qualify for the NRHP under Criterion A.

The property was considered under Criterion B for its association with the lives of persons significant in our past. No significant persons were identified with the building. Therefore, the property does not appear to qualify for the NRHP under Criterion B.

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 27660 County Road 19

Recorded By: Jennifer Krintz & Nicole Collum Date: September 2008 Continuation Update

The property was evaluated under Criterion C for embodying the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or representing the work of a master, possessing high artistic values, or representing a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction. There was no architect for this residence and it also does not possess high artistic values. The property does not contribute to a potential historic district. Therefore, it does not appear to qualify for the NRHP under Criterion C.

The property was considered for Criterion D for the potential to yield or likelihood to yield information to prehistory or history. In order for buildings, structures, and objects to be eligible for this Criterion, they would need to "be, or must have been, the principal source of important information." This is not the case with this property. Therefore, it does not appear to qualify for the NRHP under Criterion D.

In summary, the property does not appear to qualify for the NRHP under any of these criteria. **Therefore, this property does not meet any of the criteria for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places and is not a historic property for the purposes of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).**

California Register Eligibility Evaluation

This property was also evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) guidelines, using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code. These four criteria parallel those of the NRHP. This property does not meet the four criteria for California Register eligibility, for the reasons described above under the NRHP evaluation. **Therefore, this is not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.**

*B12. References:

Allen, R., A. M. Medin, R. S. Baxter, B. Wickstrom, C. Young, J. Costello, G. White, A. Huberland, H. M. Johnson, J. Meyer, and M. Hylkema.

1999 *Upgrade of the Guadalupe Parkway, San Jose: Historic Properties Treatment Plan*. Prepared for California Department of Transportation, District 4, Oakland, California. Prepared by Past Forward, Foothill Resources, Ltd., KEA Environmental, Archaeology Laboratory at California State University, Chico.

CH2M HILL

2006 *Draft Report—L400/401 to L172A Feasibility and Routing Study*. Prepared for Pacific Gas and Electric. Prepared by CH2MHILL.

California Department of Parks and Recreation

1976 *California Inventory of Historic Resources*. State of California Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento.

California Department of Transportation

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1988 *Five Views: An Ethnic Historic Site Survey for California*. State of California Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento.

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Harper, K. I.

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Helley, E.J., and Barker, J.A.

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1987 *Yolo County: land of changing patterns: an illustrated history.* Northridge, Calif., Windsor Publications.

United States Geological Survey (USGS)

1959 Esparto, Calif., 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (revised 1993).

1992 Madison, Calif., 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle.

1952 Woodland, Calif., 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (photorevised 1981).

Wohlgemuth, E.

2007 *Draft—Cultural Resources Survey for PG&E Line 407/Line 123 Extension/ Metro Air Park Distribution Feeder Main Project, Sacramento, Sutter, Placer, and Yolo Counties, California.* Volume I. Submitted to TRC Solutions, 637 Main Street, Half Moon Bay, CA 94019. Prepared for Pacific Gas and Electric Company, 2730 Gateway Oaks Drive, Suite 220, Sacramento, CA 95833. Prepared by Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc., 2727 Del Rio Place, Suite A, Davis, CA 95618.

Yolo County

1879 *The illustrated atlas and history of Yolo County, Cal., containing a history of California from 1513 to 1850, a history of Yolo County from 1825 to 1880, with statistics: portraits of well-known citizens, and the official county map.* San Francisco, De Pue & Co.

Yolo County

informational website, <http://www.yolocounty.org/history.htm>, accessed March 14, 2007.

Recorded By: Jennifer Krintz & Nicole Collum *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 27660 County Road 19
Date: September 2008 Continuation Update



Figure 2: View looking northwest at the south and east elevations and rear outbuildings.



Figure 3: View looking north at the west elevation and rear outbuildings.



Figure 4: View looking northeast at the rear outbuildings and open porch on the west elevation.

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted

*a. County: Yolo

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

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Madison Date: 1992 T 10N; R1E; SE ¼ of SW ¼ of Sec 5; M.D.M B.M.

c. Address: 32852 and 32865 County Road 17 City: Woodland Zip: 95695

d. UTM: NAD 83 Zone: 10 ; 596534 mE/ 4288128 mN (G.P.S.) (southeast corner of metal barn/granary)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation: 175 feet amsl

This property is located at the easternmost gate across County Road 17 between Interstates 5 and 505. There is a 1904 USGS datum (169 feet) on the side of the road in front of the property.

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

Historically, as well as today, agriculture has been Yolo County's primary industry and this barn and associated farm reflects small rural dry-grain crop operations throughout the region. The historic property has four farm buildings, including a granary (Building No. 1), two barns (Building Nos. 2 & 3), and a residence (Building No. 4), that are more than 50 years old. The property is presently occupied, and also features several modern buildings including residences, horse stables, and storage sheds. Movable stock, such as farming equipment and vintage motorized vehicles were also noted on the property. According to a personal communication with Carol Knight, the main residence at 32840 County Road 17 was built in the 1920s. In 2006, the exterior walls were re-sided and it received a new roof. (See continuation sheets for historic farm building descriptions)

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP33. Farm/ranch

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

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
Overview of farm buildings, facing east; 12/05/2006/ ; 1.jpg



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

*P7. Owner and Address:
Harold Horgan
32840 County Road 17, Woodland,
CA 95695

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)

C. Descantes, B. Texier, and C. Denardo
Garcia and Associates
1512 Franklin Street, Suite 100
Oakland, CA 94612

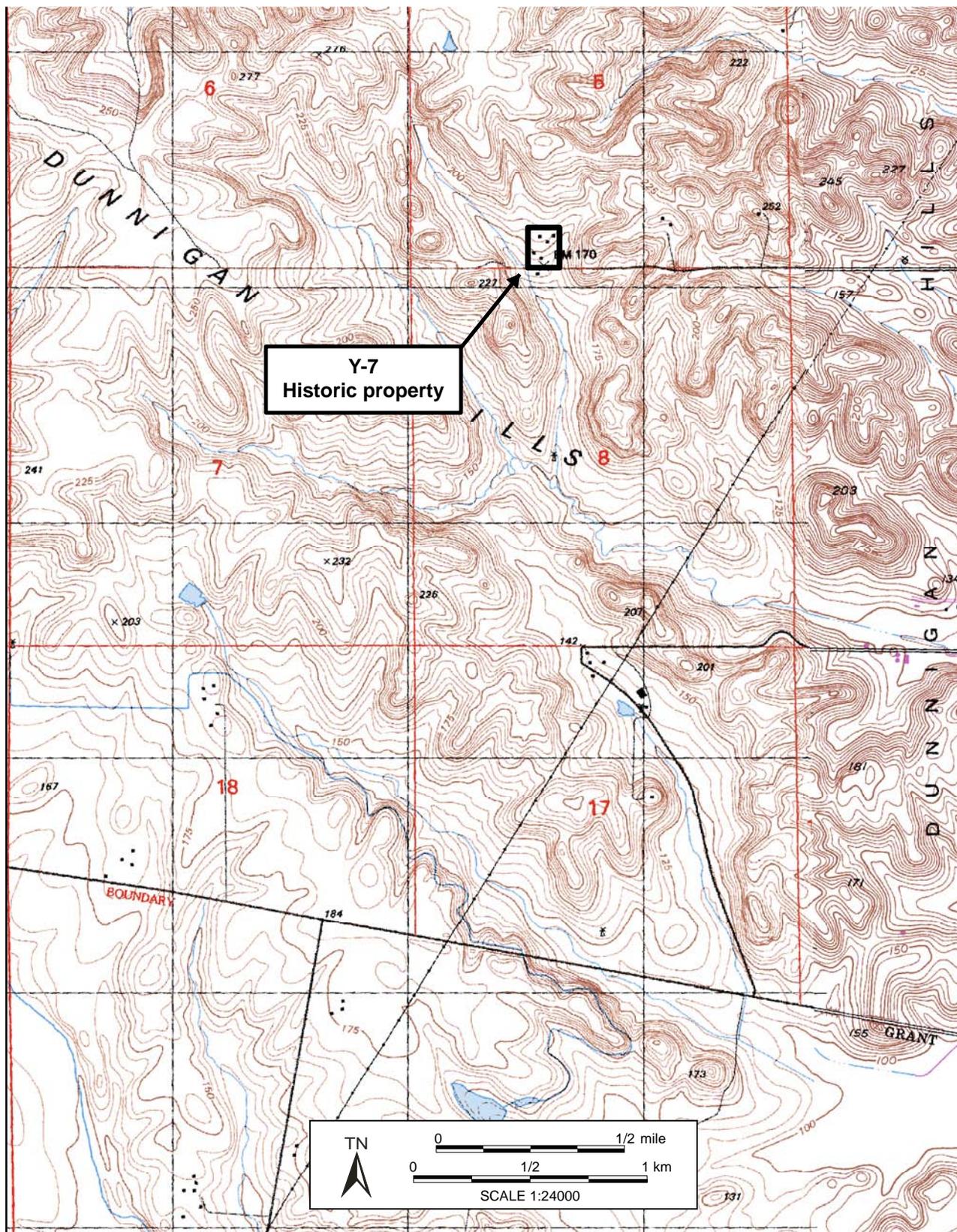
*P9. Date Recorded: 03/20/2007

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Descantes, Christophe
2007 Archaeological Survey Report for the PG&E Line 406 Pipeline Project, Yolo County, California. Prepared for CH2M HILL. 155 Grand Avenue, Suite 100, Oakland, CA 94612. Prepared by Garcia and Associates, 1512 Franklin Street, Suite 100, Oakland, CA 94612.

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



*Recorded by: C. Descantes, B. Texier, and C. Denardo

*Date: 03/21/2007 Continuation Update

Farm Building No. 1 is a tall, narrow two-story building built in the 1940s as a granary, but now used for storage. It is at the southwestern portion of the property and measures 50 feet long x 25 feet wide x 25 feet high. The building is timber-framed and the exterior walls are clad with vertical galvanized metal panels. The eastern quarter of the building has a concrete slab foundation; the remainder of the building features a dirt floor with a concrete footing along the perimeter. The building is side-gabled with a steeply pitched roof sheathed with corrugated iron panels, and there is a cupola along the roof ridgeline. The gabled roof cupola mimics the tall narrow form of the granary building; it is entirely clad with vertical galvanized metal panels. It is probable that the cupola once featured louvers for ventilation.

Fenestration on the north façade includes two evenly spaced windows below the roofline. One of the windows has a hinged sheet metal door and the other displays a single fixed pane. There is a large door opening at the east end of the façade and a more recently installed human door to the west of it. Similar to the façade, the south elevation features two windows at the roofline; one is broken but once had six-panes, while the other has been replaced with a single pane. A large sliding door clad with galvanized metal panels is at the east end of the south elevation. Fenestration on the east elevation includes a window at each end, below the gable. The one on the south end has a single pane, whereas the glass is missing from the window at the north end. A square hole pierces the center of the elevation, and above it are two evenly spaced pipes which extend downward. Centered below the gable at the west elevation is an open human doorway that leads onto a redwood balcony with wood rails and supports.

Granaries were commonly constructed with an upper grain storeroom and storage space below. The building was constructed with few windows to minimize invasions from rodents and other pests. However, the cupola was probably once vented using louvers to prevent spontaneous combustion, although it is also possible that there had been a door in the cupola to allow grain to be delivered into the building by an elevated conveyor. It is likely that the two pipes extending down on the east elevation were used for easy access to the grain for feeding livestock. Structurally, the former granary is in good condition; however, there have been modifications made to some of the windows, the cupola has been modified, and the balcony is a recent addition.



Southeastern overview of northern façade and western elevation of Building No.1, the granary at Y-7; 03/21/2007; IMG_1467.