

**APPENDIX CR-1**  
**BUILT ENVIRONMENT INVENTORY AND EVALUATION REPORT**  
**FEBRUARY 2024**

**Built Environment Inventory and  
Evaluation Report  
for the  
Coyote Creek Agrivoltaic Ranch Project**

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**Sacramento County, California**

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## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Sacramento Valley Energy Center, LLC (SVEC) retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. in 2022 to conduct an inventory and evaluation of built environment resources located within the Coyote Creek Agrivoltaic Ranch Project's Study Area in Sacramento County, California. SVEC proposes to construct a 200-megawatt alternating current photovoltaic solar energy facility with associated onsite substation, inverters, fencing, roads, and supervisory control and data acquisition system.

For this study, ECORP completed built environment analysis of the entire SVEC-owned property, consisting of 2,571.90 acres referred to as the Study Area (Figure 2). The Study Area, however, far exceeds the limits of direct impact for the proposed photovoltaic facility. The SVEC Solar Development Area (SDA), referred to herein as the Project Area (Figure 3), consists of 1,391.32 acres entirely within the Study Area and corresponds with project components and site disturbance activities related to construction and operation of the proposed photovoltaic solar energy facility.

ECORP conducted the built environment study in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the California Environmental Quality Act. ECORP made a records search request at the North Central Information Center (NCIC) and conducted a field inspection of the Study Area.

The records search results at NCIC revealed 10 previously recorded built environment resources within the Study Area: P-34-1573/CA-SAC/950H, a rock wall; P-34-1575, a bridge abutment; P-34-1576, a well; P-34-1577/CA-SAC-951H, an earthen dam; P-34-2299, the Capitol Dredging Company dredge tailings; P-34-5264/CA-SAC-1258H and P-34-5265/CA-SAC-1259H, ditches; and P-34-2195, P-34-5267/CA-SAC-1261H, and P-34-5268/CA-SAC-1262H, transmission lines.

As a result of the field inspection, ECORP identified and documented nine new built environment resources that exceed 50 years of age within the Study Area: CC-01, the Barton Ranch Headquarters district; CC-02, a well; CC-03, a segment of Scott Road; CC-04, a segment of Boys Ranch Road; CC-05, a segment of Payen Road; and CC-07, CC-08, CC-09, and CC-10, earthen dam and reservoirs.

In total, ECORP identified 19 built environment resources that exceed 50 years of age within the Study Area. ECORP used the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) criteria to evaluate the resources' eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP and CRHR. As a result of the evaluation, ECORP found that no resources within the Study Area qualify for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR.

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**LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

<b>Term</b>	<b>Description</b>
AB	Assembly Bill
AC	Alternating current
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
APE	Area of Potential Effects
BERD	Built Environment Resource Directory
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHL	California Historical Landmarks
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
DPR	Department of Parks and Recreation
GLO	General Land Office
gen-tie	Generation tie line
kV	Kilovolt
MW	Megawatt
NCIC	Northcentral Information Center
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OHP	Office of Historic Preservation
PG&E	Pacific Gas & Electric Company
PRC	Public Resources Code
Project	Coyote Creek Agrivoltaic Ranch Project
PV	Photovoltaic
RPA	Registered Professional Archaeologist
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SMUD	Sacramento Municipal Utility District
SOI	Secretary of the Interior
SVEC	Sacramento Valley Energy Center, LLC
TCRs	Tribal cultural resources
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

Sacramento Valley Energy Center, LLC (SVEC) retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. in 2022 to conduct an inventory and evaluation of built environment resources located within the Coyote Creek Agrivoltaic Ranch Project Study Area in an unincorporated area of Sacramento County, California. ECORP did not conduct an archaeological survey or assess pre-contact resources and archaeological resources within the Study Area.

### 1.1 Project Study Area and Description

The Coyote Creek Agrivoltaic Ranch Project's Study Area consists of 2,571.90 acres located within sections 35 and 36 of Township 9 North, Range 7 East; sections 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 of Township 8 North, Range 8 East; and sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 31, and 32 of Township 9 North, Range 8 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian as depicted on the 1967 photorevised 1980 Buffalo Creek and the 1954 photorevised 1980 Folsom SE, California U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle maps. The Study Area is bisected by Scott Road south of the Prairie City Off-Highway Vehicle Area and east of Grant Line Road. The area consists of mostly undeveloped land with scattered oak trees and rolling hills drained by Coyote and Carson creeks in southeastern Sacramento County.

The area of built environment analysis for this report includes the entire SVEC-owned property, consisting of 2,571.90 acres referred to as the Study Area (Figure 2). The Study Area, however, far exceeds the limits of impact for the proposed photovoltaic facility. The SVEC Solar Development Area (SDA), referred to herein as the Project Area (Figure 3), consists of 1,391.32 acres entirely within the Study Area and corresponds with project components and site disturbance activities related to construction and operation of the proposed photovoltaic solar energy facility. The Study Area was reviewed to consider all potential impacts to built environment resources assist with project planning.

The Study Area also corresponds with parcels owned by SVEC that encompass a ranching property known as the Barton Ranch. Like many livestock ranches, the Barton Ranch expanded over time as the Barton family periodically acquired lands from neighboring property owners in northeastern Sacramento County. The Study Area corresponds within the final iteration of the Barton Ranch as it existed when the current owner acquired the property. The Barton Ranch Headquarters district (CC-01), located at 3830 Scott Road, formed the nucleus of the Barton Ranch and included its major buildings, but does not include the entire Barton Ranch.

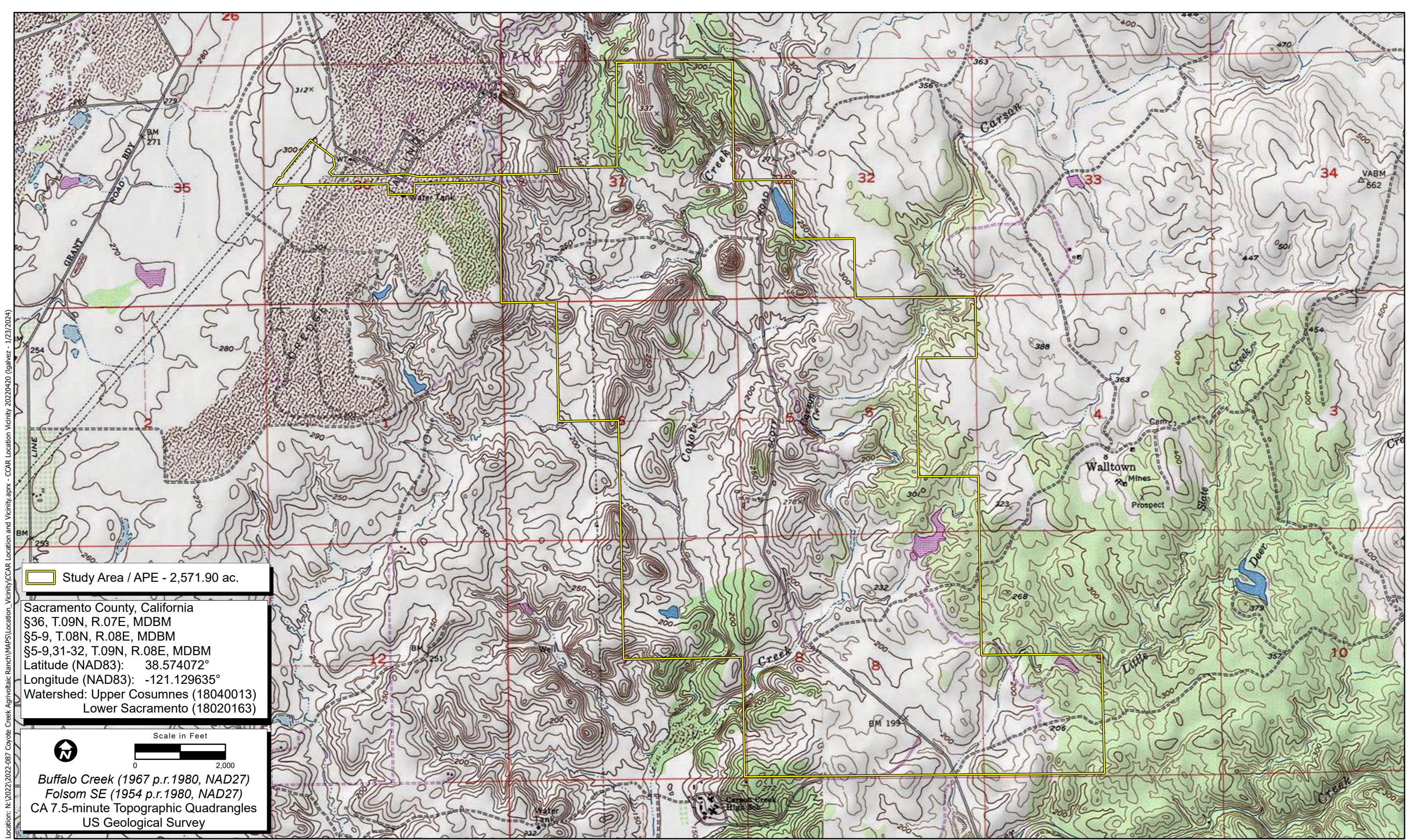
SVEC proposes to construct a 200-megawatt alternating current (AC) photovoltaic (PV) solar energy facility within the Solar Development Area, a 1,391.32-acre fragmented area located within the larger 2,571.90-acre Study Area. Project components include solar PV modules mounted on tracking systems and power conversion stations including inverters and transformers; on-site substation; energy storage system with capacity to store approximately 100MW AC/400MWh of energy; two meteorological towers up to 15 feet in height; diesel, propane, or battery powered backup generators; temporary water storage (during construction); and private access roads, perimeter roads, and fencing.

Additionally, a dedicated transmission line called a generation tie (gen-tie) line will extend approximately 1.3 miles west from the facility's on-site substation to provide an interconnection to a Sacramento Municipal Utility District (SMUD) 230 kilovolt (kV) powerline. The 230 kV gen-tie line will consist of one or two 150-foot-tall single-circuit transmission structures composed of wood, concrete, or steel poles. The number, composition, and height of the poles, as well as the type of conductor, will be finalized during detailed project design. A new 230 kV switchyard approximately 400 feet by 600 feet in size will be constructed at the point of interconnection with SMUD's existing 230 kV power line (SMUD 2022).

Because the 150-foot transmission structure will become visible beyond the Study Area, ECORP considered expanding the western portion of the Study Area to account for visual effects on nearby historic properties, should any exist. However, multiple transmission structures that exceed 150 feet in height already exist within the Study Area (Figure 1). Though seemingly out of character with the rural landscape, these transmission structures, built during the 1940s and 1950s, survive as aspects of the mid-20th-century rural northeastern Sacramento County landscape. ECORP determined that new transmission structures associated with the Coyote Creek Agrivoltaic Ranch Project will not cause adverse effects or constitute significant impacts to nearby historic properties beyond the Study Area, should any exist. Under 36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 800.16(d), *effect* "means alteration to the characteristics of a historic property qualifying it for inclusion in or eligibility for the National Register." ECORP determined that the addition of new transmission structures to a landscape that already includes 1940s and 1950s transmission structures has a low likelihood of diminishing the region's Integrity of Setting and altering the characteristics of nearby historic properties, should any exist. For these reasons, ECORP opted against expanding the Study Area beyond the Barton Ranch parcels.



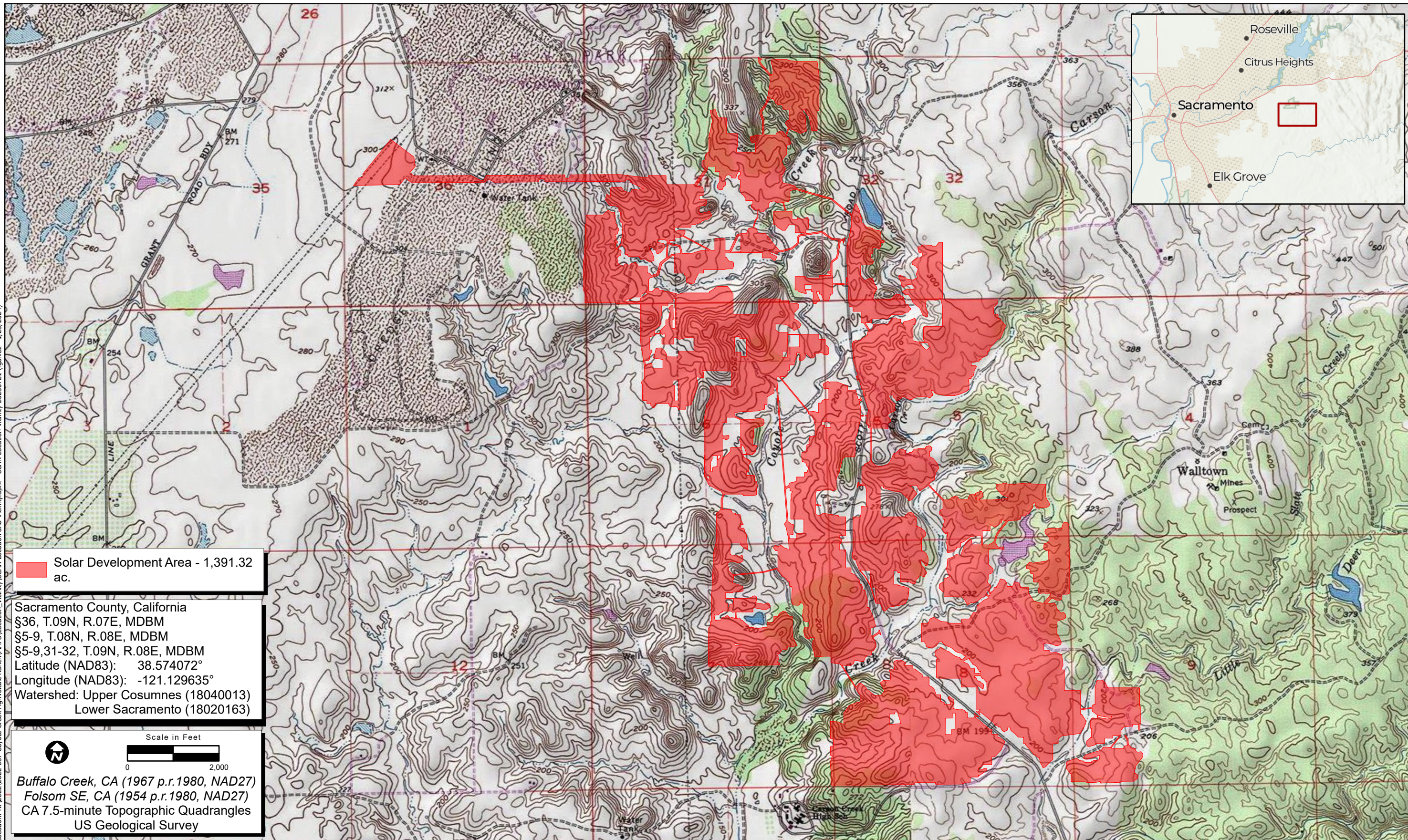
**Figure 1. Preexisting Transmission Towers in the Western Portion of the Study Area (view west; August 4, 2023).**



Location: N:\2022\2022-087 Coyote Creek Agrivoltaic Ranch\Maps\Location\_Vicinity\CCAR Location and Vicinity.aprx - CCAR Location Vicinity 20220420 (lgalvez - 1/23/2024)

Map Date: 1/23/2024  
 Sources: ESRI, USGS, D.E.Shaw

**Figure 2. Study Area Location and Vicinity**



Location: N:\2022\2022-087 Coyote Creek Agrivoltaic Ranch\MAPS\Location\_Vicinity\CCAR Location and Vicinity.aprx - CCAR Location Vicinity 20230721 (lgalvez - 1/23/2024)

Map Date: 1/23/2024  
 Sources: ESRI, USGS, D.E.Shaw

**Figure 3. Solar Development Area Location and Vicinity**

## 1.2 Regulatory Context

A review of the regulatory context is provided below. However, the inclusion of any of these laws and regulations in this report does not make a law or regulation apply when it otherwise would not. Similarly, the omission of any other laws and regulations from this section does not mean that they do not apply. Rather, the purpose of this section is to provide context in explaining why the study was conducted in the manner documented herein.

### 1.2.1 National Environmental Policy Act

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) establishes national policy for the protection and enhancement of the environment. Part of the function of the federal government in protecting the environment is to “preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage.” Cultural resources need not be determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) through the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (as amended) to receive consideration under NEPA. NEPA is implemented by regulations of the Council on Environmental Quality (40 CFR 1500-1508).

The definition of *effects* in the NEPA regulations includes adverse and beneficial effects on historic and cultural resources (40 CFR 1508.8). Therefore, the *Environmental Consequences* section of an Environmental Impact Statement (40 CFR 1502.16(f)) must analyze potential effects to historic or cultural resources that could result from the proposed action and each alternative. In considering whether an alternative may “significantly affect the quality of the human environment,” a federal agency must consider, among other things:

- Unique characteristics of the geographic area, such as proximity to historic or cultural resources (40 CFR 1508.27(b)(3)), and
- The degree to which the action may adversely affect districts, sites, highways, structures, or objects listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP (40 CFR 1508.27(b)(8)).

Therefore, because historic properties are a subset of *cultural resources*, they are one aspect of the *human environment* defined by NEPA regulations.

### 1.2.2 National Historic Preservation Act

The federal law that covers cultural resources that could be affected by federal undertakings is the NHPA of 1966, as amended. Section 106 of the NHPA requires that federal agencies take into account the effects of a federal undertaking on properties listed in or eligible for the NRHP. The agencies must afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) a reasonable opportunity to comment on the undertaking. A federal undertaking is defined in 36 CFR 800.16(y):

“A federal undertaking means a project, activity, or program funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a federal agency, including those carried out by or on behalf of a federal agency; those carried out with Federal financial assistance; and those requiring a Federal permit, license, or approval.”

The regulations that stipulate the procedures for complying with Section 106 are in 36 CFR 800. The Section 106 regulations require:

- definition of the APE;
- identification of cultural resources within the APE;
- evaluation of the identified resources in the APE using NRHP eligibility criteria;
- determination of whether the effects of the undertaking or project on eligible resources will be adverse; and
- agreement on and implementation of efforts to resolve adverse effects, if necessary.

The federal agency must seek comment from the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and, in some cases, the ACHP, for its determinations of eligibility, effects, and proposed mitigation measures. Section 106 procedures for a specific project can be modified by negotiation of a Memorandum of Agreement or Programmatic Agreement between the federal agency, the SHPO, and, in some cases, the project proponent.

Effects to a cultural resource are potentially adverse if the lead federal agency, with the SHPO's concurrence, determines the resource eligible for the NRHP, making it a Historic Property, and if application of the Criteria of Adverse Effects (36 CFR 800.5[a][2] et seq.) results in the conclusion that the effects will be adverse. The NRHP eligibility criteria, contained in 36 CFR 63, are as follows:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of state and local importance that possess aspects of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association, and

- (A) is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
- (B) is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
- (C) embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
- (D) has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

In addition, the resource must be at least 50 years old, barring exceptional circumstances (36 CFR 60.4). Resources that are eligible for, or listed on, the NRHP are *historic properties*.

Regulations implementing Section 106 of the NHPA (36 CFR 800.5) require that the federal agency, in consultation with the SHPO, apply the Criteria of Adverse Effect to historic properties within the APE. According to 36 CFR 800.5(a)(1):

“An adverse effect is found when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property’s location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling or association.”

Under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, any project that discharges dredged or fill material into the waters of the United States requires a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) permit, necessitating Section 106 consultation. In October 2020, the USACE South Pacific Division published the *Guidelines for Submittals for Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act*. The document helps applicants, their consultants, and the USACE minimize the level of effort involved in preparing submittals to the SHPO and expedites the review process. To avoid revisions, applicants and their consultants must meet the minimum guidelines outlined in the October 2020 document.

### **1.2.3 California Environmental Quality Act**

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) is the state law that applies to a project’s impacts on cultural resources. A project is an activity that may cause a direct or indirect physical change in the environment and that is undertaken or funded by a state or local agency, or requires a permit, license, or lease from a state or local agency. CEQA requires that impacts to Historical Resources be identified and, if the impacts are significant, then apply mitigation measures to reduce the impacts.

A Historical Resource is a resource that 1) is listed in or has been determined eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) by the State Historical Resources Commission, or has been determined historically significant by the CEQA lead agency because it meets the eligibility criteria for the CRHR, 2) is included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Public Resources Code (PRC) 5020.1(k), or 3), and has been identified as significant in a historical resources survey, as defined in PRC 5024.1(g) (California Code of Regulations [CCR] Title 14, Section 15064.5(a)).

The eligibility criteria for the CRHR are as follows (CCR Title 14, Section 4852(b)):

- (1) It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the U.S.;
- (2) It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history;
- (3) It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values; or
- (4) It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

In addition, the resource must retain integrity, which is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (CCR Title 14, Section 4852(c)). Resources that have been determined eligible for the NRHP are automatically eligible for the CRHR.

Impacts to a Historical Resource, as defined by CEQA (listed in an official historic inventory or survey or eligible for the CRHR), are significant if the resource is demolished or destroyed or if the characteristics that made the resource eligible are materially impaired (CCR Title 14, Section 15064.5(b)). Demolition or alteration of eligible buildings, structures, and features that they would no longer be eligible would result in a significant impact. Whole or partial destruction of eligible archaeological sites would result in a significant impact. In addition to impacts from construction resulting in destruction or physical alteration of an eligible resource, impacts to the integrity of setting (sometimes termed *visual impacts*) of physical features in the Solar Development Area could also result in significant impacts.

Tribal cultural resources (TCRs) are defined in Section 21074 of the California PRC as sites, features, places, cultural landscapes (geographically defined in terms of the size and scope), sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either included in or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR, or are included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1, or are a resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1. Section 1(b)(4) of Assembly Bill (AB) 52 established that only California Native American tribes, as defined in Section 21073 of the California PRC, are experts in the identification of TCRs and impacts thereto. Because ECORP does not meet the definition of a California Native American tribe, it only addresses information in this report for which it is qualified to identify and evaluate, and that which is needed to inform the cultural resources section of CEQA documents. This report, therefore, does not identify or evaluate TCRs. Should California Native American tribes ascribe additional importance to, or interpretation of archaeological resources described herein, or provide information about non-archeological TCRs, that information is documented separately in the AB 52 tribal consultation record between the tribe(s) and lead agency and summarized in the TCRs section of the CEQA document, if applicable.

### **1.3 Report Organization**

The following report documents the inventory and evaluation of the built environment resources in the Study Area. ECORP prepared the report in general conformance with published guidance from the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP). Appendix A includes a confirmation of the records search with the North Central Information Center (NCIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS). Appendix B presents photographs of the Study Area, and Appendix C contains the cultural resources Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 records.

## **2.0 CULTURAL CONTEXT**

### **2.1 Early California**

The first Viceroy of New Spain, Antonio de Mendoza, commissioned maritime explorer Hernando de Alarcón to chart the Gulf of California and Colorado River in 1540. Alarcón and his crew became the first Europeans to reach Alta (Upper) California when they set foot on the banks of the Colorado River in what is now Imperial County. In 1542, the Spanish maritime explorer Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo and his crew became the first Europeans to explore the Alta California coastline, anchoring at San Diego Bay, Santa

Catalina Island, and San Pedro Bay. In 1579, the English privateer Francis Drake, midway through his circumnavigation of the world, visited Miwok villages in what is now Marin County. The Spanish explorer Sebastian Vizcaíno, sailing north from Mexico, charted Monterey Bay in 1602 (Starr 2005).

Spanish colonization of Alta California began in 1769 with the Portolá land expedition led by Captain Gaspar de Portolá and Father Junipero Serra. The overland expedition proceeded from San Diego Bay north to the Santa Clara Valley, where an advance party of scouts led by José Ortega became the first Europeans to observe San Francisco Bay. Spain subsequently established a string of 21 Franciscan missions, four *presidios* (forts), and four *pueblos* (towns) in Alta California's coastal regions (Starr 2005). In 1808, the explorer Gabriel Moraga led an expedition from San Jose pueblo into the Central Valley. Moraga named the valley's major rivers, including the Sacramento and San Joaquin, but made no attempt to establish permanent settlements in Alta California's interior (Avella 2003).

The Republic of Mexico achieved independence from Spain in 1821. A year later, Alta California became a territory of Mexico with its capital at Monterey. In 1827, the American fur trapper Jedediah Smith led a party of Rocky Mountain Fur Company trappers across the Mojave Desert to Mission San Gabriel, north up the Central Valley, and east into Nevada, demonstrating the possibility of overland travel across the Sierra Nevada (Starr 2005).

During the 1830s, the Mexican government confiscated mission lands and expelled Franciscan friars from Alta California. In coastal regions and in interior valleys, government officials granted vast amounts of acreage to retired soldiers and other Mexican citizens. Three of Alta California's Spanish pueblos—Los Angeles, San Jose, and Sonoma—survived as permanent towns. Other civilian settlements developed around presidios at San Francisco, Monterey, Santa Barbara, and San Diego. Many Alta California landowners, called *californios*, maintained residences in town while hired vaqueros and unpaid Native American laborers worked on rural *ranchos* (cattle ranches) to produce cow hides and tallow, commodities prized by foreign merchants (Starr 2005).

In 1821, the liberalized Mexican government began welcoming non-Spanish immigrants to Alta California. Hundreds of Americans, British, and other foreigners arrived to establish trading relationships. Others became naturalized Mexican citizens and applied for land grants. John Sutter, a German-speaking immigrant from Switzerland, built a fort at the confluence of the Sacramento and American rivers in 1839 and petitioned the Mexican governor for a land grant; he received nearly 49,000 acres along the Sacramento River in 1841 (Hurtado 2006).

Following the Mexican-American War of 1846-1848, Mexico ceded Alta California to the U.S. Under the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, Congress agreed to recognize the private property of former Mexican citizens living within the new boundaries of the U.S. This meant confirming California's Mexican land grants. In 1851, Congress passed the California Land Act creating the Board of Land Commissioners to determine the validity of the individual grants, placing the burden of proof on patentees. The Board, with assistance from U.S. courts, confirmed most of California's Mexican land grants in subsequent decades (Starr 2005).

In January 1848, one of John Sutter's hired laborers, James Marshall, discovered gold in the flume of a lumber mill on the South Fork of the American River. News of Marshall's discovery spread around the

world, leading to the California Gold Rush of 1849. Tens of thousands of prospectors hurriedly arrived in the Sierra Nevada foothills, prompting the creation of hundreds of small mining camps along streambeds. The cities of Marysville, Sacramento, and Stockton sprang up along the Feather, Sacramento, and San Joaquin rivers as supply centers for the mines; San Francisco became California's largest city and the focal point for Gold Rush economic activity. In 1850, following a year of rapid growth, Congress admitted California as the 31st U.S. state (Starr 2005). In the following decades, federal surveyors arrived in California to stake out 36-square-mile townships and 1-square-mile sections on California's public lands. At general land offices, buyers paid cash for up to 320 acres. After 1862, many filed homestead applications to obtain 40-, 80-, and 160-acre tracts at low upfront costs in on the condition they establish farms (Robinson 1948).

## **2.2 Carson Creek**

In the northeastern corner of Sacramento County, in Natoma Township, placer mining during the Gold Rush occurred primarily along the South Fork of the American River in the vicinity of Mormon Island. Nine miles to the south, along Carson Creek, hard rock mining took hold after 1855. At Wall's Diggings, located midway between Carson Creek and Deer Creek, prospectors located rich quartz leads in exposed rock. Crushing ore with arastras and steam mills, they produced \$20 to \$30 in gold per ton in 1857 (Tenney 1857). A settlement called Walltown developed in the vicinity of Wall's Diggings. At its peak, during the late 1850s, Walltown had a population of 200, enough to support three general stores, two taverns, two butcher shops, two billiards saloons, a clothing store, and a bakery. Walltown declined after 1860. By 1890 "the town had gradually faded from the landscape" (Davis 1890:543).

After 1860, farming and ranching eclipsed mining along Carson Creek. Farmers in the north half of Natoma Township grew hay and grain while those in the south half grew wheat and barley and engaged in dairy farming; almost all raised livestock (Thompson and West 1880). The State Agricultural Society in 1903 described the "up, or red, lands" of eastern Sacramento County between the Mokelumne River and the American River as "devoted largely to the growing of grain and hay and to stock-raising and dairying" (California State Agricultural Society 1903). By 1900, the south half of Natoma Township became colloquially identified by its school district, Carson Creek. In local newspapers, farmers and ranchers living in the south half of Natoma Township were said to live at "Carson Creek."

## **2.3 Cattle Ranching and Dairy Farming in Northeastern Sacramento County**

Expansive grasslands, benign winter weather, and steady demand for beef and dairy products made cattle ranching and dairy farming the leading land use activities in northeastern Sacramento County. Demand was never higher than during the Gold Rush, as cattle prices jumped from four dollars a head to several hundred dollars for the highest quality steers (Jelinek 1982). Prices for dairy products increased at corresponding rates, prompting some miners to abandon the gold fields and take up ranching at lower elevations along tributaries of the American, Cosumnes, and Mokelumne rivers.

After the Gold Rush, demand for beef and dairy products in California shifted from gold camps to cities and towns. Sacramento County cattle ranchers and dairy farmers who previously supplied the mines now

sent their goods to creameries and butchers in Folsom, Sacramento, and San Francisco. Disaster struck in 1862-1865, when drought conditions in California reduced herds by 50 percent. No-fence laws, which favored farmers by shifting the burden of fencing rural properties to livestock owners, also became implemented during this time, causing ranching to move away from the free-range style of Mexican ranchos to the European style of feedlots and fenced areas (Jelinek 1982). No-fence laws became established in Sacramento County in 1870. Cattle ranchers, however, remained permitted to drive their cattle over uncultivated, unfenced lands to reach fresh water and grass at higher elevations (Pulling 1946).

Ranchers in northeastern Sacramento County responded by annually driving cattle to mountain pastures in the Sierra Nevada, a practice called *transhumant grazing*. Summer grasses in the Sierra Nevada exceeded those of Sacramento County, and the cooler temperatures at higher elevations better facilitated dairying. Many ranchers established twin ranches: a winter ranch in northeastern Sacramento County and a summer ranch in the mountains. Each spring, ranchers rounded up their livestock and drove them up mountain wagon roads to mountain summer pastures. Then each fall, before the first snowfall, ranchers returned their herds to northeastern Sacramento County, where winter temperatures rarely dropped below freezing. An October 1901 issue of *Dairy and Produce Review* discussed the practice:

“A number of dairymen in the vicinity of Folsom, Sacramento County, take their herds to the Sierra mountains during the summer for pasturage, and winter them at Folsom. Their milking season is on during their stay in the mountains, the milk being made into butter, which is pickled and held until fall. This system furnishes these dairymen with cheap pasturage of an exceedingly good quality with ideal dairy conditions at small expense. It is reported from Folsom that the herds of Carduff & Speck, Scott Bros., J. Perazzo and J. Fleckstein have already returned from the mountain pastures” (*Dairy and Produce Review* 1901).

Local newspapers such as the *Folsom Telegraph* also reported on the seasonal departures and arrivals of ranchers and their herds, including those of the Sales and Barton families (*Folsom Telegraph* 1900). Both families had a hand in shaping the property now known as the Barton Ranch located at 3830 Scott Road in eastern Sacramento County.

## 2.4 The Sales and Barton Families

William Sales was born in England in 1819 and arrived in the U.S. in 1843. He married Elvira Balsover of Evansville, Indiana in 1849. The couple toured with Gilbert Spaulding’s North American Circus before settling in California in 1853 (Thompson and West 1880). William and Elvira acquired the southeast quarter of Section 6, T8N R8E along Carson Creek using Morrill Act land scrip in 1873 (Bureau of Land Management [BLM] 2022). The couple later acquired adjoining acreage in sections 5 and 8, forming the basis of a cattle ranch (U.S. Census 1880). William Sales died in 1888. Probate records show that he left behind 400 acres, a farmhouse, 25 cows, 20 calves, 20 yearlings, three horses, a mowing machine, and other farm equipment, indicating a small but well-established ranching operation (Superior Court, County of Sacramento 1888). His wife, Elvira Sales, passed away in January 1890 (*Folsom Transcript* 1890).

The *Folsom Telegraph* reported in 1892 that the “Sales Brothers” had “disposed of their dairy stock” in favor of planting grain, an indication that William and Elvira’s three sons maintained the ranch at Carson

Creek following their parents' deaths (*Folsom Telegraph* 1892). The Sales family owned the property through 1899 (Sacramento County Assessor 1899). W. H. Johnson acquired it in 1900, followed by W. F. Sperry and then the Barton family (Sacramento County Assessor 1900, 1911, 1917). William and Elvira's oldest son, George Sales, may have continued working on the ranch after 1899. When George Sales died in 1945, the *Folsom Telegraph* observed that George had, "for the greater part of his life [worked as a] cattleman, dairying on the old Sales ranch near Wall Town, Sacramento County" (*Folsom Telegraph* 1945).

Sometime between 1911 and 1917 (some reports suggest 1914), William Delos "Will" Barton and his wife, Ouida (Kyburz) Barton acquired the Sales ranch at Carson Creek. Will Barton, a lifelong northeastern Sacramento County rancher, grew up on his family's cattle ranch along Deer Creek, 2 miles east of the Sales Ranch. His father, Hiram E. Barton, was a contemporary of William Sales. By 1880, Hiram Barton's herd numbering more than 300 head of cattle. Like many of their contemporaries, the Barton family annually drove their livestock into the Sierra Nevada for summer grazing. The family operated a dairy on the south shore of Lake Tahoe and also owned 580 acres in Alpine County (Thompson and West 1880). Immersed in ranching and dairy farming from a young age, Will Barton took great pride in "his record of taking cattle to Lake Tahoe every year of his life" (*Sacramento Bee* 1967).

Will Barton's wife, Ouida (Kyburz) Barton, descended from an old California family. Her grandparents, Samuel and Rebeca Kyburz, traveled to California in 1847 with the Donner Party but avoided the group's infamous winter ordeal. Samuel Kyburz managed John Sutter's business affairs at Sutter's Fort in 1847. A year later he played a role in locating the sawmill at Coloma where James Marshall discovered gold. After the Gold Rush, Samuel and Rebecca Kyburz established a cattle ranch at Clarksville in western El Dorado County (Hochstrasser 1999). Years later their son, John Daniel "Dan" Kyburz, and his wife, Jennie (Finch) Kyburz, established their own cattle ranch near White Rock in Natoma Township and raised two children. Their daughter, Ouida, was born in 1880 (*Sacramento Bee* 1929). The Kyburz family, like other ranchers in eastern Sacramento County, annually drove their livestock into the Sierra Nevada for summer grazing and dairying (*Folsom Telegraph* 1900).

Will Barton and Ouida Kyburz wed in 1902. Their oldest daughter, Faye, was born in 1903 in Clarksville (*Sacramento Bee* 1999). Their youngest daughter, Alva, was born in 1906 in Sierra Valley at Weber Lake, 25 miles northwest of Lake Tahoe, where Will and Ouida operated a summer dairy farm (*Sacramento Bee* 2004). In 1910, the family lived with Ouida's parents at their Kyburz ranch (U.S. Census 1910). Sometime between 1911 and 1917 (some reports suggest 1914), the couple acquired the Sales Ranch at Carson Creek (Sacramento County Assessor 1911, 1917).

Each year in the late spring, the Barton family rounded up their livestock, gathered their essential belongings, and drove their cattle up what is now the U.S. 50 corridor to the south shore of Lake Tahoe for summer grazing. Ouida Barton drove a chuckwagon and cooked for the family and their employees (*Sacramento Bee* 1956). At Lake Tahoe, the Barton family operated the Lake Valley Creamery. Dairy stables, pack mule rentals, chickens, lambs, and beef cattle were all part of the operation. Sisters Alva and Faye recalled taking turns milking cows and delivering milk, cream, butter, and eggs to customers who maintained summer homes on the south shore of the lake. (*Sacramento Bee* 1967, 2004)

Each fall, before the first snowfall, the family packed up and drove their herd back to Carson Creek. Winter months were a time of school for the children and work for Will, Ouida, and their employees. In February 1919, the *Folsom Telegraph* reported that “W. D. Barton” was “making extensive improvements to his ranch property near Folsom” (*Folsom Telegraph* 1919). By 1922, the Barton family had amassed a herd of more than 600 head of cattle and (according to family lore) managed to ship “more cream to the creamery than any other producer” (a claim that remains unsubstantiated by research). Much of the cream went to the Crystal Dairy in Sacramento (*Sacramento Bee* 1922, 1967, 1984).

The Barton Ranch’s increased output followed countywide patterns of growth: dairying in Sacramento County expanded rapidly between 1920 and 1923 as dairy farmers increased their herds and alfalfa yields. Multiple creameries and a condensary became operational in Sacramento County during the early 1920s. By one account, the overall dairying output in Sacramento County tripled during the period (Reed 1923).

The Barton Ranch was a home but also a workplace. Through the years, the family employed several ranch hands and cowboys. Longtime employees included Dan McLain, who supervised the Barton Ranch during its quiet summer months (*Folsom Telegraph* 1922, 1931). The family’s longest-tenured cowboy, Jesse J. “Jess” Riola, began working for the Barton family as a 10-year-old orphan in 1914; Will and Ouida Barton eventually adopted him. Riola played a key role in the annual cattle drive to and from Lake Tahoe; he also supervised the transportation of cream from the Barton Ranch to the Crystal Dairy in Sacramento (*Sacramento Bee* 1984).

Faye Barton married Lester Ledbetter and moved to Sloughouse in 1924. (*Folsom Telegraph* 1924). Will and Ouida Barton died nine months apart in 1956 and 1957 (*Sacramento Bee* 1957). After her parents’ deaths, Alva Barton, who remained unmarried, took on a supervisory role at the ranch and became an active member of the Nevada-California Cattlemen’s Association (*Folsom Telegraph* 1958, 1961) Her adopted brother, Jess Riola, died in 1984 and her sister Faye passed away in 1999. Alva Barton, a resident of Barton Ranch at Carson Creek for 90 years, died in 2004 (*Sacramento Bee* 1984, 1999, 2004). In January 2022, Huth Ranch LLC of Galt, California acquired the Barton Ranch property. Huth Ranch LLC is not associated with descendants of the Barton family.

## 2.5 Architectural Context: Home Ranches in California

“For the last hundred years,” writes geographer Paul F. Starrs, “the fundamental unit of a livestock operation in the western United States has been the home ranch” (Starrs 1998:11). In California, the home ranch traces its roots to no-fence laws of the 1870s. No-fence laws shifted the burden of putting up fences from farmers to livestock owners, signaling the end of free-range grazing as practiced on California’s Mexican-era ranchos (Jelinek 1982). Whereas livestock had previously grazed on California grasses with scant regard for property boundaries, livestock owners after 1870 began acquiring their own private ranges fenced off from neighboring fields. The entire operation became enclosed within the fenced-in perimeter, including the main house and outbuildings.

Unlike fruit orchards and other types of intensive agriculture where farmers supported families on five, 10, or 20 acres by producing high-value farmed goods, cattle ranching required vast acreage to raise just a few dozen head of cattle. “The term *home ranch*,” writes Starrs, “asserts viability, a size and substance sufficient to claim permanence and self-reliance” (Starrs 1998:13) It represented *extensive* agriculture,

where supporting a family might require 160 acres or more. Home ranches were characterized by vast open spaces where cattle roamed and grazed. If well located, they included flowing streams or reliable wells for watering stock or irrigating fields planted in alfalfa or other forage crops. Spatially home ranchers were also characterized by flexibility: a rancher could add adjoining acreage to increase the size of a ranch or sell off portions when cash was needed.

The nucleus of the home ranch was the headquarters, typically set upon high ground and fronting a county road. The headquarters contained the main house. Architecturally, main houses built on home ranches differed little from houses built in the city. They ranged from modest folk dwellings to elaborate revival-style houses (Packard 1995). The arrival of railroads and imported lumber in ranching regions between 1850 and 1930 led to a proliferation of “wooden dwellings constructed with light balloon or braced framing covered by wood sheathing” (McAlester 2020:135). Around the main house stood a cluster of buildings, structures, and landscape features that supported ranching and dairy farming activities. These included barns, corrals, housing for employees beyond immediate family members, stables for horses, shade trees, water towers, windmills, repair shops, and storage sheds for miscellaneous supplies (Starrs 1998). Silos, dairy facilities, and buildings for other animals such as chicken coops were also common features of home ranches (Packard 1995). Most western ranches had sheds for livestock, but benign winter weather in California made “light and cheap shelter” for livestock sufficient. “It is, in fact, “frequently dispensed with altogether” noted an observer of 1920s California cattle ranches (Wickson 1923:210).

## **2.6 Architectural Context: Public Roads**

During the second half of the 19th century, a period of rapid railroad development in the United States, public roads in California and other western states became neglected and degraded. By 1900 “the nation with the greatest railway system in the world had the worst roads” (Johnson 1990:139). Interest in road building revived around the turn of the century as farmers and ranchers, many disillusioned with high railroad rates, began asking county officials for better roads. They were joined by millions of bicyclists who called for smoother roads in town and in the countryside. Joining forces, farmers, ranchers, and bicyclists organized local, state, and national “good roads” campaigns. The federal government responded by establishing the Office of Road Inquiry in the Department of Agriculture to study new road building techniques (Jackson 1998).

Dusty during summer months and muddy during the winter and spring, unpaved roads played havoc with wagons, carriages, and bicycles. Plank roads made from lumber first appeared in California in the 1850s. Gravel roads and macadam, a form of compacted gravel coated with oil, came into use during the late 19th century. Finally, after 1900, concrete roads topped by a mixture of bitumen, aggregate, and sand called *asphalt* became the standard modern road surface. Durable, smooth, and impervious to water, asphalt withstood winter weather, reduced vehicular wear and tear, and better facilitated drainage (Kostof 1992).

The task of grading and paving rural roads fell to county boards of supervisors. The most heavily trafficked rural roads such as those leading to towns, cities, and schools, or those leading to major sites of production such as ranches, mines, quarries, and mills, received priority attention. Thousands of other

rural roads derived from the Public Land Survey System, the checkerboard of square-mile sections and 36-square-mile townships established by federal surveyors to facilitate the sale of western public lands. Because they marked property boundaries, section and quarter-section lines became mutually beneficial roadways for neighboring property owners (Johnson 1990). To create roads, property owners deeded equal strips of land along section lines to counties in exchange for grading, paving, and other improvements (U.S. Department of Transportation 1976). In California, the same principal applied to Mexican land grants not surveyed under the Public Land Survey System. Instead of tracing section lines, “grant line roads” in California traced older grant line boundaries.

## **2.7 Architectural Context: Electrical Transmission Structures**

Electrical transmission involves the flow of electricity over long distances at high voltages ranging from 60 kV to 500 kV. The basic components of transmission systems include transmission structures (i.e., towers) with supporting cross arms, conductors (i.e., wires), and insulators. Early transmission structures included wooden poles, but after 1910 these became replaced by steel lattice towers, which allowed for heavier conductor strung across greater distances (Pacific Gas & Electric Company [PG&E] 2020). Transmitting bulk electricity across greater distances became an imperative in California, where remote hydroelectric facilities in the Sierra Nevada supplied electricity to consumers in cities more than 100 miles away. In 1906, Southern California Edison built the first transmission system composed of all steel lattice towers. The system delivered 75 kilovolts from the Kern River No. 1 plant near Bakersfield to the Los Angeles No. 3 substation. Southern California Edison’s 1,140 towers ranged from 30 to 60 feet tall. These “taller, stronger structures” supported “the heavy strain of thicker cables operating at higher voltages” (Wuebben 2019:110).

Steel lattice towers evolved only slightly after 1920. Almost all exhibited tapering metal cages leading to narrow bodies and lattice cross-arms or flared steel structural supports. Environmental factors and differences in terrain accounted for design variations. Electrical engineers installed shorter, squatter towers in steep mountain terrain subjected to heavy snow. Taller and narrower towers traversed flatter and more temperate terrain. Placement and function also determined design: suspension towers, the most common type of steel lattice transmission tower, carries straight sections of conductor while stronger angle towers facilitated changes in direction. During the 1960s, PG&E developed extra high voltage transmission structures with inverted U-shaped forms to support the increased weight and greater clearance requirements of heavy 500 kV conductor (PG&E 2020).

## **3.0 METHODS**

### **3.1 Personnel Qualifications**

Co-Principal Investigator and Senior Architectural Historian Nathan Hallam, Ph.D., who meets the Secretary of the Interior’s (SOI) Professional Qualifications Standards for architectural history and history, conducted or supervised all phases of the architectural history investigation. Dr. Hallam conducted extensive archival and historical research and prepared the report. Co-Principal Investigator and Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) Brian S. Marks, Ph.D. who meets the SOI Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historical archaeology supervised cultural resource

investigations and evaluations. Staff Archaeologists Megan Webb, Christa Westphal, RPA and Associate Archaeologist Shannon Joy conducted the site visits to document the built environment resources and helped prepare the report. Senior Architectural Historian Jeremy Adams and Director of Cultural Resources Lisa Westwood, RPA provided technical report review and quality assurance.

Dr. Hallam is a Senior Architectural Historian with 17 years of experience in historic preservation, cultural resources management, and academic teaching and scholarship. Dr. Hallam has extensive experience preparing historic contexts, conducting field surveys, and using National Register criteria to evaluate historic properties. He holds a Ph.D. in History, an M.A. in Public History, and a B.A. in History, and meets the SOI Standards for history, architectural history, and historic preservation.

Dr. Marks is the Principal Investigator and has been an archaeologist since 1997. He has been working in cultural resources management in California since 2010 following 8 years of archaeological work in the southeast U.S. Dr. Marks holds a Ph.D. and an M.S. in Anthropology. He has participated in or supervised more than 200 survey, testing, and data recovery excavations and has recorded and mapped a multitude of pre-contact and historical sites, including Civil War battlefields, Gold Rush boom towns, submerged pre-contact sites, and others. He has conducted evaluations of cultural resources for eligibility to the NRHP and CRHR and is well versed in impact assessment and development of mitigation measures for CEQA and Section 106 (NHPA) projects.

Jeremy Adams meets SOI Standards for Architectural History and History, holding an M.A. degree in History (Public History) and a B.A. in History, with 12 years of experience specializing in historic resources of the built environment. He is skilled in conducting historical research at repositories such as city, state, and private archives, libraries, CHRIS information centers, and historical societies. He has experience conducting field reconnaissance and intensive surveys. He has conducted evaluations of cultural resources for eligibility to the NRHP and CRHR.

Shannon Joy is an Associate Archaeologist with more than 1 year of archaeological fieldwork experience and more than three years of experience in cultural resources management in California. She holds a B.A. in Anthropology (Archaeology) and has assisted in all aspects of archaeological fieldwork including survey, test excavation, data recovery, monitoring, archaeological laboratory and artifact curation experience, CHRIS records searches, Native American Heritage Commission requests, and preparation of DPR forms. She has contributed to and authored numerous cultural resources technical reports.

Megan Webb was a Staff Archaeologist for ECORP and has 8 years of experience in cultural resources management, primarily in California. She holds a B.A. in Anthropology and has participated in all aspects of archaeological fieldwork including survey, test excavation, and data recovery, in addition to months of archaeological laboratory experience.

Christa Westphal has more than 10 years of experience. She holds a B.A. in Anthropology and an M.A. in Anthropology and meets the SOI Professional Qualification Standards for prehistoric archaeology. Her principal professional abilities include supervising the identification and treatment of cultural resources and assisting in the preparation of technical documents as required for compliance with CEQA, NEPA, and Sections 106 of NHPA, as well as conducting archival and background research, supervising

archaeological survey and archaeological excavations, directing and performing laboratory analysis of prehistoric and historic-era collections, and authoring reports for archaeological and cultural resources.

Lisa Westwood has 27 years of experience and meets the SOI Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historical archaeology. She holds a B.A. in Anthropology and an M.A. in Anthropology (Archaeology). She is the Director of Cultural Resources for ECORP.

### **3.2 Records Search Methods**

ECORP requested a records search for the Study Area at the NCIC of the CHRIS at California State University-Sacramento on April 21, 2022 (NCIC search #SAC-22-91; Appendix A). The purpose of the records search was to identify whether any built environment resources had been previously recorded or evaluated within a 0.5-mile (800-meter) radius of the Study Area. ECORP only requested the records for built environment resources, and archaeological resources were not reviewed or obtained. NCIC staff completed and returned the records search to ECORP on April 22, 2022.

In addition to the official records and maps for resources and surveys in Sacramento County, ECORP reviewed the following historic references: Built Environment Resource Directory (BERD; OHP 2020); Historic Property Data File for Sacramento County (OHP 2012); The National Register Information System (National Park Service [NPS] 2022); Office of Historic Preservation, California Historical Landmarks (CHL; OHP 2022); CHL (OHP 1996 and updates); California Points of Historical Interest (OHP 1992 and updates); Directory of Properties in the Historical Resources Inventory (1999); Caltrans Local Bridge Survey (California Department of Transportation [Caltrans] 2019); Caltrans State Bridge Survey (Caltrans 2018); and *Historic Spots in California* (Kyle 2002).

Other references examined include a RealQuest Property Search and historic General Land Office (GLO) land patent records (BLM 2022). Maps reviewed include the following:

- 1855 BLM GLO Plat map for Township 8 North, Range 8 East;
- 1867 BLM GLO Plat map for Township 8 North, Range 8 East;
- 1855 BLM GLO Plat map for Township 9 North, Range 8 East;
- 1870 BLM GLO Plat map for Township 9 North, Range 7 East;
- 1885 Official Map of Sacramento County;
- 1891 USGS California, Sacramento Sheet (1:125,000 scale);
- 1908 USGS Buffalo Creek, California topographic quadrangle map (1:31,680 scale);
- 1916 USGS Buffalo Creek, California topographic quadrangle map (1:31,680 scale);
- 1923 Map of the County of Sacramento California;
- 1941 USGS Folsom, California topographic quadrangle map (1:62,500 scale);
- 1944 USGS Folsom, California topographic quadrangle map (1:62,500 scale);

- 1954 USGS Buffalo Creek, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale);
- 1954 Folsom SE, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale);
- 1967 USGS Buffalo Creek, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale);
- 1954 (photorevised 1973) Folsom SE, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale);
- 1967 (photorevised 1975) USGS Buffalo Creek, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale);
- 1954 (photorevised 1980) Folsom SE, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale); and
- 1967 (photorevised 1980) USGS Buffalo Creek, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale).

ECORP reviewed aerial photographs taken in 1937, 1952, 1961, 1966, 1971, 1981, 1984, 1988, 1998, 2010, and 2018 to observe historic land use patterns and changes to the built environment.

### **3.3 Archival Research Methods**

ECORP used published secondary sources and online archives including Newspapers.com, Ancestry.com, and Archive.org, which hosts the digital collections of the Center for Sacramento History and California State Library. ECORP also located historic Sacramento County maps at Searchworks.stanford.edu and Loc.gov. These resources provided sufficient information for ECORP to develop historic contexts that provided frames of reference for evaluating the eligibility of built environment resources for inclusion in the NRHP and CRHR.

### **3.4 Field Methods**

ECORP conducted field visits of the Study Area on May 27, 31, and June 16, 2022, and August 8, 2023. ECORP used the field visits to record and document (in the field and on topographic maps) visible built environment resources on appropriate DPR 523 forms (Appendix C). ECORP revisited previously recorded built environment resources and documented 9 newly recorded built environment resources within the 2,571.9-acre Study Area. The inspection did not include the identification or examination of archaeological or pre-contact resources or include an archaeological pedestrian survey.

## **4.0 RESULTS**

### **4.1 Records Search Results**

The records search consisted of a review of previous research and literature, records on file with the NCIC for previously recorded resources, and historical aerial photographs and maps of the vicinity.

#### **4.1.1 Previous Research**

Six previous cultural resource investigations have been conducted within 0.5 mile of the Study Area, covering approximately 45 percent of the total area surrounding the property within the records search

radius (Appendix B). Three of the six previous investigations were conducted within a small portion of the Solar Development Area. Only the western extent of the Solar Development Area has been previously covered during past cultural resource investigations.

<b>Table 1. Previous Cultural Studies Conducted within 0.5 Mile of the Study Area</b>				
<b>Report Number</b>	<b>Author(s)</b>	<b>Report Title</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Includes Portion of the Solar Development Area?</b>
5873	PAR Environmental Services	Cultural Resources Investigation of the American River Aggregate East Mining	1996	No
7960	Derr, Eleanor	Cultural Resources Study of the Prairie City OHV State Park Sacramento County, California	1989	Yes
8901	Roger D. Mason	Cultural Resources Survey Report, Walltown Quarry, Sacramento County, California, Project 2003-067	2007	No
9366	R. Scott Baxter and Rebecca Allen (Past Forward, Inc.)	Walltown Quarry Evaluation of Historic Resources	2008	No
9366A	ECORP Consulting, Inc.	Testing and Evaluation of Prehistoric Cultural Resources Walltown Quarry, Sacramento County	2008	No
10587	Alicia C. Perez and Kelly Long	Cultural Resource Inventory of the Prairie City State Vehicular Recreation Area	2010	Yes
12935	Steven J. "Mel" Melvin, Bryan Larson, Naomi Scher, and Sarah L. Izzi	Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation Report in Support of the Prairie City State Vehicular Recreation Area Road and Trail Management Plan, Sacramento County, California	2019	Yes

The records search also showed that 18 previously recorded built environment resources exceeding 50 years of age are located within 0.5 mile of the Study Area (Table 2). Of these, 10 previously recorded built environment resources are located within the Solar Development Area: P-34-1573, a historic-period rock wall; P-34-1575, a historic-period bridge abutment; P-34-1576, a historic-period well; P-34-1577, a historic-period earthen dam; P-34-2299, a historic-period Capitol Dredging Company Dredge Tailings; P-34-5264 and -5265, historic-period ditches; and P-34-2195, -5267 and -5268, historic-period transmission lines.

**Table 2. Previously Recorded Built Environment Resources in or within 0.5 mile of the Study Area**

Site Number CA-SAC-	Primary Number P-34-	Recorder and Year	Age/ Period	Site Description	Within Solar Development Area?
950H	1573	PAR Environmental Services 2006	Historic	Rock fence line	Yes
-	1575	PAR Environmental Services 2006	Historic	Bridge abutment on Coyote Creek	Yes
-	1576	PAR Environmental Services 2006	Historic	Stone lined well located east of Coyote Creek	Yes
951H	1577	PAR Environmental Services 2006	Historic	Earthen dam on Coyote Creek	Yes
-	1603	Cultural Resources Unlimited 1989; A. Perez and K. Long, OHMVR Division 2010	Historic	Aerojet-General Test Viewing-Control Facility	No
-	1604	Cultural Resources Unlimited 1989; A. Perez and K. Long, OHMVR Division 2010	Historic	Aerojet-General Test Facility Water Tower	No
1029H	1870	ECORP 2003 and 2007	Historic	Concrete stock tank	No
1030H	1871	ECORP 2003 and 2007	Historic	Concrete stock tank	No
1090H	2157	R. Scott Baxter, Past Forward, Inc. 2007	Historic	Walltown Historic Mining District	No
-	2195	ECORP 2008	Historic	Transmission line	Yes
-	2299	PAR Environmental Services, Inc 1996; A. Perez and K. Long 2009; JRP Historical Consulting, LLC; Far Western Anthropological Research Group 2019	Historic	Capitol Dredging Company Dredge Tailings	Yes
1255H	5261	Far Western Anthropological Research Group 2019	Historic	Berm and pond	No
1256H	5262	Far Western Anthropological Research Group 2019	Historic	Ditch	No
1257H	5263	Far Western Anthropological Research Group 2019	Historic	Berm	No
1258H	5264	Far Western Anthropological Research Group 2019	Historic	Ditch	Yes
1259H	5265	Far Western Anthropological Research Group 2019	Historic	Ditch	Yes

<b>Site Number CA-SAC-</b>	<b>Primary Number P-34-</b>	<b>Recorder and Year</b>	<b>Age/ Period</b>	<b>Site Description</b>	<b>Within Solar Development Area?</b>
1260H	5266	Far Western Anthropological Research Group 2019	Historic	Berm	No
1261H	5267	Far Western Anthropological Research Group 2019	Historic	PG&E 230 kV Transmission line	Yes
1262H	5268	Far Western Anthropological Research Group 2019	Historic	PG&E 230 kV Transmission line	Yes

#### 4.1.2 Records

The OHP’s BERD for Sacramento County (dated March 3, 2020) did not include any resources within 0.5 mile of the Study Area (OHP 2020). There are no properties listed along Scott Road.

The National Register Information System (NPS 2022) failed to reveal any eligible or listed properties within the Study Area. The nearest National Register properties are located 8 miles north of the Study Area in Historic Downtown Folsom.

ECORP reviewed resources listed as CHLs (OHP 1996) by the OHP (2022) on April 21, 2022. The nearest listed landmark is number 575, The Sloughhouse, which was a prominent hotel and stage station on the road to the Amador mines in California. There is a plaque marking the location approximately 2 miles east of Grant Line Road, and approximately 4 miles southwest of the Study Area. In 1850, Jared Sheldon built The Sloughhouse along Deer Creek in the present-day community of Sloughhouse. In addition, a post office was listed at this location in 1916 (Gudde 1969).

*Historic Spots in California* (Kyle 2002) mentions the Rancho Rio de los Americanos that extended over 35,500 acres southeast of the American River. The Rancho was granted to William Leidesdorff in 1844. Leidesdorff was a San Francisco merchant who died in 1848. Joseph L. Folsom, a former U.S. Army captain who came to San Francisco during the gold rush, purchased the Rio de los Americanos land grant from Leidesdorff’s estate. Folsom founded the town of Granite City. Granite City was renamed Folsom after his death in 1855. Grant Line Road borders a portion of the historic land grant, hence the name.

The Caltrans Bridge Local and State Inventories (Caltrans 2018, 2019) lists one bridge in the Study Area. Local bridge 24C0238 carries Scott Road over Carson Creek, 3.7 miles north of Latrobe Road. It was constructed in 1979 and was evaluated by Caltrans as a Category 5 bridge, not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

The nearest local historical register is the Sacramento Register of Historical Resources, which is limited to the City of Sacramento and does not include any properties located near the Study Area.

### 4.1.3 Map Review and Aerial Photographs

Aerial photographs and maps of the Study Area provide information on past land uses in the vicinity of the Study Area. The following is a summary of the review of maps and photographs.

- The 1855 BLM GLO Plat map for Township 8 North, Range 8 East depicts an unnamed road, Placerville Road, a building identified as “Caldwell’s House,” and a field in the Study Area.
- The 1867 BLM GLO Plat map for Township 8 North, Range 8 East depicts the same as the 1855 BLM GLO Plat map (see above).
- The 1855 BLM GLO Plat map for Township 9 North, Range 8 East does not depict any cultural resources in the Study Area.
- The 1870 BLM GLO Plat map for Township 9 North, Range 7 East does not depict any cultural resources in the Study Area.
- The 1885 Official Map of Sacramento County depicts two unnamed roads, and the following property owners: Wm. J. Milgate, Wm. Sales, CPRR, W. H. Williams, Patrick Dorian, A. D. Oakley, A. McNamee, Geo. Windmiller, and Peter Haase.
- The 1891 USGS California, Sacramento Sheet (1:125,000 scale) map depicts three unnamed roads and a pond in the Study Area.
- The 1908 USGS Buffalo Creek, California (1:31,680 scale) map is a “Preliminary Edition” and does not cover portions of the Study Area. It does depict a portion of an unnamed paved road.
- The 1916 USGS Buffalo Creek, California (1:31,680 scale) map depicts the same as the 1908 USGS Buffalo Creek, California map (see above).
- The 1923 Map of the County of Sacramento California depicts three unnamed paved roads, and the following property owners: C. J. Milgate, W. D. Barton, P. J. Huth, B. O. Hoxie, E. A. Runyon, H. L. Oakley, Edw. E. & V. V. Nuttall, and Peter Haase.
- The 1941 USGS Folsom, California topographic quadrangle map (1:62,500 scale) depicts seven unnamed unpaved roads, and one unnamed paved road, and four building locations on the west side of Scott Road, indicating ranch locations possibly associated with the following 1923 property owners (from north to south): H. L. Oakley, P. J. Huth, W. D. Barton, and C. J. Milgate.
- The 1944 USGS Folsom, California topographic quadrangle map (1:62,500 scale) depicts the same as the 1941 USGS Folsom, California map (see above).
- The 1954 USGS Buffalo Creek, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale) depicts four unpaved unnamed roads, a paved unnamed road, an unpaved driveway and residence; an unpaved driveway, residence, and outbuilding complex; a transmission line and towers (P-34-2195); three isolated structures; and a pond.
- The 1954 USGS Folsom SE, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale) depicts three unpaved unnamed roads and a paved unnamed road.

- The 1967 USGS Buffalo Creek, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale) depicts five unpaved unnamed roads; paved Scott Road; an isolated structure; two ponds; an unpaved driveway, residence, and outbuilding complex; a single transmission line and towers (P-34-2195); a double transmission line and towers (P-34-5267/P-34-5268); a water tank; and dredge tailings (P-34-2299).
- The 1954 (photorevised 1973) Folsom SE, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale) depicts features from the 1954 map (see above). Additionally, the map depicts one pond in the Study Area (CC-07) and one outside, an unnamed unpaved road connecting the ponds, and a paved road.
- The 1967 (photorevised 1975) USGS Buffalo Creek, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale) depicts features from the 1967 map (see above). Additionally, the map depicts an unnamed unpaved road.
- The 1954 (photorevised 1980) Folsom SE, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale) depicts features from the photorevised 1973 map (see above). Additionally, the map depicts an unnamed unpaved road.
- The 1967 (photorevised 1980) USGS Buffalo Creek, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale) depicts features from the original 1967 and the 1967 photorevised 1975 map (see above). Additionally, the map depicts a new Scott Road bridge over Carson Creek; an unnamed unpaved road; and two structures.

Aerial photographs taken in 1937, 1952, 1961, 1971, 1981, and 2018 revealed changes to the Study Area reflected in the topographic maps as described above. The number of residences and outbuildings in the surrounding vicinity declined throughout the 20th century. Buildings associated with the Barton Ranch district (CC-01) remain the only extant buildings in the Study Area. The setting remains rural, with mature oak trees and rolling hills.

## 4.2 Field Visit Results

ECORP archaeologists conducted field inspections of the Study Area on May 27, May 31, June 16, 2022, and August 4, 2023. The purpose of the field inspection was to record and document visible built environment resources on appropriate DPR 523 forms (Appendix C). ECORP revisited 10 previously recorded built environment resources and documented nine newly recorded built environment resources. The field inspection did not include the identification or examination of archaeological or pre-contact resources.

### 4.2.1 Cultural Resources

As a result of previous investigations by other firms, 10 previously recorded built environment resources are located within the Study Area. ECORP located all 10 previously recorded sites during the field inspection. ECORP also identified nine previously unrecorded built environment resources within the Study Area. Table 4 contains the resource list and information on any previous evaluations. Site descriptions and evaluations follow, and DPR site records are provided in Appendix C.

**Table 3. Built Environment Resources in the Solar Development Area**

Resource ID	Age/ Period	Site Description	Previously Evaluated?
P-34-1573/ CA-SAC-950H	Historic	Rock fence line	No
P-34-1575	Historic	Bridge abutment on Coyote Creek	No
P-34-1576	Historic	Stone lined well located east of Coyote Creek	No
P-34-1577/ CA-SAC-951H	Historic	Earthen dam on Coyote Creek	No
P-34-2195	Historic	Transmission line	Yes; not eligible for the NRHP or the CRHR (Westwood et al. 2011).
P-34-2299	Historic	Capitol Dredging Company Dredge Tailings	Yes; not eligible for the NRHP or the CRHR (JRP Historical Consulting 2019).
P-34-5264/ CA-SAC-1258H	Historic	Ditch	No
P-34-5265/ CA-SAC-1259H	Historic	Ditch	No
P-34-5267/ CA-SAC-1261H	Historic	PG&E 230 kV Transmission line	No
P-34-5268/ CA-SAC-1262H	Historic	PG&E 230 kV Transmission line	No
CC-01	Historic	Barton Ranch Headquarters district	No
CC-02	Historic	Well	No
CC-03	Historic	Scott Road	No
CC-04	Historic	Boys Ranch Road	No
CC-05	Historic	Payen Road Dirt Road	No
CC-07	Historic	Earthen dam and reservoir	No
CC-08	Historic	Earthen dam and reservoir	No
CC-09	Historic	Earthen dam and reservoir	No
CC-10	Historic	Earthen dam and reservoir	No

#### 4.2.1.1 *Previously Recorded Built Environment Resources*

##### **P-34-1573 Rock Fence**

PAR Environmental Services, Inc. previously recorded resource P-34-1573 in 2006 as remnants of a rock fence alignment comprised of piled cobbles. The rock fence is three to four courses high and contains mounded dirt. The fence line was originally recorded as 370 feet long in a discontinuous north-south direction.

During ECORP's 2022 field inspection, the resource was revisited and appeared to be in similar condition as originally recorded. During the field inspection, the resource location was updated and corrected to approximately 90 feet east of its originally recorded location. A small pile of cobbles was observed within an open field near the fence. No evidence of the rock wall is visible in aerial photographs, and it is not depicted on topographic maps or GLO maps. The fence is in poor condition, has long been abandoned, and no longer functions as a fence. No artifacts or fence posts were observed associated with the resource.



**Figure 4. P-34-1573. Rock wall Overview (view north; May 27, 2022).**

##### ***Evaluation of P-34-1573***

Fence lines are generally associated with ranching and farming, but fences do not individually contribute to the broad patterns of history (NRHP Criterion A/CRHR Criterion 1). Rock wall lines such as P-34-1573 are similarly difficult to associate with specific individuals due to their lack of association with standing structures and GLO maps and records. There is no information in the archival record to associate this resource with important individuals in history (NRHP Criterion B/CRHR Criterion 2). Regardless, archival and field efforts do not suggest that the rock wall embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values. Likewise, rock walls are ubiquitous across the Northern California landscape

and others exist in much better condition (NRHP Criterion C/CRHR Criterion 3). Finally, this fence line does not provide important information in history or prehistory (NRHP Criterion D/CRHR Criterion 4). Therefore, P-34-1573 is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and CRHR under any criteria.

### ***Integrity Assessment of P-34-1573***

As the resource has not been moved or imposed upon by modern development, it retains integrity of location, setting, and feeling. However, it does not retain integrity of association, materials, design, or workmanship, as the resource is a collapsed rock wall line, merely a pile of cobbles today, and was not designed or contain aspects that demonstrate workmanship. The resource does not contain any information associating it with an event or person important in history. Overall, P-34-1573 fails to retain sufficient integrity. Regardless of integrity, P-34-1573 does not qualify for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR as an individual resource due to lack of significance.

### **P-34-1575 Bridge Abutment**

PAR Environmental Services, Inc. previously recorded resource P-34-1575 in 2006 as a “square stacked stone feature that may have been a very small foundation or bridge abutment.” The feature is present on the western bank of Coyote Creek and is 3 feet wide east/west, 9 feet long north/south, and 5.5 feet tall. The feature is comprised of tabular sedimentary fieldstone and a few scattered stones are visible on the eastern bank but do not make up an intact feature.

During the 2022 field inspection, the resource was located on Coyote Creek and appeared in similar condition as originally recorded. Coyote Creek was dry at the time of the field visit and the stacked rock feature was visible on the northern bank. The resource location was corrected during the field inspection, approximately 80 feet south. The abutment remains intact on the northern bank but has long been abandoned, and no longer functions as a bridge abutment. No artifacts were observed associated with the resource. No evidence of the feature is visible in aerial photographs nor is it depicted on topographic maps or GLO maps.



**Figure 5. P-34-1575. Bridge Abutment on Coyote Creek Overview (view west; May 27, 2022).**

#### ***Evaluation of P-34-1575***

P-34-1575 is a historic-period bridge abutment remnants located on Coyote Creek that likely dates to approximately 1860s although the bridge or possible previously road is not depicted on early maps or visible on aerials. As a result of archival research, the bridge abutment was not identified in available historical documentation as having any significant historical associations. The bridge abutment may have been developed as part of a route over Coyote Creek with no other significant purpose. Agriculture and ranching were extensive throughout this portion of Sacramento County and the historical use of bridges and roads over waterways was very common in correlation with those activities. No information was found to indicate any features near the bridge abutment that had any importance or other historical significance or close association with the road. As such, the bridge abutment is not associated with any specific historic event or activity and is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or CRHR Criterion 1.

Similarly, the lack of historical documentation for this bridge abutment makes it clear that no specific individuals or groups of people significant in history are linked with the roads. It is likely to be associated with A.D. Oakley who had a homestead and ranch nearby and is accredited on the previous DPR 523 forms for the resources nearby. A.D. Oakley was found to not be an important historic figure. The bridge abutment does not demonstrate any association with the lives of persons significant in history and is therefore not eligible under NRHP Criterion B or CRHR Criterion 2.

The bridge abutment and previous road is currently abandoned and has been since an unknown date. The bridge abutment does not exhibit its original design or full route. It was not uniquely artistic or designed with any distinctive engineering characteristics as it was merely a way to travel over Coyote Creek. Therefore, the bridge abutment does not embody any distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of road construction, nor does it possess any artistic value. In addition, no archival evidence, or physical aspect of the bridge abutment indicates that the bridge abutment represents the work of a

master road engineer or specific construction crew or company. Therefore, this bridge abutment is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C or CRHR Criterion 3.

The information potential in historic roads and bridges lie in their alignment and route. The alignment and route of this bridge abutment may not have been accurately mapped in historic times and therefore is not represented in the archival record. In a sense, a lot of rural historic roads and bridges really only exist on historic maps as dashed approximated lines and were it not for their physical presence on the landscape, there would be no other accurate record of its connectivity between points A and B. Including this bridge abutment, as no record of this bridge is depicted on historical maps, thus the information regarding its historical route is not provided in the archival record. Furthermore, this road does not possess the potential for subsurface archaeological deposits, and, accordingly, was not tested. The road does not possess the potential to yield any additional information regarding the relationship or functionality of roads or provide any information that is not already represented in the archival record. Therefore, this road is not eligible under NRHP Criterion D or CRHR Criterion 4.

This road segment retains its integrity of location, but its integrity of design, materials, and workmanship has been lost to years of dereliction and abandonment. The road appears as a cut in the landscape within a grassy field and no longer expresses a sense of historic time period, so it lacks integrity of feeling, but integrity of setting it retained because the surrounding landscape has changed very little. It does not retain integrity of association.

Regardless of integrity, this resource does not meet the eligibility criteria for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR as an individual resource.

#### ***Integrity Assessment of P-34-1575***

As the resource has not been moved or imposed upon by modern development, it retains integrity of location, setting, and feeling. However, it does not retain integrity of association, materials, design, or workmanship, as the resource is a collapsed rock fence line, merely a pile of cobbles today, and was not designed or contain aspects that demonstrate workmanship. The resource does not contain any information associating it with an event or person important in history. Overall, the resource, P-34-1575 fails to retain sufficient integrity. Regardless of integrity, P-34-1575 does not qualify for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR as an individual resource due to lack of significance.

#### **P-34-1576 Well**

PAR Environmental Services, Inc. previously recorded resource P-34-1576 in 2006 as a stone-lined well. The feature is present on the western bank of Coyote Creek and is 4 feet in diameter and at least 5 feet deep. A berm or pile is present north of the well.

During the 2022 field inspection, the resource was located just east of Coyote Creek and appeared in similar condition as originally recorded. The well has modern fencing surrounding the open hole. The resource location was field corrected during the field inspection, approximately 130 feet southeast. The stone-lined well remains intact but appears no longer in use. No artifacts were observed associated with the resource. No evidence of the dam is depicted on topographic maps or GLO maps. An aerial photograph from 1937 faintly reveals the well.



**Figure 6. P-34-1576. Stone-Lined Well Overview (view north; May 27, 2022).**



**Figure 7. P-34-1576. Stone-Lined Well Overview (detail view; May 27, 2022).**

***Evaluation of P-34-1576***

Wells are generally associated with ranching and farming, but wells do not individually contribute to the broad patterns of history (NRHP Criterion A/CRHR Criterion 1). Stone-lined wells such as P-34-1576 are similarly difficult to associate with specific individuals due to their lack of association with standing structures and GLO maps and records. No information exists in the archival record to associate this resource with important individuals in history (NRHP Criterion B/CRHR Criterion 2). Archival and field efforts did not suggest that this well embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic value (NRHP Criterion C/CRHR Criterion 3). While wells are often used by people to deposit refuse,

this well is over 1.25 miles away from the main house, or any other structure, and was not likely visited often. Therefore, the likelihood that this well would contain significant deposits is low. The well's information potential is conveyed by its placement and use. It has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory, and it does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP Criterion D or CRHR Criterion 4. Therefore, P-34-1576 is evaluated as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and CRHR under all criteria.

#### ***Integrity Assessment of P-34-1576***

As the resource has not been moved or imposed upon by modern development, it retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, materials, design, and workmanship. The well remains within an undeveloped field located east of Coyote Creek. The stone-lined well is still intact structurally thus retains integrity of materials, design, and workmanship. However, it does not retain integrity of association, as the resource is no longer used to gather water. The resource does not contain any information associating it with an event or person important in history. Overall, P-34-1576 does retain sufficient integrity. Regardless of integrity, P-34-1576 does not qualify for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR as an individual resource due to lack of significance.

#### **P-34-1577/CA-SAC-951H Earthen Dam**

PAR Environmental Services, Inc. previously recorded resource P-34-1577 in 2006 as a large earthen dam that crosses Coyote Creek. The feature is present on both banks of Coyote Creek and is 20 feet high. The center of the dam is not intact and the northern end measures 28 feet long and the southern end measures 50 feet long. A small spillway and stacked rock are present on the northern side of the dam. Given the surrounding topography, the dam would have filled the small valley located east of the dam.

During the 2022 field inspection, the resource was revisited and found to be located on Coyote Creek. The dam appeared in similar condition as originally recorded. Coyote Creek was dry at the time of the field visit. The resource location was field corrected during the field inspection, approximately 70 feet east. No evidence of the dam is depicted on topographic maps or GLO maps. An aerial photograph from 1937 faintly reveals the mounded dirt on either side of the creek. The center of the dam is not visible on the 1937 aerial, suggesting the dam was no longer in use at that time. The center of the dam is no longer intact appears long been abandoned, and no longer functions as a dam.



**Figure 8. P-34-1577. Earthen Dam on Coyote Creek Overview (view east; May 27, 2022).**



**Figure 9. P-34-1577. Earthen Dam on Coyote Creek Overview (view south; May 27, 2022).**

***Evaluation of P-34-1577***

This earthen dam resource is located on Coyote Creek and likely associated with early ranching activity on the property. Dams are similarly difficult to associate and do not individually contribute to the broad patterns of history as these features often leave no temporal indicators (NRHP Criterion A/CRHR Criterion 1). Dams are similarly difficult to associate with specific individuals due to their lack of association with standing structures and GLO maps and records, and no information exists in the archival record to associate these sites with important individuals in history (NRHP Criterion B/CRHR Criterion 2). Archival and field efforts do not suggest that dams embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region,

or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual, or possess high artistic values (NRHP Criterion C/CRHR Criterion 3). Finally, dams in general do not provide important information in history or prehistory (NRHP Criterion D/CRHR Criterion 4). Therefore, P-34-1577 is evaluated as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and CRHR under all criteria.

### ***Integrity Assessment of P-34-1577***

As the resource has not been moved or imposed upon by modern development, it retains integrity of location, setting, and feeling. However, it does not retain integrity of association, materials, design, or workmanship, as the resource no longer dams Coyote Creek as the center of the earthen dam has eroded away. The earthen dam did not demonstrate workmanship, nor does it function as originally intended. The resource does not contain any information associating it with an event or person important in history. Overall, P-34-1577 fails to retain sufficient integrity. Regardless of integrity, P-34-1577 does not qualify for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR as an individual resource due to lack of significance.

### **P-34-2195 Transmission Line**

P-34-2195, a transmission line, is oriented north-south through the Solar Development Area. Based on information gathered from PG&E (Maggie Trumbly, personal communication) and topographic maps (1944 [surveyed in 1940-1941] USGS Folsom, CA [1:62,500 scale] map), the line was constructed in the early 1940s, concurrent with the expansion of the Newark Substation in 1942 and its 115 kV infrastructure. The line is now named Gold Hill-Bellota-Lockford 115 kV Line (Maggie Trumbly, personal communication). According to maintenance logs on file with PG&E, the line was upgraded in conjunction with the construction of the Gold Hill Substation in 1963, and again in 1975 and 1983.

The north-south trending transmission line was revisited during ECORP's field inspection and was found to be in the same condition as previously recorded. Approximately 1 mile of transmission line and only one tower is situated in the Solar Development Area, west of Scott Road.



**Figure 10. P-34-2195; Transmission Line Overview (view south; May 27, 2022).**

**Evaluation of P-34-2195**

A different segment of this transmission line was previously evaluated for eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP and CRHR (Westwood et al. 2011):

“This resource is a 1940s-era transmission line composed of metal towers situated directly east and parallel to two higher-capacity modern transmission lines. Since the 1970s the transmission line has been updated several times; however, the line remains in its original location. ECORP previously evaluated the significance of this historic transmission line, as part of a neighboring project. Archival research and consultation with PG&E concluded that the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR under any criteria.”

A previously recorded transmission line, P-34-2195, bisects the current Solar Development Area. Based on information gathered from PG&E (Maggie Trumbly, personal communication) and topographic maps (1944 [surveyed in 1940-41] USGS Folsom, CA [1:62,500 scale] map), the line was constructed in the early 1940s, concurrent with the expansion of the Newark Substation in 1942 and its 115 kV infrastructure. The line is now named Gold Hill-Bellota-Lockford 115 kV Line (Maggie Trumbly, personal communication). According to maintenance logs on file with PG&E, the line was upgraded in conjunction with the construction of the Gold Hill Substation in 1963, and again in 1975 and 1983.

Resource P-34-2195 was constructed in the early 1940s, well after electric transmission systems became established in California. It was associated with the construction of the Newark Substation in 1942, which post-dates the earliest and most significant transmission systems in Northern California. It was constructed the same year as the death of John Debo Galloway (1869 to 1943), and there is no evidence to support the notion that he was involved in the design of the transmission lines. The towers are composed of steel lattice and have been modified and remodeled several times after construction, so there is no evidence to suggest that the lines were originally architecturally distinctive. In addition, the towers are currently in operation and being maintained by PG&E. There is no potential for information to be gained from these towers that is not better represented in the archival record.

Therefore, the transmission towers have no potential to yield important information (NRHP Criterion D/CRHR Criterion 4), are not associated with the early development of electrical power transmission systems in the region (NRHP Criterion A/CRHR Criterion 1), are not associated with important events or persons in the development of electrical power (NRHP Criterion B/CRHR Criterion 2) and are not architecturally distinctive (NRHP Criterion C/CRHR Criterion 3). In addition, the transmission line has been modified at least three times after its construction in the early 1940s: once in conjunction with the construction of the Gold Hill Substation in 1963, and again in 1975 and 1983 as part of system-wide improvements and upgrades. Although the line maintains its original alignment, and accordingly, retains integrity of location, the modifications to the line over the years resulted in a loss of integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

Therefore, based on archival and field review of resource P-34-2195, the entire alignment is evaluated as not eligible as an individual resource, or as a contributing element to a district, for the NRHP or the CRHR.

### ***Integrity Assessment of P-34-2195***

Overall, the transmission lines and the steel lattice tower is in good condition and remain in their original alignment corridor. It could not be determined whether the tower for the transmission lines had been updated or altered after their original construction, but the line and tower appear in their original location. Therefore, transmission line P-34-2195 retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association, but the integrity of materials, workmanship, and design are uncertain. Regardless of integrity, P-34-2195 does not qualify for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR as an individual resource due to lack of significance.

### **P-34-2299 Capitol Dredging Company Dredge Tailings**

This previously recorded resource is the site of the former Capital Dredging Company Diggings, which operated from 1927 through 1952. It is a large discontinuous gold-dredging field composed mostly of the tailings, ponds, ditches, and berms associated with the dredging operation. The tailings are in broad rows indicative of bucket line-type dredge mining. The majority of the resources are located on the Prairie City State Vehicular Recreation Area property located to the north and outside of the Study Area. Feature PC-02, consisting of a prospect pit, dredge tailings piles, and dredge ponds were found to be the only feature located within the Study Area during ECORP's 2022 field inspection. Only Feature PC-02 of the larger P-34-2299 site was revisited during the field inspection.

Feature PC-02 encompasses 3.2 acres and is a multicomponent feature of dredge tailings, several small dredge ponds, and one prospect pit. JRP Historical Consulting recorded PC-01 (tailings) and PC-02 as a result of their 2019 recording effort.

JRP Historical Consulting evaluated the entire Capital Dredging Company Diggings in 2019 against the NRHP and CRHR eligibility criteria as not eligible for listing. The evaluation included the Capital Dredging Company Diggings that includes 10 previously recorded features in Locus 1 and Locus 2, and two newly recorded features, PC-01 and PC-02. ECORP agrees with the previous evaluation of P-34-2299 and did not complete a new evaluation.



**Figure 11. P-34-2299 Dredge Tailings Overview (view northwest; May 27, 2022).**

### **P-34-5261/CA-SAC-1255H Dam and Reservoir**

JRP Historical Consulting, LLC previously recorded Resource P-34-5261/CA-SAC-1255H in 2019 as a dam and reservoir. The dam is a 4-foot-tall and 325-foot-long earthen dam that impounds water in a 0.07-acre pond. The berm measures 8 feet wide at its base and 3 feet wide at its crown. During ECORP's 2023 field inspection, the resource was revisited and appeared to be in similar condition as originally recorded.



**Figure 12. P-34-5261. Dam and Reservoir Overview (view southwest; August 4, 2023).**

***Evaluation of P-34-5261/CA-SAC-1255H***

P-34-5261, an earthen dam and reservoir, provided water for livestock in support of private ranching operations. However, P-34-5261 did not, on its own, shape patterns of cattle ranching in eastern Sacramento County. There is nothing in the archival record that suggests P-34-5261 is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of eastern Sacramento County history. It does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP Criterion A or CRHR Criterion 1.

Local ranchers built P-34-5261. However, there is nothing in the archival record to suggest that P-34-5261 is associated with the lives of persons significant in eastern Sacramento County's past. It does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP Criterion B or CRHR Criterion 2.

P-34-5261, an earthen dam and reservoir designed for watering livestock, does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Therefore, P-34-5261 does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP Criterion C or CRHR Criterion 3.

The information potential of P-34-5261 is expressed in its built form and in the historical record. It has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield information important in history or prehistory. It does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP Criterion D or CRHR Criterion 4.

***Integrity Assessment of P-34-5261/CA-SAC-1255H***

P-34-5261 possesses integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It remains in its original location in a rural setting. It retains its earthen construction. P-34-5261 still conveys the overall aesthetic of a 20th century dam and reservoir that provided water for livestock in support of a private ranching operation in eastern Sacramento County. Regardless of integrity, P-34-5261 does not qualify for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR as an individual resource due to lack of significance.

**P-34-5267/CA-SAC-1261H and P-34-5268/CA-SAC-1262H Transmission Lines**

Resources P-34-5267 and P-34-5268 are parallel and adjacent transmission lines located at the westernmost extent of the Solar Development Area, approximately 0.6 mile southeast of the intersection of White Rock and Grant Line roads. Far Western previously recorded these transmission lines in 2019.

P-34-5267 was constructed in 1958 and is a PG&E high-tension, 230 kV transmission line of galvanized steel lattice towers oriented in a northeast-to-southwest direction along a straight line. P-34-5267 is the western line and visible on an aerial photograph from 1964.

P-34-5268 was constructed in 1957 and is a SMUD high-tension, 230 kV transmission line of galvanized steel lattice towers oriented in a northeast-to-southwest direction along a straight line. P-34-5268 is the eastern line and visible on an aerial photograph from 1957.

The parallel transmission lines were revisited during ECORP's field inspection and were found to be in the same condition as previously recorded. The transmission lines are located within the proposed gen-tie line

and approximately 200 feet of the line is present in the Solar Development Area, containing one tower of P-34-5268 and the overhead lines of P-34-5268.



**Figure 13. P-34-5267 and -5268; Transmission Line Overview (view east; May 27, 2022).**

#### ***Evaluation of P-34-5267 and -5268***

Following is an evaluation of P-34-5267 and -5268 using CRHR and NRHP eligibility criteria.

Previous archival research conducted by Far Western (2019) found that right-of-way for the PG&E transmission lines was acquired in February 1958 and in December 1957 for the SMUD line. Therefore, the transmission lines were constructed between 1957 and 1958.

The electric transmission lines (P-34-5267 and -5268) are not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or CRHR Criterion 1. Neither transmission line is significantly associated with the initial development of electric transmission across California, but instead they act as an expansion to existing electric transmission systems already in place. The expansion served as a way of sustaining a growing population in Sacramento and the nearby communities, but it did not serve to increase the population or economic strength of the area. Additionally, the transmission lines represent two of many electric transmission line systems in California that were built well after the initial period of the development of electric transmission systems, which was between 1890 and 1920. The transmission lines are not related to the broad patterns of history associated with the development of electric transmission systems in the U.S. or California, or as part of the historical developments of PG&E or SMUD.

The electric transmission lines are not eligible under NRHP Criterion B or CRHR Criterion 2 because focused archival research did not identify a specific individual or group of significance associated with either transmission line. PG&E and SMUD owned and managed the transmission lines.

The transmission lines are not eligible under NRHP Criterion C or CRHR Criterion 3 because the lattice steel towers are of typical design and construction purposed to effectively transmit electricity, and they do

not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values. A number of engineers and designers likely collaborated on the construction of the transmission lines. It does not appear that construction of the transmission lines is associated with any individuals important to the development and construction of electric transmission systems in the U.S. or California, or PG&E or SMUD. The towers and their components were designed to fit the particular requirements of their specific location along the transmission line systems and included engineering considerations such as environmental setting and costs. The design, construction techniques, and equipment (e.g., conductors, guy wires, and insulators) used for construction and operation of the transmission lines were in existence and operation throughout California and the U.S. for many years prior to the construction of the transmission lines. The conductors, insulators, foundations, and ground wires used for each of the tower structures are standard construction. The transmission lines are designed to efficiently transmit electricity. The transmission line and its associated towers do not include any unique features that exemplify that purpose other than the typical components already existing on the towers. The transmission lines and their components represent standard design, engineering, and construction associated with transmission lines. None of the towers or other components of the transmission lines are the best representatives or examples of a particular type of tower design or construction.

The transmission lines are not eligible under NRHP Criterion D or CRHR Criterion 4 because the transmission towers have no potential to yield important information. Research is adequate for the transmission line and did not leave any additional unanswered questions or research opportunities. Additional research would not likely provide any significantly new information regarding the transmission lines. In addition, the segments of the lines within the Study Area have been adequately recorded.

Therefore, P-34-5267 and -5268 are evaluated as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and CRHR under any criteria.

#### ***Integrity Assessment of P-34-5267 and -5268***

The transmission lines and steel lattice towers are in overall good condition and remain in their original alignment corridor. It could not be determined whether the towers for the transmission lines had been updated or altered since their original construction, but the line and towers appear in their original location. Therefore, the transmission lines, previously recorded as P-34-5267 and -5268, retain integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association, but the integrity of materials, workmanship, and design are uncertain. Regardless of integrity, P-34-5267 and -5268 do not qualify for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR as individual resources due to lack of significance.

#### **P-34-5265/CA-SAC-1259H Ditch**

Far Western previously recorded resource P-34-5265 in 2019 as an unlined ditch located in an open field. The ditch is 2,916 feet long, 12 feet wide across the top, 3 feet wide across the bottom, and 3 to 6 feet deep. An earthen berm is present on the western side of the ditch. The resource was constructed between 1937 and 1953, according to aerial photographs.

A 720-foot segment of the previously recorded ditch was found located within the Solar Development Area during ECORP's 2022 field inspection and is visible on the 1952 aerials. The entire length of the ditch was not revisited, only the 720-foot segment. The ditch appeared in similar condition as originally recorded. At the revisited segment, a modern gravel access road has been built through and east of the ditch. Modern culverts were observed at the access road crossings.



**Figure 14. P-34-5265 Ditch Overview (view north; May 27, 2022).**

### ***Evaluation of P-34-5265***

Following is an evaluation of P-34-5265 using CRHR and NRHP eligibility criteria.

Archival research did not provide any information suggesting this ditch is in any way tied to an important historical event or series of events. The ditch was likely constructed between the 1930s and 1950s, according to aerial photographs. This irrigation system is not associated with any important events in history. Therefore, P-34-5265 does not meet the criteria to be eligible under NRHP Criterion A or CRHR Criterion 1.

The persons associated with the original construction of this ditch are unknown and not mentioned in historical documents. It may have been constructed by a farmer in the area. There are no other indications that the resource is associated with any other specific persons significant in the history of the region, county, or State. Therefore, P-34-5265 does not appear to be eligible under NRHP Criterion B/CRHR Criterion 2.

This ditch is primarily of utilitarian construction and is not aesthetically or artistically designed. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. The ditch appears to be similar to hundreds of water conveyance structures in California as evident in its U-shape. It was not the first, or largest, or a particularly innovative water conveyance system of its time on a local, regional, or national level. The ditch is not an engineering marvel, and clearly does not represent the work of a master. Its design is functional and does not convey any particular historically significant water management or

conveyance concept or unique engineering approach. Therefore, the ditch does not meet the criteria to be eligible under NRHP Criterion C or CRHR Criterion 3.

This ditch is a utilitarian water conveyance feature that do not possess subsurface potential and was, therefore, not archaeologically tested. As an above-ground feature, all the information it can provide is visible and its construction history has been relatively well documented. Therefore, the ditch does not have the potential to provide important information about history that is not already known and does not meet the criteria to be eligible under NRHP Criterion D or CRHR Criterion 4.

Therefore, P-34-5265 is evaluated as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and CRHR under all criteria.

### ***Integrity Assessment of P-34-5265***

As the resource has not been moved or imposed upon by modern development, it retains integrity of location, setting, and feeling. However, it does not retain integrity of association, materials, design, or workmanship, as the resource no longer is used for agricultural purposes. The ditch does not demonstrate workmanship, nor does it function as originally intended. The resource does not contain any information associating it with an event or person important in history. Overall, P-34-5265 fails to retain sufficient integrity. Regardless of integrity, P-34-5265 does not qualify for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR as an individual resource due to lack of significance.

### **P-34-5267/CA-SAC-1261H and P-34-5268/CA-SAC-1262H Transmission Lines**

Resources P-34-5267 and P-34-5268 are parallel and adjacent transmission lines located at the western end of the Solar Development Area, approximately 0.6 mile southeast of the White Rock and Grant Line roads intersection. Far Western previously recorded these transmission lines in 2019.

P-34-5267 was constructed in 1958 and is a PG&E high-tension, 230kV transmission line of lattice galvanized steel towers running in a northeast-to-southwest direction along a straight line. P-34-5267 is the western line and visible on the aerial photographs from 1964.

P-34-5268 was constructed in 1957 and is a SMUD high-tension, 230kV transmission line of lattice galvanized steel towers running in a northeast-to-southwest direction along a straight line. P-34-5267 is the eastern line and visible on the aerial photographs from 1957.

The parallel northeast-to-southwest trending transmission lines were revisited during ECORP's field inspection and were found to be the same as previously recorded. The transmission lines are located within the narrow proposed gen-tie line and approximately 200 feet of the line is present in the Solar Development Area, containing one tower of P-34-5268 and the overhead lines of P-34-5268.



**Figure 15. P-34-5267 and -5268; Transmission Line Overview (view east; May 27, 2022).**

### ***Evaluation of P-34-5267 and -5268***

Following is an evaluation of P-34-5267 and -5268 using CRHR and NRHP eligibility criteria.

Previous archival research conducted by Far Western (2019) found that right-of-way for the PG&E transmission lines was acquired in February 1958 and in December 1957 for the SMUD line. Therefore, the transmission lines were constructed between 1957 and 1958.

The electric transmission lines (P-34-5267 and -5268) are not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or CRHR Criterion 1. Neither transmission line is significantly associated with the initial development of electric transmission across California, but instead they act as an expansion to existing electric transmission systems already in place. The expansion served as a way of sustaining a growing population in Sacramento and the nearby communities, but it did not serve to increase the population or economic strength of the area. Additionally, the transmission lines represent two of many electric transmission line systems in California that were built well after the initial period of the development of electric transmission systems, which was between 1890 and 1920. The transmission lines are not related to the broad patterns of history associated with the development of electric transmission systems in the U.S. or California, or as part of the historical developments of PG&E or SMUD.

The electric transmission lines are not eligible under NRHP Criterion B or CRHR Criterion 2 because focused archival research did not identify a specific individual or group of significance associated with either transmission line. PG&E and SMUD owned and managed the transmission lines.

The transmission lines are not eligible under NRHP Criterion C or CRHR Criterion 3 because the lattice steel towers are of typical design and construction purposed to effectively transmit electricity, and they do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values. A number of engineers and designers likely collaborated on the construction of the transmission lines. It does not

appear that construction of the transmission lines is associated with any individuals important to the development and construction of electric transmission systems in the U.S. or California, or PG&E or SMUD. The towers and their components were designed to fit the particular requirements of their specific location along the transmission line systems and included engineering considerations such as environmental setting and costs. The design, construction techniques, and equipment (e.g., conductors, guy wires, and insulators) used for construction and operation of the transmission lines were in existence and operation throughout California and the U.S. for many years prior to the construction of the transmission lines. The conductors, insulators, foundations, and ground wires used for each of the tower structures are standard construction. The transmission lines are designed to efficiently transmit electricity. The transmission line and its associated towers do not include any unique features that exemplify that purpose other than the typical components already existing on the towers. The transmission lines and their components represent standard design, engineering, and construction associated with transmission lines. None of the towers or other components of the transmission lines are the best representatives or examples of a particular type of tower design or construction.

The transmission lines are not eligible under NRHP Criterion D or CRHR Criterion 4 because the transmission towers have no potential to yield important information. Research is adequate for the transmission line and did not leave any additional unanswered questions or research opportunities. Additional research would not likely provide any significantly new information regarding the transmission lines. In addition, the segments of the lines within the Solar Development Area have been adequately recorded.

Therefore, P-34-5267 and -5268 are evaluated as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and CRHR under all criteria.

#### ***Integrity Assessment of P-34-5267 and -5268***

The transmission lines and steel lattice towers are in overall good condition and remain in their original alignment corridor. It could not be determined whether the towers for the transmission lines had been updated or altered since their original construction, but the line and towers appear in their original location. Therefore, the transmission lines, previously recorded as P-34-5267 and -5268, retain integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association, but their integrity of materials, workmanship, and design are uncertain. Regardless of integrity, P-34-5267 and -5268 do not qualify for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR as individual resources due to lack of significance.

#### ***4.2.1.2 Newly Recorded Built Environment Resources***

As a result of the field inspection, ECORP identified nine newly recorded built environment resources within the Solar Development Area: CC-01, the historic-period Barton Ranch Headquarters district; CC-02, a historic-period well; CC-03, historic-period Scott Road; CC-04, historic-period Boys Ranch Road; CC-05, historic-period Payen Road; and CC-07, CC-08, CC-09, and CC-10, historic-period reservoirs and water features.

ECORP considered integrating P-34-1573, P-34-1575, P-34-1576, P-34-1577, P-23-5261, P-34-5264, P-34-5265, CC-02, CC-07, CC-08, CC-09, and CC-10 into the recording for CC-01 as features of a single Barton

Ranch district resource. ECORP decided against this approach when research revealed that the Barton family increased its land holdings incrementally during the 20th century. Prior ranching families who owned portions of what became the Barton Ranch property may have built the resources. For these reasons, ECORP chose to record and evaluate them as individual resources.

ECORP also considered treating the Barton Ranch as a 2,571.90-acre rural historic landscape. The National Park Services defines *rural historic landscape* as “a geographical area that historically has been used by people, or shaped or modified by human activity, occupancy, or intervention, and that possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of areas of land use, vegetation, buildings and structures, roads and waterways, and natural features.” Additionally, the NPS observes that “large acreage and a proportionately small number of buildings and structures differentiate rural historic landscapes from other kinds of historic properties” (NPS 1989:1-2).

ECORP recognizes that the Barton Ranch property, as a cattle ranch, was *used by people* to graze livestock and *possesses...continuity of areas of land use* by virtue of its many hundreds of acres of grazing lands that provided forage for cattle during the late fall, winter, and early spring grazing seasons. However, the NPS also observes that rural historic landscapes “possess tangible features, called landscape characteristics, that have resulted from historic human use,” and in this way rural historic landscapes “differ from natural areas that embody important cultural values but have experienced little modification” (NPS 1989:2). ECORP decided against treating the Barton Ranch as a rural historic landscape because of the great diffusion of landscape characteristics scattered across the 2,571.90-acre area and the preponderance of intervening acreage that seems to qualify as *natural areas* that *have experienced very little modification*.

At the Barton Ranch, ECORP observed very few *tangible features that have resulted from historic human use*. The Barton family extensively grazed their livestock on the property. But extensive grazing did not shape or modify the area. Cattle roamed the ranch’s hills and consumed its grasses, but hills and grasses do not qualify as rural historic landscape characteristics. Contrast this with a commercial farm or orchard where a farmer graded or terraced the land, felled trees, and removed rocks and stumps. The Barton family used its lands for grazing cattle, but grazing left few material imprints. For these reasons, ECORP does not believe the Barton Ranch property constitutes a rural historic landscape.

Site descriptions and evaluations follow, and DPR site records are provided in Appendix C.

### **CC-01 Barton Ranch Headquarters**

Barton Ranch Headquarters (CC-01) is a district located at 3830 Scott Road in Sacramento County, California. The district possesses a concentration of buildings and structures located in the southwestern quarter of Section 5 and the southeastern quarter of Section 6 (T8N R8E) that form the nucleus of a cattle ranch and dairy farm established by the Sales family in 1873 and substantially developed by the Barton family after 1911 (some reports suggest the family arrived in 1914). Barton Ranch Headquarters is treated as a district in response to guidelines provided in *National Register Bulletin 15* prepared by the NPS:

A district possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development.

Additionally, *National Register Bulletin 15* observes that “a district can reflect one principal activity, such as a mill or a ranch, or it can encompass several interrelated activities, such as an area that includes industrial, residential, or commercial buildings, sites, structures, or objects” (U.S. Department of the Interior 1997). Barton Ranch Headquarters consists of buildings and structures that reflect 20th-century cattle ranching and dairy farming activities in eastern Sacramento County.

Barton Ranch Headquarters (CC-01) is assigned a Period of Significance lasting from the 1914, the year the Sales family acquired the southeast quarter of Section 6, which forms a piece of the ranch headquarters, to 1973, 50 years prior to the current year. According to *National Register Bulletin 16A*,

Fifty years ago is used as the closing date for periods of significance where activities begun historically continued to have importance and no more specific date can be defined to end the historic period. (Events and activities occurring within the last 50 years must be exceptionally important to be recognized as ‘historic’ and to justify extending a period of significance beyond the limit of 50 years ago.)” (U.S. Department of the Interior 1997).

Because Barton Ranch Headquarters continued functioning as the nucleus of a cattle ranch after 1973, and because events and activities that occurred within the last 50 years at site do not rise to the level of “exceptionally important,” 1973 is the closing date of the Period of Significance.

It remains unknown which, if any, aspects of the 19th-century ranch established by the Sales family remain extant at Barton Ranch Headquarters. Likewise, though the Sacramento County Assessor’s Office assigns the property a year-built date of 1910, archival sources do not indicate precise dates when the Barton family built or modified buildings and structures at the ranch headquarters. Aerial photography taken in 1937, 1952, and 1971 illustrates the changing ranch headquarters (see Property-Specific History section). Accordingly, the 1971 aerial photograph is used to determine which buildings and structures qualify as district contributors. Those not depicted on the 1971 aerial photograph were likely introduced after the close of the Period of Significance and do not contribute to the district.

<b>Table 4. Barton Ranch Headquarters District (CC-01) Buildings and Structures</b>			
<b>Map Number</b>	<b>Building/Structure Name</b>	<b>Appears on 1971 Aerial Photo?</b>	<b>Contributor or Non-Contributor</b>
1	Main House	Yes	Contributor
2	Worker’s Quarters/Shed	Yes	Contributor
3	Foreman’s Residence	Yes	Contributor
4	Tankhouse	Yes	Contributor
5	Garden Shed	Yes	Contributor
6	Water Tower	Yes	Contributor
7	Garage/Shed	Yes	Contributor

<b>Map Number</b>	<b>Building/Structure Name</b>	<b>Appears on 1971 Aerial Photo?</b>	<b>Contributor or Non-Contributor</b>
8	Barn	Yes	Contributor
9	Bovine Vaccination Shed	No	Non-Contributor
10	Well House	No	Non-Contributor
11	Tractor Shed/Horse Stalls/Blacksmith Shop	Yes	Contributor
12	Garage/Living Quarters	Yes	Contributor
13	Chow Hall	Yes	Contributor
14	Manufactured Home	No	Non-Contributor
15	Cell Tower	No	Non-Contributor
16	Carport	No	Non-Contributor

Barton Ranch Headquarters (CC-01) consists of 16 buildings and structures, 11 contributing and five non-contributing (Table 4). The following describes the architectural characteristics of each.

***Main House (Contributor)***

The main house is a two-story, wood-frame house of unidentifiable style due to numerous additions and modifications that occurred at unknown times. Irregular in plan, the house has a cross-gabled, intermediate-pitched roof with boxed eaves and metal roofing. The house is clad in asbestos shingle siding and sits on a concrete perimeter foundation. Fenestration consists of wood single-hung, steel casement, picture, aluminum slider, and modern replacement windows. In the corners formed by the house’s wings, hipped roofs supported by 4x4 wood posts set in concrete slabs form entry porches that shade single-leaf entryways. A low masonry wall topped by screen block frames a portion of the house. A chain link fence forms a perimeter.

***Evaluation of Main House***

The Barton Ranch Main House served as a place of residence for members of the Barton family during the 20th century. It did not, on its own, shape patterns of cattle ranching in eastern Sacramento County. There is nothing in the archival record to suggest the Main House is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of eastern Sacramento County history. It is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria A/1.

Will and Ouida Barton made the Main House their place of residence until their deaths in 1956 and 1957. Their daughter, Alva Barton, took on a supervisory role at Barton Ranch and made the Main House her place of residence through the late 20th century. County history biographies and obituaries published in local newspapers indicate that Will, Ouida, and Alva spent their adult lives supervising ranching activities at Barton Ranch. There is no indication, however, that any of them participated in public life or held

leadership roles in industry associations, fraternal/sororal societies, or in the Carson Creek community. There is nothing in the archival record to suggest that the Main House is associated with persons significant in eastern Sacramento County's past. It is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria B/2.

Will and Ouida Barton built the Main House in c. 1914; their architect remains unknown. The Main House exhibits a Gable-Front-and-Wing folk house form with no character defining features or identifiable style. The folk house form typically includes a "shed-roofed porch...placed within the L made by the two wings" (McAlester 2020:138). The Main House on the Barton Ranch includes hipped roof patio covers within the L, making it a derivative of the form. The Main House does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. It is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria C/3.

The information potential for the Main House is expressed in its built form and in the historical record. It has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory. It is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria D/4.

**Integrity**

The Main House on the Barton Ranch possesses integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It remains in its original location in a rural setting. It retains most of its original form and construction materials and conveys the overall aesthetic of a c. 1914 Gable-Front-and-Wing folk house associated with 20th-century cattle ranching in eastern Sacramento County. Regardless of integrity, the Main House does not qualify for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR as an individual resource due to lack of significance.



**Figure 16. CC-01; Main House (view north; May 27, 2022).**



**Figure 17. CC-01; Main House (view west; May 27, 2022).**

### ***Worker's Quarters/Shed (Contributor)***

The worker's quarters/shed is a one-story, wood frame house located immediately west of the main house. Rectangular in plan, the house has a side-gabled, intermediate-pitched roof with metal roofing, overhanging eaves, and exposed rafter tails. The house is clad in board and batten siding and sits on a raised foundation. Fenestration consists of aluminum slider, fixed, and modern replacement windows.

### ***Evaluation of Worker's Quarters/Shed***

The Barton Ranch Worker's Quarters/Shed served as a place of residence for Barton Ranch workers during the 20th century. It did not, on its own, shape patterns of cattle ranching in eastern Sacramento County. There is nothing in the archival record to suggest that the Worker's Quarters/Shed is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of eastern Sacramento County history. It is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria A/1.

Generations of Barton Ranch workers made the Worker's Quarters/Shed their place of residence through the late 20th century. There is no indication, however, that any of them participated in public life or held leadership roles in industry associations, fraternal/sororal societies, or in the Carson Creek community. There is nothing in the archival record to suggest that the Worker's Quarters/Shed is associated with persons significant in eastern Sacramento County's past. It is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria B/2.

Will and Ouida Barton built the Worker's Quarters/Shed in c. 1914; their architect remains unknown. The Worker's Quarters/Shed exhibits a side-gable folk house form with no character defining features or identifiable style. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. It is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria C/3.

The information potential for the Worker's Quarters/Shed is expressed in its built form and in the historical record. It has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory. It is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria D/4.

### ***Integrity***

The Worker's Quarters/Shed possesses integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It remains in its original location in a rural setting. It retains most of its original form and construction materials and conveys the overall aesthetic of a c. 1914 side-gabled folk house associated with 20th-century cattle ranching in eastern Sacramento County. Regardless of integrity, the Worker's Quarters/Shed does not qualify for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR as an individual resource due to lack of significance.



**Figure 18. CC-01; Worker's Quarters/Shed (view north; May 27, 2022).**

### ***Foreman's Residence (Contributor)***

The foreman's residence is a one-story, wood-frame, house located immediately west of the worker's quarters/shed. Rectangular in plan, the house has a saltbox roof with metal roofing, louvered vents, and overhanging eaves. The house is clad in plywood panels and sits on a raised foundation. Fenestration consists of modern replacement windows. The house's front (south) elevation has an addition with a shed roof and metal roofing.

### ***Evaluation of Foreman's Residence***

The Barton Ranch Foreman's Residence served as a place of residence for Barton Ranch workers during the 20th century. It did not, on its own, shape patterns of cattle ranching in eastern Sacramento County. There is nothing in the archival record to suggest the Foreman's Residence is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of eastern Sacramento County history. It is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria A/1.

Jess Riola, longtime Barton Ranch foreman, likely made the Foreman's Residence his place of residence for much of the 20th century. Riola's obituary indicates he spent his adult life working at Barton Ranch. There is no indication, however, that Riola participated in public life or held leadership roles in industry associations, fraternal/sororal societies, or in the Carson Creek community. There is nothing in the archival record to suggest that the Foreman's Residence is associated with persons significant in eastern Sacramento County's past. It is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria B/2.

Will and Ouida Barton built the Foreman's Residence in c. 1914; their architect remains unknown. The Foreman's Residence exhibits a front-gable folk house form and shed addition with no character defining features or identifiable style. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. It is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria C/3.

The information potential for the Foreman's Residence is expressed in its built form and in the historical record. It has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory. It is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria D/4.

### ***Integrity***

The Foreman's Residence possesses integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It remains in its original location in a rural setting. It retains most of its original form and construction materials and conveys the overall aesthetic of a c. 1914 front-gable folk house associated with 20th-century cattle ranching in eastern Sacramento County. Regardless of integrity, the Foreman's Residence does not qualify for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR as an individual resource due to lack of significance.



**Figure 19. CC-01; Foreman's Residence (view north; May 27, 2022).**

### ***Tankhouse (Contributor)***

The Tankhouse is a two-story, wood-frame building located immediately south of the foreman's residence. Square in plan, the building has a hipped roof with metal roofing topped by a weathervane, louvered vents, and overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails. The Tankhouse exhibits a battered form enclosing a support tower that rises to a square form enclosing a water tank. The building is clad in horizontal wood siding and sits on a concrete perimeter foundation. Fenestration consists of square fixed windows. The south elevation features a woodcut Barton Ranch brand attached to the wood siding.

### ***Evaluation of Tankhouse***

The Barton Ranch Tankhouse supplied water and water pressure for the Barton Ranch during the 20th century. It did not, on its own, shape patterns of cattle ranching in eastern Sacramento County. There is nothing in the archival record to suggest the Tankhouse is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of eastern Sacramento County history. It is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria A/1.

Will and Ouida Barton and their daughter, Alva Barton, supervised Barton Ranch during the 20th century. County history biographies and obituaries published in local newspapers indicate that Will, Ouida, and Alva spent their adult lives managing cattle ranching activities at Barton Ranch. There is no indication, however, that any of them participated in public life or held leadership roles in industry associations, fraternal/sororal societies, or in the Carson Creek community. There is nothing in the archival record to suggest that the Tankhouse is associated with persons significant in eastern Sacramento County's past. It is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria B/2.

Will and Ouida Barton built the Tankhouse in c. 1914; their architect remains unknown. The tankhouse is missing an attached windmill, a character defining feature of California tankhouses (Cooper 2011). It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. It is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria C/3.

The information potential for the Tankhouse is expressed in its built form and in the historical record. It has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory. It is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria D/4.

### ***Integrity***

The Tankhouse possesses integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It remains in its original location in a rural setting. It retains most of its original form and construction materials and conveys the overall aesthetic of a c. 1914 tankhouse associated with 20th-century cattle ranching in eastern Sacramento County. Regardless of integrity, the Tankhouse does not qualify for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR as an individual resource due to lack of significance.



**Figure 20. CC-01; Tankhouse (view northwest; May 27, 2022).**



**Figure 21. CC-01; Tankhouse (view south; May 27, 2022).**

### ***Garden Shed (Contributor)***

The garden shed is a one-story, wood-frame building located immediately east of the Tankhouse . Rectangular in plan, the building has a front-gabled roof with metal roofing, overhanging eaves, and exposed rafter tails. The building is clad in board and batten siding and sits on a raised foundation.

### ***Evaluation of Garden Shed***

The Barton Ranch Garden Shed provided storage for the Barton Ranch during the 20th century. It did not, on its own, shape patterns of cattle ranching in eastern Sacramento County. There is nothing in the archival record to suggest the Garden Shed is associated with events that have made a significant

contribution to the broad patterns of eastern Sacramento County history. It is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria A/1.

Will and Ouida Barton and their daughter, Alva Barton, supervised Barton Ranch during the 20th century. County history biographies and obituaries published in local newspapers indicate that Will, Ouida, and Alva spent their adult lives managing cattle ranching activities at Barton Ranch. There is no indication, however, that any of them participated in public life or held leadership roles in industry associations, fraternal/sororal societies, or in the Carson Creek community. There is nothing in the archival record to suggest that the Garden Shed is associated with persons significant in eastern Sacramento County's past. It is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria B/2.

Will and Ouida Barton built the Garden Shed in c. 1914; their architect remains unknown. The Garden Shed is a side gabled building with no character defining features or identifiable style. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. It is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria C/3.

The information potential for the Garden Shed is expressed in its built form and in the historical record. It has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory. It is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria D/4.

### ***Integrity***

The Garden Shed possesses integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It remains in its original location in a rural setting. It retains most of its original form and construction materials and conveys the overall aesthetic of a c. 1914 garden shed associated with 20th-century cattle ranching in eastern Sacramento County. Regardless of integrity, the Garden Shed does not qualify for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR as an individual resource due to lack of significance.



**Figure 22. CC-01; Garden Shed (view southeast; May 27, 2022).**

### ***Water Tower (Contributor)***

The water tower is located across Scott Road northeast of the main house. It consists of a metal tank sitting on a battered wood platform supported by 4x4 wood legs set on concrete blocks and reinforced by 2x4 braces.

### ***Evaluation of Water Tower***

The Barton Ranch Water Tower provided water storage and water pressure for the Barton Ranch during the 20th century. It did not, on its own, shape patterns of cattle ranching in eastern Sacramento County. There is nothing in the archival record to suggest the Water Tower is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of eastern Sacramento County history. It is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria A/1.

Will and Ouida Barton and their daughter, Alva Barton, supervised Barton Ranch during the 20th century. County history biographies and obituaries published in local newspapers indicate that Will, Ouida, and Alva spent their adult lives managing cattle ranching activities at Barton Ranch. There is no indication, however, that any of them participated in public life or held leadership roles in industry associations, fraternal/sororal societies, or in the Carson Creek community. There is nothing in the archival record to suggest that the Water Tower is associated with persons significant in eastern Sacramento County's past. It is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria B/2.

Will and Ouida Barton built the Water Tower in c. 1914; their architect remains unknown. The Water Tower exhibits a typical form with no character defining features or identifiable style. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. It is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria C/3.

The information potential for the Water Tower is expressed in its built form and in the historical record. It has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory. It is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria D/4.

### ***Integrity***

The Water Tower possesses integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It remains in its original location in a rural setting. It retains most of its original form and construction materials and conveys the overall aesthetic of a c. 1914 water tower associated with 20th-century cattle ranching in eastern Sacramento County. Regardless of integrity, the Water Tower does not qualify for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR as an individual resource due to lack of significance.



**Figure 23. CC-01; Water Tower (view southwest; May 27, 2022).**

### ***Garage/Shed (Contributor)***

The garage/shed is a one-story, wood-frame building located immediately south of the tankhouse and garden shed. Rectangular in plan, the building has a front-gabled roof with metal roofing. The building is clad in board and batten siding and sits on a raised foundation. Its front (east) facade is accessed by a roll up garage door. Above the door, in the front gable, a woodcut Barton Ranch brand is attached to the board and batten siding. The building's rear (west) elevation has an addition with shed roof.

### ***Evaluation of Garage/Shed***

The Barton Ranch Garage/Shed provided storage for the Barton Ranch during the 20th century. It did not, on its own, shape patterns of cattle ranching in eastern Sacramento County. There is nothing in the archival record to suggest the Garage/Shed is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of eastern Sacramento County history. It is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria A/1.

Will and Ouida Barton and their daughter, Alva Barton, supervised Barton Ranch during the 20th century. County history biographies and obituaries published in local newspapers indicate that Will, Ouida, and Alva spent their adult lives managing cattle ranching activities at Barton Ranch. There is no indication, however, that any of them participated in public life or held leadership roles in industry associations, fraternal/sororal societies, or in the Carson Creek community. There is nothing in the archival record to suggest that the Garage/Shed is associated with persons significant in eastern Sacramento County's past. It is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria B/2.

Will and Ouida Barton built the Garage/Shed in c. 1914; their architect remains unknown. The Garage/Shed is a front gabled building with a rear shed addition and no character defining features or identifiable style. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. It is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria C/3.

The information potential for the Garage/Shed is expressed in its built form and in the historical record. It has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory. It is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria D/4.

***Integrity***

The Garage/Shed possesses integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It remains in its original location in a rural setting. It retains most of its original form and construction materials and conveys the overall aesthetic of a c. 1914 garage and shed associated with 20th-century cattle ranching in eastern Sacramento County. Regardless of integrity, the Garage/Shed does not qualify for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR as an individual resource due to lack of significance.



**Figure 24. CC-01; Garage/Shed and Tankhouse (view northwest; May 27, 2022).**

***Barn (Contributor)***

The barn is a wood-frame Transverse-style barn located 400 feet east/northeast of the main house. Square in plan, the building has a front-gabled roof with metal roofing and a hay hood above the front (east) gable. Below the hay hood, a woodcut Barton Ranch brand is attached to the hayloft door. The building is clad in vertical wood siding and sits on a concrete perimeter foundation. The building is accessed by single-leaf man doors and, on the rear (west) elevation by a sliding barn door. The northern bay is open. Fenestration consists of modern sliders. The building is surrounded by wood fencing made from 2x6 boards and 6x6 posts that form a corral. A demolished well house is located immediately northeast of the building, and a capped concrete well structure is located 150 feet northwest of the building.

***Evaluation of Barn***

The Barton Ranch Barn provided storage for feed and farm implements on the Barton Ranch during the 20th century. It did not, on its own, shape patterns of cattle ranching in eastern Sacramento County. There is nothing in the archival record to suggest the Barn is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of eastern Sacramento County history. It is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria A/1.

Will and Ouida Barton and their daughter, Alva Barton, supervised Barton Ranch during the 20th century. County history biographies and obituaries published in local newspapers indicate that Will, Ouida, and Alva spent their adult lives managing cattle ranching activities at Barton Ranch. There is no indication, however, that any of them participated in public life or held leadership roles in industry associations, fraternal/sororal societies, or in the Carson Creek community. There is nothing in the archival record to suggest that the Barn is associated with persons significant in eastern Sacramento County's past. It is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria B/2.

Will and Ouida Barton built the Barn in c. 1945; their architect remains unknown. The Barn is a Transverse-style barn with no character defining features or identifiable style. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. It is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria C/3.

The information potential for the Barn is expressed in its built form and in the historical record. It has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory. It is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria D/4.

***Integrity***

The Barn possesses integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It remains in its original location in a rural setting. It retains most of its original form and construction materials and conveys the overall aesthetic of a c. 1945 Transverse-style barn associated with 20th-century cattle ranching in eastern Sacramento County. Regardless of integrity, the Barn does not qualify for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR as an individual resource due to lack of significance.



**Figure 25. CC-01; Barn (view northwest; May 27, 2022).**



**Figure 26. CC-01; Barn (view northeast; May 27, 2022).**

***Bovine Vaccination Shed (Non-Contributor)***

The bovine vaccination shed is a wood-frame building located immediately west/northwest of the barn. Rectangular in plan, the building has a shed roof with metal roofing. The south elevation is clad in metal siding and sits on a concrete slab foundation; elsewhere the building is open.



**Figure 27. CC-01; Bovine Vaccination Shed (view east; May 27, 2022).**

***Well House (Non-Contributor)***

The well house is a one-story wood-frame building located 600 feet west of the barn. Rectangular in plan, the building has a front-gabled roof with metal roofing, a gable vent, and exposed rafter tails. The building is clad in horizontal wood siding and sits on a concrete perimeter foundation. Fenestration consists of a single fixed window. The building is accessed by a single-leaf man door.



**Figure 28. CC-01; Well House (view northwest; May 27, 2022).**

***Tractor Shed/Horse Stalls/Blacksmith Shop (Contributor)***

The tractor shed/horse stalls/blacksmith shop is a one-story, wood-frame building composed of multiple additions and multiple roof lines. Square in plan, the building has two front-gabled roofs with metal

roofing and two shed additions to the west. The northeast gable roof section has overhanging eaves and exposed rafter ends. The building is clad in board and batten siding and plywood siding and sits on a concrete block foundation. In places, the plywood siding is in disrepair and missing. The southwest shed addition is open. Fenestration consists of modern replacement sliders. The building is accessed by a sliding plywood door.

### ***Evaluation of Tractor Shed/Horse Stalls/Blacksmith Shop***

The Barton Ranch Tractor Shed/Horse Stalls/Blacksmith Shop provided housing for animals, storage for equipment, and workspace for workers on the Barton Ranch during the 20th century. It did not, on its own, shape patterns of cattle ranching in eastern Sacramento County. There is nothing in the archival record to suggest the Tractor Shed/Horse Stalls/Blacksmith Shop is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of eastern Sacramento County history. It is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria A/1.

Will and Ouida Barton and their daughter, Alva Barton, supervised Barton Ranch during the 20th century. County history biographies and obituaries published in local newspapers indicate that Will, Ouida, and Alva spent their adult lives managing cattle ranching activities at Barton Ranch. There is no indication, however, that any of them participated in public life or held leadership roles in industry associations, fraternal/sororal societies, or in the Carson Creek community. There is nothing in the archival record to suggest that the Tractor Shed/Horse Stalls/Blacksmith Shop is associated with persons significant in eastern Sacramento County's past. It is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria B/2.

Will and Ouida Barton built the Tractor Shed/Horse Stalls/Blacksmith Shop in c. 1914; their architect remains unknown. The Tractor Shed/Horse Stalls/Blacksmith Shop is a farm ancillary building with no character defining features or identifiable style. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. It is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria C/3.

The information potential for the Tractor Shed/Horse Stalls/Blacksmith Shop is expressed in its built form and in the historical record. It has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory. It is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria D/4.

### ***Integrity***

The Tractor Shed/Horse Stalls/Blacksmith Shop possesses integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It remains in its original location in a rural setting. It retains most of its original form and construction materials and conveys the overall aesthetic of a c. 1914 farm ancillary building associated with 20th-century cattle ranching in eastern Sacramento County. Regardless of integrity, the Tractor Shed/Horse Stalls/Blacksmith Shop does not qualify for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR as an individual resource due to lack of significance.



**Figure 29. CC-01; Tractor Shed/Horse Stalls/Blacksmith Shop (view southeast; May 27, 2022).**

#### ***Garage/Living Quarters (Contributor)***

The garage/living quarters is a two-story, wood-frame building located immediately east/northeast of the tractor shed/horse stalls/blacksmith shop. Square in plan, the building has a side-gabled roof with metal roofing, exposed rafter tails and an attic converted into living space with a wood single-hung window and single-leaf door in the gable ends; the door is flanked by a fixed window and accessed by an exterior side staircase made of wood. The lower level is a garage that is open to the north. The building is clad in board and batten siding and sits on a concrete perimeter foundation. The siding is in a state of disrepair in places.

#### ***Evaluation of Garage/Living Quarters***

The Barton Ranch Garage/Living Quarters provided storage for vehicles and living space for workers on the Barton Ranch during the 20th century. It did not, on its own, shape patterns of cattle ranching in eastern Sacramento County. There is nothing in the archival record to suggest the Garage/Living Quarters is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of eastern Sacramento County history. It is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria A/1.

Will and Ouida Barton and their daughter, Alva Barton, supervised Barton Ranch during the 20th century. County history biographies and obituaries published in local newspapers indicate that Will, Ouida, and Alva spent their adult lives managing cattle ranching activities at Barton Ranch. There is no indication, however, that any of them participated in public life or held leadership roles in industry associations, fraternal/sororal societies, or in the Carson Creek community. There is nothing in the archival record to suggest that the Garage/Living Quarters is associated with persons significant in eastern Sacramento County's past. It is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria B/2.

Will and Ouida Barton built the Garage/Living Quarters in c. 1914; their architect remains unknown. The Garage/Living Quarters is a front gabled folk house built above a garage with no character defining features or identifiable style. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. It is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria C/3.

The information potential for the Garage/Living Quarters is expressed in its built form and in the historical record. It has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory. It is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria D/4.

### ***Integrity***

The Garage/Living Quarters possesses integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It remains in its original location in a rural setting. It retains most of its original form and construction materials and conveys the overall aesthetic of a c. 1914 garage and folk house associated with 20th-century cattle ranching in eastern Sacramento County. Regardless of integrity, the Garage/Living Quarters does not qualify for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR as an individual resource due to lack of significance.



**Figure 30. CC-01; Garage/Living Quarters (view southeast; May 27, 2022).**

### ***Chow Hall (Contributor)***

The chow hall is a one-story, wood-frame building located immediately southeast of the garage/living quarters. Irregular in plan, the building has a side-gabled roof with metal roofing and exposed rafter tails. A rectangular addition on the east elevation has a shed roof with overhanging eave and exposed rafter tails. The building is clad in horizontal and plywood siding and sits on a concrete perimeter foundation. A metal chimney venting a kitchen stove exits the north elevation. Fenestration consists of modern slider replacements and fixed windows. The building is accessed by a single-leaf entry on the addition.

### ***Evaluation of Garage/Living Quarters***

The Barton Ranch Chow Hall facilitated food preparation for workers on the Barton Ranch during the 20th century. It did not, on its own, shape patterns of cattle ranching in eastern Sacramento County. There is nothing in the archival record to suggest the Chow Hall is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of eastern Sacramento County history. It is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria A/1.

Will and Ouida Barton and their daughter, Alva Barton, supervised Barton Ranch during the 20th century. County history biographies and obituaries published in local newspapers indicate that Will, Ouida, and Alva spent their adult lives managing cattle ranching activities at Barton Ranch. There is no indication, however, that any of them participated in public life or held leadership roles in industry associations, fraternal/sororal societies, or in the Carson Creek community. There is nothing in the archival record to suggest that the Chow Hall is associated with persons significant in eastern Sacramento County's past. It is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria B/2.

Will and Ouida Barton built the Chow Hall in c. 1914; their architect remains unknown. The Chow Hall is a farm ancillary building with no character defining features or identifiable style. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. It is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria C/3.

The information potential for the Chow Hall is expressed in its built form and in the historical record. It has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory. It is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria D/4.

### ***Integrity***

The Chow Hall possesses integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It remains in its original location in a rural setting. It retains most of its original form and construction materials and conveys the overall aesthetic of a c. 1914 farm ancillary building associated with 20th-century cattle ranching in eastern Sacramento County. Regardless of integrity, the Chow Hall does not qualify for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR as an individual resource due to lack of significance.



**Figure 31. CC-01; Chow Hall (view southwest; May 27, 2022).**

***Manufactured Home (Non-Contributor)***

The manufactured home is a modern prefabricated dwelling located immediately east of the garage/living quarters and chow hall.



**Figure 32. CC-01; Manufactured Home (view south; May 27, 2022).**

***Cell Tower (Non-Contributor)***

The cell tower is a modern telecommunications tower located 50 feet southwest of the tractor shed/horse stalls/blacksmith shop.



**Figure 33. CC-01; Cell Tower (view southwest; May 27, 2022).**

***Carport (Non-Contributor)***

The carport is a modern wood-frame carport with shed roof and metal roofing located immediately east of the manufactured home.



**Figure 34. CC-01; Carport (view southeast; May 27, 2022).**

***Property-Specific History***

Aerial photography taken in 1937 provides the earliest depiction of the Barton Ranch Headquarters district. The image depicts the main house fronting Scott Road to the east, a central oak tree, a barn and corral to the west, and a variety of buildings and structures immediately south of the oak tree and north of the barn.



**Figure 35. The Barton Ranch Headquarters (CC-01) in 1937.**

Aerial photography taken in 1952 reveals several changes, including a new barn (but same corral), the removal of the central oak tree, and the removal and replacement of several outbuildings on the south side of the property.



**Figure 36. The Barton Ranch Headquarters (CC-01) in 1952.**

Aerial photography taken in 1971 reveals further changes to the property, including a new drive from Scott Road that extended south of the main house and led directly to the west side of the barn. Outbuildings north of the barn were removed, and outbuildings south of the new drive appeared enlarged.



**Figure 37. The Barton Ranch Headquarters (CC-01) in 1971.**

Finally, aerial photography taken in 2018 depicts the ranch headquarters' current configuration. A second drive from Scott Road was added, and the preexisting drive was straightened with a central parking area added. Outbuildings south of the drive were removed; others remained intact. The barn and corral remain intact. The main house appears substantively unchanged since the 1971 aerial photograph.



**Figure 38. The Barton Ranch Headquarters (CC-01) in 2018.**

A search of Sacramento-area historical libraries and archives failed to produce ground-level historic photography depicting Barton Ranch; historic Sanborn fire insurance maps did not cover the area; and no other historical information was found yielding construction history of the property.

### **Evaluation of CC-01**

CC-01, the Barton Ranch Headquarters district, formed the nucleus of a cattle ranching and dairy farming operation established by the Sales family in 1873 and substantially developed by the Barton family after 1914. However, CC-01 did not, on its own, shape patterns of cattle ranching in eastern Sacramento County. The ranch did not pioneer methods of transhumant grazing; eastern Sacramento County ranchers developed this practice decades before the Barton family began moving their livestock from CC-01 to the Sierra Nevada during summer months. Likewise, the Barton family's high volume of dairy production during the early 1920s appears consistent with increases countywide. Nothing in the archival record suggests that CC-01 is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of eastern Sacramento County history. It does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP Criterion A or CRHR Criterion 1.

CC-01 is most prominently associated with seven individuals: William and Elvira Sales, Benjamin Sales, Will and Ouida Barton, Jess Riola, and Alva Barton. County history biographies and obituaries published in local newspapers show that each of these individuals dedicated their adult lives to supervising ranching activities at the Barton Ranch Headquarters district during its period of significance (1873 to 1972). There is no indication that any of them participated in public life or shaped the overall development of eastern Sacramento County. Ouida (Kyburz) Barton descended from a well-known old California family; her grandfather worked closely with John Sutter, James Marshall, and members of the Donner Party. Descendance from a prominent historical family, however, does not imply historical significance, and Ouida (Kyburz) Barton had no live association with the aforementioned early California individuals. Will Barton, too, descended from a prominent late-19th-century ranching family in eastern Sacramento County. A decade after his death, the *Sacramento Bee* characterized Barton as "a colorful figure in the White Rock and Lake Tahoe areas" (*Sacramento Bee* 1967). Yet there is no indication that Will Barton participated in public life or in voluntary associations at the local, state, or national level. There is nothing in the archival record to suggest that CC-01 is associated with the lives of persons significant in eastern Sacramento County's past. It does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP Criterion B or CRHR Criterion 2.

CC-01 possesses buildings that are, according to geographer Paul F. Starrs, typical for cattle ranches in California: a main house, a barn, a water tower, etc. The Barton Ranch Headquarters district possesses a grouping of buildings similar to groupings found in other eastern Sacramento County ranches that exceed 50 years of age, including 4445 Scott Road and the Wilson Ranch on Wilson Ranch Road. Some of the buildings in the Barton Ranch Headquarters district possess unconventional design characteristics typical of improvised farm/ranch construction, but none "embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction," represent "the work of a master," or "possesses high artistic values" (NPS 1995:17). As a district, the Barton Ranch Headquarters does "represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction" (the last portion of Criteria C/3 eligibility) (NPS 1995:17) But this alone does not make the district eligible for inclusion in the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion C or Criterion 3. As the NPS observes, a district "must be important for historical, architectural, archeological, engineering, or cultural values...districts that are significant will usually meet the last portion of Criterion C plus Criterion A, Criterion B, other portions of Criterion C, or Criterion D." (NPS 1995:5) CC-

01 does not meet criteria A, B, D, or other portions of Criterion C. It is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C or CRHR Criterion 3.

An intensive pedestrian inspection of CC-01 revealed neither a privy nor a trash pit. The district’s archival research potential has been exhausted. CC-01 has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory. It is not eligible under NRHP Criterion D or CRHR Criterion 4.

***Integrity Assessment of CC-01***

CC-01 possesses integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, and association. It remains in its original location in a rural setting. Its contributing buildings and structures retain original building materials. CC-01 still conveys the overall aesthetic of a 20th-century cattle ranch and dairy farm in eastern Sacramento County. CC-01 also possesses a modern manufactured home, carport, and cell tower, which do not contribute to the district. They diminish the district’s integrity of feeling but do not but do not compromise its overall integrity. Regardless of integrity, CC-01 does not qualify for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR as a district due to lack of significance.

**CC-02 Well**

CC-02 is a square concrete-lined well and natural spring located along the P-34-2195 transmission corridor. Local ranchers built CC-02 in c. 1960. Modern piping, water tanks, watering trough for cattle, and solar panels appear south of the well. The well is fenced in, likely to protect it from cattle. A natural spring is visible in 1937 aerial photography; the well appears in 1971 aerial photography. No evidence of this resource is depicted on topographic maps or GLO maps.



**Figure 39. CC-02; Well Overview (view north; May 27, 2022).**



**Figure 40. CC-02; Well and Modern Additions Overview (view north; May 27, 2022).**

### ***Evaluation of CC-02***

CC-02, a simple concrete well, provided water for livestock in support of private ranching operations. However, CC-02 did not, on its own, shape patterns of cattle ranching in eastern Sacramento County. Nothing in the archival record suggests that CC-02 is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of eastern Sacramento County history. It does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP Criterion A or CRHR Criterion 1.

Local ranchers built CC-02. However, there is nothing in the archival record to suggest that CC-02 is associated with the lives of persons significant in eastern Sacramento County's past. It does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP Criterion B or CRHR Criterion 2.

CC-02 does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Therefore, it does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP Criterion C or CRHR Criterion 3.

While wells are often used by people to deposit refuse, CC-02 is 1.25 miles away from the nearest residence. The likelihood of it containing significant deposits is low. The information potential of CC-02 is expressed in its built form and in the historical record. It has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory. It does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP Criterion D or CRHR Criterion 4.

### ***Integrity Assessment of CC-02***

CC-02 retains integrity of location, setting, and association. It remains in its original location in a rural setting and continues to provide water for livestock in support of private ranching operations. The well does not retain integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling as it has undergone substantive modifications, including the addition of solar panels, and no longer conveys the aesthetic of a 20th

century concrete well. Regardless of integrity, CC-02 does not qualify for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR as an individual resource due to lack of significance.

### **CC-03 Scott Road**

CC-03 is a segment of a road known as Scott Road. It is a two-lane asphalt-paved road that runs north/south through the Solar Development Area. The road facilitates traffic through open fields in rural eastern Sacramento County. The recorded road alignment within the Solar Development Area measures approximately 2.8 miles long and is roughly 30 feet wide. The road first appears on 1855 GLO survey maps for T8N R8E. It also appears on the 1891 Sacramento, California (1:125,500 scale) USGS topographic map and 1937 aerial photographs.



**Figure 41. CC-03; Scott Road Overview (view north; May 27, 2022).**

### ***Evaluation of CC-03***

Scott Road originated as a Gold Rush wagon road that facilitated traffic from the Placerville and Sacramento Road (today's White Rock Road) to mining camps near the Cosumnes River such as Live Oak and Michigan Bar. Newspaper reports from 1898 identify it as the "Folsom and Live Oak Road" (*Folsom Telegraph* 1898). The road later served eastern Sacramento County farmers and ranchers and became identified by its principal destination, Scott Ranch, a cattle ranch established by John P. Scott on the south side of Deer Creek (Shepherd 1885). Despite its age, Scott Road functioned as a lightly trafficked rural county road in eastern Sacramento County. Therefore, it is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history and it does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP Criterion A or CRHR Criterion 1.

Sacramento County crews built and maintained CC-03. However, there is nothing in the archival record to suggest that CC-03 is associated with the lives of persons significant in eastern Sacramento County's past. It does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP Criterion B or CRHR Criterion 2.

Originally an unimproved wagon road, Scott Road received “permanent improvements” after 1936, when locals pressured the Sacramento County Board of Supervisors to improve five eastern Sacramento County roads, including Scott Road (*Sacramento Bee* 1936). However, as a wagon road, and then as a paved, two-lane rural county road, Scott Road does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Therefore, it does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP Criterion C or CRHR Criterion 3.

Scott Road’s information potential is conveyed by its placement and use. It has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory, and it does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP Criterion D or CRHR Criterion 4.

***Integrity Assessment of CC-03***

CC-03, Scott Road, retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It remains in its original location in a rural setting. Though the road has been repaved and outfitted with guardrails and other improvements, it has not undergone substantive modifications since its 1930s improvements, and it continued to facilitate traffic in eastern Sacramento County and convey the aesthetic of a 1930s rural county road. Regardless of integrity, Scott Road does not qualify for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR as an individual resource due to lack of significance.

**CC-04 Boys Ranch Road**

CC-04 is a 0.26-mile segment of Boys Ranch Road in eastern Sacramento County. It is a 26-foot-wide, two-lane rural county road paved with asphalt. Sacramento County crews built the CC-04 in c. 1960 to facilitate traffic from the Scott Road to Boys Ranch, a juvenile detention facility. CC-04 has a guard rail and paved shoulder with no further improvements. It first appears on aerial photographs taken in 1966 and on the 1976 photorevised 1954 Folsom SE, California (1:24,000 scale) topographic map.



**Figure 42. CC-04; Boys Ranch Road Overview (view east; May 27, 2022).**

### ***Evaluation of CC-04***

CC-04, a segment of Boys Ranch Road, provided vehicular access from Scott Road to Boys Ranch after 1960. However, CC-04 did not, on its own, shape patterns of development in eastern Sacramento County. There is nothing in the archival record to suggest CC-04 is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of eastern Sacramento County history. It does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP Criterion A or CRHR Criterion 1.

Sacramento County crews built and maintained CC-04. However, there is nothing in the archival record to suggest that CC-04 is associated with the lives of persons significant in eastern Sacramento County's past. It does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP Criterion B or CRHR Criterion 2.

A conventional rural county road, CC-04 does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. It does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP Criterion C or CRHR Criterion 3.

The information potential of CC-04 is expressed in its built form and in the historical record. It has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield information important in history or prehistory. It does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP Criterion D or CRHR Criterion 4.

### ***Integrity Assessment of CC-04***

CC-04 possesses integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It remains in its original location in a rural setting. It remains paved with asphalt. CC-04 still conveys the overall aesthetic of a 20th-century rural county road in eastern Sacramento County that provided local farmers and ranchers with vehicular access to Boys Ranch. Regardless of integrity, CC-04 does not qualify for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR as an individual resource due to lack of significance.

### **CC-05 Payen Road**

CC-05 is an approximately 62-foot-long segment of Payen Road in eastern Sacramento County. It is a 12-foot-wide, private dirt access road. Payen Ranch crews built the road in c. 1940 to facilitate traffic from Scott Road to Payen Ranch. Resource CC-05 has no improvements beyond its earthen track. It first appears on aerial photographs taken in 1966 and on the 1976 photorevised 1954 Folsom SE, California (1:24,000 scale) topographic map.



**Figure 43. CC-05; Payen Road Overview (view east; May 27, 2022).**

### ***Evaluation of CC-05***

CC-05, a segment of Payen Road, provided vehicular access from Scott Road to Payen Ranch after 1940. However, CC-05 did not, on its own, shape patterns of development in eastern Sacramento County. Nothing in the archival record suggests CC-05 is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of eastern Sacramento County history. It does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP Criterion A or CRHR Criterion 1.

Payen Ranch crews built and maintained CC-05. However, there is nothing in the archival record to suggest that CC-05 is associated with the lives of persons significant in eastern Sacramento County's past. It does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP Criterion B or CRHR Criterion 2.

A conventional rural dirt access road, CC-05 does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. It does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP Criterion C or CRHR Criterion 3.

The information potential of CC-05 is expressed in its built form and in the historical record. It has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory. It does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP Criterion D or CRHR Criterion 4.

### ***Integrity Assessment of CC-05***

CC-05 possesses integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It remains in its original location in a rural setting. It retains an earthen track. CC-05 still conveys the overall aesthetic of a 20th century dirt access road in eastern Sacramento County that provided vehicular access from Scott Road to Payen Ranch. Regardless of integrity, CC-05 does not qualify for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR as an individual resource due to lack of significance.

### **CC-07 Dam and Reservoir**

CC-07 is an earthen dam and reservoir located 0.6 mile east of Scott Road. Local ranchers built CC-07 in c. 1960. It appears on an aerial photograph taken in 1961. The reservoir first appears on the 1954 photorevised 1976, Folsom SE, California (1:24,000 scale) topographic map. The reservoir covers approximately 8 acres of land. It includes an earthen dam that is approximately 20- to 25-feet tall and 6-feet wide. It is located at the western edge of the reservoir.



**Figure 44. CC-07; Earthen Dam Overview (view south; June 16, 2022).**



**Figure 45. CC-07; Earthen Dam Overview (view north; June 16, 2022).**

### ***Evaluation of CC-07***

CC-07, an earthen dam and reservoir, provided water for livestock in support of private ranching operations. However, CC-07 did not, on its own, shape patterns of cattle ranching in eastern Sacramento County. There is nothing in the archival record that suggests CC-07 is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of eastern Sacramento County history. It does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP Criterion A or CRHR Criterion 1.

Local ranchers built CC-07. However, there is nothing in the archival record to suggest that CC-07 is associated with the lives of persons significant in eastern Sacramento County's past. It does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP Criterion B or CRHR Criterion 2.

CC-07, an earthen dam and reservoir designed for watering livestock, does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Therefore, CC-07 does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP Criterion C or CRHR Criterion 3.

The information potential of CC-07 is expressed in its built form and in the historical record. It has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield information important in history or prehistory. It does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP Criterion D or CRHR Criterion 4.

### ***Integrity Assessment of CC-07***

CC-07 possesses integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It remains in its original location in a rural setting. It retains its earthen construction. CC-07 still conveys the overall aesthetic of a 20th century dam and reservoir that provided water for livestock in support of a private ranching operation in eastern Sacramento County. Regardless of integrity, CC-07 does not qualify for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR as an individual resource due to lack of significance.

### **CC-08 Reservoir**

CC-08 is an earthen dam and reservoir located 0.5 mile west of Scott Road. Local ranchers built CC-08 in c. 1960. It appears in 1961 aerial photography. The reservoir covers approximately 1.5 acres of land and includes an earthen dam located at the eastern edge of the reservoir. There is a concrete floodgate structure, 154 inches wide, on the northern side of the dam. The dam is approximately 15 feet tall and 6 feet wide.



**Figure 46. CC-08; Earthen Dam Overview (view north; June 16, 2022).**



**Figure 47. CC-08; Reservoir Overview (view west; June 16, 2022).**

### ***Evaluation of CC-08***

CC-08, an earthen dam and reservoir, provided water for livestock in support of private ranching operations. However, CC-08 did not, on its own, shape patterns of cattle ranching in eastern Sacramento County. Nothing in the archival record suggests that CC-08 is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of eastern Sacramento County history. It does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP Criterion A or CRHR Criterion 1.

Local ranchers built CC-08. However, there is nothing in the archival record to suggest that CC-08 is associated with the lives of persons significant in eastern Sacramento County's past. It does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP Criterion B or CRHR Criterion 2.

CC-08, an earthen dam and reservoir designed for watering livestock, does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Therefore, CC-08 does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP Criterion C or CRHR Criterion 3.

The information potential of CC-08 is expressed in its built form and in the historical record. It has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield information important in history or prehistory. It does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP Criterion D or CRHR Criterion 4.

### ***Integrity Assessment of CC-08***

CC-08 possesses integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It remains in its original location in a rural setting. It retains its earthen construction. CC-08 still conveys the overall aesthetic of a 20th-century dam and reservoir in eastern Sacramento County that provided water for livestock in support of a private ranching operation. Regardless of integrity, CC-08 does not qualify for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR as an individual resource due to lack of significance.

### **CC-09 Reservoir**

CC-09 is an earthen dam and reservoir located just east of Scott Road and 900 feet south of Coyote Creek. Local ranchers built CC-09 in c. 1890. It appears on the 1891 Sacramento, California (1:125,500 scale) topographic map. The reservoir covers approximately 4 acres of land. An earthen dam is located at the southern edge of the reservoir and measures 4 to 5 feet tall and 3 to 4 feet wide.



**Figure 48. CC-09; Reservoir Overview (view south; June 16, 2022).**

### ***Evaluation of CC-09***

CC-09, an earthen dam and reservoir, provided water for livestock in support of private ranching operations. However, CC-09 did not, on its own, shape patterns of development in eastern Sacramento County. Therefore, despite its age, CC-09 is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history and does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP Criterion A or CRHR Criterion 1.

Local ranchers built CC-09. However, there is nothing in the archival record to suggest that CC-09 is associated with the lives of persons significant in eastern Sacramento County's past. It does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP Criterion B or CRHR Criterion 2.

CC-09, an earthen dam and reservoir designed for watering livestock, does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Therefore, CC-09 does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP Criterion C or CRHR Criterion 3.

The information potential of CC-09 is expressed in its built form and in the historical record. It has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield information important in history or prehistory. It does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP Criterion D or CRHR Criterion 4.

### ***Integrity Assessment of CC-09***

CC-09 possesses integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It remains in its original location in a rural setting. It retains its earthen construction. CC-09 still conveys the overall aesthetic of a 20th-century dam and reservoir in eastern Sacramento County that provided water for livestock in support of a private ranching operation. Regardless of integrity, CC-09 does not qualify for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR as an individual resource due to lack of significance.

### **CC-10 Dam and Reservoir**

CC-10 is an earthen dam and reservoir located 0.66 miles northeast of the intersection of Scott Road and Payen Road. Local ranchers built CC-10 in c. 1960. The reservoir covers approximately 3 acres of land. The reservoir first appears on the 1976 photorevised 1954 Buffalo Creek, California (1:24,000 scale) topographic map. It includes an earthen dam located at the northwestern edge of the reservoir that measures 20 feet tall and 3 to 4 feet wide.



**Figure 49. CC-10; Earthen Dam Overview (view south; June 16, 2022).**



**Figure 50. CC-10; Reservoir Overview (view south; June 16, 2022).**

### ***Evaluation of CC-10***

CC-10, an earthen dam and reservoir, provided water for livestock in support of private ranching operations. However, CC-10 did not, on in its own, shape patterns of cattle ranching in eastern Sacramento County. Nothing in the archival record suggests that CC-10 is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of eastern Sacramento County history. It does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP Criterion A or CRHR Criterion 1.

Local ranchers built CC-10. However, there is nothing in the archival record to suggest that CC-10 is associated with the lives of persons significant in eastern Sacramento County's past. It does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP Criterion B or CRHR Criterion 2.

CC-10, an earthen dam and reservoir designed for watering livestock, does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Therefore, CC-10 does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP Criterion C or CRHR Criterion 3.

The information potential of CC-10 is expressed in its built form and in the historical record. It has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield information important in history or prehistory. It does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP Criterion D or CRHR Criterion 4.

### ***Integrity Assessment of CC-10***

CC-10 possesses integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It remains in its original location in a rural setting. It retains its earthen construction. CC-10 still conveys the overall aesthetic of a 20th-century dam and reservoir in eastern Sacramento County that provided water for livestock in support of a private ranching operation. Regardless of integrity, CC-10 does not qualify for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR as an individual resource due to lack of significance.

## **5.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS**

### **5.1 Conclusions**

The NCIC records search results indicated that 10 previously recorded built environment resources are located within the Study Area. ECORP revisited all 10 previously recorded built environment resources and evaluated eight of them; two had been previously evaluated. ECORP found that none qualify for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR. As a result of the field inspection, ECORP identified and documented nine newly recorded built environment resources located within the Study Area. ECORP evaluated the nine resources and found that none qualify for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR. ECORP did not assess archaeological resources located within the Study Area.

In all cases, the lead agency will require that any unanticipated (or post-review) discoveries found during project construction be managed through a procedure designed to assess and treat the find as quickly as possible and in accordance with applicable state and federal law. However, until the lead agencies concur with the identification and evaluation of eligibility of cultural resources, including archaeological sites, standing structures, no ground-disturbing activity or demolition should occur.

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## **LIST OF APPENDICES**

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Appendix A – Records Search Confirmation

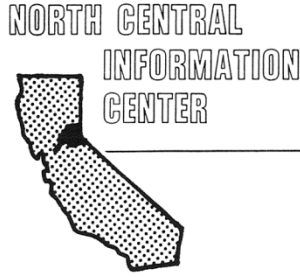
Appendix B – Study Area Photographs

Appendix C – Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 Forms

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**APPENDIX A**

Records Search Confirmation



4/22/2022

NCIC File No.: SAC-22-91

Megan Webb  
ECORP Consulting, Inc.  
2525 Warren Drive  
Rocklin, CA 95677

Re: Coyote Creek

The North Central Information Center (NCIC) received your records search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Buffalo Creek and Folsom SE USGS 7.5' quads. The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a ½-mi radius (per request, search results limited to built environment resources and reports).

As indicated on the data request form, the locations of resources and reports are provided in the following format:  custom GIS maps  shapefiles

Recorded resources within project area:	P-34-1573 P-34-1575 P-34-1576 P-34-1577 P-34-2299 P-34-5264 P-34-5265 P-34-5267 P-34-5268
Recorded resources outside project area, within radius:	P-34-1603 P-34-1604 P-34-1870 P-34-1871 P-34-2157 P-34-5261 P-34-5262 P-34-5263 P-34-5266
Known reports within project area:	7960 10587 12935
Known reports outside project area, within radius:	5873 8901 9366

**Resource Database Printout (list):**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed/NA

**Resource Database Printout (details):**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed/NA

**Resource Digital Database Records:**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed/NA

**Report Database Printout (list):**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed/NA

**Report Database Printout (details):**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed/NA

**Report Digital Database Records:**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed/NA

**Resource Record Copies:**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed/NA

**Report Copies:**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed/NA

**Built Environment Resources Directory:**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed/NA

- Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility:**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed/NA
- CA Inventory of Historic Resources (1976):**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed/NA
- Caltrans Bridge Survey:**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed/NA
- Ethnographic Information:**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed/NA
- Historical Literature:**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed/NA
- Historical Maps:**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed/NA
- Local Inventories:**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed/NA
- GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps:**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed/NA
- Shipwreck Inventory:**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed/NA
- Soil Survey Maps:**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed/NA

Please forward a copy of any resulting reports and resource records from this project to NCIC as soon as possible. The lead agency/authority and cultural resources consultant should coordinate sending documentation to NCIC. Digital materials are preferred and can be sent to our office through our file transfer system or on a CD by mail via USPS to the address on the top of the first page. Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological site location data, we ask that you do not include resource location maps and resource location descriptions in your report if the report is for public distribution. If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, please contact the office at the phone number listed above.

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Paul Rendes, Coordinator  
North Central Information Center

**APPENDIX B**

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Study Area Photographs

Mo.	Day	Time	Subject/Description	View Toward	Accession #
5	27		Barton Ranch; Building 1, Main Residence	-	001-010
5	27		Barton Ranch; 1955 tank	West	011-012
5	27		Barton Ranch; Building 1, Main Residence	-	013-014
5	27		Barton Ranch overview	West	015
5	27		Barton Ranch; Building 1, Main Residence	-	016-018
5	27		Barton Ranch; Building 2	North	019
5	27		Barton Ranch; Building 3	-	020-025
5	27		Main residence overview	East	026
5	27		Barton Ranch; Building 3	-	027-032
5	27		Barton Ranch; Building 2 and 3	-	033-034
5	27		Barton Ranch; Building 2	-	034-036
5	27		Barton Ranch; Building 1, Main Residence	-	037-047
5	27		Barton Ranch; Building 4 and 5	-	048-063
5	27		Barton Ranch; Building 6	-	064-073
5	27		Barton Ranch; Building 7	-	073-084
5	27		Barton Ranch; Building 8	-	074-094
5	27		Barton Ranch; unknown structure north of barn and well	-	095-112
5	27		Barton Ranch; Building 7	-	112-123
5	27		Barton Ranch; Building 9	-	124-139
5	27		Barton Ranch; cell tower	SE	140
5	27		Power line trending east from ranch	East	141-142
5	27		Barton Ranch; cell tower	SE	143
5	27		Barton Ranch overview	East	144
5	27		Barton Ranch; Building 10	-	145-157
5	27		Barton Ranch; Building 11	-	158-168
5	27		Barton Ranch; Building 12	-	169-182
5	27		Barton Ranch; Car port	-	183-185
5	27		Barton Ranch; Building 13 modern	-	186-192

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

Primary #  
 HRI#  
 Trinomial

Page 2 of 5

Resource/Project Name: Coyote Creek

Year 2022

Camera:

Lens Size: 35mm

Film Type and Speed: Digital

Negatives Kept at: ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Mo.	Day	Time	Subject/Description	View Toward	Accession #
5	27		Barton Ranch at Scott Road	South	193
5	27		Barton Ranch at Scott Road	South	193b
5	27		CC-03; Scott Road overview	-	194-195
5	27		Barton Ranch water tower	-	196-204
5	27		CC-03; Scott Road overview	SW	205
5	27		Barton Ranch overviews	-	206-208
5	27		Pumphouse pad located NW of barn	-	209-219
5	27		CC-01; well resource	NE	220
5	27		CC-01; well resource	NE	221
5	27		CC-01; well resource	NE	222
5	27		CC-01; well resource	NE	223
5	27		CC-01; well resource	East	224
5	27		CC-01; well resource (modern to south)	South	225
5	27		CC-01; well resource	East	226
5	27		CC-01; modern solar panels	South	227
5	27		CC-01; modern solar panels	North	228
5	27		CC-01; modern solar panels and water tank	North	229
5	27		CC-01; modern solar panels and water tank	North	230
5	27		CC-01; modern water tank	North	231
5	27		P-34-2195 Transmission towers	South	232
5	27		P-34-2195 Transmission towers	South	233
5	27		P-34-2195 Transmission towers	South	234
5	27		P-34-2195 Transmission towers	South	235
5	27		P-34-2195 Transmission towers	South	236
5	27		P-34-2195 Transmission towers	South	237
5	27		P-34-2195 Transmission towers	South	238
5	27		P-34-2195 Transmission towers	North	239
5	27		P-34-2195 Transmission towers	SW	240
5	27		P-34-1573 rock wall overview	South	241

Mo.	Day	Time	Subject/Description	View Toward	Accession #
5	27		P-34-1573 rock wall overview	South	242
5	27		P-34-1573 rock wall overview	South	243
5	27		P-34-1573 rock wall overview	North	244
5	27		P-34-1573 rock wall overview	NE	245
5	27		P-34-1573 rock wall overview	North	246
5	27		P-34-1576 stone lined well; east of Coyote Creek	North	247
5	27		P-34-1576 stone lined well; east of Coyote Creek	NW	248
5	27		P-34-1576 stone lined well	North	249
5	27		P-34-1576 stone lined well; Scott Road in background	East	250
5	27		P-34-1576 stone lined well	North	251
5	27		P-34-1576 stone lined well	North	252
5	27		P-34-1576 stone lined well	North	253
5	27		P-34-1576 stone lined well	NW	254
5	27		P-34-1576 stone lined well	South	255
5	27		P-34-1576 stone lined well	SE	256
5	27		P-34-1575 bridge abutment on Coyote Creek (west bank)	East	257
5	27		P-34-1575 bridge abutment on Coyote Creek	NW	258
5	27		P-34-1575 bridge abutment on Coyote Creek	NW	259
5	27		P-34-1575 bridge abutment on Coyote Creek	NW	260
5	27		P-34-1575 bridge abutment on Coyote Creek	SW	261
5	27		P-34-1575 bridge abutment on Coyote Creek	West	262
5	27		P-34-1575 bridge abutment on Coyote Creek (east bank)	East	263
5	27		P-34-1575 bridge abutment on Coyote Creek	West	264
5	27		P-34-1575 bridge abutment on Coyote Creek	West	265
5	27		P-34-1575 bridge abutment on Coyote Creek	SW	266
5	27		P-34-1575 bridge abutment on Coyote Creek	SW	267
5	27		P-34-1577 earthen dam on Coyote Creek	SE	268
5	27		P-34-1577 earthen dam on Coyote Creek	South	269
5	27		P-34-1577 earthen dam on Coyote Creek	South	270

Mo.	Day	Time	Subject/Description	View Toward	Accession #
5	27		P-34-1577 earthen dam on Coyote Creek	SE	271
5	27		P-34-1577 earthen dam on Coyote Creek	South	272
5	27		P-34-1577 earthen dam on Coyote Creek	SE	273
5	27		P-34-1577 earthen dam on Coyote Creek	East	274
5	27		P-34-1577 earthen dam on Coyote Creek	East	275
5	27		P-34-1577 earthen dam on Coyote Creek	East	276
5	27		P-34-1577 earthen dam on Coyote Creek (stacked rock near spillway)	East	278
5	27		P-34-1577 earthen dam on Coyote Creek (stacked rock near spillway)	South	279
5	27		P-34-1577 earthen dam on Coyote Creek (stacked rock near spillway)	South	280
5	27		P-34-1577 earthen dam on Coyote Creek	South	281
5	27		P-34-1577 earthen dam on Coyote Creek	South	282
5	27		P-34-1577 earthen dam on Coyote Creek	West	283
5	27		P-34-1577 earthen dam on Coyote Creek	South	284
5	27		P-34-1577 earthen dam on Coyote Creek	West	285
5	27		P-34-1577 earthen dam on Coyote Creek	West	286
5	27		P-34-1577 earthen dam on Coyote Creek; valley to NW	NW	287
5	27		P-34-1577 earthen dam on Coyote Creek	NW	288
5	27		CC-03; Scott Road overview	NW	289
5	27		CC-06; Bridge over Carson Creek overview - Bridge No. 24C0238	South	290
5	27		CC-06; Bridge over Carson Creek overview - Bridge No. 24C0238	South	291
5	27		CC-06; Bridge over Carson Creek overview - Bridge No. 24C0238	South	292
5	27		CC-06; Bridge over Carson Creek overview - Bridge No. 24C0238	South	293
5	27		CC-06; Bridge over Carson Creek overview - Bridge No. 24C0238	South	294
5	27		CC-06; Bridge over Carson Creek overview - Bridge No. 24C0238	North	295
5	27		CC-06; Bridge over Carson Creek overview - Bridge No. 24C0238	North	296
5	27		CC-06; Bridge over Carson Creek overview - Bridge No. 24C0238	NW	297
5	27		CC-06; Bridge over Carson Creek overview - Bridge No. 24C0238	East	298
5	27		CC-06; Bridge over Carson Creek overview - Bridge No. 24C0238	North	299
5	27		CC-06; Bridge over Carson Creek overview - Bridge No. 24C0238	North	300

Mo.	Day	Time	Subject/Description	View Toward	Accession #
5	27		CC-04; Boys Ranch Road overview	NW	301
5	27		CC-04; Boys Ranch Road overview	East	302
5	27		CC-04; Boys Ranch Road overview	East	303
5	27		CC-04; Boys Ranch Road overview	East	304
5	27		CC-04; Boys Ranch Road overview	East	305
5	27		CC-03; Scott Road overview	NW	306
5	27		CC-04; Payen Road overview	North	307
5	27		CC-04; Payen Road overview	NE	308
5	27		CC-04; Payen Road overview	NE	309
5	27		CC-03; Scott Road overview	NW	310
5	27		CC-04; Payen Road overview	NE	311
5	27		CC-04; Payen Road overview	West	312



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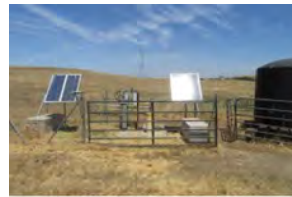
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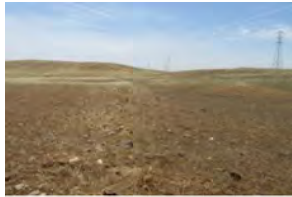
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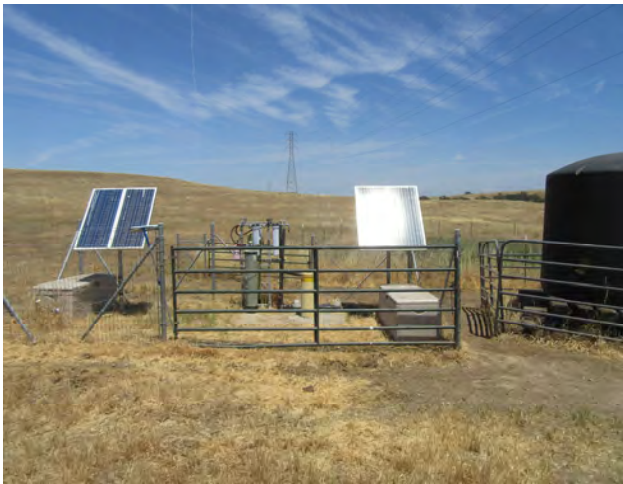






























Mo.	Day	Time	Subject/Description	View Toward	Accession #
5	31		Field located east of Grant Line Road	East	001
5	31		P-34-5264 Ditch overview	South	002
5	31		P-34-5264 Ditch overview	South	003
5	31		P-34-5264 Ditch overview	North	004
5	31		P-34-5264 Ditch overview	East	005
5	31		P-34-5264 Ditch overview	NE	006
5	31		P-34-5264 Ditch overview	North	007
5	31		P-34-5264 Ditch overview	South	008
5	31		P-34-5264 view to standpipe in distance	NE	009
5	31		P-34-5264 Ditch overview	South	010
5	31		P-34-5264 Ditch overview	North	011
5	31		P-34-5264 Ditch overview	North	012
5	31		P-34-5265 Ditch overview	SE	013
5	31		P-34-5265 Ditch overview	South	014
5	31		P-34-5265 Ditch overview, culvert	West	015
5	31		P-34-5265 Ditch overview	South	016
5	31		P-34-5265 Ditch overview	North	017
5	31		P-34-5265 Ditch overview	North	018
5	31		P-34-5265 Ditch overview	South	019
5	31		P-34-5265 Ditch overview	North	020
5	31		P-34-5265 Ditch overview	North	021
5	31		P-34-5265 Ditch overview	South	022
5	31		P-34-5265 Ditch overview	North	023
5	31		P-34-5265 Ditch overview	South	024
5	31		P-34-5267 and P-34-5268 transmission towers overview	SE	025
5	31		P-34-5267 and P-34-5268 transmission towers overview	East	026
5	31		P-34-5267 and P-34-5268 transmission towers overview	NE	027
5	31		P-34-5267 and P-34-5268 transmission towers overview	South	028

5	31		P-34-5267 and P-34-5268 transmission towers overview	SE	029
5	31		P-34-5267 and P-34-5268 transmission towers overview	SW	030
5	31		P-34-5267 and P-34-5268 transmission towers overview	East	031
5	31		P-34-5267 and P-34-5268 transmission towers overview	NE	032
5	31		P-34-5267 and P-34-5268 transmission towers overview	South	033
5	31		P-34-2299 Dredge Tailings overview (PC-02)	East	034
5	31		P-34-2299 Dredge Tailings overview (PC-02)	south	035
5	31		P-34-2299 Dredge Tailings overview (PC-02)	South	036
5	31		P-34-2299 Dredge Tailings overview (PC-02)	East	037
5	31		P-34-2299 Dredge Tailings overview (PC-02)	South	038
5	31		P-34-2299 Dredge Tailings overview (PC-02)	East	039
5	31		P-34-2299 Dredge Tailings overview (PC-02)	East	040
5	31		P-34-2299 Dredge Tailings overview (PC-02)	North	041
5	31		P-34-2299 Dredge Tailings overview (PC-02)	South	042
5	31		P-34-2299 Dredge Tailings overview (PC-02)	East	043
5	31		P-34-2299 Dredge Tailings overview (PC-02)	NW	044
5	31		P-34-2299 Dredge Tailings overview (PC-02)	North	045
5	31		P-34-2299 Dredge Tailings overview (PC-02)	South	046
5	31		P-34-5267 and P-34-5268 transmission towers overview	West	047



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Mo.	Day	Time	Subject/Description	View Toward	Accession #
6	16		Overview of reservoir (CC-08)	W	001
6	16		Overview of reservoir (CC-08)	N	002
6	16		Overview of reservoir (CC-08)	E	003
6	16		Overview of reservoir (CC-08)	S	004
6	16		Concrete headwall for reservoir overflow	E	005
6	16		Concrete headwall for reservoir overflow	W	006
6	16		Overview of earthen dam	N	007
6	16		Overview of earthen dam	S	008
6	16		Overview of poss. mining tailings (CC-13)	E	009
6	16		Overview of poss. mining tailings (CC-13)	W	010
6	16		Overview of poss. mining tailings (CC-13)	E	011
6	16		Overview of poss. mining tailings (CC-13)	W	012
6	16		Overview of rock wall	N	013
6	16		Overview of pond (CC-10)	SE	014
6	16		Overview of reservoir (CC-10)	NW	015
6	16		Overview of reservoir (CC-10)	N	016
6	16		Overview of reservoir (CC-10)	E	017
6	16		Overview of reservoir (CC-10)	W	018
6	16		Overview of reservoir (CC-10)	E	019
6	16		Overview of reservoir (CC-10)	S	020
6	16		Overview of reservoir (CC-10)	W	021
6	16		Overview of reservoir (CC-10)	S	022
6	16		Overview of earthen dam (CC-10)	S	023
6	16		Overview of earthen dam (CC-10)	N	024
6	16		Overview of reservoir overflow (CC-10)	W	025
6	16		Overview of pond (natural)	W	026
6	16		Overview of pond(natural)	S	027
6	16		Overview of pond (natural)	E	028

Camera:

Lens Size: 35mm

Film Type and Speed: Digital

Negatives Kept at: ECORP Consulting, Inc.

6	16		Overview of pond (natural)	N	029
6	16		Overview of earthen dam, from base of dam (CC-07)	E	030
6	16		Overview of dam (CC-07)	S	031
6	16		Overview of dam (CC-07)	N	032
6	16		Overview of reservoir (CC-07)	E	033
6	16		Overview of reservoir (CC-07)	N	034
6	16		Overview of reservoir (CC-07)	W	035
6	16		Overview of reservoir (CC-07)	NE	036
6	16		Overview of reservoir (CC-07)	SW	037
6	16		Overview of reservoir (CC-07)	S	038
6	16		Overview of reservoir (CC-09)	E	039
6	16		Overview of reservoir (CC-09)	N	040
6	16		Overview of reservoir (CC-09)	W	041
6	16		Overview of reservoir (CC-09)	S	042



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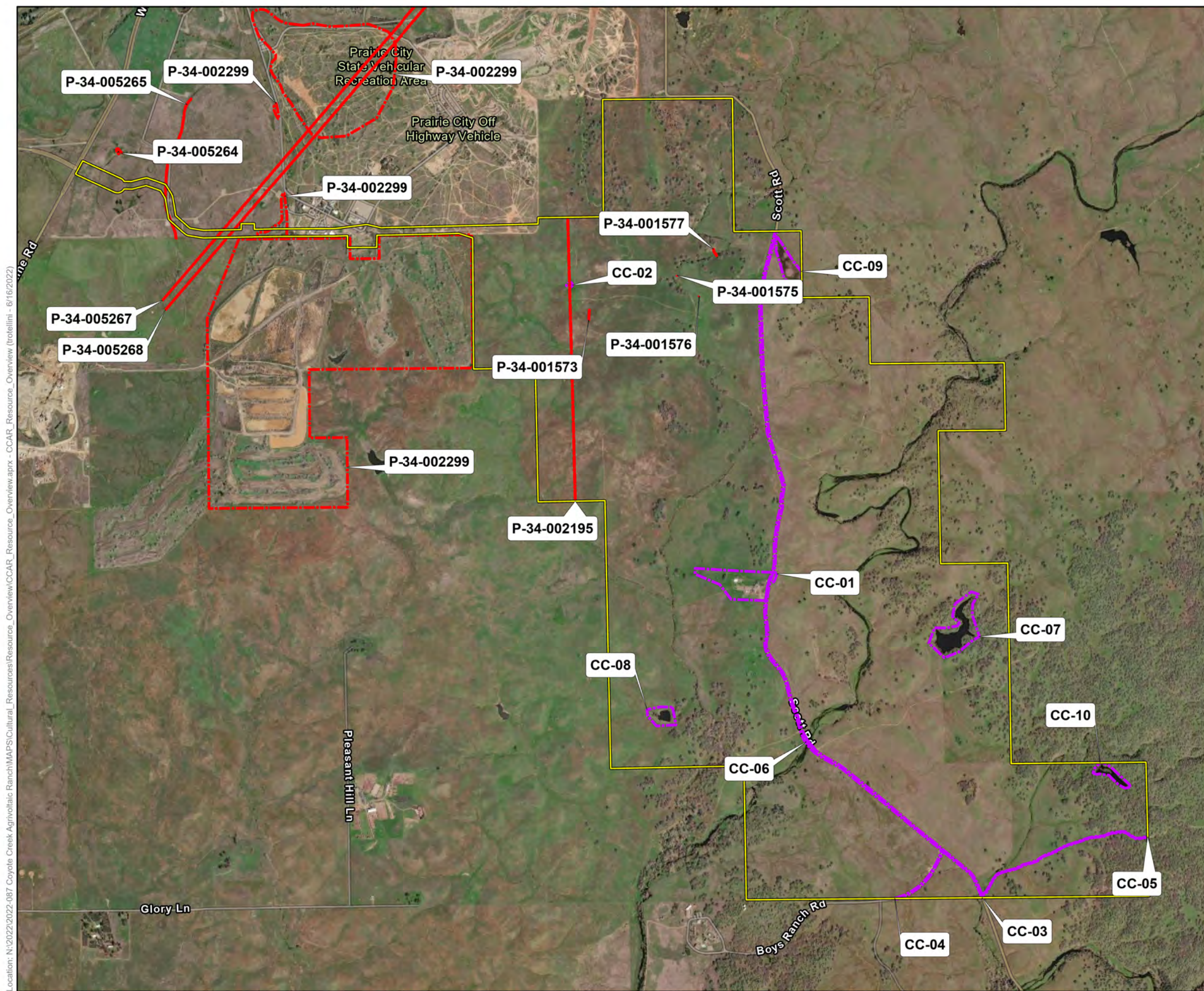






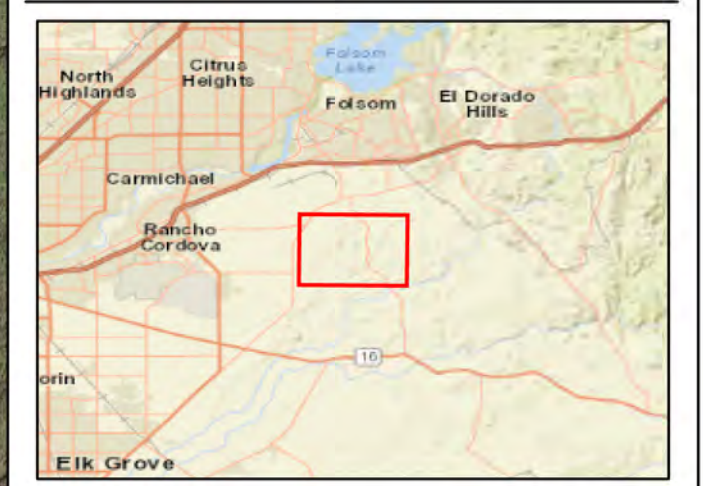


Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 Forms

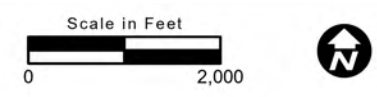


- Map Contents**
- Study Area - 2,572.44 ac.
  - Newly Recorded Built Environment Resources
  - Previously Recorded Built Environment Resources

County of Sacramento, California State Parks, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc., METI/NASA, USGS, Bureau of Land Management, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, Maxar, Esri, HERE, Garmin, NGA, USGS, NPS



Location: N:\2022\2022-087 Coyote Creek Agrivoltaic Ranch\MAPS\Cultural\_Resources\CCAR\_Resource\_Overview.aprx - CCAR\_Resource\_Overview (trolelim) - 6/16/2022



**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Trinomial CA-SAC-950H

Page 1 of 3

\*Resource Name or #

\*Recorded by: PAR \*Date: 2006 (Updated: ECORP 5/27/2022)  Continuation

Update

1. Impacts observed since site formation/use:

- Constructed trail  Wildlife path  Grading  Recreational use by humans (campfire ring, etc.)  Fire  
 Erosion  Vandalism/pothunting/artifact collection  New vegetation growth  Modern trash deposits  
 Fire break  Construction  Vegetation removal  None  Other (explain):

2. Is the site location narrative accurate?

- Yes  No (explain): Location field corrected; 90 ft east

3. Is the site description narrative accurate?

- Yes  No (explain): See comments above.

4. Were new photos taken? Attach photograph record and paste representative photo below.

- Yes  No (explain):

5. Date of site revisit: May 27, 2022

6. Revisited by: M. Webb and S. Joy; ECORP Consulting, Inc., 2525 Warren Drive, Rocklin, CA 95677

7. Reason for revisit (check all that apply):

- USACE 2-year requirement  Collect GPS data/Impact Mapping  Evaluation of Eligibility  
 Change in project area conditions (fire, flood, etc.)  Other (explain):

8. Report citation: ECORP Consulting, Inc. 2022. *Built Environment Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Coyote Creek Agrivoltaic Ranch Project, Sacramento County, California.*

9. Were survey grade UTM coordinates gathered?

- Yes  No (explain): Zone: 10S: 661782mE/ 4272530mN

10. Remarks: PAR Environmental Services, Inc. previously recorded resource P-34-1573 in 2006 as remains of an old fence alignment comprised of piled cobbles. The rock fence is three to four courses high and contains mounded dirt. Originally the fence alignment was recorded as 370 feet long in a north/south direction and discontinuous.

During the 2022 reconnaissance inspection, the resource was revisited and appeared in similar condition as originally recorded. A small pile of cobbles was observed within an open field. The resource location was field corrected during the reconnaissance inspection, approximately 90 feet east. No evidence of the rock wall is visible on aerial photographs nor is it depicted on topographic maps or GLO maps. The fence is in poor condition, has long been abandoned, and no longer functions as a fence line. No artifacts or fence posts were observed associated with the resource. ECORP completed an evaluation of this resource using CRHR and NRHP eligibility criteria.

*Evaluation of P-34-1573*

Fence lines are generally associated with historic-era ranching and farming, but fences do not individually contribute to the broad patterns of history (NRHP Criterion A/CRHR Criterion 1). Rock fence lines such as P-34-1573 are similarly difficult to associate with specific individuals due to their lack of association with standing structures and GLO maps and records. No information exists in the archival record to associate this resource with important individuals in history (NRHP Criterion B/CRHR Criterion 2). Regardless, archival and field efforts do not suggest that the rock fences embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values. Likewise, rock fences are ubiquitous across the northern California landscape and others exist in much better condition. (NRHP Criterion C/CRHR Criterion 3). Finally, this fence line does not provide important information in history or prehistory (NRHP Criterion D/CRHR Criterion 4). Therefore, this resource, P-34-1573, is evaluated as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and CRHR under all criteria.

*Integrity Assessment of P-34-1573*

As the resource has not been moved or imposed upon by modern development, it retains integrity of location, setting, and feeling. However, it does not retain integrity of association, materials, design, or workmanship, as the resource is a collapsed rock fence line, merely a pile of cobbles today, and was not designed or contain aspects that demonstrate workmanship. The resource does not contain any information associating it with an event or person important in history. Overall, the resource, P-34-1573, fails to retain sufficient integrity.

Regardless of integrity, P-34-1573 is not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP under any criteria.

**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Page 2 of 3

\*Resource Name or #

\*Recorded by: PAR \*Date: 2006 (Updated: ECORP 5/27/2022)  Continuation

Update



P-34-1573; rock fence overview (view south; May 27, 2022).



P-34-1573; rock fence overview (view north; May 27, 2022).

# LOCATION MAP

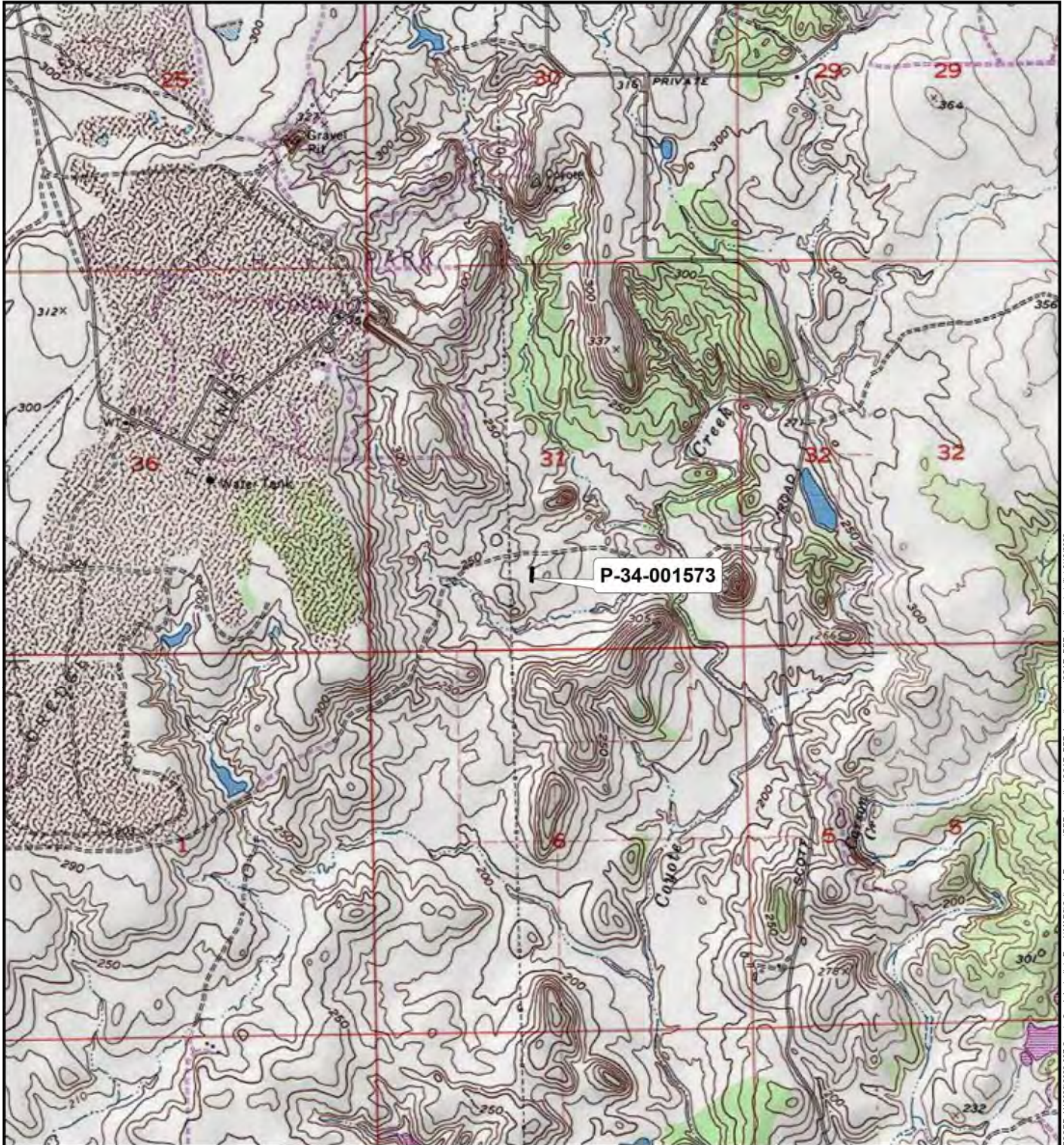
Page X of X

\*Resource Name or #: P-34-001573

\*Map Name: Buffalo Creek, CA and Folsom SE, CA

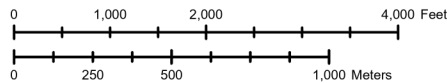
\*Scale: 1:24,000

\*Date of Map: 1967 (p.r. 1980) and 1954 (p.r. 1980)



DPR 523K (1/95)

\*Required Information



ECORP: N:\2022\2022-087\_Coyote\_Creek\_Agricultural\_Ranch\MAPS\Cultural\_Resources\DP\PR\_Location\approx\CCAR\_DP\PR\_Location\trallini 6/12/2022

State of California - The Resources Agency  
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
 PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # P-34-1573  
 HRI# \_\_\_\_\_  
 Trinomial CA-SAC-950-H  
 NRHP Status Code \_\_\_\_\_

Other Listings Review Code \_\_\_\_\_ Reviewer \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Page P1 of P3 \*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) CC-1

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

\*P2. Location:  Not for Publication  Unrestricted \*a. County Sacramento  
 and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Buffalo Creek Date 1967/PR 1980 T 9N R 8E; NE¼ of SE¼ of Sec. 31; MDM

c. Address \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 10 ; 661871 mE/ 4272293 mN NAD 27

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)  
 From the intersection of highways 80/99 and 50 in Sacramento, California, drive 20 miles east on Highway 50 to the Prairie City Road exit. Turn right (south) on Prairie City Road and drive 3.13 miles south to White Rock Road. Turn left on White Rock Road and drive 0.5 miles east to Scott Road. Turn right on Scott Road and drive 1 mile south to where there is a sharp curve in the road. Just after the curve turn right to stay on Scott Road and proceed an additional 1.52 miles to a gravel road on the right (west) side of the road. (Continued)

\*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials condition, alterations, size, setting and boundaries)  
 The resource consists of the remains of an old fence alignment. It is marked by piled cobbles and a low earth mound. The cobbles are composed of both stream rounded cobbles and angular sandstone pieces. The fence line runs in a north/south direction and is about 370 feet long, but is discontinuous. It continues north from the creek to about 30 meters south of the gravel access road. The rock is piled one to three courses high and some rocks have toppled to either side of the alignment. The feature varies from 2 feet to 5 feet wide at the base. It is up to 10 inches tall in places.

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) AH11. Walls/ fences

\*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 #) Oct. 4, 2006

View looking down length of fence line from waypoint. Facing south.

File #: 06-6028-001

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

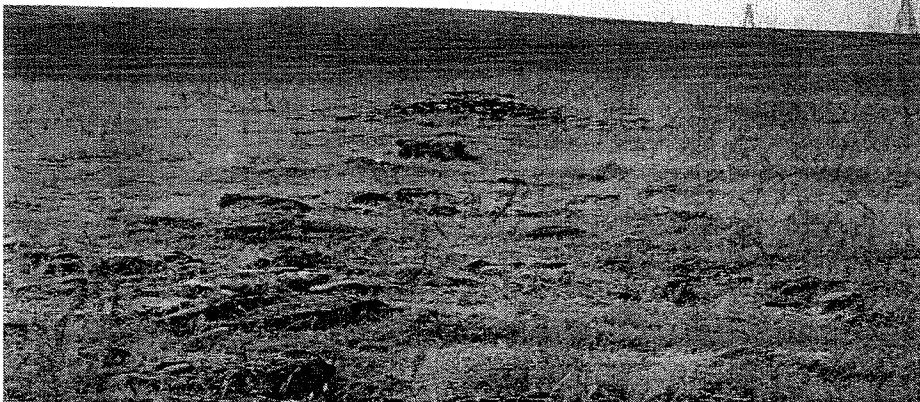
\*P7. Owner and Address: \_\_\_\_\_

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

M. Nolte and J. Dougherty  
PAR Environmental Services Inc.  
1906 21<sup>st</sup> Street, Sacramento, CA

\*P9. Date Recorded: 10/4/2006

\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)  
Cultural Resource Reconnaissance



\*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "None")  
Cultural Resources Inventory of the Greencycle Project, Scott Road Site, Sacramento County, CA.

PAR Environmental Services, Inc. 2006

\*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) \_\_\_\_\_

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

Primary # P-34-1573  
HRI# \_\_\_\_\_  
Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_

Page P2 of P3 \*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) CC-1  
\*Recorded by: M. Nolte and J. Dougherty \*Date 10/4/2006 Continuation Update

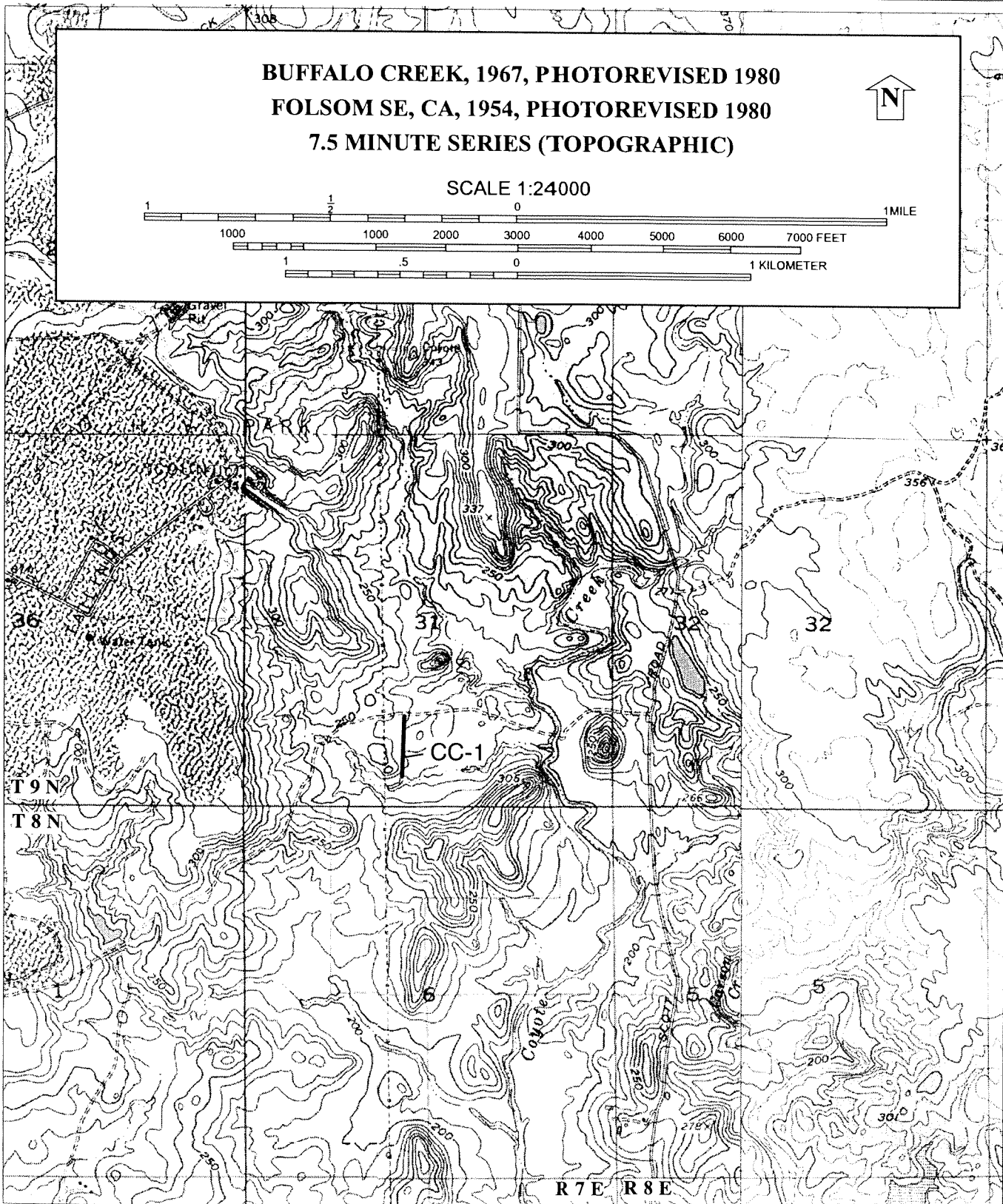
P2e. Continued.

Turn onto the gravel road and park. From the intersection of the gravel road and Scott Road, walk 1,030 meters at 266° to the resource. Alternatively, you can follow the road west for 1,120 meters and then walk south to the resource. The northern end of the rock alignment is located about 30 meters south of the gravel access road.

P3a.

This area was homesteaded by A.D. Oakley in the 1850s and remained in the Oakley family until 1931, when it was sold to W.D. Barton. The land has been used as a cattle or turkey ranch for 150 years and this site is reflective of that use.

Page P3 of P3 \* Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CC-1  
\*Map Name: Buffalo Creek/Folsom SE, Ca quad. \*Scale 1:24,000 \* Date of map: 1967/1954, Photorevised 1980



Page L1 of L1 \*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) CC-1

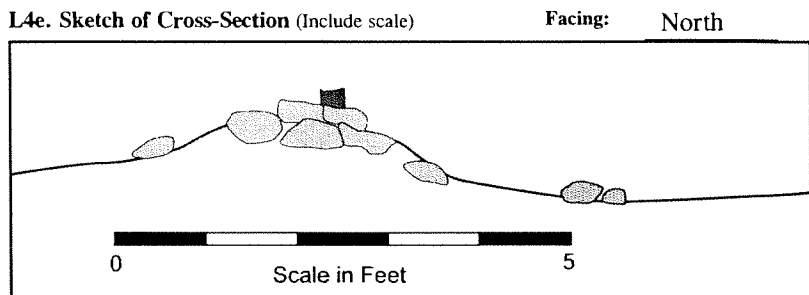
L1. Historic and/or Common Name: \_\_\_\_\_

L2a. Portion Described:  Entire Resource  Segment  Point Observation Designation: CC-1

b. Location of point or segment (Provide UTM coordinates, legal description, and any other useful locational data. Show the area that has been field inspected on a Location Map)  
See primary record for driving directions. The UTM was with a hand-held GPS with WAAS coverage using NAD 27 datum.  
Zone 10: 661875mE/ 4272369mN. North end  
Zone 10: 661871mE/ 4272293mN. Point near the most intact segment of the feature.  
Zone 10: 661877mE/ 4272151mN. Point near the south end.

L3. Description: (Describe construction details, materials, and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/sections as appropriate)  
The resource consists of the remains of an old fence alignment. It is marked by piled cobbles and a low earth mound. The cobbles are composed of both stream rounded cobbles and angular sandstone pieces. The fence line runs in a north/ south direction and is about 370 feet long, but is discontinuous.

L4. Dimensions: (In feet for historic features and Meters for prehistoric features)  
a. Top Width 2 Feet  
b. Bottom Width 5 Feet  
c. Height or Depth 10 Inches  
d. Length of Segment 370 Feet



L5. Associated Resources:  
None noted.

L6. Setting: (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc., as appropriate)  
Landscape is covered with annual grasses.

L7. Integrity Considerations:  
The stones from the fence mound are falling and settling to either side of the earthen mound. This area is used for cattle grazing which may speed erosion and stone dispersal.

L8a. Photograph, Map or Drawing

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

L9. Remarks:  
None.

L10. Form Prepared by: (Name, affiliation, and address)  
M. Nolte and J. Dougherty  
PAR Environmental Services, Inc.  
1906 21<sup>st</sup> Street  
Sacramento, CA 95814

L11. Date 10/5/2006

**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Trinomial

Page 1 of 4

\*Resource Name or #

\*Recorded by: PAR \*Date: 2006 (Updated: ECORP 5/27/2022)  Continuation

Update

1. Impacts observed since site formation/use:

- Constructed trail  Wildlife path  Grading  Recreational use by humans (campfire ring, etc.)  Fire  
 Erosion  Vandalism/potheadunting/artifact collection  New vegetation growth  Modern trash deposits  
 Fire break  Construction  Vegetation removal  None  Other (explain):

2. Is the site location narrative accurate?

- Yes  No (explain): Location field corrected; 80 ft south, downstream

3. Is the site description narrative accurate?

- Yes  No (explain):

4. Were new photos taken? Attach photograph record and paste representative photo below.

- Yes  No (explain):

5. Date of site revisit: May 27, 2022

6. Revisited by: M. Webb and S. Joy; ECORP Consulting, Inc., 2525 Warren Drive, Rocklin, CA 95677

7. Reason for revisit (check all that apply):

- USACE 2-year requirement  Collect GPS data/Impact Mapping  Evaluation of Eligibility  
 Change in project area conditions (fire, flood, etc.)  Other (explain):

8. Report citation: ECORP Consulting, Inc. 2022. *Built Environment Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Coyote Creek Agrivoltaic Ranch Project, Sacramento County, California.*

9. Were survey grade UTM coordinates gathered?

- Yes  No (explain): Zone: 10S: 662312mE/ 4272742mN

10. Remarks: PAR Environmental Services, Inc. previously recorded resource P-34-1575 in 2006 as a "square stacked stone feature that may have been a very small foundation or bridge abutment." The feature is present on the western bank of Coyote Creek and is 3 feet wide east/west, 9 feet long north/south, and 5.5 feet tall. The feature is comprised of tabular sedimentary fieldstone and a few scattered stones are visible on the eastern bank but do not make up an intact feature.

During the 2022 reconnaissance inspection, the resource was located on Coyote Creek and appeared in similar condition as originally recorded. Coyote Creek was dry at the time of the field visit and the stacked rock feature was visible on the northern bank. The resource location was field corrected during the reconnaissance inspection, approximately 80 feet south. The abutment remains intact on the northern bank but has long been abandoned, and no longer functions as a bridge abutment. No artifacts were observed associated with the resource. No evidence of the feature is visible on aerial photographs nor is it depicted on topographic maps or GLO maps.. ECORP completed an evaluation of this resource using CRHR and NRHP eligibility criteria.

*Evaluation of P-34-1575*

P-34-1575 is historic-period bridge abutment remnants located on Coyote Creek that likely dates to approximately 1860s although the bridge or possible previously road is not depicted on early maps or visible on aerials. As a result of archival research, the bridge abutment was not identified in available historical documentation as having any significant historical associations. The bridge abutment may have been developed as part of a route over Coyote Creek with no other significant purpose. Agriculture and ranching were extensive throughout this portion of Sacramento County and the historical use of bridges and roads over waterways was very common in correlation with those activities. No information was found to indicate any features near the bridge abutment that had any importance or other historical significance or close association with the road. As such, the bridge abutment is not associated with any specific historic event or activity and is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or CRHR Criterion 1.

Similarly, the lack of historical documentation for this bridge abutment makes it clear that no specific individuals or groups of people significant in history are linked with the roads. It is likely to be associated with A.D. Oakley who had a homestead and ranch nearby and is accredited on the previous DPR 523 forms for the resources nearby. A.D. Oakley was found to not be an important historic figure. The bridge abutment does not demonstrate any association with the lives of persons significant in history and is therefore not eligible under NRHP Criterion B or CRHR Criterion 2.

The bridge abutment and previous road is currently abandoned and has been since an unknown date. The bridge abutment does not exhibit its original design or full route. It was not uniquely artistic or designed with any distinctive engineering characteristics as it was merely a way to travel over Coyote Creek. Therefore, the bridge abutment does not embody any distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of road construction, nor does it possess any artistic value. In addition, no archival evidence, or physical aspect of the bridge abutment indicates that the bridge abutment represents the work of a master road engineer or specific construction crew or company. Therefore, this bridge abutment is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C or CRHR Criterion 3.

**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Trinomial

Page 2 of 4

\*Resource Name or #

\*Recorded by: PAR \*Date: 2006 (Updated: ECORP 5/27/2022)  Continuation

Update

*Evaluation Continued:*

The information potential in historic roads and bridges lie in their alignment and route. The alignment and route of this bridge abutment may not have been accurately mapped in historic times and therefore is not represented in the archival record. In a sense, a lot of rural historic roads and bridges really only exist on historic maps as dashed approximated lines and were it not for their physical presence on the landscape, there would be no other accurate record of its connectivity between points A and B. Including this bridge abutment, as no record of this bridge is depicted on historical maps, thus the information regarding its historical route is not provided in the archival record. Furthermore, this road does not possess the potential for subsurface archaeological deposits, and, accordingly, was not tested. The road does not possess the potential to yield any additional information regarding the relationship or functionality of roads or provide any information that is not already represented in the archival record. Therefore, this road is not eligible under NRHP Criterion D or CRHR Criterion 4.

This road segment retains its integrity of location, but its integrity of design, materials, and workmanship has been lost to years of dereliction and abandonment. The road appears as a cut in the landscape within a grassy field and no longer expresses a sense of historic time period, so it lacks integrity of feeling, but integrity of setting it retained because the surrounding landscape has changed very little. It does not retain integrity of association.

Regardless of integrity, this resource does not meet the eligibility criteria for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR as an individual resource and does not contribute to any known or possible district.

*Integrity Assessment of P-34-1575*

As the resource has not been moved or imposed upon by modern development, it retains integrity of location, setting, and feeling. However, it does not retain integrity of association, materials, design, or workmanship, as the resource is a collapsed rock fence line, merely a pile of cobbles today, and was not designed or contain aspects that demonstrate workmanship. The resource does not contain any information associating it with an event or person important in history. Overall, the resource, P-34-1575 fails to retain sufficient integrity. Regardless of integrity, P-34-1575 is not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP under any criteria.



P-34-1575; bridge abutment overview (view northwest; May 27, 2022).

**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Trinomial

Page 3 of 4

\*Resource Name or #

\*Recorded by: PAR \*Date: 2006 (Updated: ECORP 5/27/2022)  Continuation

Update



P-34-1575; bridge abutment overview (view east; May 27, 2022).



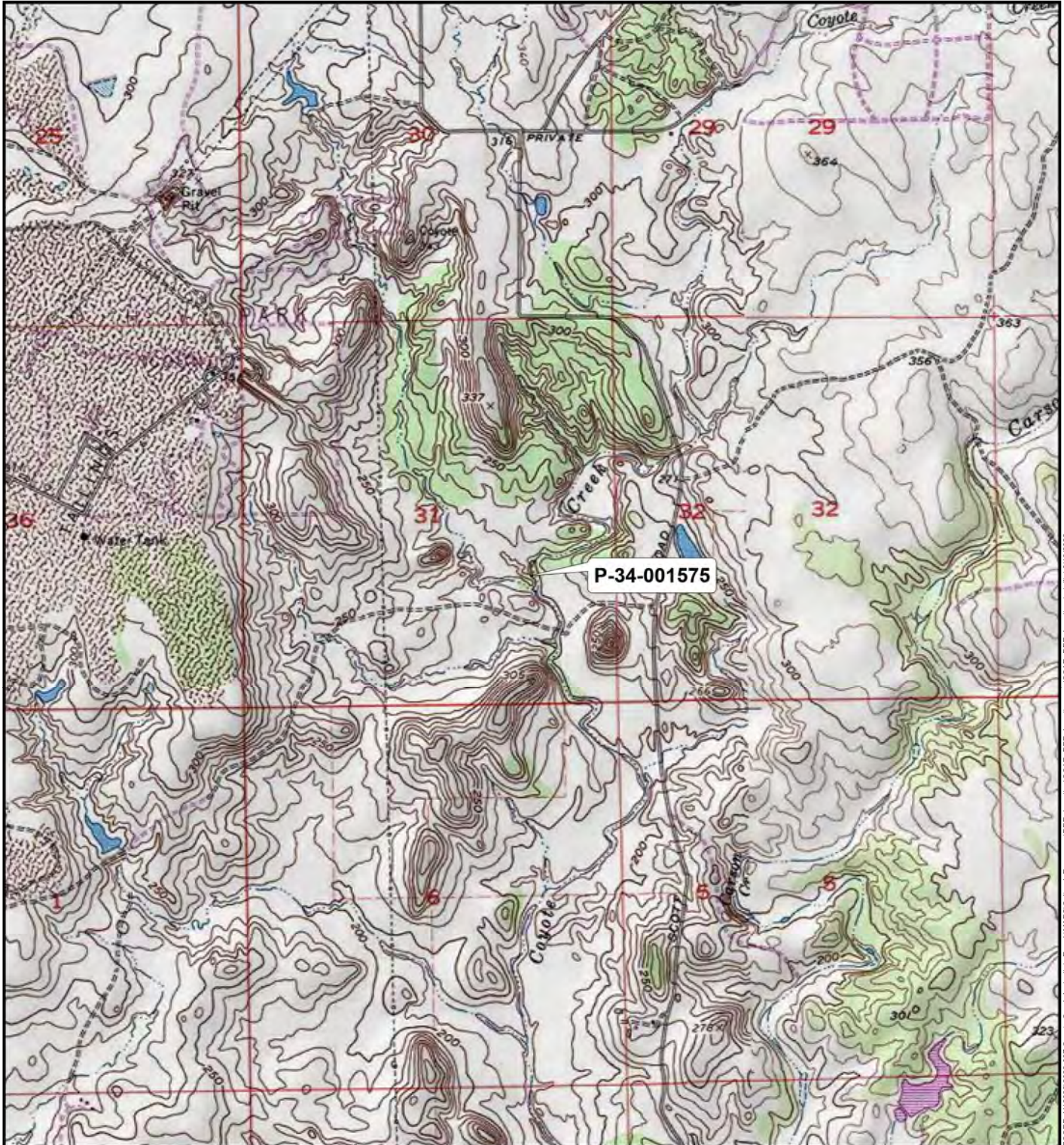
P-34-1575; bridge abutment/Coyote Creek overview (view southwest; May 27, 2022).

# LOCATION MAP

Page X of X

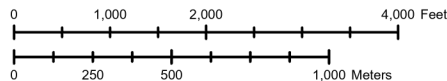
\*Resource Name or #: P-34-001575

\*Map Name: Buffalo Creek, CA and Folsom SE, CA \*Scale: 1:24,000 \*Date of Map: 1967 (p.r. 1980) and 1954 (p.r. 1980)



DPR 523K (1/95)

\*Required Information



ECORP: N:\2022\2022-087\_Coyote\_Creek\_Agriculture\_Ranch\MAPS\Cultural\_Resources\DPR\_Location\CCAR\_DPR\_Location\trallini 6/12/2022

State of California - The Resources Agency  
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
 PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # P-34-1575-H  
 HRI# \_\_\_\_\_  
 Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_  
 NRHP Status Code \_\_\_\_\_  
 Other Listings Review Code \_\_\_\_\_  
 Reviewer \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Page P1 of P3 \*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) CC-3

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

\*P2. Location:  Not for Publication  Unrestricted \*a. County Sacramento  
 and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Buffalo Creek Date 1967/PR 1980 T 9N R 8E; NE¼ of SE¼ of Sec. 31; MDM  
 c. Address \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 10 ; 662404 mE/ 4272547 mN NAD 27

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)  
 From the intersection of highways 80/99 and 50 in Sacramento, California, drive 20 miles east on Highway 50 to the  
 Prairie City Road exit. Turn right (south) on Prairie City Road and drive 3.13 miles south to White Rock Road.  
 Turn left on White Rock Road and drive 0.5 miles east to Scott Road. Turn right on Scott Road and drive 1 mile south  
 to where there is a sharp curve in the road. Just after the curve turn right to stay on Scott Road (continued)

\*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials condition, alterations, size, setting and boundaries)  
 The resource consists of a square stacked stone feature that may have been a very small foundation or bridge abutment.  
 The feature is built into the west bank of Coyote Creek. The top is covered with an upper 3 courses of stone mortared  
 with the remains of a homemade cement mortar. The north corner of the wall is finished and square. The south  
 corner is beveled and curves back to the west. The feature measures 3 feet wide east-west and is 9 feet long from  
 north to south. The feature is about 5 ½ feet tall. It is composed of 9 to 12 courses of a tabular sedimentary  
 fieldstone. This is most likely a small bridge abutment. The east side of the creek has a few scattered stones that are  
 similar to those used in the construction of the feature but no intact feature remains on the east side of the creek.  
 (continued)

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) AH16. Other (bridge abutment)

\*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 #) Oct. 4, 2006

View looking straight at stone foundation. Facing East.

File #: 06-6028-004

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

19<sup>th</sup> Century

\*P7. Owner and Address: \_\_\_\_\_

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

M. Nolte and J. Dougherty  
PAR Environmental Services Inc.  
1906 21<sup>st</sup> Street, Sacramento, CA

\*P9. Date Recorded: 10/4/2006

\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)  
Cultural Resource Reconnaissance



\*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "None")  
Cultural Resources Inventory of the Greencyle Project, Scott Road Site, Sacramento County, CA.

PAR Environmental Services, Inc. 2006

\*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) \_\_\_\_\_

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

Primary # P-34-1575-H  
HRI# \_\_\_\_\_  
Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_

Page P2 of P3 \*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) CC-3  
\*Recorded by: M. Nolte and J. Dougherty \*Date 10/4/2006  Continuation  Update

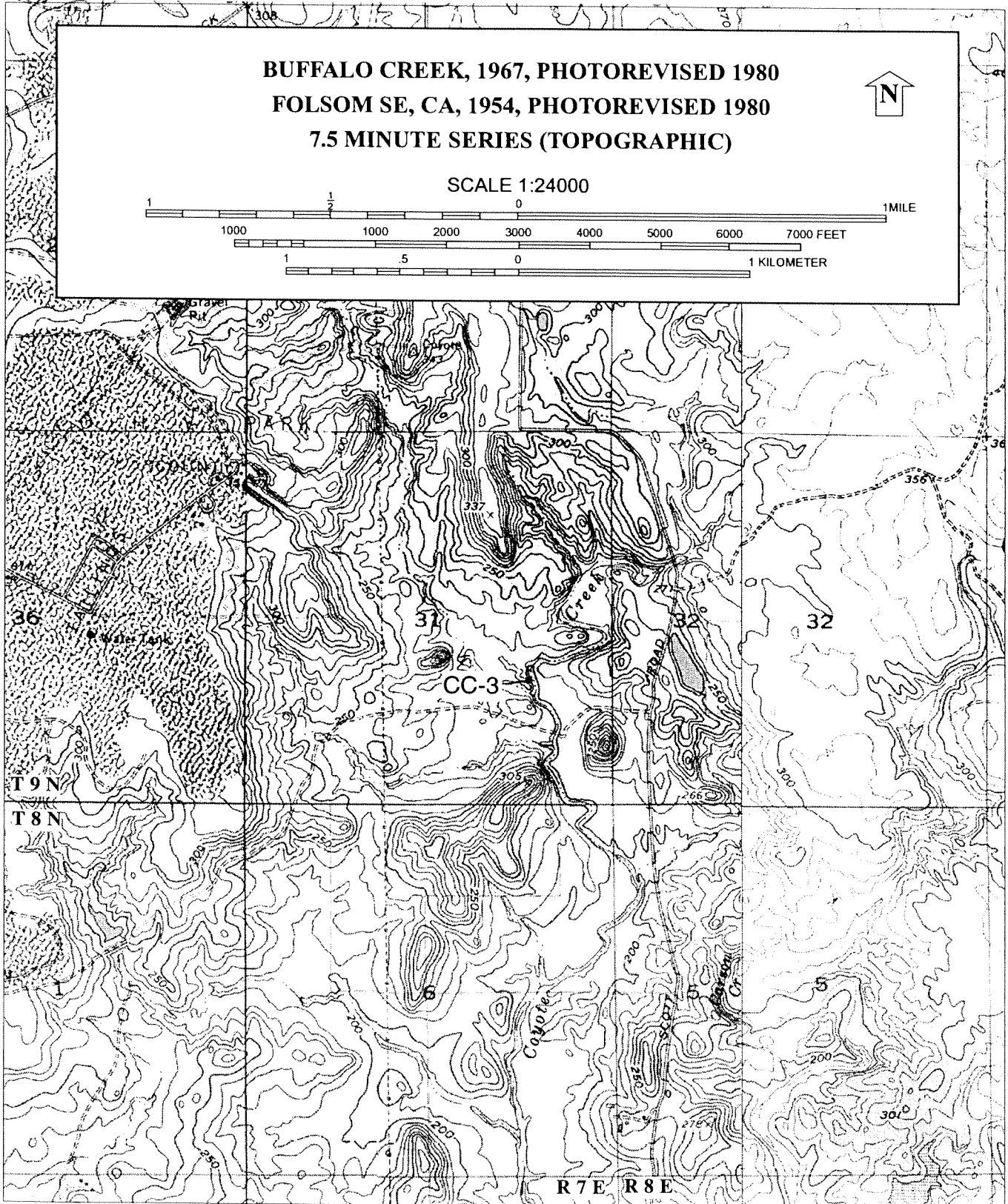
P2e. Continued.

and proceed an additional 1.52 miles to a gravel road on the right (west) side of the road. Turn onto the gravel road and park. From the intersection of the gravel road and Scott Road, walk 515 meters at 285° to the resource.

P3a. Continued.

The vegetation around the feature includes annual grasses, tar weed, and thistles. Willow, oak and cottonwood canopy grow in the creek bed.

This feature is near the original homestead, situated on the east side of the creek (Davis 1890).



## CONTINUATION SHEET

Trinomial

Page 1 of 4

\*Resource Name or #

\*Recorded by: PAR \*Date: 2006 (Updated: ECORP 5/27/2022)  Continuation

Update

1. Impacts observed since site formation/use:

- Constructed trail  Wildlife path  Grading  Recreational use by humans (campfire ring, etc.)  Fire  
 Erosion  Vandalism/potheadunting/artifact collection  New vegetation growth  Modern trash deposits  
 Fire break  Construction  Vegetation removal  None  Other (explain): Modern fencing

2. Is the site location narrative accurate?

- Yes  No (explain): Location field corrected; 130 feet southeast

3. Is the site description narrative accurate?

- Yes  No (explain):

4. Were new photos taken? Attach photograph record and paste representative photo below.

- Yes  No (explain):

5. Date of site revisit: May 27, 2022

6. Revisited by: M. Webb and S. Joy; ECORP Consulting, Inc., 2525 Warren Drive, Rocklin, CA 95677

7. Reason for revisit (check all that apply):

- USACE 2-year requirement  Collect GPS data/Impact Mapping  Evaluation of Eligibility  
 Change in project area conditions (fire, flood, etc.)  Other (explain):

8. Report citation: ECORP Consulting, Inc. 2022. *Built Environment Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Coyote Creek Agrivoltaic Ranch Project, Sacramento County, California.*

9. Were survey grade UTM coordinates gathered?

- Yes  No (explain): Zone: 10S: 662443mE/ 427261mN

10. Remarks: PAR Environmental Services, Inc. previously recorded resource P-34-1576 in 2006 as a stone-lined well. The feature is present on the western bank of Coyote Creek and is 4 feet in diameter and at least 5 feet deep. A berm or pile is present north of the well.

During the 2022 reconnaissance inspection, the resource was located just east of Coyote Creek and appeared in similar condition as originally recorded. The well has modern fencing surrounding the open hole. The resource location was field corrected during the reconnaissance inspection, approximately 130 feet southeast. The stone-lined well remains intact but appears no longer in use. No artifacts were observed associated with the resource. No evidence of the dam is depicted on topographic maps or GLO maps. An aerial photograph from 1937 faintly reveals the well. ECORP completed an evaluation of this resource using CRHR and NRHP eligibility criteria.

### *Evaluation of P-34-1576*

Wells are generally associated with historic-era ranching and farming, but wells do not individually contribute to the broad patterns of history (NRHP Criterion A/CRHR Criterion 1). Stone-lined wells such as P-34-1576 are similarly difficult to associate with specific individuals due to their lack of association with standing structures and GLO maps and records. No information exists in the archival record to associate this resource with important individuals in history (NRHP Criterion B/CRHR Criterion 2). Archival and field efforts did not suggest that this well embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic value (NRHP Criterion C/CRHR Criterion 3). While wells are often used by people to deposit refuse, this well is over 1.25 miles away from the main house, or any other structure, and was not likely visited often. Therefore, the likelihood that this well would contain significant deposits is low. Finally, this well does not provide important information in history or prehistory (NRHP Criterion D/CRHR Criterion 4). Therefore, P-34-1576 is evaluated as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and CRHR under all criteria.

### *Integrity Assessment of P-34-1576*

As the resource has not been moved or imposed upon by modern development, it retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, materials, design, and workmanship. The well remains within an undeveloped field located east of Coyote Creek. The stone-lined well is still intact structurally thus retains integrity of materials, design, and workmanship. However, it does not retain integrity of association, as the resource is no longer used to gather water. The resource does not contain any information associating it with an event or person important in history. Overall, P-34-1576 does retain sufficient integrity.

Regardless of integrity, P-34-1576 is not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP under any criteria.

**CONTINUATION SHEET**



P-34-1576; well overview (view northwest; May 27, 2022).



P-34-1576; well overview (view northwest; May 27, 2022).

**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Page 3 of 4

\*Resource Name or #

\*Recorded by: PAR \*Date: 2006 (Updated: ECORP 5/27/2022)  Continuation

Update



P-34-1576; well overview (view northwest; May 27, 2022).

**LOCATION MAP**

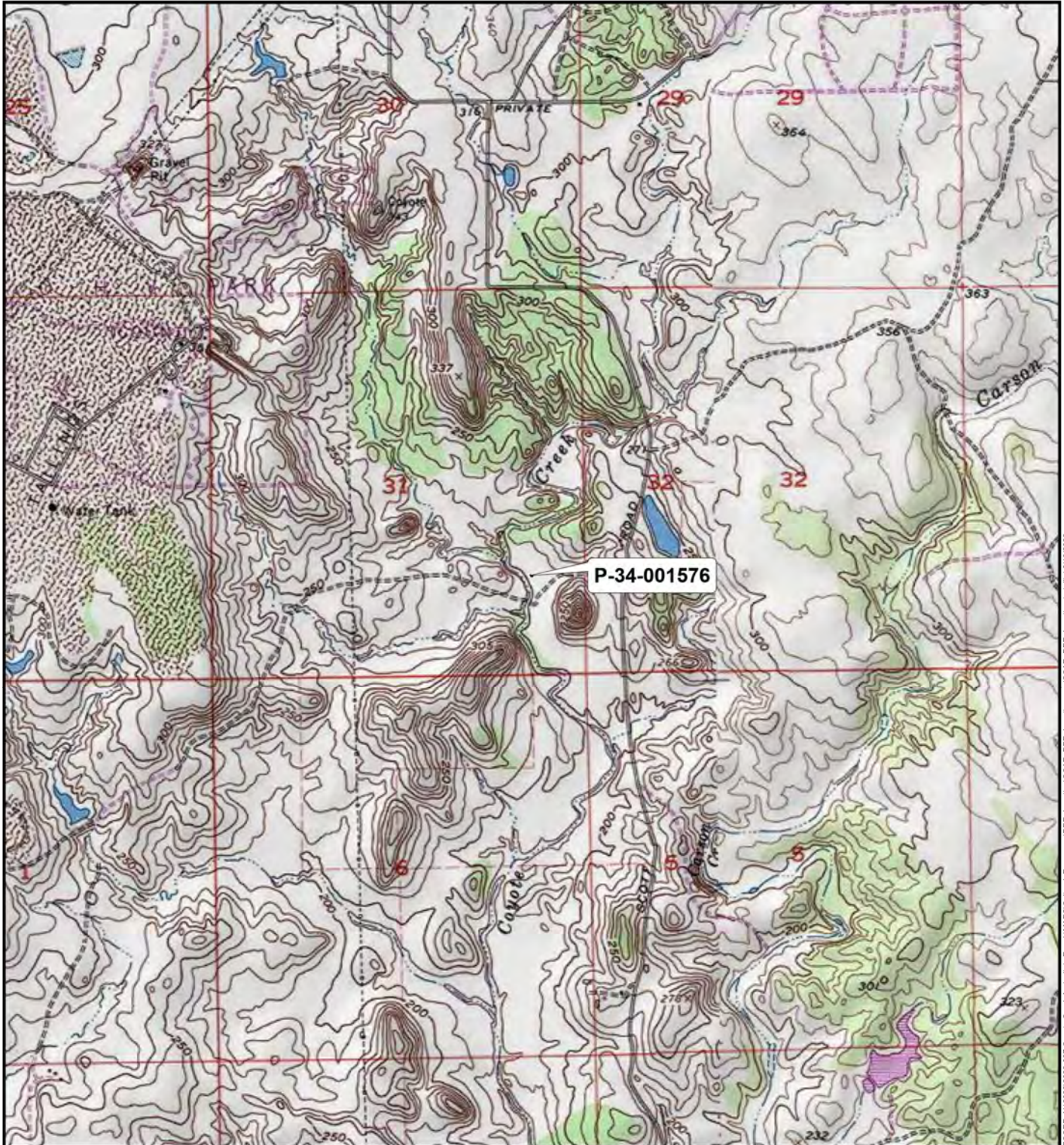
Page X of X

\*Resource Name or #: P-34-001576

\*Map Name: Buffalo Creek, CA and Folsom SE, CA

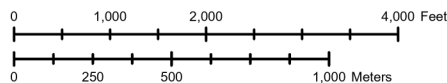
\*Scale: 1:24,000

\*Date of Map: 1967 (p.r. 1980) and 1954 (p.r. 1980)



DPR 523K (1/95)

\*Required Information



ECORP: N:\2022\2022-087\_Coyote\_Creek\_Agricultural\_Ranch\MAPS\Cultural\_Resources\DPR\_Location\CCAR\_DPR\_Location.aprx\CCAR\_DPR\_Location-trail\m 6/12/2022

State of California - The Resources Agency  
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
 PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # P-34-1576-H  
 HRI# \_\_\_\_\_  
 Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_  
 NRHP Status Code \_\_\_\_\_  
 Other Listings Review Code \_\_\_\_\_  
 Reviewer \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Page P1 of P3 \*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) CC-4

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

\*P2. Location:  Not for Publication  Unrestricted \*a. County Sacramento  
 and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Buffalo Creek Date 1967/PR 1980 T 9N R 8E; NE¼ of SE¼ of Sec. 31; MDM

c. Address \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 10 ; 662531 mE/ 4272428 mN NAD 27

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

From the intersection of highways 80/99 and 50 in Sacramento, California, drive 20 miles east on Highway 50 to the Prairie City Road exit. Turn right (south) on Prairie City Road and drive 3.13 miles south to White Rock Road. Turn left on White Rock Road and drive 0.5 miles east to Scott Road. Turn right on Scott Road and drive 1 mile south to where there is a sharp curve in the road. Just after the curve turn right to stay on Scott Road (continued)

\*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials condition, alterations, size, setting and boundaries)  
 The resource consists of a stone-lined well that is 4 feet in diameter at the surface and expands with depth to about 5 or 6 feet diameter at the water level. The water level is 6 feet and 5 inches below the surface. A few boards and metal piping are visible inside the well. North of the historic well is a pile of earth that appears to be the back dirt left over from the well's construction. The back dirt pile is about 2 feet high and 15 feet in diameter. There is also a smaller berm of back dirt on the west side of the well. The well is surrounded by a modern fence. There is an 8-inch-diameter steel-cased well located about 22 meters at 160° away from the historic well. (continued)

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) AH5. Wells/ cisterns

\*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 #) Oct. 4, 2006

View looking down at stone lined well. File #: 06-6028-005

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:  Historic  Prehistoric  Both  
Ca. 1850s-1890s

\*P7. Owner and Address: \_\_\_\_\_

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

M. Nolte and J. Dougherty  
PAR Environmental Services Inc.  
1906 21<sup>st</sup> Street, Sacramento, CA

\*P9. Date Recorded: 10/4/2006

\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)  
Cultural Resource Reconnaissance



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

Cultural Resources Inventory of the Greencycle Project - Scott Road Site, Sacramento County, CA.

PAR Environmental Services, Inc. 2006

\*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) \_\_\_\_\_

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

Primary # P-34-1576-H  
HRI# \_\_\_\_\_  
Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_

Page P2 of P3 \*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) CC-4  
\*Recorded by: M. Nolte and J. Dougherty \*Date 10/4/2006  Continuation  Update

P2e. Continued.

and proceed an additional 1.52 miles to a gravel road on the right (west) side of the road. Turn onto the gravel road and park. From the intersection of the gravel road and Scott Road, walk 362 meters at 271° to the resource.

P3a. Continued.

The ecological setting around the feature consists of annual grasses and tar weed. Coyote Creek is about 70 meters west of the well. The well is situated within the flood plain of Coyote Creek.

The feature is associated with the A.D. Oakley homestead and ranch. Oakley settled on the property in 1854 and began cattle ranching. He was a brick layer and plasterer by trade prior to moving west and this feature most likely reflects his handy work. Oakley died on the ranch in 1891.

Davis, Win.

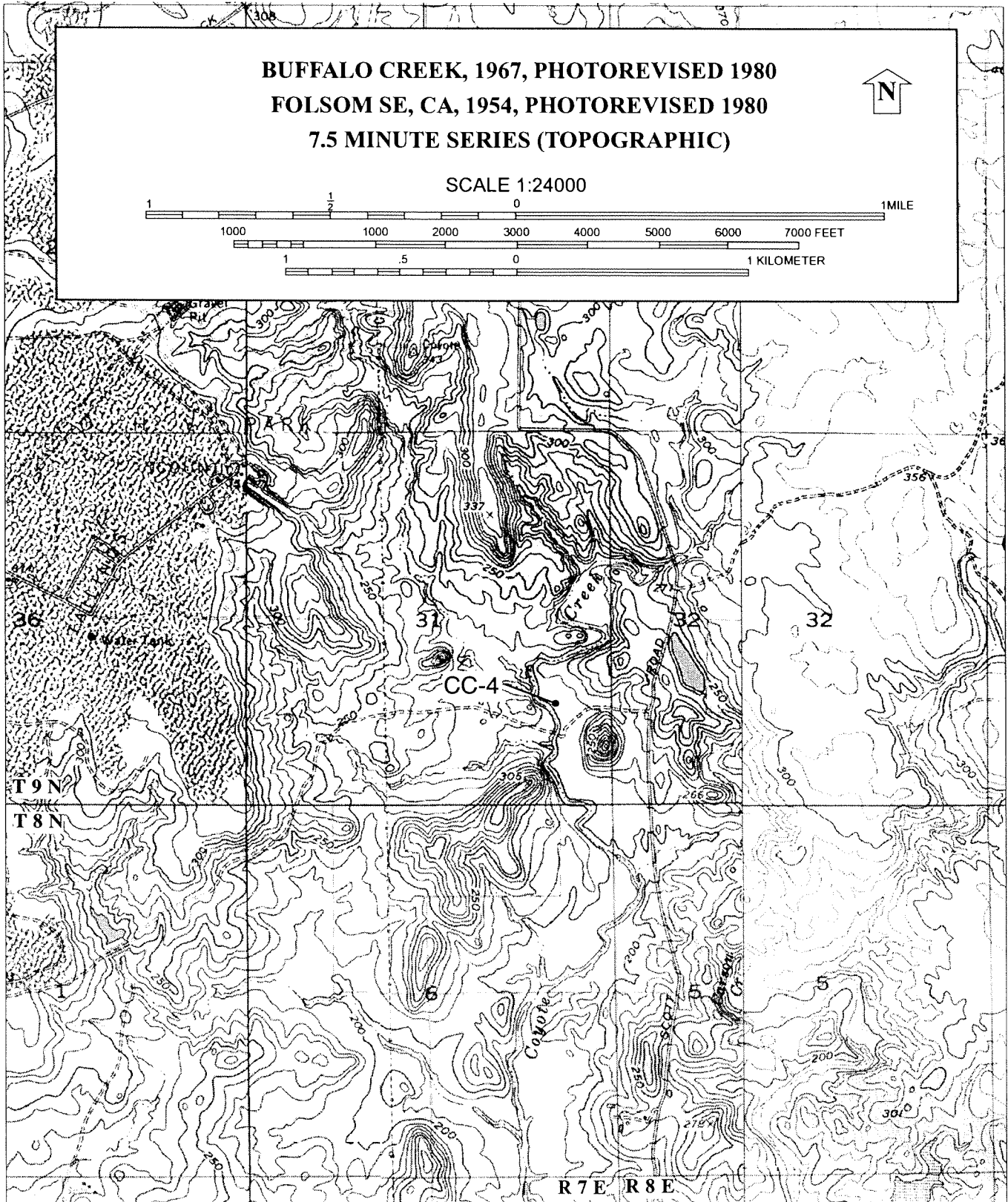
1890 *Illustrated History of Sacramento County*. On file, Sacramento Archives and Museum Collection Center, Sacramento.

# LOCATION MAP

Primary # P-34-1576-H

HRI # \_\_\_\_\_

Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_



## CONTINUATION SHEET

Trinomial CA-SAC-951H

Page 1 of 3

\*Resource Name or #

\*Recorded by: PAR \*Date: 2006 (Updated: ECORP 5/27/2022)  Continuation

Update

1. Impacts observed since site formation/use:

- Constructed trail  Wildlife path  Grading  Recreational use by humans (campfire ring, etc.)  Fire  
 Erosion  Vandalism/potheadunting/artifact collection  New vegetation growth  Modern trash deposits  
 Fire break  Construction  Vegetation removal  None  Other (explain):

2. Is the site location narrative accurate?

- Yes  No (explain): Location field corrected; 90 ft east

3. Is the site description narrative accurate?

- Yes  No (explain): See comments above.

4. Were new photos taken? Attach photograph record and paste representative photo below.

- Yes  No (explain):

5. Date of site revisit: May 27, 2022

6. Revisited by: M. Webb and S. Joy; ECORP Consulting, Inc., 2525 Warren Drive, Rocklin, CA 95677

7. Reason for revisit (check all that apply):

- USACE 2-year requirement  Collect GPS data/Impact Mapping  Evaluation of Eligibility  
 Change in project area conditions (fire, flood, etc.)  Other (explain):

8. Report citation: ECORP Consulting, Inc. 2022. *Built Environment Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Coyote Creek Agrivoltaic Ranch Project, Sacramento County, California.*

9. Were survey grade UTM coordinates gathered?

- Yes  No (explain): Zone: 10S: 661537mE/ 4272879mN

10. Remarks:

PAR Environmental Services, Inc. previously recorded resource P-34-1577 in 2006 as a large earthen dam that crosses Coyote Creek. The feature is present on both banks of Coyote Creek and is 20 feet high. The center of the dam is not intact and the northern end measures 28 feet long and the southern end measures 50 feet long. A small spillway and stacked rock are present on the northern side of the dam. Given the surrounding topography, the dam would have filled the small valley located east of the dam.

During the 2022 reconnaissance inspection, the resource was revisited and found to be located on Coyote Creek. The dam appeared in similar condition as originally recorded. Coyote Creek was dry at the time of the field visit. The resource location was field corrected during the reconnaissance inspection, approximately 70 feet east. No evidence of the dam is depicted on topographic maps or GLO maps. An aerial photograph from 1937 faintly reveals the mounded dirt on either side of the creek. The center of the dam is not visible on the 1937 aerial, suggesting the dam was no longer in use at that time. The center of dam is no longer intact appears long been abandoned, and no longer functions as a dam. ECORP completed an evaluation of this resource using CRHR and NRHP eligibility criteria.

### *Evaluation of P-34-1577*

This earthen dam resource is located on Coyote Creek and likely associated with early ranching activity on the property. Dams are similarly difficult to associate and do not individually contribute to the broad patterns of history as these features often leave no temporal indicators (NRHP Criterion A / CRHR Criterion 1). Dams are similarly difficult to associate with specific individuals due to their lack of association with standing structures and GLO maps and records, and no information exists in the archival record to associate these sites with important individuals in history (NRHP Criterion B / CRHR Criterion 2). Archival and field efforts do not suggest that dams embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual, or possess high artistic values (NRHP Criterion C / CRHR Criterion 3). Finally, dams in general do not provide important information in history or prehistory (NRHP Criterion D / CRHR Criterion 4). Therefore, P-34-1577 is evaluated as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and CRHR under all criteria.

### *Integrity Assessment of P-34-1577*

As the resource has not been moved or imposed upon by modern development, it retains integrity of location, setting, and feeling. However, it does not retain integrity of association, materials, design, or workmanship, as the resource no longer dams Coyote Creek as the center of the earthen dam has eroded away. The earthen dam was not designed or contain aspects that demonstrate workmanship, nor does it function as originally intended. The resource does not contain any information associating it with an event or person important in history. Overall, P-34-1577 fails to retain sufficient integrity.

Regardless of integrity, P-34-1577 is not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP under any criteria.

**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Page 2 of 3

\*Resource Name or #

\*Recorded by: PAR \*Date: 2006 (Updated: ECORP 5/27/2022)  Continuation

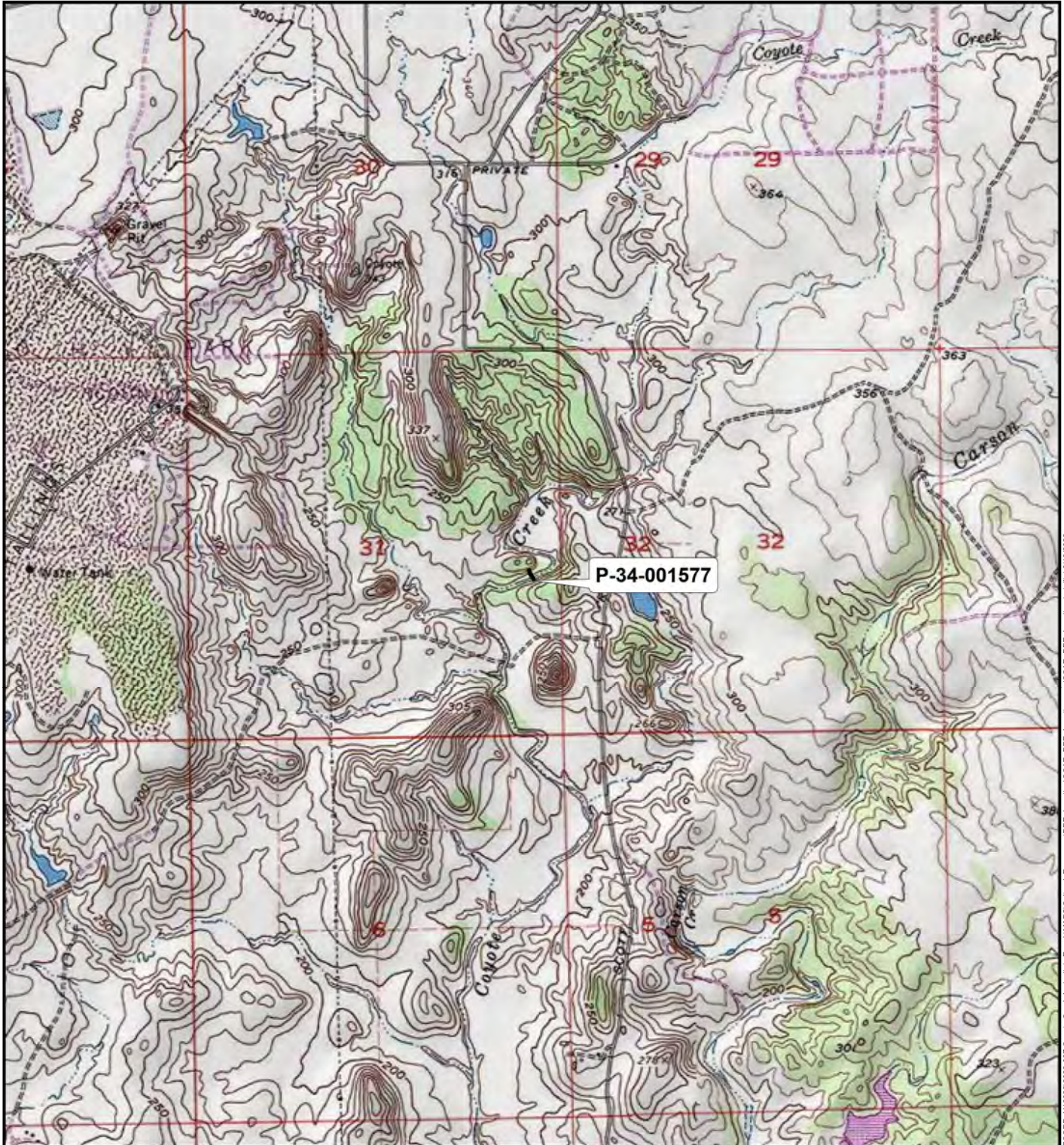
Update



P-34-1577; earthen dam overview (view south; May 27, 2022).

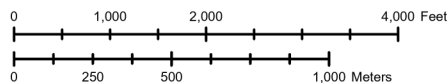


P-34-1577; earthen dam overview (view south; May 27, 2022).



DPR 523K (1/95)

\*Required Information



State of California - The Resources Agency  
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
 PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # P-34-1577  
 HRI# \_\_\_\_\_  
 Trinomial CA-SAC-951-H  
 NRHP Status Code \_\_\_\_\_  
 Other Listings Review Code \_\_\_\_\_ Reviewer \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Page P1 of P3 \*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) CC-5

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

\*P2. Location:  Not for Publication  Unrestricted \*a. County Sacramento  
 and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Buffalo Creek Date 1967/PR 1980 T 9N R 8E; NE¼ of SE¼ of Sec. 31; MDM

c. Address \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 10 ; 662641 mE/ 4272674 mN NAD 27

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)  
 From the intersection of highways 80/99 and 50 in Sacramento, California, drive 20 miles east on Highway 50 to the Prairie City Road exit. Turn right (south) on Prairie City Road and drive 3.13 miles south to White Rock Road. Turn left on White Rock Road and drive 0.5 miles east to Scott Road. Turn right on Scott Road and drive 1 mile south to where there is a sharp curve in the road. Just after the curve you turn right to stay on Scott Road (Continued)

\*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials condition, alterations, size, setting and boundaries)  
 This resource consists of a very large earthen dam that crosses Coyote Creek. The dam is about 20 feet high. The intact dam would measure 53.7 meters (176 feet) long. Presently the dam sits disjointed in two pieces due to a 23.9-meter (91 feet)-wide breach. The remaining northern portion of the dam is 7.4 meters (28 feet) long and the remaining southern portion is 15.4 meters (50 feet) long. At the northern end of the dam there is a 6.8-meter (~26 foot)-wide spillway.

A dam of this size would have filled the small valley with water, about 5 acres, located east of the dam. Borrow pits are still present downstream on both the north and south ends of the dam. The reservoir may have been used as a stock pond for cattle ranching.

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) AH8. Dams

\*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 #) Oct. 5, 2006

View looking along the length of the dam. Facing north.

File #: 06-6028-013

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

\*P7. Owner and Address:

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

M. Nolte and J. Dougherty  
PAR Environmental Services Inc.  
1906 21<sup>st</sup> Street, Sacramento, CA

\*P9. Date Recorded: 10/5/2006

\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)  
Cultural Resource Reconnaissance

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

Cultural Resources Inventory of the Greencycle Project - Scott Road Site, Sacramento County, CA.  
PAR Environmental Services, Inc. 2006

\*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)

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

Primary # P-34-1577  
HRI# \_\_\_\_\_  
Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_

Page P2 of P3 \*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) CC-5  
\*Recorded by: M. Nolte and J. Dougherty \*Date 10/4/2006  Continuation  Update

**P2e. Location Continued.**

and proceed an additional 1.52 miles to a gravel road on the right (west) side of the road. Turn onto the gravel road and park. From the intersection of the gravel road and Scott Road, walk 380 meters at 315° to the resource.

**P3a. Description Continued.**

The ecological setting consists of annual grasses and tar weed with scattered oaks on the hills and some riparian plants in the creek bed.

**P5. Photo Continued.**



View of the borrow pit at the north end of the dam. Facing west-northwest. File #: 06-6028-012



Page L1 of L1 \*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) CC-5

L1. Historic and/or Common Name: \_\_\_\_\_

L2a. Portion Described:  Entire Resource  Segment  Point Observation Designation: CC-5

b. Location of point or segment (Provide UTM coordinates, legal description, and any other useful locational data. Show the area that has been field inspected on a Location Map)  
 See primary record for driving directions. The UTM was with a hand-held GPS with WAAS coverage using NAD 27 datum. The UTM is for the southern end of the dam. Zone 10: 662641mE/ 4272674mN.

L3. Description: (Describe construction details, materials, and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/sections as appropriate)  
 This is a large earthen dam. See Primary Record for more detail.

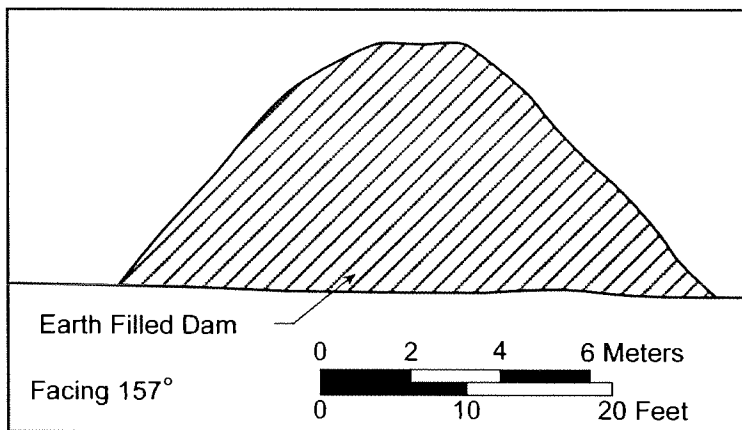
L4. Dimensions: (In feet for historic features and Meters for prehistoric features)

- a. Top Width About 7 Feet
- b. Bottom Width About 40 Feet
- c. Height or Depth 20 Feet
- d. Length of Segment 176 Feet

L5. Associated Resources:  
 None noted

L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section (Include scale)

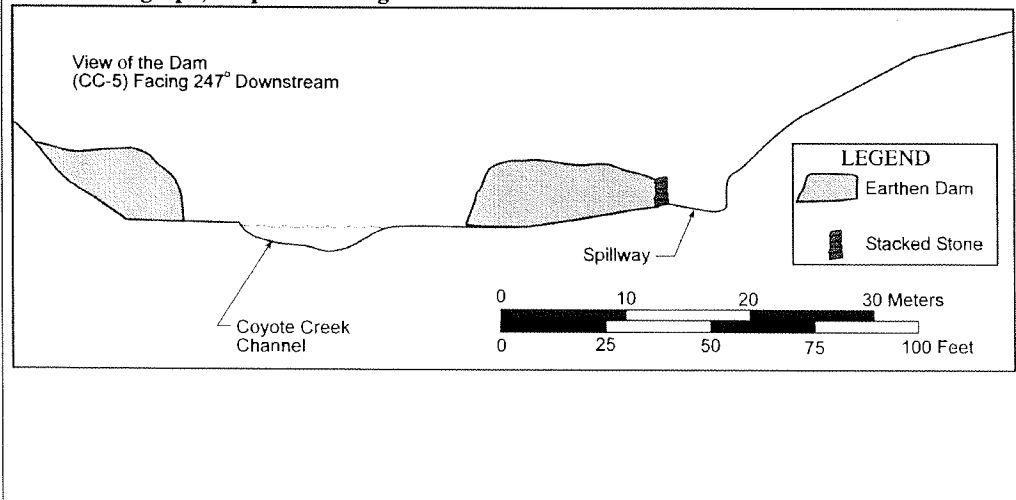
Facing: 157°



L6. Setting: (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc., as appropriate)  
 Located in a small valley with annual grasses and scattered oak trees.

L7. Integrity Considerations:  
 The dam has a 78-foot-wide breach in the middle. The earthen dam mounds have been eroded due to normal weathering.

L8a. Photograph, Map or Drawing



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

L9. Remarks:  
 None.

L10. Form Prepared by: (Name, affiliation, and address)  
 M. Nolte and J. Dougherty  
 PAR Environmental Services, Inc.  
 1906 21<sup>st</sup> Street  
 Sacramento, CA 95814

L11. Date 10/5/2006

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Trinomial

Page 1 of 4

\*Resource Name or # transmission line

\*Recorded by: ECORP \*Date: 2008 (Updated: ECORP 5/27/2022)  Continuation

Update

1. Impacts observed since site formation/use:

- Constructed trail  Wildlife path  Grading  Recreational use by humans (campfire ring, etc.)  Fire  
 Erosion  Vandalism/potheadunting/artifact collection  New vegetation growth  Modern trash deposits  
 Fire break  Construction  Vegetation removal  None  Other (explain):

2. Is the site location narrative accurate?

- Yes  No (explain): new segment of previously recorded transmission line

3. Is the site description narrative accurate?

- Yes  No (explain): See comments above.

4. Were new photos taken? Attach photograph record and paste representative photo below.

- Yes  No (explain):

5. Date of site revisit: May 27, 2022

6. Revisited by: M. Webb and S. Joy; ECORP Consulting, Inc., 2525 Warren Drive, Rocklin, CA 95677

7. Reason for revisit (check all that apply):

- USACE 2-year requirement  Collect GPS data/Impact Mapping  Evaluation of Eligibility  
 Change in project area conditions (fire, flood, etc.)  Other (explain): Update

8. Report citation: ECORP Consulting, Inc. 2022. *Built Environment Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Coyote Creek Agrivoltaic Ranch Project, Sacramento County, California.*

9. Were survey grade UTM coordinates gathered?

- Yes  No (explain): Zone: 10S: 661537mE/ 4272879mN

10. Remarks: P-34-2195, a historic-era transmission line, runs north/south and the revisited segment is located west of Scott Road in Sacramento County. Based on information gathered from PG&E (Maggie Trumbly, personal communication) and historic topographic maps (1944 [surveyed in 1940-41] USGS Folsom, CA [1:62,500 scale] map), the line was constructed in the early 1940s, concurrent with the expansion of the Newark Substation in 1942 and its 115kV infrastructure. The line is now named Gold Hill-Bellota-Lockford 115kV Line (Maggie Trumbly, personal communication). According to maintenance logs on file with PG&E, the line was upgraded in conjunction with the construction of the Gold Hill Substation in 1963, and again in 1975 and 1983.

The north/south trending transmission line was revisited during ECORP's reconnaissance inspection and was found to be the same as previously recorded. One mile of transmission line consisting of seven towers are present within the Coyote Creek Project Area west of Scott Road.

### *Evaluation of P-34-2195*

A different segment of this historic-era transmission line was previously evaluated for eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP and CRHR (Westwood 2011):

This resource is a 1940s-era transmission line composed of metal towers situated directly east and parallel to two higher-capacity modern transmission lines. Since the 1970s the transmission line has been updated several times; however, the line remains in its original location. ECORP previously evaluated the significance of this historic transmission line, as part of a neighboring project. Archival research and consultation with PG&E concluded that the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR under any criteria.

Based on information gathered from PG&E (Maggie Trumbly, personal communication) and historic topographic maps (1944 [surveyed in 1940-41] USGS Folsom, CA [1:62,500 scale] map), the line was constructed in the early 1940s, concurrent with the expansion of the Newark Substation in 1942 and its 115kV infrastructure. The line is now named Gold Hill-Bellota-Lockford 115kV Line (Maggie Trumbly, personal communication). According to maintenance logs on file with PG&E, the line was upgraded in conjunction with the construction of the Gold Hill Substation in 1963, and again in 1975 and 1983.

Resource P-34-2195 was constructed in the early 1940s, well after electric transmission systems became established in California. It was associated with construction of the Newark Substation in 1942, which post-dates the earliest and most significant transmission systems in Northern California. It was constructed the same year as the death of John Debo Galloway (1869 to 1943), and there is no evidence to support the notion that he was involved in the design of the transmission lines. The towers are composed of steel lattice and have been modified and remodeled several times after construction, so there is no evidence to suggest that the lines were originally architecturally distinctive. In addition, the towers are in operation currently, being maintained by PG&E. There is no potential for information to be gained from these towers that is not better represented in the archival record.

**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Trinomial

Page 2 of 4

\*Resource Name or # transmission line

\*Recorded by: ECORP \*Date: 2008 (Updated: ECORP 5/27/2022)  Continuation

Update

Therefore, the transmission towers have no potential to yield important information (NRHP Criterion D / CRHR Criterion 4), are not associated with the early development of electrical power transmission systems in the region (NRHP Criterion A / CRHR Criterion 1), are not associated with important events or persons in the development of electrical power (NRHP Criterion B / CRHR Criterion 2) and are not architecturally distinctive (NRHP Criterion C / CRHR Criterion 3). In addition, the transmission line has been modified at least three times after its construction in the early 1940s: once in conjunction with the construction of the Gold Hill Substation in 1963, and again in 1975 and 1983 as part of system-wide improvements and upgrades. Although the line maintains its original alignment, and accordingly, retains integrity of location, the modifications to the line over the years resulted in a loss of integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

Therefore, based on archival and field review of resource P-34-2195, the entire alignment is evaluated as not eligible as an individual resource, or as a contributing element to a district, for the NRHP or the CRHR.

*Integrity Assessment of P-34-2195*

The transmission lines and seven steel lattice towers are in overall good condition and remain in their original alignment corridor. It could not be determined whether the towers for the transmission lines had been updated or altered after their original construction, but the line and towers appear in their original location. Therefore, transmission line P-34-2195 retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association, but their integrity of materials, workmanship, and design are uncertain. Regardless of integrity, none of the seven towers recorded during this study are eligible under any criteria to the NRHP or CRHR.



**P-34-2195; Transmission line overview (view south; May 27, 2022).**

**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Trinomial

Page 3 of 4

\*Resource Name or # transmission line

\*Recorded by: ECORP \*Date: 2008 (Updated: ECORP 5/27/2022)  Continuation

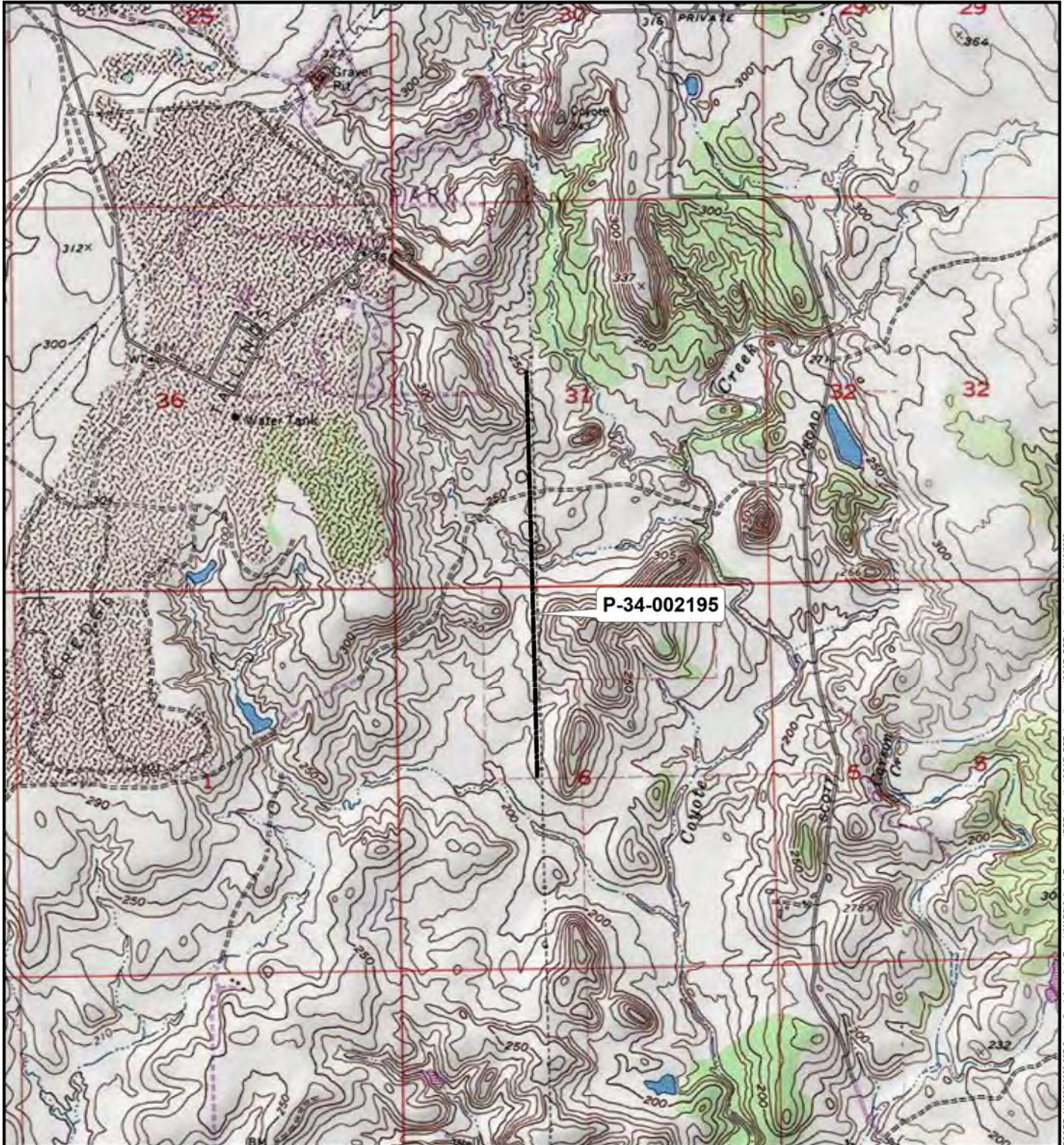
Update



P-34-2195; Transmission line overview (view south; May 27, 2022).

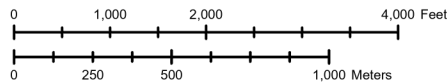


P-34-2195; Transmission line overview (view southwest; May 27, 2022).



DPR 523K (1/95)

\*Required Information



ECORP: N:\2022\2022-087\_Coyote\_Creek\_Agriculture\_Ranch\MAPS\Cultural\_Resources\DPRL\_Location\CCAR\_DPRL\_Location.aprx\CCAR\_DPRL\_Location.trollini 6/12/2022

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

Primary # **P-34-2195**  
HRI #  
Trinomial #  
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings  
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 2

\*Resource Name or #: EC-08-16

**P1. Other Identifier:**

**\*P2. Location:**  Not for Publication  Unrestricted

\*a. County: Sacramento

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Folsom & Buffalo Creek CA Date: 1980 T9N; R8E; W ½ of Sec 19; Mount Diablo B.M.

c. Address:

City:

Zip:

d. UTM: Zone: 10; mE/ mN

e. Other Locational Data: Elevation: 350-370 feet amsl

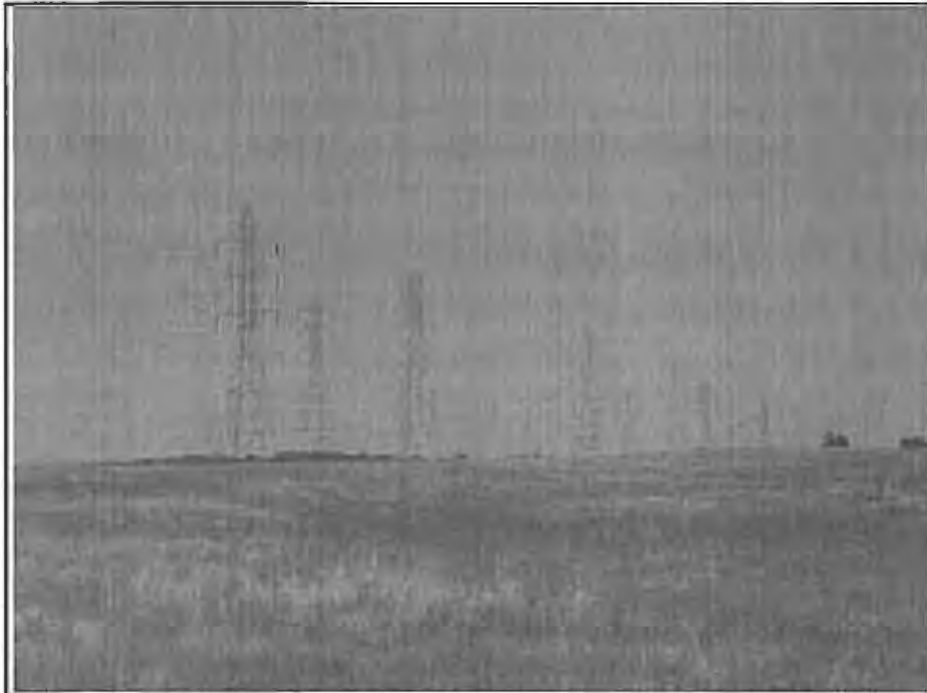
From the intersection of White Rock Road and Prairie City Road, head east along White Rock Road for 0.4 mile. The resource is located north/south along White Rock Road.

**\*P3a. Description:** This resource consists of a 1940s-era transmission line that extends from Halsey to Newark. The line is composed of metal towers. It is situated directly east of, and parallel to, two higher capacity, modern transmission lines. Towers included in the recorded portion are: 38/233 to 38/226, and 37/225 to 37/222.

According to Maggie Trumbly, Cultural Resources Specialist for PG&E, and maintenance logs on file at PG&E, the towers observed in the project area are part of an older transmission line that has been modified several times beginning in the 1970s. The transmission line appears to have been upgraded from the original 60kv capacity at or around the time of the construction of the Gold Hill substation.

**\*P3b. Resource Attributes:** AH16. Other

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



**P5b. Description of Photo:**  
Overview of transmission lines,  
looking NW, Eval 012, 7/16/08

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

**\*P7. Owner and Address:**  
GenCorp Realty Investments  
620 Coolidge Drive, Suite 100  
Folsom, CA 95630

**\*P8. Recorded by:** L. Westwood  
ECORP Consulting, Inc.  
2525 Warren Drive  
Rocklin, California 95677

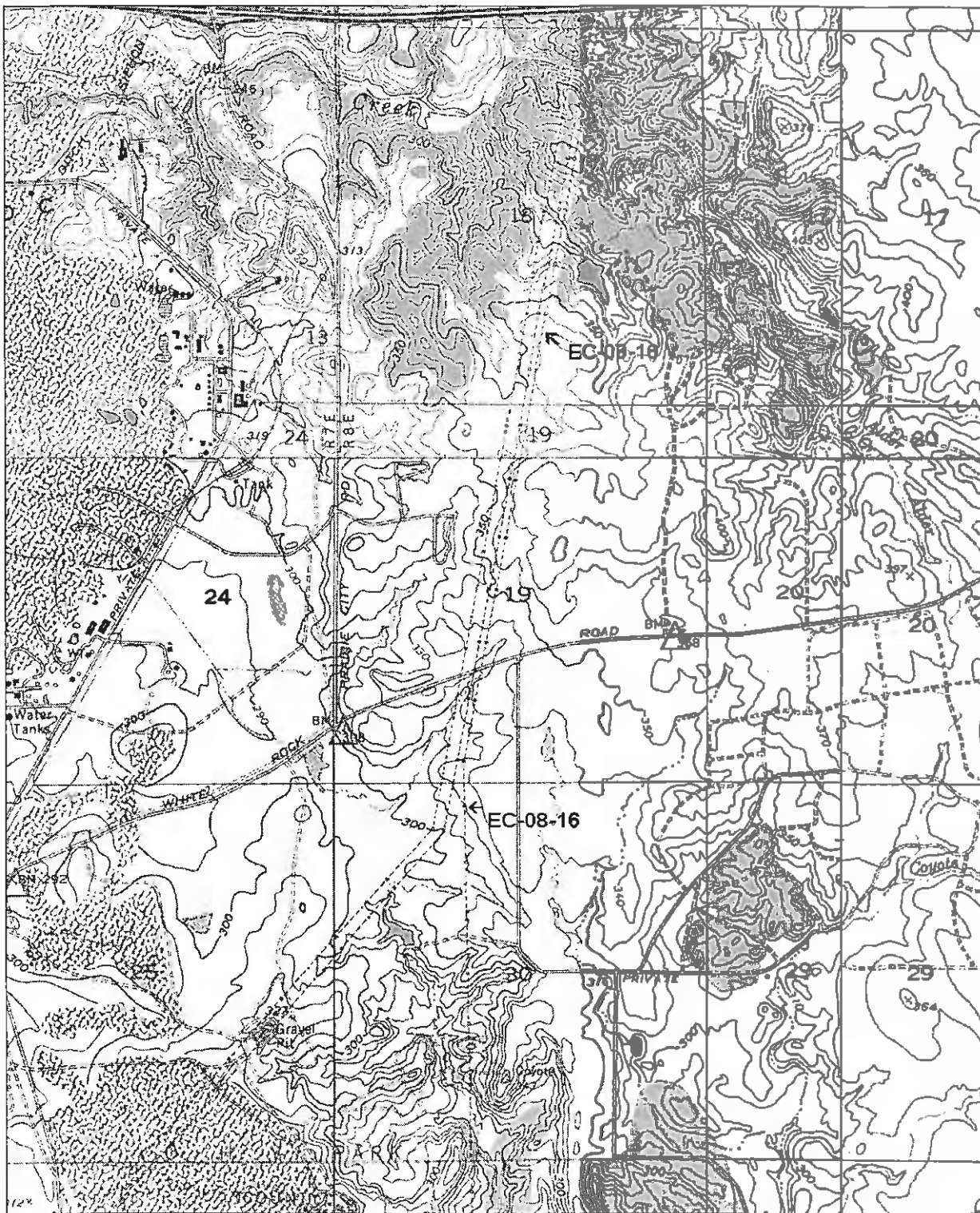
**\*P9. Date Recorded:** 7/16/08

**\*P10. Survey Type:** 15 meter  
intensive pedestrian survey

**\*P11. Report Citation:** Test  
Program Results and Evaluation for  
Cultural Resources in the  
Hillsborough Project, Sacramento  
County, California (ECORP Project  
# 2005-461.1), and Cultural

Resources Survey, Scott Road Property, Sacramento County, California (ECORP Project # 2005-461.1)

**\*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):



Page 1 of 2

\*Resource Name or # EC-08-16

\*Recorded by: L. Westwood (ECORP) \*Date: 7/16/2008 (Updated: S. Pappas 4/2/2013)

Continuation

Update

1. Impacts observed since site formation/use:

- Constructed trail  Wildlife path  Grading  Recreational use by humans (campfire ring, etc.)  Fire  
 Erosion  Vandalism/potheading/artifact collection  New vegetation growth  Modern trash deposits  
 Fire break  Construction  Vegetation removal  None  Other (explain):

2. Is the site location narrative accurate?

- Yes  No (explain):

3. Is the site description narrative accurate?

- Yes  No (explain):

4. Were new photos taken? Attach photograph record and paste representative photo below.

- Yes  No (explain):

5. Date of site revisit: 4/2/2013

6. Revisited by: S. Pappas; ECORP Consulting, Inc., 2525 Warren Drive, Rocklin, CA 55677

7. Reason for revisit (check all that apply):

- USACE 2-year requirement  Collect GPS data/Impact Mapping  Evaluation of Eligibility  
 Change in project area conditions (fire, flood, etc.)  Other (explain):

8. Report citation: Westwood, et al. 2013. *Cultural Resources Testing and Evaluation Report for the Backbone Infrastructure Permit Area, Folsom South of US Highway 50 Specific Plan Project, Sacramento County, California*

9. Were survey grade UTM coordinates gathered?

- Yes  No (explain):

10. Remarks: This resource was originally recorded by ECORP in 2008 as a 1940's-era transmission line spanning from Halsey to Newark. During ECORP's 2012 revisit of the site, the towers appeared to be in the same condition as previously recorded.

# LOCATION MAP

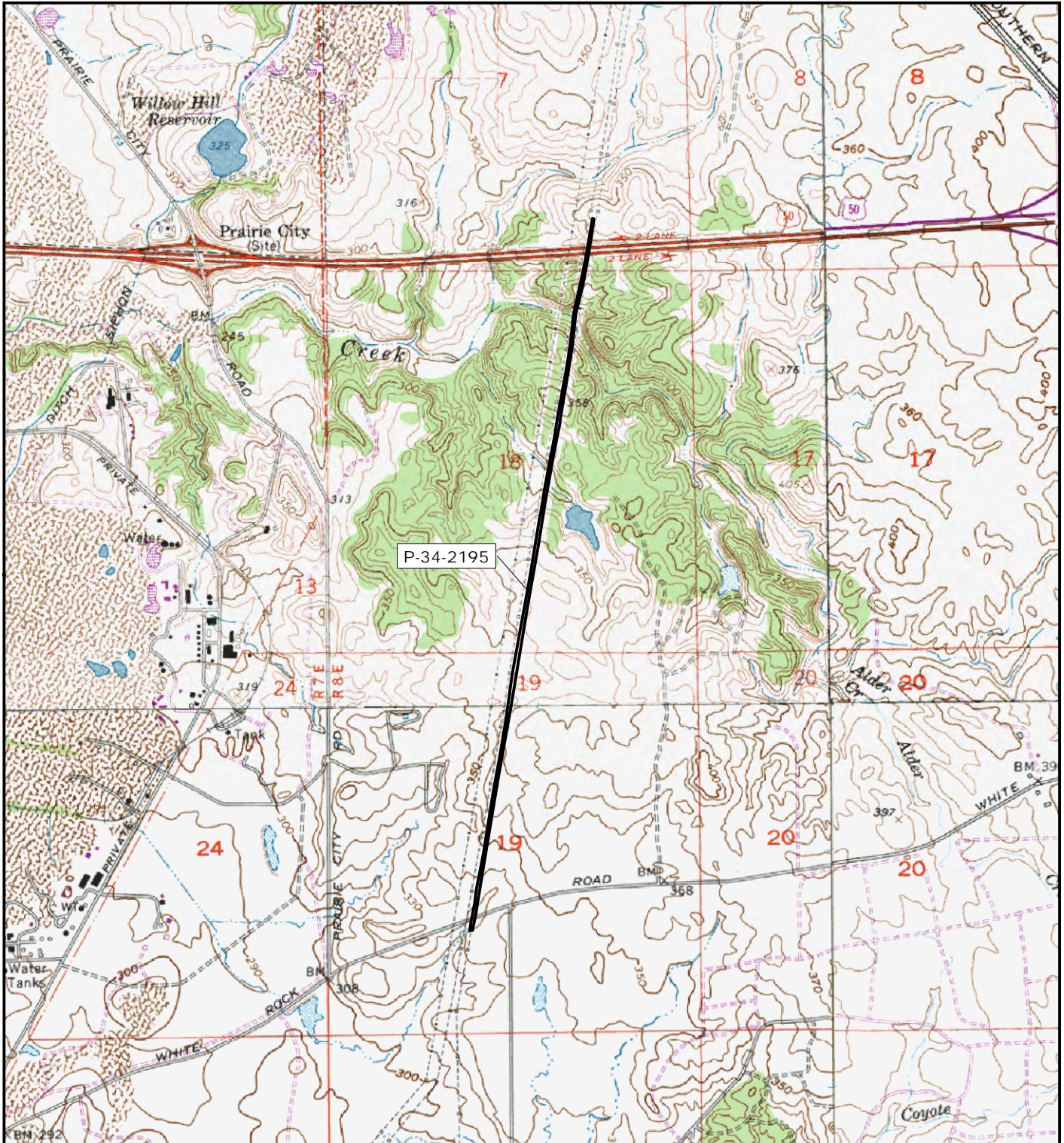
Page of

\*Resource Name or #: P-34-2195

\*Map Name: Buffalo Creek Clarksville Folsom Folsom SE

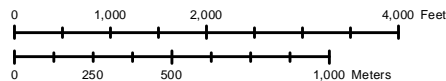
\*Scale: 1:24,000

\*Date of Map: 1978 1980



## \*Required Information

DPR 523J (1/95)



**ECORP Consulting, Inc.**  
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Trinomial

Page 1 of 3

\*Resource Name or # Capital Dredging Company Diggings

\*Recorded by: \*Date: (Updated: ECORP 5/27/2022)  Continuation  Update

1. Impacts observed since site formation/use:

- Constructed trail  Wildlife path  Grading  Recreational use by humans (campfire ring, etc.)  Fire  
 Erosion  Vandalism/pothunting/artifact collection  New vegetation growth  Modern trash deposits  
 Fire break  Construction  Vegetation removal  None  Other (explain):

2. Is the site location narrative accurate?

- Yes  No (explain): Only revisited PC-02

3. Is the site description narrative accurate?

- Yes  No (explain):

4. Were new photos taken? Attach photograph record and paste representative photo below.

- Yes  No (explain):

5. Date of site revisit: May 31, 2022

6. Revisited by: M. Webb and S. Joy; ECORP Consulting, Inc., 2525 Warren Drive, Rocklin, CA 95677

7. Reason for revisit (check all that apply):

- USACE 2-year requirement  Collect GPS data/Impact Mapping  Evaluation of Eligibility  
 Change in project area conditions (fire, flood, etc.)  Other (explain): Update

8. Report citation: ECORP Consulting, Inc. 2022. *Built Environment Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Coyote Creek Agrivoltaic Ranch Project, Sacramento County, California.*

9. Were survey grade UTM coordinates gathered?

- Yes  No (explain): Zone: 10S: 661537mE/ 4272879mN

10. Remarks This previously recorded resource is the site of the former Capital Dredging Company Diggings, which operated from 1927 through 1952. It is a large gold dredging field comprised mostly of the tailings, ponds, ditches, and berms associated with the dredging operation. The tailings are in broad rows of the type of indicative of bucket line-type dredge mining. Majority of the resource is located on the Prairie City State Vehicular Recreation Area property. Feature PC-02 was found to be the only feature located within the Coyote Creek Project Area during ECORP's 2022 reconnaissance inspection. Only the Feature PC-02 portion of the resource was revisited during the reconnaissance inspection.

Feature PC-02 encompasses 3.2 acres and is a multicomponent feature of dredge tailings, several small dredge ponds, and one prospect pit. JRP Historical Consulting recorded PC-01 (tailings) and PC-02 as a result of their 2019 recording effort.

JRP Historical Consulting evaluated the entire Capital Dredging Company Diggings in 2019 against the NRHP and CRHR eligibility criteria as not eligible for listing. The evaluation included the Capital Dredging Company Diggings that includes 10 previously recorded features in Locus 1 and Locus 2, and two newly recorded features, PC-01 and PC-02. ECORP agrees with the previous evaluation of P-34-2299 and did not complete a new evaluation.

**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Trinomial

Page 2 of 3

\*Resource Name or # Capital Dredging Company Diggings

\*Recorded by: \*Date: (Updated: ECORP 5/27/2022)  Continuation  Update



P-34-2299; PC-02 overview (view southeast; May 31, 2022).



P-34-2299; PC-02 overview (view south; May 31, 2022).

**LOCATION MAP**

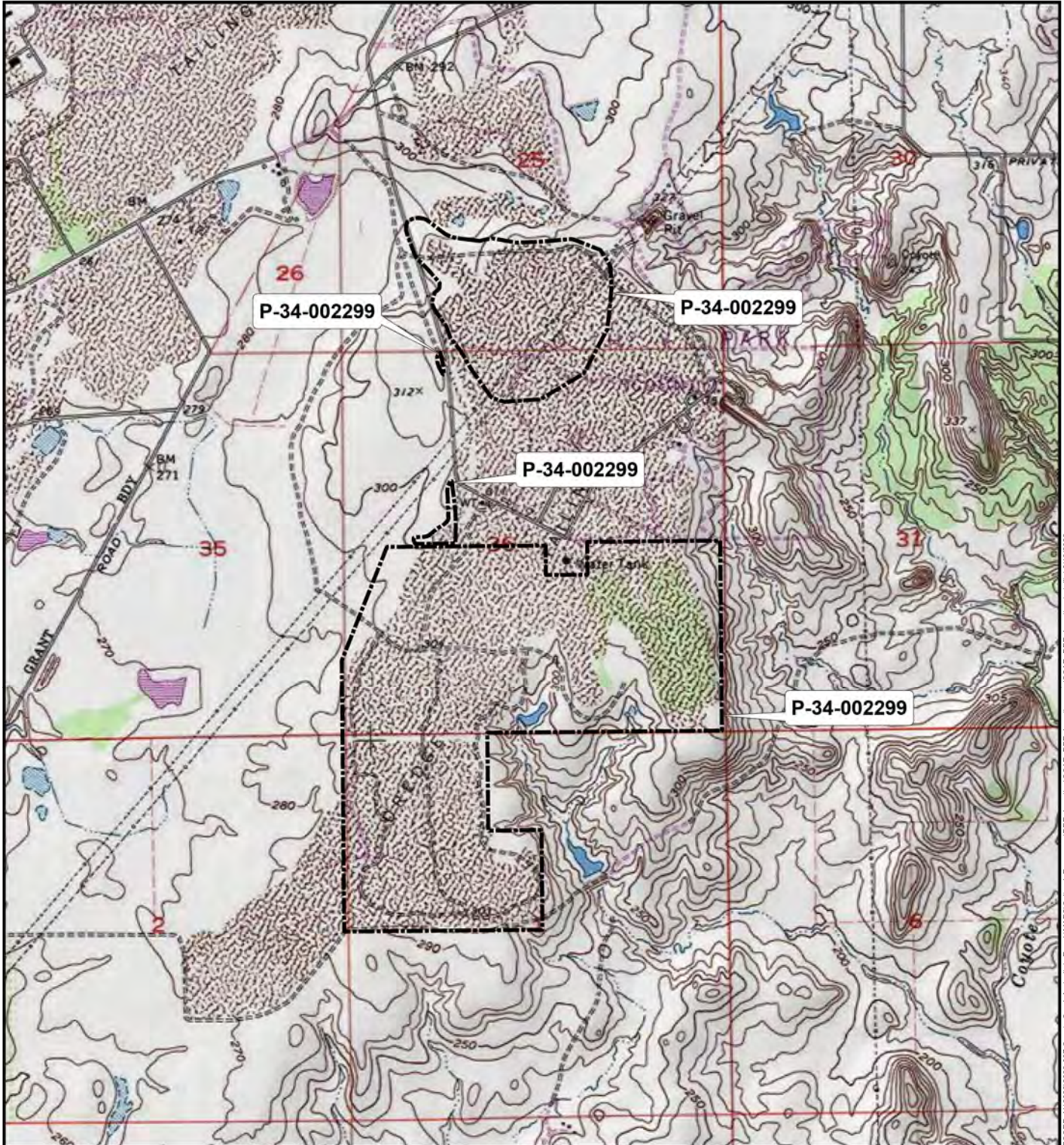
Page X of X

\*Resource Name or #: P-34-002299

\*Map Name: Buffalo Creek, CA

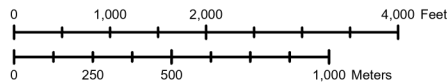
\*Scale: 1:24,000

\*Date of Map: 1967 (p.r. 1980)



DPR 523K (1/95)

\*Required Information



ECORP: N:\2022\2022-087\_Coyote\_Creek\_Agriculture\_Ranch\MAPS\Cultural\_Resources\DPR\_Location\CCAR\_DPR\_Location.aprx\CCAR\_DPR\_Location-trailim1 6/12/2022

**P1. Other Identifier:** Capitol Dredging Company Diggings

**P2.e. Other Locational Data:** Assessor Parcel Numbers (APN): 072-0100-018 (portion); 072-0100-027 (portion); 072-3160-002 (portion)

The former Capital Dredging Company Diggings is on the Prairie City State Vehicular Recreation Area (Prairie City SVRA) property, a park in the California State Parks system located off White Rock Road in rural eastern Sacramento County, south of the City of Folsom and U.S. Highway 50. The Capital Dredging Company Diggings is almost all within “Zone 1” of the park, an area defined by the Prairie City SVRA for management purposes. A small part of the diggings is also in the southwest corner of the “Yost Zone,” and two associated features are in the “Ehnisz Zone.” This Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 form is an update to a form prepared in 2009 by DPR archaeologists Alicia Perez and Kelly Long, who recorded a gold dredge mining diggings site on portions of APNs 072-0100-018, 072-0100-027, 072-0100-029, and 072-3160-002 as a single site (P-34-002299). The 2009 form identified the entire site as the “Capitol Dredging Company Diggings,” and divided the site into two loci, Locus 1 and Locus 2, encompassing dredge tailings, berms, ditches, and ponds. It also recorded 43 individual features in the two loci: nine in Locus 1 and 34 in Locus 2, most of which were mining-related.

Research for the present study has determined that the land on APN 072-0100-029 in the “Yost Zone” was not actually part of the Capital Dredging Company mining concern, which operated from 1927 through 1952. Rather, it was the Shearman/Biggs Ranch and then leased and worked by another mining company, the Sacramento Gold Dredging Company, from the fall of 1935 through the summer of 1937. This update takes into account this new information—that the dredging field that was recorded in 2009 as a single resource (P-34-002299) actually consists of two separate historic mining operations that took place over different periods of time on adjacent landholdings—and records and evaluates only the land owned and mined by the Capital Dredging Company Diggings (CDC) (**Photograph 1**). The CDC dredging field, evaluated herein for National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) eligibility, includes 10 previously recorded features in Locus 1 and Locus 2 and two newly recorded resources, PC-01 and PC-02 (see **Sketch and Location Maps**). A second DPR 523 form has been prepared to document the Sacramento Gold Dredging Company Diggings (also appended to the report cited in **\*P11**, below).



**Photograph 1:** Overview of part of the Capital Dredging Company Diggings in Locus 1 showing typical tailings piles, camera facing southeast, April 20, 2019.

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP43—Mining features; HP33—Ranching features

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

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: 1928-1952 (Clark, *Mining Districts in California*)

\*P8. Recorded by: Steven J. “Mel” Melvin, JRP Historical Consulting, LLC, 2850 Spafford Street, Davis, CA 95618 and John Berg, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, 2727 Del Rio Place, Davis, CA 95618

\*P9. Date Recorded: April 29-30, 2019

\*P11. Report Citation: Mel Melvin and Bryan Larson, JRP Historical Consulting, LLC, and Naomi Scher and Sarah L. Izzi, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc., “Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation Report in Support of the Prairie City State Vehicular Recreation Area Road and Trail Management Plan, Sacramento County, California,” 2019.

D1. Historic Name: Capital Dredging Company Diggings

D2. Common Name: Prairie City SVRA Zone 1

\*D3. Detailed Description: (Discuss overall coherence of the district, its setting, visual characteristics, and minor features. List all elements of district.)

This resource is the site of the former Capital Dredging Company Diggings, which operated from 1927 through 1952. It is a large gold dredging field comprised mostly of the tailings, ponds, ditches, and berms associated with the dredging operation. The tailings are in broad rows of the type indicative of bucket line type dredge mining (discussed in **D6.**, Historic Context). One isolated trash pile of barbed wire and fence posts is associated with the pre-mining ranching history of this property that occurred from circa 1870-1927. The Capital Dredging Company Diggings are mostly within Locus 1 and part of Locus 2, as defined in the 2009 recordation, and includes 12 individually recorded features. The present study determined that two of the previously recorded features are not historic-era and are unrelated to mining or ranching, thus are not being documented on this form. See **Table 1** on the below Continuation Sheet for a list of these two features. Fieldwork for the present study generally found the Capital Dredging Company Diggings inclusive of the individually recorded features to be as described in 2009. Descriptions of the individual features are presented in **Table 2** on the below Continuation Sheet with some supplemental information observed during field survey added. See also the Photographs section below for overview photos of the Capital Dredging Company Diggings and photos of each individual feature.

\*D4. Boundary Description: (Describe limits of district and attach map showing boundary and district elements.)

The resource boundary is the boundary of Locus 1, a small part of Locus 2 that is within APNs 072-0100-027 and -018, and Features PC-01 and PC-02 on APN 072-3160-002. See attached maps.

\*D5. Boundary Justification:

The boundary encompasses part of a dredging field of the Capital Dredging Company.

\*D6. Significance: Theme: Mining Area: Sacramento County

Period of Significance: n/a Property Type: Dredge Field Applicable Criteria: n/a

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

The Capital Dredging Company Diggings recorded on this form does not meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). It is not an historic property under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, nor is it an historical resource for the purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). This property has been evaluated in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended) (54 U.S.C. 306108) and its implementing regulations (36 CFR Part 800) and Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code. (See Section D6 on Continuation Sheet.)

\*B12. References: Alicia Perez and Kelly Long, "A Cultural Resource Inventory of the Prairie City State Vehicular Recreation Area, Sacramento County, California," prepared for the Department of Parks and Recreation, Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Recreation Division, 2010; Clark, *Mining Districts in California; Folsom Telegraph; Sacramento Bee*; Sacramento County Assessor Plat Maps; See also footnotes.

\*D8. Evaluator: Steven J. "Mel" Melvin Date: July 2019

Affiliation and Address:

JRP Historical Consulting, LLC

2850 Spafford Street

Davis, CA 95618

**\*D3. Description (continued):**

**Table 1. Previously Identified Features Not Recorded for the Present Study**

Previous Number	Previous Identifier	Reason Dropped
Locus 1, Feature 08	Habitation Area	This is a lone pine tree. No evidence of habitation exists.
Locus 2, Feature 32	Metal Pipe	This is a well head installed by Aerojet. It does not appear to be historic-era.

**Table 2. Descriptions of Recorded Features**

All of the below features were previously recorded except PC-01 and PC-02, which were newly recorded as part of the present study. See also the Photographs section below for photos of each individual feature.

Feature name	Type	Description
Locus 1, Feature 01	Ditch	Ditch runs NW/SE and measures approximately 132 feet in length. It is a broad ditch about 30 feet wide and varies in depth, with the deepest portion about 10 feet.
Locus 1, Feature 02	Berm	The earthen berm measures approximately 366 feet in length and is about 10 feet high. Its top width is about 5 feet and its bottom width about 15 feet. It runs in a NW/SE direction, curving west at the northern end.
Locus 1, Feature 03	Trash pile	Trash pile composed of metal scrap of various sizes.
Locus 1, Feature 04	Dredge pond	This is a small dredge pond measuring about 144 feet long and 52 feet wide. It covers an area of 0.19 acres. The pond has several cottonwood trees growing in it.
Locus 1, Feature 05	Berm	The earthen berm measures 665 feet long and is about 5 feet high at its tallest point. The path of the berm is a curving, U-shape. The top width is about 4 feet and the bottom width about 15 feet.
Locus 1, Feature 06	Berm	This is a long earthen berm measuring 3,492 feet in length and is about 5 feet high at its tallest point. The path of the berm is V-shaped. The top of the berm is a motorcycle/ATV track about 5 feet wide. The bottom width is about 15 feet.
Locus 1, Feature 07	Berm	This is an earthen berm measuring 190 feet long and runs in a generally E/W direction. It is approximately 7 feet high, 4 feet wide at the top, and 18 feet wide at the bottom.
Locus 1, Feature 09	Trash pit	A refuse pit with hundreds of non-diagnostic metal strips in two piles. The strips are from approximately 12 inches to 5 feet in length by 1 inch wide by 1/8 inches thick. Each has a perforation at each end.
Locus 2, Feature 08	Wire cables	A few wire cables embedded in the ground.
Locus 2, Feature 09	Fence debris	A concentration of fence debris including barbed wire and approximately four fence posts.
PC-01	Tailings	This is an oblong pile of dredge tailings covering an area of about 0.34 acres. It varies in height with the tallest point about 15 feet tall.
PC-02	Tailing, ponds, prospect pit	This is a multi-component feature of dredge tailings, several small dredge ponds, and one prospect pit. The area of the entire feature encompasses 3.2 acres.

## D6. Significance (continued):

### Historic Context

This property—the Capital Dredging Company Diggings—is located within the California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) Prairie City State Vehicular Recreation Area (SVRA), situated in northeastern Sacramento County in a rural area a few miles south of Folsom and US Highway 50. Located along what was historically known as the Sacramento-Placerville Road (present-day White Rock Road), the area came to be called the “Ney District,” named after George Ney, one of the first local farmers and namesake of the schoolhouse founded in 1884 on the Sacramento-Placerville Road about two miles west of the study parcels for this project. The Ney District is also at the intersection of three early county townships: Granite, Natoma, and Lee. Ranchers and farmers first settled this region in the 1870s. The Ney District was several miles from the American River and no notable early gold mining occurred in there. It was not until after the advent of dredge mining near the end of the nineteenth century did gold mining begin to push south from the American River and eventually into the Ney District. The below presents an overview of ranching and gold dredging history of this region, focusing on the DPR-owned Yost and Ehnisz parcels that are the subjects of this study.

#### Gold Dredging in the Folsom District

Gold dredging, a machine-aided method of placer mining (discussed further below), began in California in the late 1890s on the Feather River near Oroville in Butte County where dredging pioneers W.P. Hammon and Thomas Couch started exploiting the auriferous gravels along the river bed with very successful results. These fields were among the most productive in the state for many years. Other gold dredging areas developed along the Trinity, Feather, Yuba, Tuolumne, Merced, and American rivers, where extensive alluvial plains and terraces with deep auriferous gravels occur.<sup>1</sup>

On the American River in Sacramento County, the fields were located in the greater Folsom area. First mined with dredges in 1898, the Folsom Mining District, as it became known, also proved to be very rich grounds, consistently ranking in the top tier of dredging fields and overall gold mining districts in the state.<sup>2</sup> Folsom Mining District dredges produced about \$40 million in gold from 1898 to 1930, and between 1930 and 1962, over \$125 million. By the end of the dredging era in the 1960s, about 17,400 acres the Folsom Mining District had been dredged leaving behind long rows and piles of dredge tailings that ultimately covered about 28 square miles, much of which has been graded for residential or commercial development.<sup>3</sup>

Far and away the largest operator in the Folsom Mining District was the Natomas Company. The company began as the Natoma Water and Mining Company, organized in 1851 to provide water to mines in the Folsom area. The company owned large amounts of land and water rights, and in its first year of operations built a 20 mile-long canal to serve mining camps in the region such as Mormon Island, Willow Springs Hill, Prairie City, Alder Creek, and Negro Bar. In 1909, the company merged with three separate gold dredging companies: the Folsom Development Company, the Natoma Development Company, and the El Dorado Gold Dredging Company to form a new company called Natomas Consolidated of California, whose principal purpose was gold dredging. In 1916 of the company acquired the Wilkes-Barre Dredging Company, the last remaining independent gold dredging company in the Folsom area, and changed its name again to the Natomas Company.<sup>4</sup>

Beginning with the formation of Natomas Consolidated of California in 1909, the company and its successors were the largest gold dredging operations in the Folsom Mining District. In 1910, the company owned nearly all of the dredging land in the Folsom field and had three bucket-line dredges operating. It continued to increase its fleet and by 1916 had eleven dredges operating in the Folsom fields. Not only did the Natomas Company have more dredges working than any other company, its dredges were large capacity with 13- to 15-cubic-foot buckets capable of digging up to 200,000 cubic yards of gravel per month. During this period, the Folsom District ranked second behind the Hammonton dredging fields along the Yuba River

<sup>1</sup> California State Parks, “Cultural Resources Inventory of the Prairie City State Vehicular Recreation Area,” August 2010, 16-17; Susan G. Lindstrom, “Folsom Dredging District Significance Statement,” July 21, 1995, 1-3.

<sup>2</sup> The Folsom Mining District was not a specific administrative or corporate entity with designated boundaries, but rather referred to the general region surrounding the town of Folsom in which mining activities occurred.

<sup>3</sup> California State Parks, “Cultural Resources Inventory of the Prairie City State Vehicular Recreation Area,” August 2010, 16-17.

<sup>4</sup> Susan G. Lindstrom, “Folsom Dredging District Significance Statement,” July 21, 1995, 1-3.

in Yuba County, and third in the number of dredges operating behind the Hammonton and Oroville fields. Following a cessation of mining during World War II, the Natomas Company resumed operations in 1945 with five dredges in operation. From 1946 to 1952, the Natomas Company was the leading gold producer in California. The Natomas Company continued to dredge in the Folsom fields until 1961, by which time increasing costs, depletion of dredging grounds, and changing land values ended dredging in the Folsom District. During that span it operated 20 dredges and processed a total of 13,241 acres and one billion cubic yards of gravel.<sup>5</sup>

#### Capital Dredging Company History

In 1927, another dredging enterprise, the Capital Dredging Company (CDC), began operating in the Folsom District.<sup>6</sup> The company was a subsidiary of the Yuba Consolidated Mining Company which operated at the Hammonton fields on the Yuba River. CDC began by purchasing the former ranch properties of Peter Haase, Noah and June T. Yost, Elizabeth Dunlap, E.E. Nuttall, Vernon Nutall, and an 80-acre portion of the Anniess Biggs property. The land that is now PCSVRA Zone 1 was purchased from Peter Haase, and Edward E. Nuttall and Vernon V. Nuttall. By 1928, one year after its formation, CDC owned 2,853 contiguous acres and set up its field headquarters on the former Haase farmstead on White Rock Road (**Plate 1**). The company built two dredges that went into operation by the end of 1927. The dredges were bucket-line type, one with 9-cubic-foot buckets and the other with 18-cubic foot buckets.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>5</sup> "States Gold Production in 1930 Shows Decline," *Sacramento Bee*, January 3, 1931, 12; PAR Environmental Services, Inc., "Historic Study Report and Historic Resource Evaluation Report for 16 Sites, Highway 50 Interchange Project, Sacramento County, California," prepared for Caltrans, October 1992, 29, 33; Noel W. Kirshenbaum, "The Giant Gold Diggers: California's Land-Going Fleet of Dredges," *Mining History Journal* (2000): 17, 18, 21; Denton W. Carlson, California Division of Mines, "Mines and Mineral Resources of Sacramento County," in *California Journal of Mines and Geology* 51, no. 2 (April 1955), 140-142; William B. Clark, *Gold Districts of California*, Bulletin 193 (San Francisco, California Division of Mines and Geology, 1970), 48.

<sup>6</sup> The name of the company is usually spelled "Capital" and less commonly "Capitol."

<sup>7</sup> "Funeral is Set in Fair Oaks Home for J.B. Haase," *Sacramento Bee*, May 7, 1943, 10; "Real Estate Transfers," *Sacramento Bee*, October 4, 1927, 23; "Small Fields Are Seen As Resort For Dredgers," *Sacramento Bee*, January 23, 1934, 9; "Dredge at Haase Ranch Launched," *Folsom Telegraph*, September 2, 1927, 3; "Two Big Gold Dredges Being Constructed on Haase Ranch, South of Folsom," *Folsom Telegraph*, June 17, 1927, 1; "New Company's First Dredge Began Digging Tuesday Night," *Folsom Telegraph*, October 21, 1927, 1; "Building Activity in Davis Is Held Criterion of Prosperity," *Sacramento Bee*, January 18, 1928, 8; Denton W. Carlson, California Division of Mines, "Mines and Mineral Resources of Sacramento County," in *California Journal of Mines and Geology* 51, no. 2 (April 1955), 137; Sacramento County, Assessor's Map Book, T9N/R7E, 1921, 1928; Drury Butler, *Map of the County of Sacramento, California* ([n.p.]: C.L. Greene, 1923).

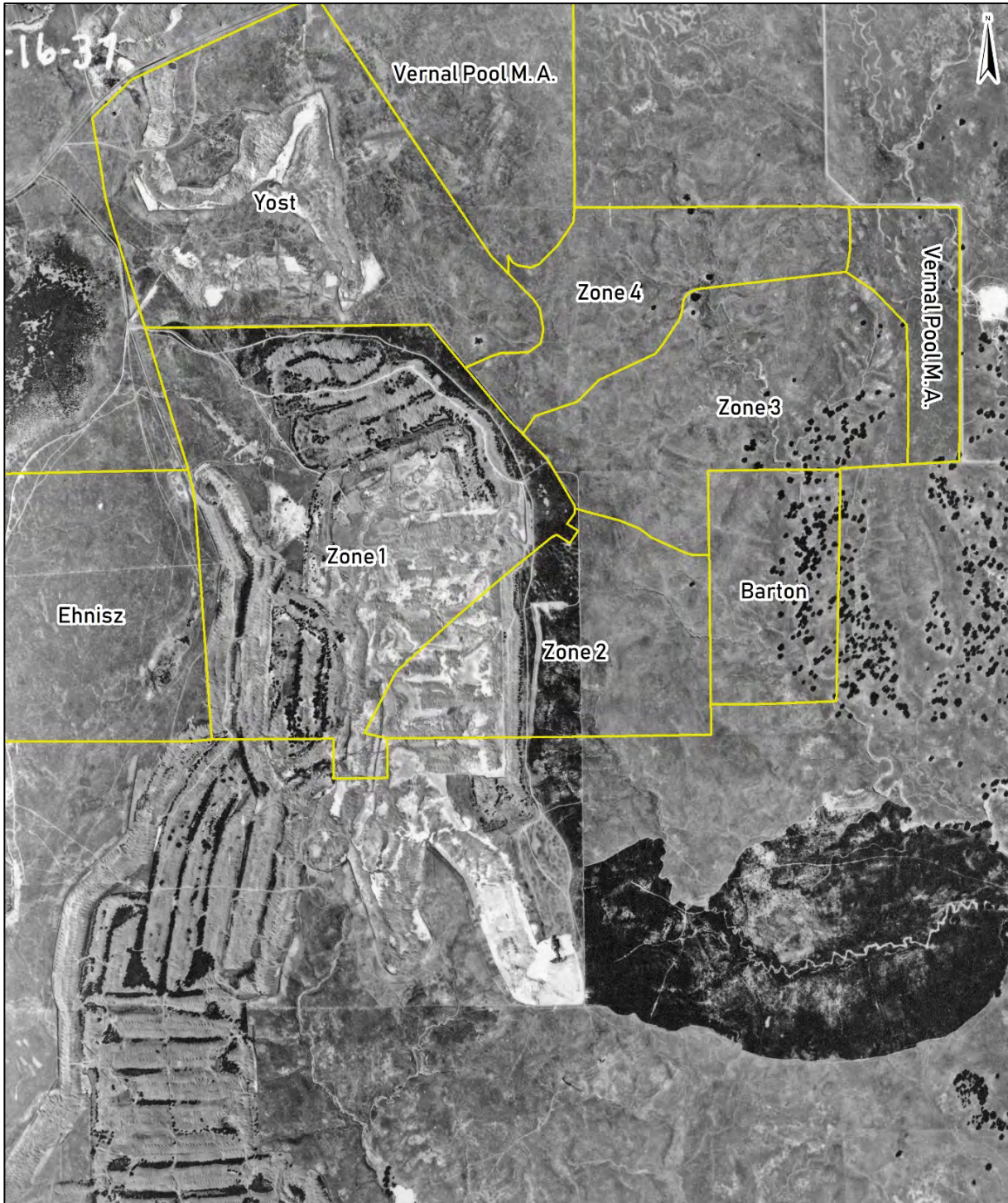


Plate 1. Map showing outlined in blue the land owned by the Capital Dredging Company in 1928. Also note the Annie Biggs property in the upper right.<sup>8</sup>

Like the Natomas Company, CDC as a subsidiary of Yuba Consolidated, had the capital to set up a large operation. By 1929, CDC was the tenth largest gold producer in the state and added a third dredger, a machine moved from Yuba Consolidated's Hammonton field. During 1931, the three dredges washed 7,967,354 cubic yards of gravel, and in 1935 the amount increased to 9,963,620 cubic yards. The company constructed a fourth dredge in 1937, reported to be the second largest dredge in California at the time at 430 feet in length and containing 100 buckets, each with 18 cubic-foot capacity. The machine cost \$750,000 to build. While the company owned over 2,000 acres of contiguous land, it only dredged where prospecting revealed gold deposits. As a result, three large yet separate CDC dredging fields took shape: north of Old White Rock Road; south of Old White Rock Road and west of Grant Line Road; and another east of Grant Line Road on present-day PCSVRA Zone 1, and on parcels south of Zone 1 (Plate 2).<sup>9</sup>

<sup>8</sup> Sacramento County, Assessor's Map Book, T9N/R7E, 1928.

<sup>9</sup> Denton W. Carlson, California Division of Mines, "Mines and Mineral Resources of Sacramento County," in *California Journal of Mines and Geology* 51, no. 2 (April 1955), 137; "Two New Dredges Will Be Completed In November," *Sacramento Bee*, October 12, 1937, 10; "Federal Mine Report Show State Production On Decline for 1928," *Sacramento Bee*, August 28, 1929, 9; "Dredger Pit Dug," *Sacramento Bee*, July 30, 1929, 10; "Sacramento County Jots," *Sacramento Bee*, November 23, 1929, 15; "Dredger Moved From Yuba River," *Sacramento Bee*, September 2, 1930, 9; "Real Estate Transfers," *Folsom Telegraph*, March 3, 1933, 3; "\$2,500,000 Gold Dredge Program Is In Making," *Sacramento Bee*, August 22, 1935, 12.



**Plate 2.** This illustration overlays the Prairie City SVRA zones on a 1937 aerial. Clearly evident are the tailings of the CDC in Zone 1 that continue south out of the park boundaries. Also note the dredge field of the Sacramento Gold Dredging Company in the Yost Zone.<sup>10</sup>

<sup>10</sup> Laval Company and US Department of Agriculture, Aerial Photographs, Flight ABC, Photo Nos. 44-25, 44-26, 44-27, 44-62, August 16, 1937.

CDC's capital investments in the year 1937 came during a brief boom period for gold mining generally. During the Great Depression, competition for work was fierce and wages plummeted, allowing mining operations to reduce production costs drastically. Further stimulation came in early 1934, when President Roosevelt and Congress set a minimum price for gold by enacting the Gold Reserve Act, which raised the price of gold from \$20.00 to \$35.00 per ounce, thus making mining more profitable and viable. These factors also inspired several small companies to form that typically operated a single small bucket-line or drag-line dredge. Some of these in or near the Folsom Mining District were the Gold Hill Dredging Company (1933-1937), Lancha Plana Dredge Company (1940-1949), and General Dredging Company (1938-1951).<sup>11</sup>

One of these, the Sacramento Gold Dredging Company (SGDC), operated on land adjacent to CDC property, property currently part of the Prairie City SVRA. The SGDC formed in 1935 and leased the Biggs Ranch for dredging purposes. SGDC had a 6-cubic-foot drag-line dredge designed by W.W. Johnson Company of San Francisco that was put into operation by the end of December 1935. The dredge had a capacity of 5,000 cubic yards per day. SGDC dredged the Biggs Ranch through 1936 and into 1937. Dredging occurred on APN 072-0100-029, most of what is now the PCSVRA "Yost Zone." SGDC also dredged that part of the Biggs Ranch on the north side of White Rock Road. The operation was small in scale by any measure: acreage, number of dredges, amount of gold extracted. SGDC coursed around the Yost Parcel, not digging up the entire property, but mining only where prospecting showed paydirt. By June 1937, the Yost property had been exhausted and SGDC moved their dredge to Oroville field along the Feather River.<sup>12</sup>

CDC was forced to stop work during World War II, but began again in 1945. After the war, however, economic conditions were less favorable for gold mining with lower gold prices and rising operational costs leading CDC to scale back its operations. The company put only two of its four dredges back to work after the war. Its largest dredge, with 18-cubic-foot buckets, resumed operation in October 1945, and another dredge was activated in 1948. The activity of CDC and the Natomas Company made Sacramento County the leader state in gold production in 1946. The low profitability, however, led to one of these being shut down in 1950, and the other in 1952, when the company ceased dredging operations in the Folsom District. The operations of the CDC and the Natomas Company made Sacramento County a perennial leader state in gold production.<sup>13</sup>

Following the end of CDC activities, some of their former land was part of a 435-acre purchase in 1972 by Roy and Mary McGill who bought the land from Aerojet and established an off-road motorcycle riding facility called McGill's Cycle Park in 1973. Sacramento County purchased the area in 1975 with the assistance of the State Off-Highway Vehicle Grants Program and subsequently expanded the park by purchasing adjoining land. Sacramento County managed the park until July 1988 when the operation was turned over to DPR's Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) Division. Presently, Prairie City SVRA includes approximately 1,000-acres, of which 700 acres has been designated as OHV trails for motorcycle, all-terrain vehicles, and dune buggies. Prairie City SVRA is popularly known for its annual Hangtown Motocross Classic, one of the premier and most prestigious motorcycle motocross events in the country.<sup>14</sup>

<sup>11</sup> William B. Clark, *Gold Districts of California*, Bulletin 193 (San Francisco, California Division of Mines and Geology, 1970), 6, 7, 8, 48, 97; "California Lode and Placer Mining Up," *Engineering and Mining Journal* 136, no.7 (July 1935): 350; "Metal Mining Production For State Is Estimated," *Sacramento Bee*, January 28, 1936, 9; Susan G. Lindstrom, "Folsom Dredging District Significance Statement," July 21, 1995, 2, 3.

<sup>12</sup> Sacramento County Recorder, E.E. Payen, et ux. to Sacramento Gold Dredging Company, Lease, Deeds:539:227, October 25, 1935; "Ney District Notes," *The Folsom Telegraph*, December 27, 1935, 4; "Another Dredging Company Enters Local Field," *The Folsom Telegraph*, September 13, 1935, 3; "Sacramento Gold Dredging Company Boat Operating," *The Folsom Telegraph*, January 3, 1936, 4; "Local News," *The Folsom Telegraph*, June 11, 1937, 3; "Planning Body Okehs Dredging," *Sacramento Bee*, June 23, 1937, 7; Laval Company and US Department of Agriculture, Aerial Photographs, Flight ABC, Photo Nos. 44-25, 44-26, 44-27, 44-62, August 16, 1937.

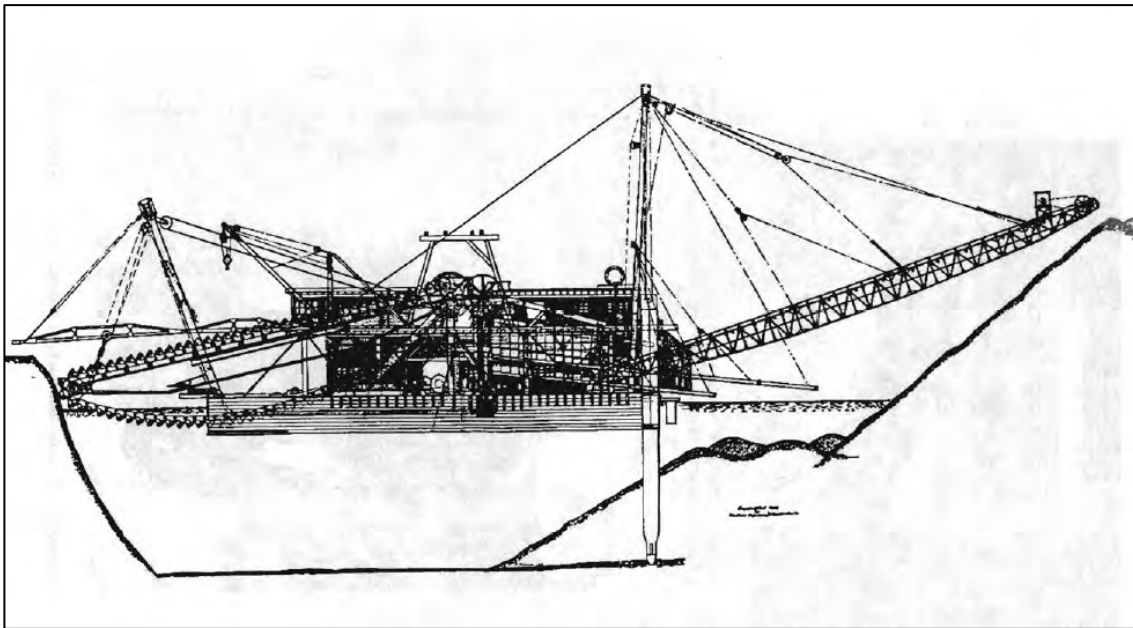
<sup>13</sup> "12 Gold Dredges Are Closed Down," *The Folsom Telegraph*, October 16, 1942, 1; "Gold Dredging Will Be Resumed Here," *The Folsom Telegraph*, August 24, 1945, 1; Denton W. Carlson, California Division of Mines, "Mines and Mineral Resources of Sacramento County," in *California Journal of Mines and Geology* 51, no. 2 (April 1955), 137; "County Leads in Gold Yield During 1946," *The Folsom Telegraph*, December 26, 1947, 1.

<sup>14</sup> James W. Edwards, "Record of Survey, Southeasterly Portion of Rancho Rio De Los Americanos and Portion of Sections 25, 26, 35 & 36, T9N, R7E, MDBM," June 1970, Sacramento County ROS Book 27, Page 18, recorded June 19, 1970; "Dirt Diggers Move Hangtown Classic to Prairie City Park," *Folsom Telegraph*, October 11, 1978, 20; California State Parks, "Cultural Resources Inventory of the Prairie City State Vehicular Recreation Area," August 2010, 28.

Types of Gold Mining Dredges

Dredging is a type of placer mining in which auriferous gravel is dug up by means of a dredge, then screened, washed, and the gold recovered, all on board the dredge. The dredge floats in a river or in a small, land-locked, self dug pond, and as the dredge digs and moves forward, it carries the pond with it. The tailings are carried by conveyor belt into piles behind the dredge.<sup>15</sup>

Two types of dredges operated in California: bucket-line and dragline. A bucket-line dredge includes an endless chain of moving steel buckets mounted on a long boom which dig down into the ground scooping the gravels up into the dredge (**Plate 3**). On-board a screening and washing plant extracts the gold from the gravel, and a conveyor belt running out the back of the vessel dumps the tailings. Bucket-line dredges produce long, linear rows of tailings piles. The earliest bucket-line dredges were 70 to 110 feet long with bucket capacity from 3 to 7 cubic feet. In the post World War II era, the dredges reached up to 150 feet long with bucket capacity of 11 to 18 cubic feet.<sup>16</sup>



**Plate 3.** Drawing of a bucket-line dredge. The rotating chain of buckets at the front of the dredge (left) dips down into the water scooping up gravel. The long boom out the rear (right) deposits the tailings.<sup>17</sup>

Dragline dredges were first developed in California during 1933. Sometimes called “doodle bug” dredges, these are smaller and less expensive than bucket-line dredges and were typically used by dredging operations with less capital (**Plate 4**). A dragline dredge operation has two components: a dragline excavator that operates on land, and a floating or non-floating washing plant. The excavator operates much like a steam shovel, with a single bucket attached to a boom and operated by a long cable or drag line. It scoops gravels from the edge of a dredge pond and dumps the material into the washing plant. The washing plant operates the same as in a bucket-line system and the tailings are conveyed out the back. In contrast to bucket-line dredges, the dragline method produces discrete tailing piles, rather than long rows of tailings. As an industry, dragline

<sup>15</sup> Denton W. Carlson, California Division of Mines, “Mines and Mineral Resources of Sacramento County,” in *California Journal of Mines and Geology* 51, no. 2 (April 1955), 135-136; California State Parks, “Cultural Resources Inventory of the Prairie City State Vehicular Recreation Area,” August 2010, 18.

<sup>16</sup> Denton W. Carlson, California Division of Mines, “Mines and Mineral Resources of Sacramento County,” in *California Journal of Mines and Geology* 51, no. 2 (April 1955), 135-136; 18; Susan G. Lindstrom, “A Cultural Resources Inventory of Prairie Oaks Center Project, 90 Acres Near Folsom, California,” prepared for the City of Folsom, 1993, 24.

<sup>17</sup> Susan Lindstrom, John Wells, Norman Wilson, “Chasing Your Tailings: A Review of Placer Mining Technology,” *Proceedings of the Society for California Archaeology* 13 (2000): 78.

dredging spanned a 10-year period (1932-1942), during which more than a million ounces of gold were produced by dragline dredges in California. The dragline dredging industry flourished during the 1930s due to the improvements in the manufacturing of dragline excavators.<sup>18</sup>

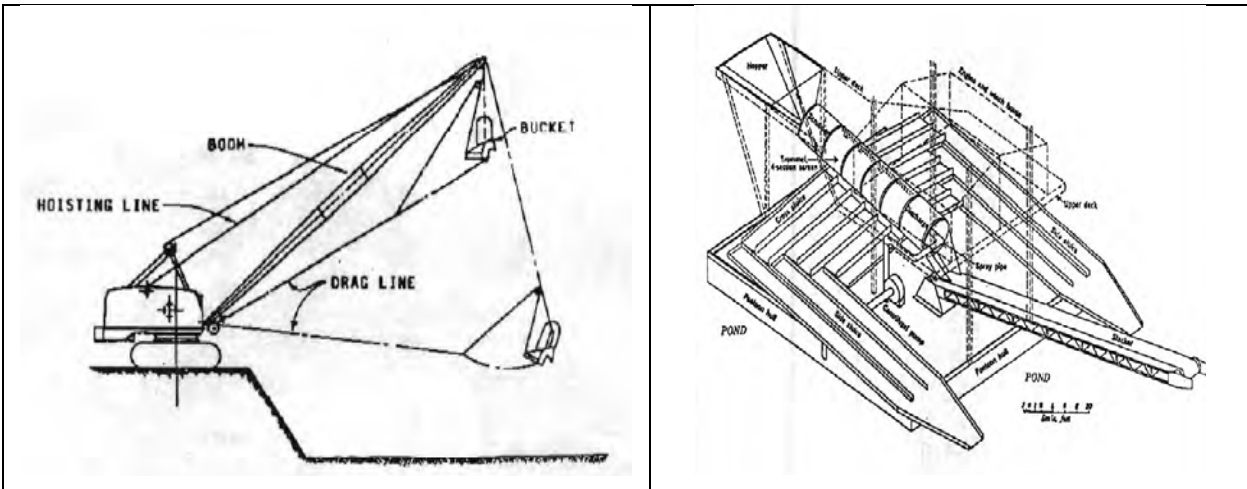


Plate 4. Dragline excavator on left and washing plant on right.<sup>19</sup>

The advent of dragline dredging in California presented new opportunities in dredging operations. Prior to dragline dredging, deposits that were previously too small to excavate using a bucket-line dredge were now easily excavated. This was because its heavy digging machinery was not required on the barge, making the dragline dredge smaller and more weight appropriate for floating in very shallow ponds. Additionally, it could be transported easier and moved to other deposits.<sup>20</sup>

Ney District Ranching and Farming

In contrast to other parts of Sacramento County, such as in the Sacramento River Delta with its rich soil and flat terrain, the land in the Ney District was not the best for agriculture. The land was rocky, the soil thin, and its undulating nature and lack of nearby surface streams precluded widespread irrigation. When first surveyed in in 1871 by the US General Land Office, the surveyor described it as “undulating open prairie, soil 3rd rate.” Another description written in 1913 said of the land that “much of it is gravel and used for grazing.”<sup>21</sup>

While not ideal agricultural land, the Ney District, and northeastern Sacramento County generally, did have usefulness for grazing cattle and raising grain and hay and in the 1870s, individuals and families seeking land for farms and ranches began settling the Ney District. Among the first include George Shearman, J.T. Biggs, George Ney, L.T. Biggs, Noah Yost, Samuel Dowden, N.H. Lauridson, Peter Bush, and Peter Haase. Ney was by far the largest landholder, amassing 4,000 acres by 1885. Yet, Ney’s vast ranch was an anomaly as the area was not characterized by large acreages, with most owning properties of a few hundred acres. Even’s Ney’s property was subdivided into ten tracts in 1889 after his death.<sup>22</sup>

<sup>18</sup> Susan G. Lindstrom, “Folsom Dredging District Significance Statement,” July 21, 1995, 3, 4.

<sup>19</sup> Susan Lindstrom, John Wells, Norman Wilson, “Chasing Your Tailings: A Review of Placer Mining Technology,” *Proceedings of the Society for California Archaeology* 13 (2000): 80-81.

<sup>20</sup> California State Parks, “Cultural Resources Inventory of the Prairie City State Vehicular Recreation Area,” August 2010, 20, 21.

<sup>21</sup> US General Land Office, Survey Plat, T9N/R7E, MDM, 1871. US Bureau of Land Management, Patent Search, T9N/R7E, MDM, accessed May 2019 at <https://glorerecords.blm.gov/search/default.aspx>; William L. Willis, *History of Sacramento County* (Los Angeles: Historic Record Company, 1913), 331; George F. Wright, *History of Sacramento County* (Oakland: Thompson & West, 1880), 222, 223; Winfield J. Davis, *An Illustrated History of Sacramento County* (Chicago: Lewis Publishing Company, 1890), 227, 234.

<sup>22</sup> James McClatchy & Co. *A Map of Sacramento County Showing the Use of Soil For Agriculture* (Sacramento: James McClatchy & Co., 1894); “Two Big Gold Dredges Being Constructed on Haase Ranch, South of Folsom,” *Folsom Telegraph*, June 17, 1927, 1; Fred A. Shepherd, *Official Map of Sacramento County, California* (San Francisco: Britton & Rey, 1885); “Nye News Notes,” *Folsom Telegraph*, November 24, 1944, 4; W.J. Davis, *Illustrated History of Sacramento County, California* (Chicago: Lewis Publishing Company, 1890), 597; J.D. Boyd, *Official Map of Sacramento County*,

Following the initial settlement of the Ney District, the agricultural activities remained generally unchanged for decades. Over time, the main difference was a decline in raising grain crops and an increase in cattle grazing until nearly all of the agricultural land was rangeland in the Ney District and northeastern Sacramento County. This land use pattern persisted into the post World War II period. After the war, suburban expansion flourished, but little of the agricultural land in this region was transformed into residential subdivisions as homebuyers preferred locations north of US 50. Some land, however, did transition to other uses such as Aerojet and Mather Air Force Base.<sup>23</sup>

### Evaluation

The Capital Dredging Company Diggings recorded on this form is not eligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR as a historic district, whether considered individually or as part of a larger area. Individually, the Capital Dredging Company Diggings does not have important associations with significant historic events, patterns, or trends of development (NRHP Criterion A / CRHR Criterion 1). The CDC and its operation on this parcel is associated with gold dredging in the Folsom District. As noted in the historic context above, gold dredging in the Folsom District spanned roughly 1898 to 1962 and, by far, the biggest company by any measure was the Natomas Company. While gold dredging in this area may be considered a significant historic event, CDC operations began in 1927, long after gold dredging by the Natomas Company and others was established. And while CDC mined until 1952 and experienced success as the second largest producer in this mining area at the time, it was far behind the Natomas Company in production, acreage mined, and number of dredges. Therefore, CDC is not significant within the context of dredge mining in the Folsom area as it followed existing patterns and trends of development.

This property is not significant for an association with the lives of persons important to history (NRHP Criterion B / CRHR Criterion 2). Research did not reveal that this property has direct and strong associations with any individual who has made demonstrably important contributions to history at the local, state, or national level.

Under NRHP Criterion C / CRHR Criterion 3, this property is not significant as an important example of a type, period, or method of construction. The built environment resource on this property is a large gold dredging field comprised largely of tailings, ponds, ditches, and berms. The tailings are broad rows of rocks and gravel discharged by the gold dredge as it worked its way around the property. The ponds, ditches, and berms are all earthen structures, built to facilitate the dredging operation. These are all simple structures built by pushing earth around, usually with a tractor. Research did not find, and it is highly unlikely, that construction of these structures followed any type of formal drawings or plans, or required any complex engineering. Dredge mining was not sophisticated, and these structures are crude and appear to have been constructed ad-hoc, and are typical of the dredge mining for this period.

Under NRHP Criterion D / CRHR Criterion 4, this property is not a significant or likely source of important information about historic construction materials or technologies that is not otherwise available through documentary evidence.

In addition to lacking historical significance and not meeting the criteria necessary for eligibility for listing in either the NRHP or CRHR, the Capital Dredging Company Diggings also does not retain integrity to the period of operation of this company from 1927-1952. The Capital Dredging Company Diggings recorded on this form is a portion of a larger CDC dredging field that extended south. This field has lost historic integrity as a result of the development in Prairie City SVRA in Zone 1 and Zone 2 that includes vehicle trails, riding tracks, maintenance office, district office, and staging area. The dredging field continued south of the Prairie City SVRA property and this area has also been extensively altered recently by what appears to be second-generation mining of the tailings for use as construction aggregate. These alterations have diminished the integrity of materials, workmanship, design, association, feeling, and setting such that this resource has lost its ability to convey its history as a gold dredging field.

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*California* (San Francisco: Britton & Rey, 1903); Drury Butler, *Map of the County of Sacramento, California* ([n.p.]: C.L. Greene, 1923); US General Land Office, Survey Plat, T9N/R7E, MDM, 1871. US Bureau of Land Management, Patent Search, T9N/R7E, MDM, accessed May 2019 at <https://glorerecords.blm.gov/search/default.aspx>; Sacramento County, Assessor's Map Book, T9N/R7E, 1870, 1881; J.C. Boyd, et al., "Partition Map of Lands of Estate of George K. Ney," August 1889, Sacramento County Book of Maps, Book 2, Page 28.

<sup>23</sup> Curtis C. Harris, Jr. and David J. Allee, "Urbanization and its Effects on Agriculture in Sacramento County, California," University of California, Davis, Division of Agricultural Sciences, Giannini Foundation Research Report No. 268, December 1963, 32-36, 44, 45, 55.

Additionally, in 1992 PAR Environmental Services, Mary Maniery, and Caltrans Associate Environmental Planner Judy D. Tordoff prepared a DPR 523 Primary Record and District Record recording a “conceptual” entity called the American River Placer Mining District (ARPM D)(P-34-00335; CA-SAC-308H). The ARPM D as defined encompassed an area of approximately 165 square miles generally along and south of the American River from Carmichael east to the upper reaches of Folsom Lake, including densely urbanized and developed areas in addition to rural open space. The Capital Dredging Company Diggings property recorded on this form (P-34-002299) is located within this area. The ARPM D was not surveyed in its entirety; in fact, the vast majority of this area has never undergone any type of cultural resources survey. Rather, the DPR 523 form stated the ARPM D was as a “conceptualized area defined by historical records” related to placer mining. Despite Maniery and Tordoff making the argument that the ARPM D was historically significant under the NRHP Criteria and was potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, the ARPM D is not listed in the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) Historic Property Data File and a records search at the North Central Information Center did not locate a concurrence letter from the State Historic Preservation Officer, indicating that the ARPM D is not a NRHP-eligible historic district. The status of the ARPM D was discussed in a 1995 Caltrans memo in which it was called a “super district” based exclusively on historical records, and noted that large portions of the area no longer contained physical evidence of mining, and for these reasons the ARPM D did not qualify as “a viable National Register District” as per the memo. Rather, Caltrans recommended that the ARPM D serve as an organizational document to compile a master list of placer mining related resources recorded within its boundaries as a result of subsequent surveys.

NRHP guidelines clearly indicate that the ARPM D is not a legitimate NRHP-eligible historic district by definition. The guidelines state that the NRHP resource types are “physically concrete properties,” falling into the categories of buildings, structures, objects, sites, and districts, and that districts are “sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development.” The “conceptual” ARPM D, therefore, is not a physically concrete property. It has never been fully surveyed and a full accounting of all sites, buildings, structures, or objects within its boundaries that may contribute or not contribute to its significance has never been undertaken. Because of this, it does not meet the definition of a historic district property type, a step that would necessarily precede an evaluation for NRHP eligibility. The Capital Dredging Company Diggings recorded on this form, therefore, is not a potential contributor to the ARPM D because the ARPM D is not a historic district.<sup>24</sup>

Finally, as discussed in the above description of resources section, one minor isolated resource recorded on this form is associated with the pre-dredging ranching history of this parcel (Locus 2, Feature 09 in **Table 2**). This is a debris pile of barbed wire and fence posts. With regard to the ranching history of this property, it is not eligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR under any criteria because it does not have any historic integrity to the pre-mining ranch era. No ranch buildings from this era are extant. Furthermore, the dredge mining activities demolished much of the fencing that once existed as well as completely altering the landscape. Presently, the property gives absolutely no impression of a ranch or farm and it lacks complete historic integrity of materials, craftsmanship, design, feeling, and association and is not able to convey its potential significance to the pre-mining ranching era, circa 1870-1927.

<sup>24</sup> Mary Maniery and Judy D. Tordoff, “American River Placer Mining District,” DPR 523 Form, P-34-00335/CA-SAC-308H, in PAR Environmental Services, “Historic Study Report and Historic Resource Evaluation Report for 16 Sites, Highway 50 interchange Project, Post Mile 15.8 to 23.1, Sacramento County, California,” prepared for the City of Folsom and Caltrans, 1992; Caltrans, Thad Van Bueren to Judy Tordoff and Marianne Russo, Memo, re: Suggested Tracking System for Folsom Mining District Resources, June 26, 1995, Included in North Central Information Center Records Search for P-34-00335/CA-SAC-308H; California Office of Historic Preservation, Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File, Sacramento County, April 5, 2012; National Park Service, *Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Dept. of the Interior, National Park Service, 1997), 4, 5, 46.

**Photographs (Continued):**



**Photograph 2.** Locus 1, Feature 1, ditch, camera facing southeast, April 29, 2019.



**Photograph 3.** Locus 1, Feature 2, berm, camera facing northwest, April 29, 2019.



**Photograph 4.** Locus 1, Feature 3, trash pile of scrap metal, camera facing southeast, April 29, 2019.



**Photograph 5.** Locus 1, Feature 4, dredge pond, camera facing southeast, April 29, 2019.



Photograph 6. Locus 1, Feature 5, berm, camera facing northeast, April 29, 2019.



Photograph 7. Locus 1, Feature 6, berm, camera facing south, April 29, 2019.



**Photograph 8.** Locus 1, Feature 7, berm, camera facing southeast, April 29, 2019.



**Photograph 9.** Locus 1, Feature 9, trash pile of metal strips, camera facing west, April 29, 2019.



**Photograph 10.** Locus 2, Feature 8, cables in ground, camera facing southeast, April 29, 2019.



**Photograph 11.** Locus 2, Feature 9, pile of fence debris, camera facing southeast, April 29, 2019.



**Photograph 12.** Feature PC-01, tailings pile, camera facing south, April 22, 2019 (photo by Far Western).



**Photograph 13.** Feature PC-02 tailings piles and dredge ponds, camera facing south, April 30, 2019.

Page 20 of 23

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder): Capital Dredging Company Diggings

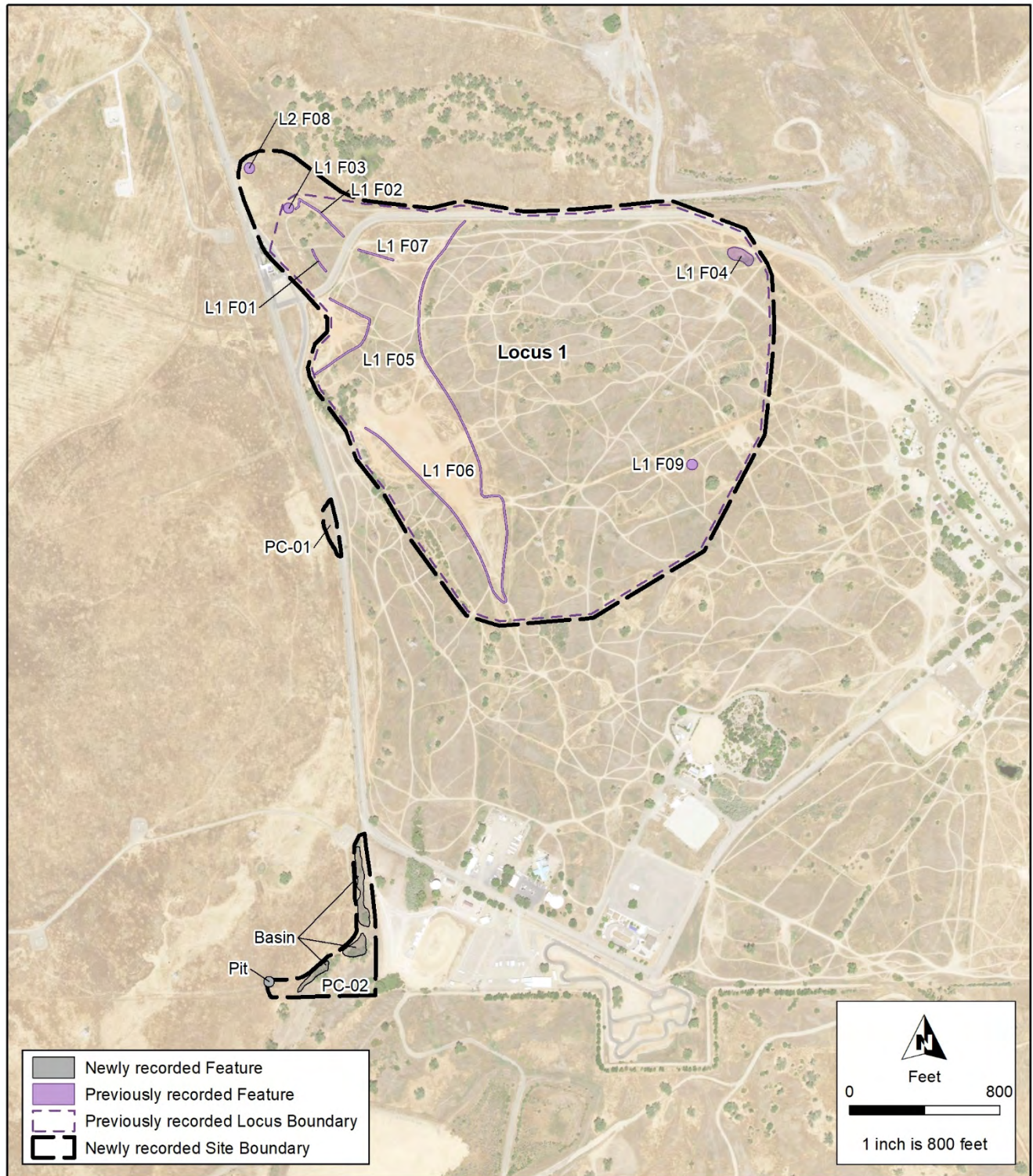
\*Recorded by: S.J. Melvin & John Berg

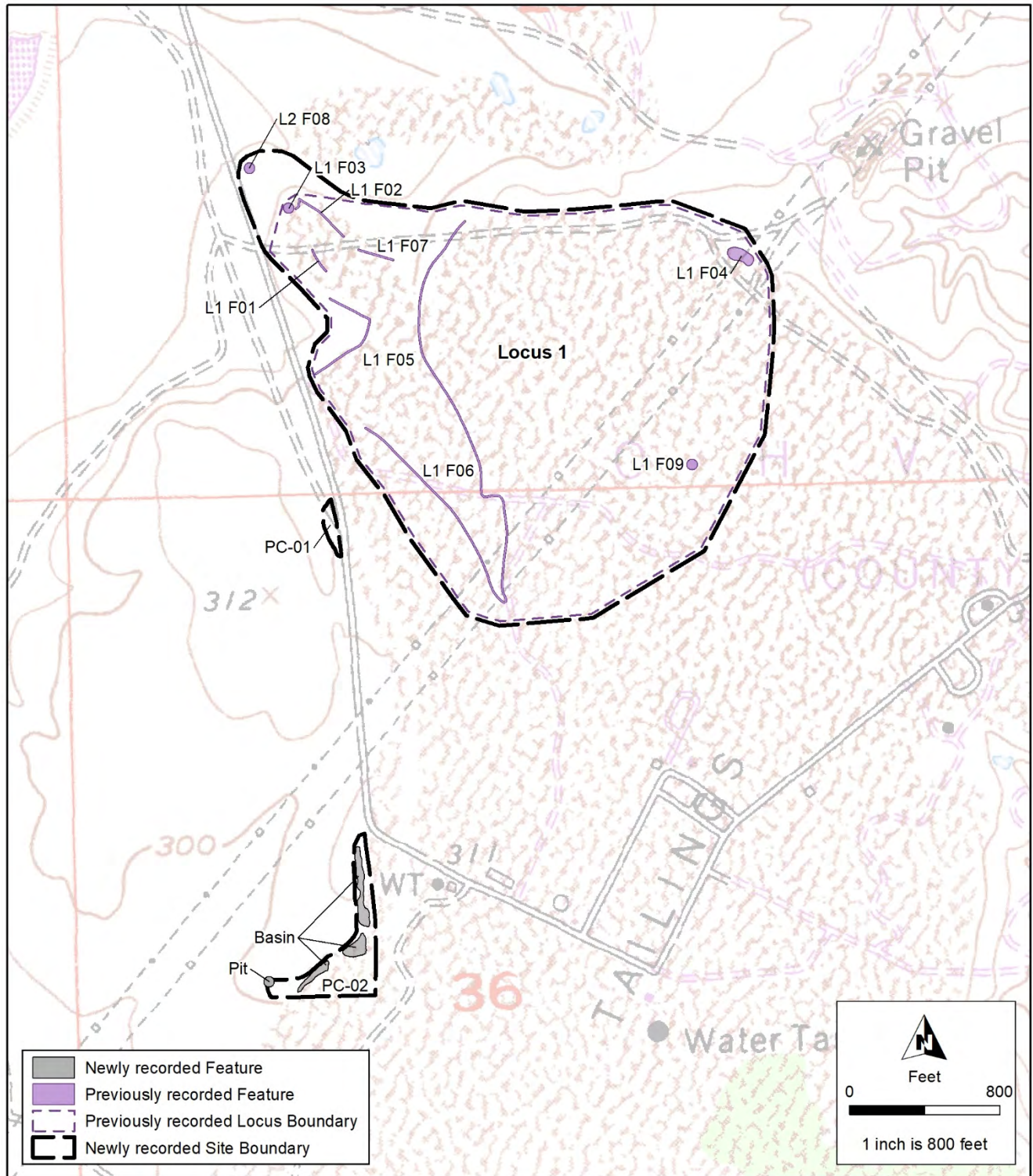
\*Date: April 29-30, 2019

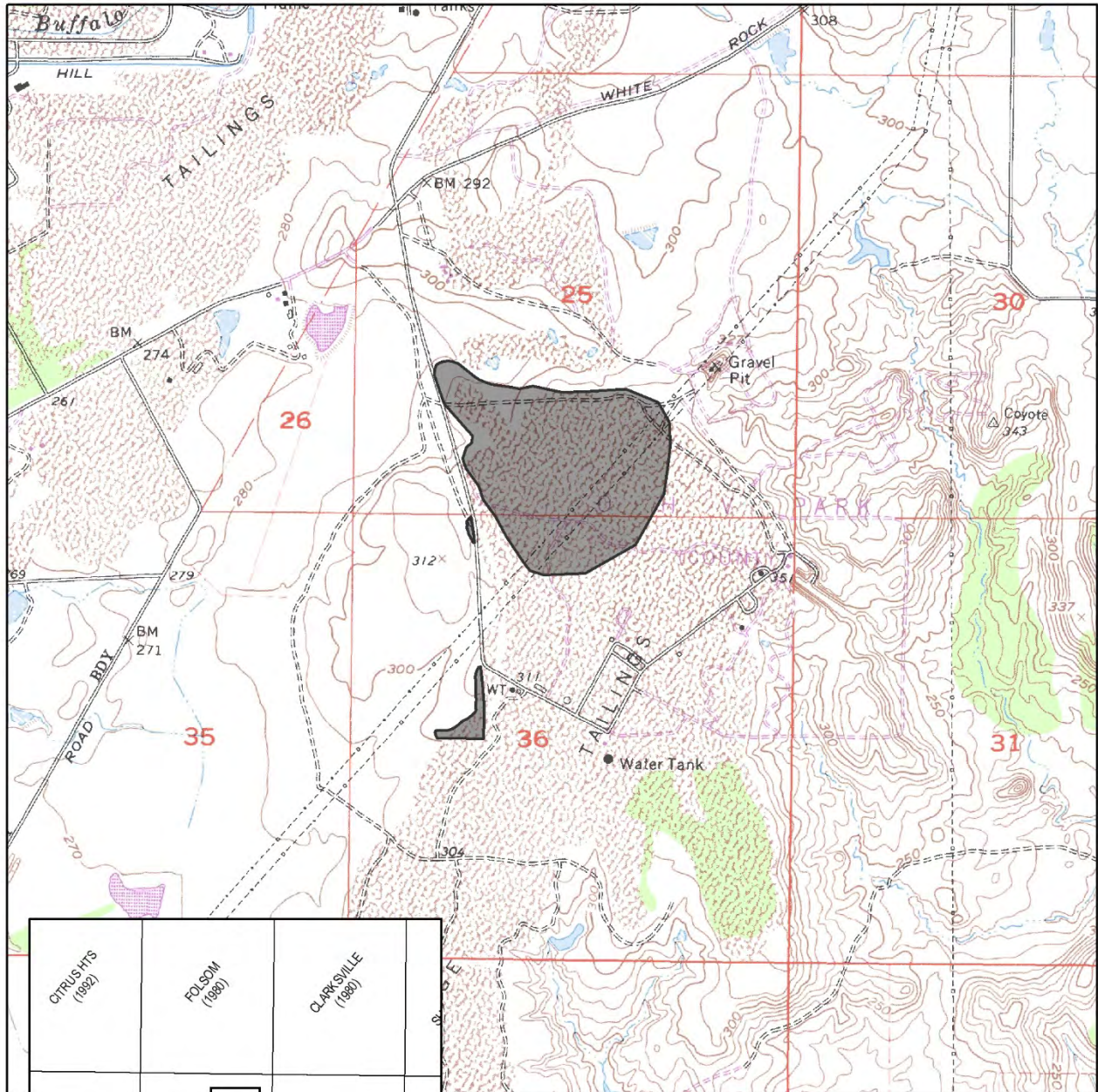
Continuation  Update



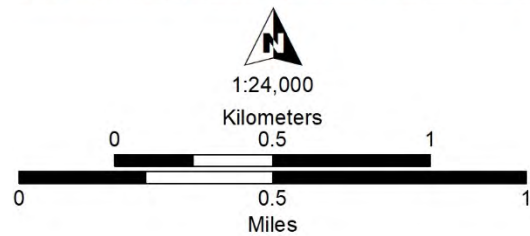
**Photograph 14.** Feature PC-02 prospect pit, camera facing southwest, April 22, 2019 (photo by Far Western).







CITRUS HTS (1992)	FOLSOM (1980)	CLARKSVILLE (1980)
CARMICHAEL (1992)	BUFFALO CREEK (1980)	FOLSOM SE (1980)



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

Primary # P-34-2291  
HRI #  
Trinomial  
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings  
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 26

\*Resource Name or #: Capitol Dredging Company Diggings

**P1. Other Identifier:**

\*P2. Location:  Not for Publication  Unrestricted  
and

\*a. County: Sacramento

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Buffalo Creek Date: 1980 T 9N, R 7E, Sections 24, 25, and 26, and T 9N, R 8E, Sections 30 and 31;  
M.D.B.M.

c. Address: Prairie City SVRA

City: Rancho Cordova, CA

Zip:

d. UTM: Zone: 10 ; 659855 mE/ 4274154 mN (G.P.S.) NAD 1983. UTM coordinates taken at Feature 1 Locus 1, a berm.

e. Other Locational Data:  
level

Elevation: 300 ft above mean sea

CA-SAC-308H is located in Prairie City SVRA. From the Prairie City SVRA Ranger Station travel east for approximately 200 ft to a small fenced area. At UTM coordinates, Zone: 10 ; 659855 mE/ 4274154 mN NAD 1983 is Feature 1 of Locus 1. The site continues to the north and south from this point, refer to attached location and sketch maps.

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

The Capitol Dredging Company Diggings is a historic-era site associated to placer mining operations performed by the Capitol Dredging Company from 1927 to 1952 as part of the Folsom Mining District. The site consists of densely concentrated large dredge tailings (bucket-line dredges), dragline dredges, and dredge ponds, all of which are divided into separate loci, Locus 1 and Locus 2. These loci also include historic-era trash piles, metal objects, piping, cement slabs, rock retaining walls, telephone poles, and barbed wire and additional fence-related debris. These features are all likely related to the placer mining digging operations of the Capitol Dredging Company. Additional features identified in the site boundary are possibly associated to the Aerojet related activities that took place throughout portions of present-day Prairie City SVRA. (continued, page 3)

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) AH4. privies/dumps, AH9. mines/quarries/tailings, AH11. walls/fences, AH16. other

\*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 locus 1, feature 2 area. Prairie City SVRA Ranger Station can be seen in the background. View towards west. ACCN # P1120005

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

\*P7. Owner and Address:  
California State Parks, Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Recreation (OHMVR) Division, Prairie City SVRA, 13300 White Rock Road, Rancho Cordova, CA 95742

\*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)  
A. Perez and K. Long, Associate State Archaeologists, OHMVR Division, 1725 23rd St., Suite 200, Sacramento, CA, 95816

\*P9. Date Recorded: January and

April 2009

\*P10. Survey Type: Intensive survey as part of a cultural resource inventory of the SVRA.

\*P11. Report Citation: Perez, Alicia and Kelly Long

2010 A Cultural Resource Inventory of the Prairie City State Vehicular Recreation Area Sacramento County, California. Prepared for the Department of Parks and Recreation, Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Recreation Division.

\*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):

DPR 523A (1/95)

\*Required information

JUN 28 201

\*A1. Dimensions: a. Length: 5,374 ft. (N/S) x b. Width: 2,645 ft. (E/W)

Method of Measurement:  Paced  Taped  Visual estimate  Other: Measurements were taken using ArcGIS.

Method of Determination:  Artifacts  Features  Soil  Vegetation  Topography

Cut bank  Animal burrow  Excavation  Property boundary  Other: Pre-field research indicated Prairie City SVRA contained placer mining features related to the Capitol Gold Dredging Company.

Reliability of Determination:  High  Medium  Low Explain:

Limitations:  Restricted access  Paved/built over  Site limits incompletely defined

Disturbances  Vegetation  Other: Tall vegetation and off-highway vehicle trails made it difficult to adequately identify all related features.

A2. Depth:  None  Unknown Method of Determination:

\*A3. Human Remains:  Present  Absent  Possible  Unknown:

\*A4. Features: This site includes 43 features, all of which are grouped into two loci. **Locus 1** is an area densely concentrated with several large dredge tailings, and dredge ponds, and includes 7 features. Historical information about large dredge tailings, and dredge ponds is located on pages 5 and 6. **Locus 1, feature 1** is a ditch located at the north end of the locus, and heads NNW X SSE. The ditch measures approximately 44 meters in length, and varies in depth, the deepest portion measuring 10 ft below surface. The ditch continues further SSE, intersecting with the park road, and continues into the fenced OHV riding area. The eastern portion of the ditch includes tailings. The north end of Feature 1 is located at UTM coordinates 659851 m.E. x 4274158 m.N. NAD 1983. **Locus 1, feature 2** is the berm of a dredging area and is located on the NE portion of the locus boundary. The berm measures approximately 111 meters in length X 10 ft high, and heads NNW and curves west at the northern end. The berm intersects with a fence line. The southern end of Feature 2 is located at UTM coordinates 659901 m.E. x 4274180 m.N. NAD 1983. **Locus 1, feature 3** is a trash pile composed of metal scrap. Feature 3 is located at UTMs 659813 m.E. x 4274226 m.N. NAD 1983. (continued page 3)

\*A5. Cultural Constituents: None

\*A6. Were Specimens Collected?  No  Yes

\*A7. Site Condition:  Good  Fair  Poor: The entire Locus 2 boundary, and a small northern portion of Locus 1, are located in the recently acquired Yost property, an area closed to public recreation. This portion of the site is in relatively good condition, with the only development being park's resident housing in the mid northwestern section of Locus 2. A large area of Locus 1 is located in an open public recreational area, and an extensive amount of the diggings have since been used for off-highway vehicle riding.

\*A8. Nearest Water: Coyote Creek is located east of the site area. However, there are several dredging ponds located throughout the site boundary that likely fill seasonally with water.

\*A9. Elevation: 300 ft above mean sea level

A10. Environmental Setting : The northern portion of the site, Locus 2, contains a denser amount of tall seasonal grasses than the southern portion of the site, Locus 1. Cottonwoods grow throughout the site, specifically in the dredge ponds. Growth of the cottonwood woodland community is commonly associated with gold mining activities because of the depth at which the operations excavated into the bedrock. The northern portion of the site consists of soils related to the Red Bluff-Redding Complex (0 to 5 percent slopes), and the southern portion of the site consists of the Red Bluff-Xerothents Complex (2 to 50 percent slopes). The site is located in an open area with a western aspect.

A11. Historical Information: (refer to page 5)

\*A12. Age:  Prehistoric  Protohistoric  1542-1769  1769-1848  1848-1880  1880-1914  1914-1945  
 Post 1945  Undetermined Describe position in regional prehistoric chronology or factual historic dates if known:  
(refer to page 5)

A13. Interpretations:

A14. Remarks:

A15. References: (refer to page 7)

A16. Photographs: (refer to page 8)

Original Media/Negatives Kept at: All photographs have been archived at the OHMVR Division HQ, Sacramento.

\*A17. Form Prepared by: Kelly Long and Alicia Perez, DPR Associate State Archaeologists Date: April 17, 2009

Affiliation and Address: OHMVR Division, 1725 23<sup>rd</sup> St., Suite 200, Sacramento, CA, 95816

CONTINUATION SHEET

Trinomial

\*Recorded by: K. Long and A. Perez

\*Date: 2009

Continuation  Update

**\*P3a. Description:** (continued from page 1) Locus 1 and Locus 2 encompass a large portion of the western portion of Prairie City SVRA, and continue south and outside of the park boundaries. Locus 1 is located in the north western portion of Prairie City SVR and measures 3145 ft (N/S) x 2199 ft (E/W). Locus 2 is located in the southwestern portion of Prairie City SVRA and measures 3052 (N/S) x 2392 (E/W). Further details of each feature are located on page 2 and additional pages.

**\*A4. Features:** (continued from page 2) **Locus 1, feature 4**, located east of the Locus 1 boundary, and is a small dredge pond located in the center of where three roads connect. The pond is oriented in a NW-SE fashion and measures 144 ft in length X 52 ft. wide. The dredge pond has several cottonwood trees in it. There are overhead power lines directly above the pond, and two elderberry trees to the east. Feature 4 is located at UTM coordinates 660547 m.E. x 4274148 m.N. NAD 1983. **Locus 1, feature 5** is an earthen berm that curves towards the west. It measures 656 ft. in length. **Locus 1, feature 6** is a long, V-shaped earthen berm. It measures 3,543 ft. in length and travels in a north to south direction. **Locus 1, feature 7** is an earthen berm that is really an extension of Feature 2 that was bisected by the park road. This segment measures 196 ft. in length and travels in a northwest to southeast fashion. **Locus 1, feature 8** is a possible habitation area. The only remaining evidence is a large pine tree growing on an open flat. There are no other pine trees within the area except near the park residences. The tree is located at UTM coordinates 660557 m.E. x 4273941 m.N. NAD 1983. **Locus 1, feature 9** is a trash pit with hundreds of non-diagnostic metal strips. Each strip measures approximately 12 inches in length by 1 inch wide with a perforation at each end. It is unknown what these strips were used for. This feature is located at UTM coordinates 660465 m.E. x 4276810 m.N. NAD 1983. (refer to maps page 24 and 26). **Locus 2** includes 32 features of several dragline dredges, large dredge tailings, and dredge ponds is located on page 5. **Locus 2, feature 1** is a large dredging pond measuring 246 ft (N/S) X 273 ft (E/W). Feature 1 is located at UTM coordinates 659930 m.E. 4274283 m.N. NAD 1983. **Locus 2, feature 2** is a large berm located approximately 527 ft east of Feature 1 of Locus 2. The berm measures 413 ft long and heads in a NNW/SSE direction. Feature 2 is located at UTM coordinates 660146 m.E. x 4274303 m.N. NAD 1983. **Locus 2, feature 3** is a large dredging pond located 56 ft east of Feature 5. The pond measures 221 ft (NNW/SSE) X 141 ft (E/W). Feature 3 is located at UTM coordinates 660169 m.E. x 4274412 m.N. NAD 1983. **Locus 2, feature 4** is a large berm located approximately 318 ft east of Feature 2 of Locus 2. The berm measures approximately 246 ft long and travels NNE/SSW. **Locus 2, feature 5** is a large dredging pond located approximately 137 ft NE of Feature 4 of Locus 2. The dredging pond measures 167 ft NNE/SSW X 166 ft (E/W). Feature 5 is located at UTM coordinates 660301 m.E. 4274347 m.N. NAD 1983. **Locus 2, feature 6** is a square metal object situated on a metal foundation with cement fill. The metal object is centrally located on the metal pad and measures 22 ½ in high x 32 in wide. The metal foundation measures 92 in in length x 30 in in width. It is possible this object has been moved from its original location, and at one time served as an access point for an underground piping nexus. Feature 6 is located at UTM coordinates 660199 m.E. x 4274521 m.N. NAD 1983. **Locus 2, feature 7** is a small excavated hole, possibly human-made or animal? Feature X is located at UTM coordinates 660379 m.E x 4274249 m.N. NAD 1983. **Locus 2, feature 8** is a concentration of wire cables embedded in the ground located near the Teichert access road, north of the park entrance station. Feature 8 is located at UTM coordinates 659749 m.E. x 4274291 m.N. NAD 1983. **Locus 2, feature 9** is a concentration of fence debris including barbed wire and approximately four fence posts. Feature 9 is located along the existing Yost property fence line at UTM coordinates 659789 m.E. x 4274359 m.N. NAD 1983. **Locus 2, feature 10** is a concrete retaining wall that includes three fragmented concrete slabs. The retaining wall is embedded along the western Yost property boundary line in drainage. Feature 10 is located at UTM coordinates 659778 m.E. x 4274375 m.N. NAD 1983. **Locus 2, feature 11** is a metal scrap concentration located at UTM coordinates 659809 m.E. x 4274469 m.N. NAD 1983. **Locus 2, feature 12** is a large berm measuring 533 ft (NNW/SSE). The northern end of Feature 12 is located at UTM coordinates 660095 m.E. x 4274614 m.N. NAD 1983. **Locus 2, feature 13** small berm that interacts with Feature 12. Feature 13 measures 70 ft in length and travels in a NE/SW direction. Feature 13 intersects with Feature 12 at UTM coordinates 660152 m.E. x 4274578 m.N. NAD 1983. **Locus 2, feature 14** is a large circular cut ditch measuring 208 ft in length. Feature 14 is located north of several berms and dredging work areas, a large dredge pond is to the north, and a cell tower is to the southwest. Feature 14 is located at UTM coordinates 660117 m.E. x 4274624 m.N. NAD 1983. **Locus 2, feature 15** is a plastic pipe valve connected to a pipe to the NW. This valve could possibly be related to previous Aerojet activities. Feature 15 is located at UTM coordinates 660075 m.E. x 4274603 m.N. NAD 1983. **Locus 2, feature 16** is a large trash pile that includes a concentration of timber material, possibly associated with a structure, and modern debris. The trash pile is located in the center of an extensive concentration of large tailings to the immediate north. Additional trash debris is located on top of these tailings. Feature 16 is located at UTM coordinates 66003 m.E. x 4274614 m.N. NAD 1983. **Locus 2, feature 17** is a large catchment pond located just west of a cell phone tower and adjacent to an old road at its western end. The pond measures 307 ft (E/W) x 68 ft (N/S), and approximately eleven cottonwoods are growing in the pond. Feature 17 is located at UTM coordinates 660009 m.E. x 4274595 m.N. NAD 1983. **Locus 2, feature 18** is an air vent likely related to previous Aerojet activities. The air vent includes a white plastic pipe that measures approximately 5 ft from the ground surface. The vent is surrounded by a series of dredge tailings and a cell phone tower is located directly to the south. The pipe is embossed with the following "RED TOP" "WATERMAN" "EXETER LUBBOCK" "CALIF TEXAS" "8" "VACCUUM O RELIF" "AIR 4 VENT" "W 120A". Feature 18 is located at UTM coordinates 660024 m.E x 4274638 m.N. NAD 1983. (continued page 4)

CONTINUATION SHEET

Trinomial

\*Recorded by: K. Long and A. Perez

\*Date: 2009

Continuation  Update

**\*A4. Features:** (continued from page 3) **Locus 2, feature 19** is a long, linear, catchment pond traveling in a NE/SW direction. Several cottonwoods grow in the center of the pond. The pond measures 391 ft (E/W) x 121 ft (N/S) and is located at UTM coordinates 660082 m.E x 4274662 m.N. NAD 1983. **Locus 2, feature 20** is a trash pile located in the center of Feature 19 of Locus 2. The trash includes a concentration of timber fragments and additional debris, and may be associated to the previous Aerojet-related activities. Feature 20 is located at UTM coordinates 660073 m.E. x 4274657 m.N. NAD 1983. **Locus 2, feature 21** is a long curved berm that heads in an E/W direction and measures 106 ft in length. The eastern end of the berm is located at UTM coordinates 659945 m.E. x 4274676 m.N. NAD 1983. **Locus 2, feature 22** is either a concrete retaining wall or a concrete inlet and measures approximately 8 in thick and an estimated 4 ft high from the ground surface. The wall is adjacent to an old road marked by barbed wire fencing at UTM coordinates 659842 m.E. x 4274375 m.N. NAD 1983. **Locus 2, feature 23** is a concentration of large hooked barbed wire located just northeast of the park residences at UTM coordinates 659777 m.E x 4274750 m.N. NAD 1983. **Locus 2, feature 24** includes a pile of + 5 very long telephone poles measuring approximately 12 in wide. The poles are fixed with cables ceramic insulators. The poles are lying in a north to south direction and show wear from deterioration. An old car is located in the erosion drainage located to the south. Feature 23 is located at UTM coordinates 659743 m.E. x 4274870 m.N. NAD 1983. **Locus 2, feature 25** is a ditch measuring approximately 6 ft deep x 69 ft in length. No cultural constituents were located near the ditch. P-34-2148, a previously recorded 330 ft rock retaining wall is located directly northwest of Feature 25. P-34-2148 is located between Grant Line Road and Aerojet Road. Although P-34-2148 is not located in California State Parks property, Feature 25 may be related to this previously recorded site. The southern end of Feature 25 is located at UTM coordinates 659648 m.E. x 4274614 m.N. NAD 1983. **Locus 2, feature 26** includes an elevated area with a cement or compacted dirt flooring and one centered square cement object measuring 25 in in length X 17 in wide X 18 in high, and contains four screw posts on top (these are located at each of the four corners). The object consists of three cement slabs separated approximately three in apart. Between each slab is a pebble/cement fill. The cement or compacted dirt flooring measures approximately 10 ft in length X 6 ft wide. The feature includes the following cultural constituents; manganese/amethyst bottle glass and aqua marine bottle glass (suggestive of historic-era period). Also identified was a light concentration of square machine cut nails measuring approximately 3 in long. Feature 26 is located at UTM coordinates 659626 m.E. x 4274859 m.N. NAD 1983. **Locus 2, feature 27** is a very deep hole, possibly historic or related to previous Aerojet related activities. An air vent can be seen in the side wall. The hole measures at least 20 ft deep x 5 ft wide. Feature 27 is located at UTM coordinates 659883 m.E. x 4274974 m.N. NAD 1983. **Locus 2, feature 28** includes a rusted metal pipe and concrete debris that likely originally formed a solid pad. The metal pipe measures 3 ft high X 12 in wide, and includes a handled top and padlock. The pipe sits on a square cement foundation that measures 48 in x 48 in. Located adjacent and to the southeast is a concentration of concrete debris. To the south of Feature 28 is an area heavily concentrated with dragline dredges. Feature 28 is located at UTM coordinates 659991 m.E. x 4274963 m.N. NAD 1983. **Locus 2, feature 29** is a rusted metal pipe similar in design to Feature 28 in Locus 2. The metal pipe measures 3 ft high X 12 in wide, and includes a handled top and padlock. The pipe sits on a square cement foundation that measures 48 in x 48 in. Feature 29 is located at UTM coordinates 660313 m.E. x 4274950 m.N. NAD 1983. **Locus 2, feature 30** is a possible historic-era pipe measuring approximately 3 ft high X 12 in wide that is emerging from the ground, and includes a handled top and a broken padlock. The pipe is located at UTM coordinates 660384 m.E. x 4274270 m.N. NAD 1983. **Locus 2, feature 31** is a rusted possible culvert outlet partially embedded in the ground in an area with a heavy moisture concentration. The outlet is located south of Feature 1 of Locus 2 at UTM coordinates 659951 m.E. x 4274251 m.N. NAD 1983. **Locus 2, feature 32**, located in Locus 2, is a white plastic pipe valve that is possibly related to previous Aerojet activities. The top of the piping has a spout, and old electrical wiring at the base. The pipe is embossed with "STOCKHAM" "USA", and measures approximately 2 ft in diameter and 2 ½ ft high from ground level. The pipe is located on the north side of a the Teichert access road at UTM coordinates 659814 m.E. x 4274298 m.N. NAD 1983. Inside Locus 2 boundaries is one previously recorded site, **P-34-2149** (Solano Archaeological Services: 2008). This site was originally mapped incorrectly, and has been updated during this current survey on separate 523 forms. (refer to maps on pages 25 and 26)

\*Recorded by: K. Long and A. Perez

\*Date: 2009

Continuation  Update

**A11. Historical Information:** (continued from page 2) This site contains two types of placer mining tailings; large dredge tailings and dragline dredges, associated with the Folsom Mining District (Scully 1988). The Folsom Mining District totaled \$45 million in gold from 1880 to 1930, dredges produced approximately \$40 million of this total. Between 1900 and 1962, over \$125,000,000 in gold (Clark 1970: 48 as cited in Lindstrom 1993: 16) was recovered by dredging 17,400 acres in the Folsom District (Young 1982 as cited in Lindstrom 1993: 16). In 1916, Folsom Mining District included eleven active dredges that combined, yielded over \$2 million worth of gold. In 1908, many of the dredging companies were merged into Natomas Consolidated of California, and later this firm became known as the Natomas Company (Clark 1979: 48). From 1927 to 1952, several other dredge operators joined Natomas in dredging the district. Capitol Dredging Company was one of these companies that merged with Natomas, and was the principal operator that dredged portions of Prairie City SVRA from 1927 to 1952 using four bucket-lines (Clark 1979: 48). The Natomas Company, with headquarters in Sacramento, was the largest producer of placer gold in California from 1940 to 1941. During this period, the company operated seven dredges in the Folsom Mining District. The operations curtailed in 1942, 1943, and 1944, but increased yet again in the summer of 1945 (Averill 1946: 34). The two types of placer mining tailings identified in this site are described below:

**Large Dredge Tailings (bucket-line dredges)**

Large dredge tailings are characteristic of bucket-line dredging, and are remnants caused by larger size dredge machinery capable of stacking tailings in very high places behind the dredger. Debris piles related to large-scale dredge machinery will embody the following characteristics; tall tailings (up to 20 ft in height), a linear arrangement, "rake marks" on top, large size rocks, and will not be located near streams (Scully 1988: 2). Bucket-line dredging began on the American River at the Folsom Mining District in 1898 to 1899, and eventually became one of the largest dredge fields in California ranking fourth among California gold districts in amount of gold produced (Young 1982: 119 as cited in Lindstrom 1993: 16). Early dredges were powered by steam and later by electricity. Archaeological consultant, Susan Lindstrom, describes the bucket-line dredging operation best. During its operation, the dredge floats in a river or in a land-locked, self dug pond, and as the dredge digs and moves forward, it carries the pond with it. A bucket-line dredge includes an endless chain of manganese steel buckets, a screening and washing plant, and a rock conveyor, all of which are mounted on a floating hull. As the bucket line excavates the placer material from in front of the dredge, the material is lifted into the hopper, and is then passed through a revolving screen where it is washed and separated into two sizes. Materials less than a 1/2 inch are treated by jibs or passed over riffles to recover the gold or other heavy minerals. Oversized material is elevated by a belt-type stacker and deposited on top of the washed sands. After washing, the sands are discharged into the pond near the stern of the dredge (Lindstrom 1993: 24).



Overview of focus 1, feature 2, a large dredge tailing.  
View towards northwest. Accn. # P1120006

\*Recorded by: K. Long and A. Perez

\*Date: 2009

Continuation  Update

**A11. Historical Information:** (continued from page 5)

**Dragline Dredges**

From 1933 to 1941, there was a dramatic increase of production from dragline dredges. This resulted from improvements in the manufacturing of dragline excavators. However, after the US entered the Second World War there was a significant decrease in production numbers. This occurred because of two important reasons; (1) the War Production Board limited gold mining to only special circumstances, and (2) a large majority, if not all, draglines were employed in war work as excavators and as cranes (Averill 1946: 34). Dragline dredging operations are comprised of two separate and distinct units. The first unit includes a standard dragline excavator, situated on top of caterpillar tracks, that executes the digging. The excavator includes one heavy bucket that removes approximately one to three cubic yards of gravel at a time. The bucket is suspended by a steel cable from a structural-steel boom roughly 50 ft in length. Prior to orders set in place by the War Production Board, the dragline excavator was manufactured at a larger scale. In northern California and Nevada, dragline excavators included buckets that could excavate between five to 14 cubic yards of gravel (Averill 1946: 34). The second unit comprises of washing the gravel on a barge floating in a pond. To wash the gold from the gravel, the barge includes a revolving screen and riffle tables. From the edge of the pond, the dragline excavator removes soil, and as it advances along the pond's edge, cables anchored on the shore cause the barge to follow. The pond, located behind the barge, is filled with tailing discharge from a belt-conveyor (Averill 1946: 34). Large streams of water are pumped from the pond and onto the screen and tables. Sands that pass through the screens are washed on inclined tables and the gold is separated out (Averill 1946: 34). The discovery of dragline dredging in California presented new opportunities in dredging operations. Prior to dragline dredging, deposits that were previously too small to excavate using a bucket-ladder dredge were now easily excavated (Averill 1946: 34). This was because its heavy digging-machinery was not required on the barge, making the dragline dredge smaller and more weight appropriate for floating in very shallow ponds (Averill 1946: 35). Additionally, although bucket-ladder dredges were portable, the dragline was easier to transport to more than one deposit (Averill 1946: 34). However, it wasn't without its own disadvantages. Disadvantages to the dragline dredge included; (1) a maximum excavation of 20 ft below the surface, (2) difficulties excavating hard, compact, or partially cemented gravels, and (3) required soft bedrock to excavate properly (Averill 1946: 35). Geological features that make dragline dredging more efficient include, gravels located in stream channels, and on low terraces adjacent to such channels. Furthermore, the gravel rarely extends more than 10 ft below the surface, and generally consists of loose gravels (Averill 1946: 36). Remnants of dragline dredges are characterized by numerous closely clustered non-linear mounds that measure 5 ft high, and consist of small pebbles. Additionally, they are commonly located adjacent to streams (Scully 1988: 2).



Overview of dragline dredges at Prairie City SVRA.  
ACCN. # P104-0084

\*Recorded by: K. Long and A. Perez

\*Date: 2009

Continuation  Update

**A15. References:** (continued from page 2)

Averill, Charles Volney

1946 Dragline Dredging. In *Placer Mining for Gold in California*, edited by Charles Volney Averill, pp. 34-50. Bulletin 135, Division of Mines, State of California.

Clark, W. B.

1979 *Gold Districts of California*. Bulletin 193. California Division of Mines and Geology, Sacramento.

Lindstrom, Susan

1993 *A Cultural Resource Inventory of Prairie City Center Project 404 Acres Near Folsom, California Sacramento County*. Susan Lindstrom Archaeological Consultant. Prepared for Western Federal Savings & Loan Association. Copies available from the North Central Information Center, California State University, Sacramento, California.

Scully, Margaret E.

1989 *An Archaeological Survey of the James Yost Use Permit Area*. Margaret E. Scully Archaeological Consultant. Prepared for the County of Sacramento. Copies available from the North Central Information Center, California State University, Sacramento, California, Report #3724.

\*Recorded by: K. Long and A. Perez

\*Date: 2009

Continuation

Update



Overview of Locus 1, feature 1. View NNW. Accn. # P1120003.



Overview of Locus 1, feature 2. View towards WSW.  
Locus 1, feature 7 is located behind photographer. Accn. # P1120005.



Detail of locus 2, feature 7. Accn. # P1120007



Overview of locus 2, feature 30. View towards north northwest.  
Accn. # P1120008



Overview of Locus 2, feature 31. Accn. # P1120010



Overview of locus 2, feature 1. View towards noth. Accn. # P1120011



Overview of locus 2, feature 3. View towards north. Accn. # P1120012



Overview of locus 2, feature 2. K. Long is walking on feature.  
View towards north. Accn. # P1120014



Overview of locus 2, feature 5. View towards west. K. Long standing to the right of feature. Accn. # P1120015.



Overview of locus 2, feature 11. View towards northwest.  
Accn. # P1130020

**CONTINUATION SHEET**



Overview of locus 2, feature 25. Accn. # P1130021



Overview of locus 2, feature 26. Accn. # P1130023



Overview of locus 2, feature 6.

Accn. # P1150001



Overview of locus 2, feature 15. Accn. # P1150007



Detail of locus 2, feature 18.  
Accn. # P1150013



Overview of locus 2, feature 20. Accn. #P1150023



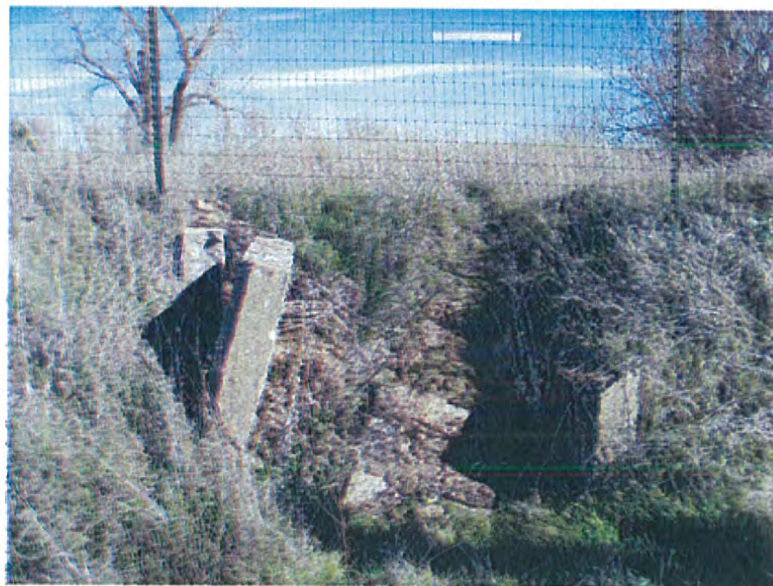
Overview of locus 2, feature 16. Accn. #P1150035



Overview of locus 2, feature 8. Accn. # P1150052



Detail of locus 2, feature 32. Accn. # P1150057



Overview of locus 2, feature 10. Accn. # P1150059



Overview of locus 2, feature 9. Accn. # P1150065



Detail of locus 2, feature 22. Accn. # P1150067



Overview of locus 2, feature 24. Accn. # P1150068



Detail of locus 2, feature 24. Accn. # P1150070



Locus 2, feature 27. Accn. #P1280007



Detail of locus 2, feature 24. Accn. #P1280004



Detail of locus 2, feature 28. Accn. # P1280008



Detail of locus 2, feature 29. Accn. # P1280017



Overview of locus 1, feature 4. Accn. # P3300027



Overview of locus 1, feature 8. Accn. # P3300031

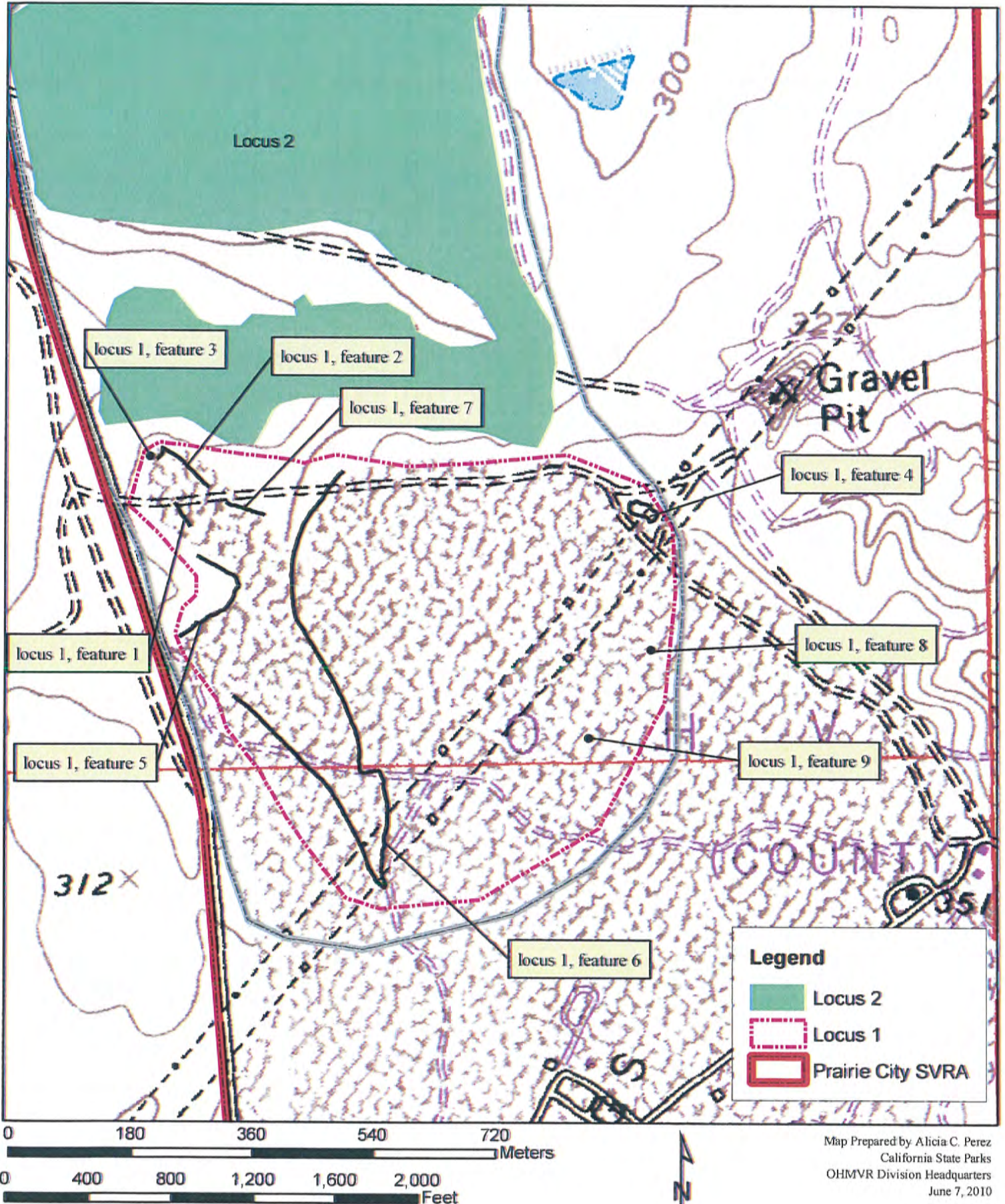


Detail of locus 1, feature 9. Accn. # P3300052

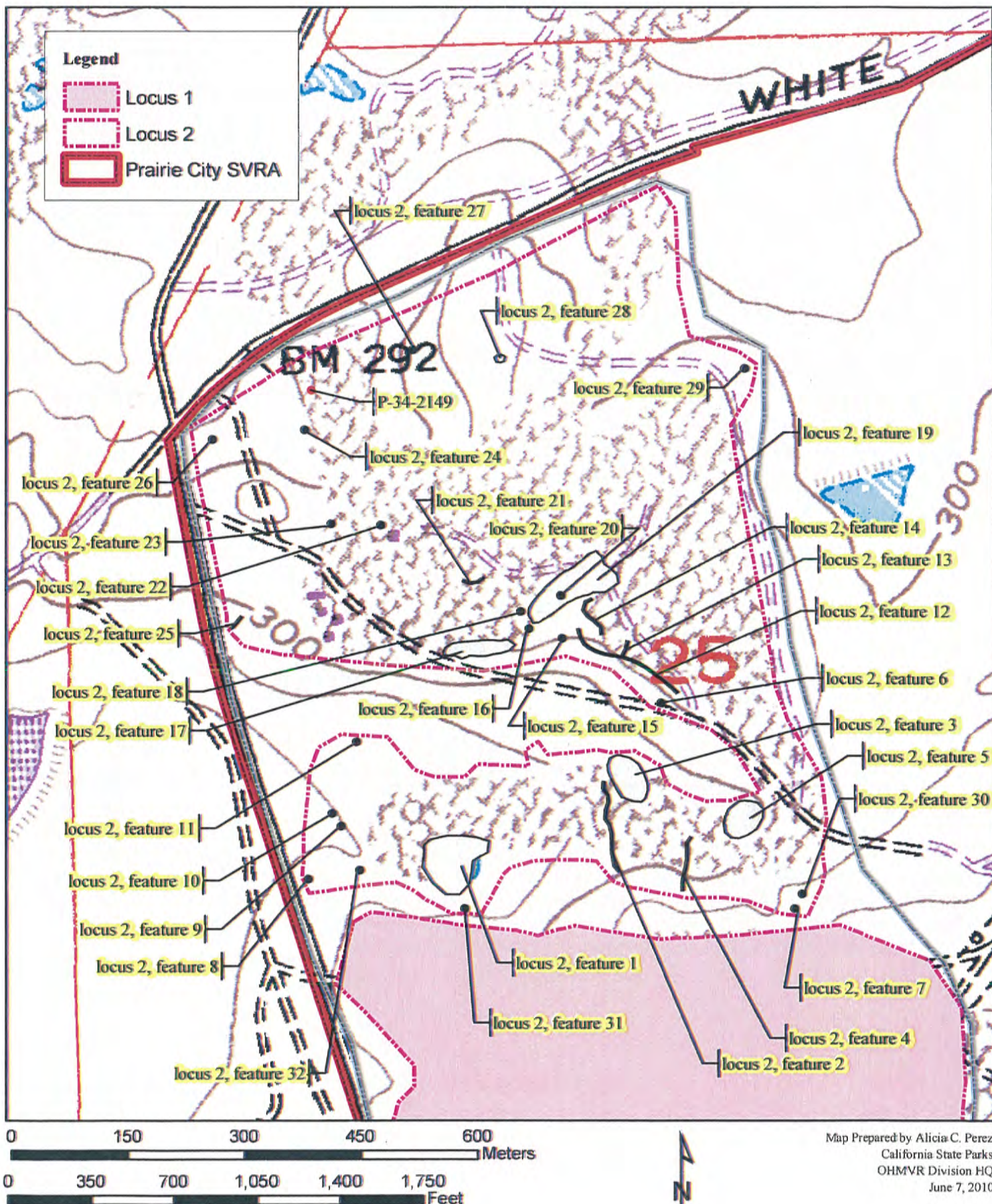
# LOCUS 1 SKETCH MAP

\*Resource Name: Capitol Dredging Company Diggings

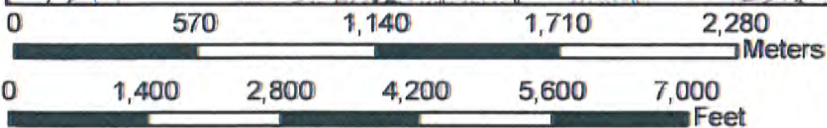
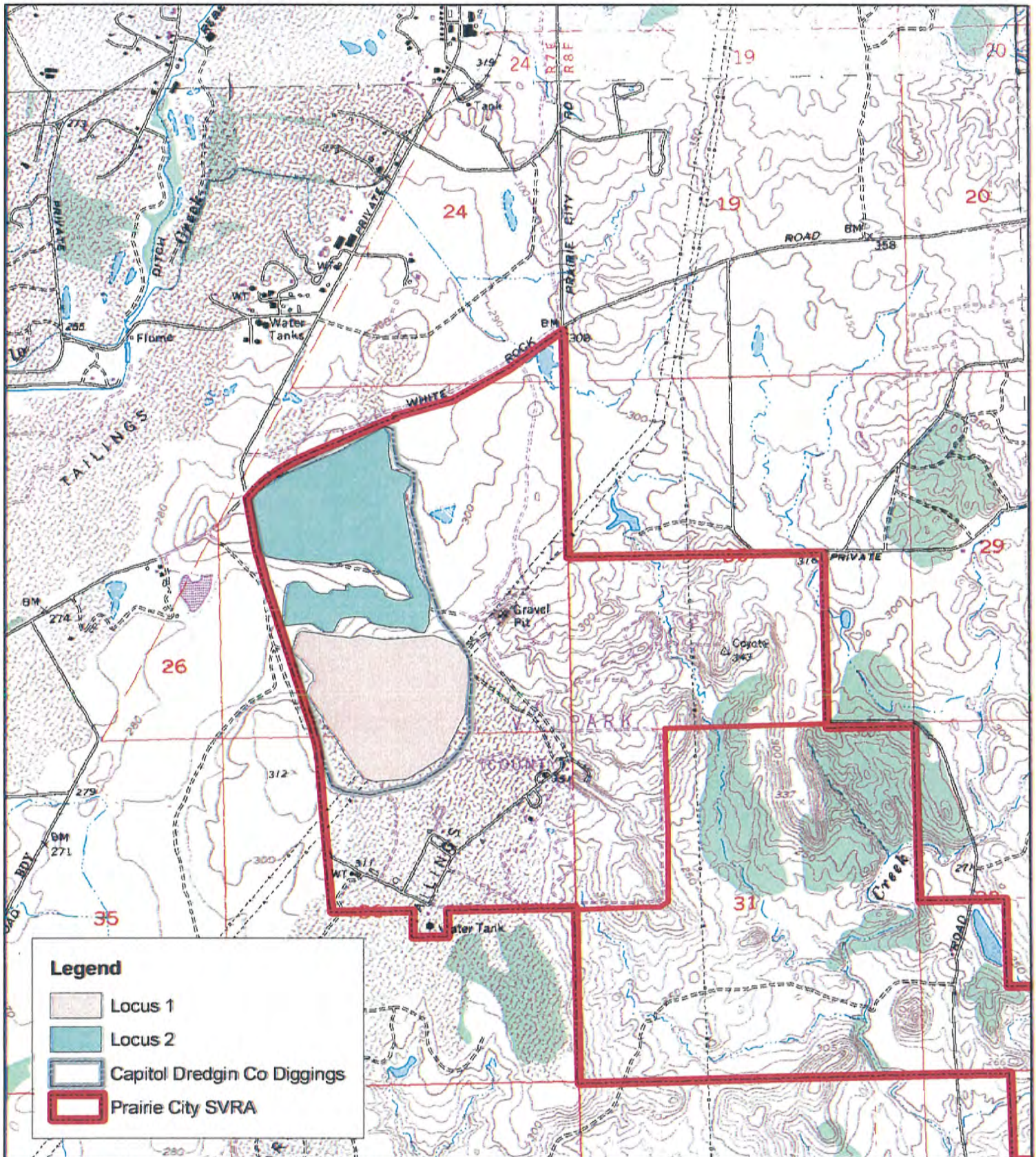
Scale: 1:7,500



# LOCUS 2 SKETCH MAP



# LOCATION MAP



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

Primary # P-34-2299  
 HRI # \_\_\_\_\_  
 Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_  
 NRHP Status Code \_\_\_\_\_  
 Other Listings \_\_\_\_\_  
 Review Code \_\_\_\_\_ Reviewer \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Page P1 of P4 \*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Buffalo Creek Date 1967; (photo rev. 1980) T 8N, 9N; R 7E; S 1/4 of Sec 36  
N 1/4 of Sec 1; M.D.M.B.M.

c. Address \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 10, D: 659570 mE/ D: 4272670 mN (see continuation sheet)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) From the intersection of Prairie City Road and White Rock Road, turn west on White Rock Road and drive for about 1.0 mile to a private dirt road. Turn south on the dirt road and drive for approximately 1.5 miles to a point where the road turns north at a 90 degree angle. Park here and walk directly south for approximately 200 meters. The resource is located within a fenced area of about 400 acres at this point.

\*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) The resource consists of approximately 400 acres of waste rock, the by-product of dredging. Cable of various sizes (see continuation sheet)

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) AH9--mine tailings

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) overview of dredge pile to south; 4/5/96; Frame 7

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:  Historic  Prehistoric  Both  
 ca. 1930 - 1952.

\*P7. Owner and Address:  
William Cummings and Angelo Tsakopoulos, 7700 College Town Drive, Suite 208, Sacramento, CA 95826

\*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) K. Syda and K. Boice. PAR Environmental Services, Inc., 1906 21st Street, Sacramento, CA 95826

\*P9. Date Recorded: 4/5/96

\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Cursory pedestrian coverage consisting of 20-30 meter transects where possible.

\*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Cultural Resources Investigation of the American River Aggregate East Mining Site Rezone and Use Permit Project, Sacramento County, California. PAR ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC. \*Attachments:

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

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

Primary # P-34-2299

HRI # \_\_\_\_\_

Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_

Page P2 of P4

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) \_\_\_\_\_

\*Recorded by: K. Syda and K. Boice

\*Date 4/5/96

Continuation  Update

P2d. A: 661180 mE/ 4272730 mN  
B: 661220 mE/ 4271160 mN  
C: 659600 mE/ 4271110 mN

P3a. (1-inch to 5/8-inch diameter) was noted throughout the area, along with 55-gallon drums and iron penstock. The iron penstock varied in size from 7- to 10-inches in diameter by 8- to 20-feet in length and was constructed of riveted sections of iron measuring approximately four feet long. Feature A's concrete slab measuring 4-feet by 4-feet wide and 12-inches high was noted in the north/west portion of the project. The slab contained a central hole measuring 14-inches in diameter which was flanked by two additional holes measuring 6-inches in diameter. Two reservoirs, Features B and C, were identified in the southeastern portion of the project. Each feature was formed by an earth berm which extends across a natural swale. The berm of the first reservoir (Feature B) measured approximately 250 feet in length, 18 feet wide and 20 feet high. The berm of the second reservoir (the smaller of the two Feature C) measured about 100 feet in length, 10 feet wide and 15 feet high. Both reservoirs appear to be related to stock grazing.

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

Primary # P-34-2299  
 HRI # \_\_\_\_\_  
 Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_

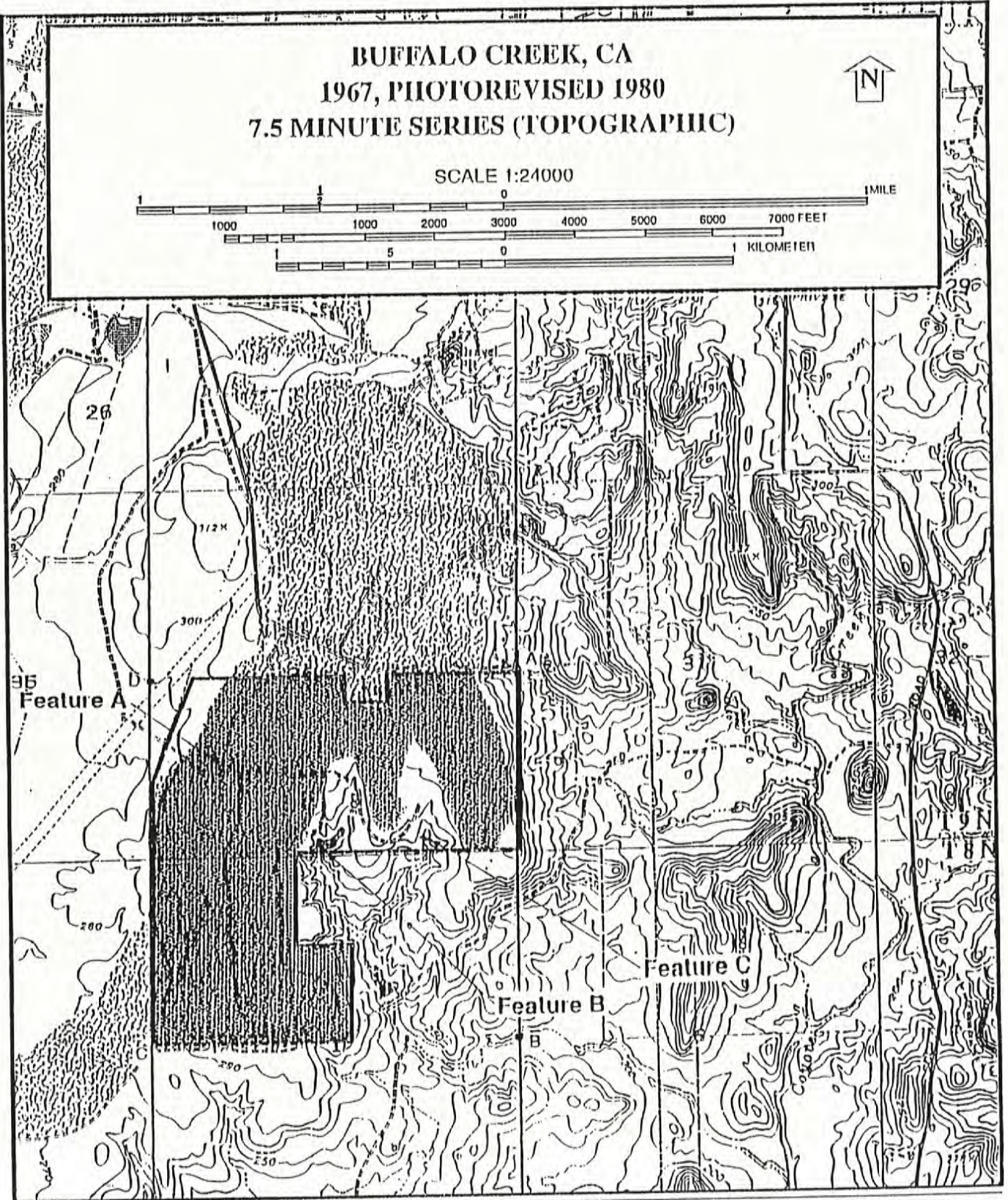
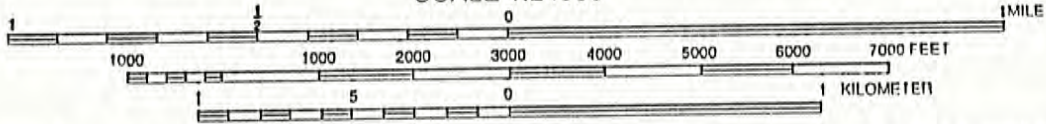
Page P3 of P4 Project Name: American River Aggregates Year 1996  
 Camera Format: Olympus OM-1 Lens Size: 28mm  
 Film Type and Speed: Kodak B&W 100 ASA Negatives Kept at: PAR ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

Mo.	Day	Time	Exp./Frame	Subject/Description	View Toward	Accession #
4	6	9:30	3	Overview of project	N	
4	6	9:31	4	Overview of project at south boundary	E	
4	6	10:00	5	Overview of project from east edge of project boundary	NW	
4	6	10:15	6	Earth bermed dam	NW	
4	6	10:40	7	View to east penstock	E	
4	6	11:30	8	Overview of dredge piles	S	
4	6	11:31	9	Overview of dredge piles	N	

**BUFFALO CREEK, CA**  
**1967, PHOTOREVISED 1980**  
**7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)**



SCALE 1:24000



**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Page 1 of 3

\*Resource Name or #

\*Recorded by: Far Western \*Date: 2019 (Updated: ECORP 5/31/2022)  Continuation  Update

1. Impacts observed since site formation/use:

- Constructed trail  Wildlife path  Grading  Recreational use by humans (campfire ring, etc.)  Fire  
 Erosion  Vandalism/pothunting/artifact collection  New vegetation growth  Modern trash deposits  
 Fire break  Construction  Vegetation removal  None  Other (explain):

2. Is the site location narrative accurate?

- Yes  No (explain):

3. Is the site description narrative accurate?

- Yes  No (explain): See comments above.

4. Were new photos taken? Attach photograph record and paste representative photo below.

- Yes  No (explain):

5. Date of site revisit: May 31, 2022

6. Revisited by: M. Webb and S. Joy; ECORP Consulting, Inc., 2525 Warren Drive, Rocklin, CA 95677

7. Reason for revisit (check all that apply):

- USACE 2-year requirement  Collect GPS data/Impact Mapping  Evaluation of Eligibility  
 Change in project area conditions (fire, flood, etc.)  Other (explain): Update

8. Report citation: ECORP Consulting, Inc. 2022. *Built Environment Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Coyote Creek Agrivoltaic Ranch Project, Sacramento County, California.*

9. Were survey grade UTM coordinates gathered?

- Yes  No (explain): Zone: 10S: 658824mE/ 4273305mN

10. Remarks: Far Western previously recorded resource P-34-5264 in 2019 as a ditch and associated pond with standpipe located in an open field. The ditch is 3,535 feet long, 16 feet wide across at the top, 10 feet wide across at the bottom, and 3 feet deep. The resource was constructed between 1937 and 1953, according to aerial photographs.

A 320-foot segment of the previously recorded ditch was revisited during ECORP's 2022 reconnaissance inspection. The entire length of the ditch was not revisited. The pond and standpipe are located also 500 feet northeast of the Project Area and were not revisited. The ditch appeared in similar condition as originally recorded. The ditch is visible on the 1957 aeriels. Following is an evaluation of P-34-5264 using CRHR and NRHP eligibility criteria.

*Evaluation of P-34-5264*

Following is an evaluation of P-34-5264 using CRHR and NRHP eligibility criteria.

Archival research did not provide any information suggesting this ditch and associated pond are in any way tied to an important historical event or series of events. The ditch and associated pond were constructed between the 1930s and 1950s. This irrigation system is not associated with any important events in history. Therefore, P-34-5264 does not meet the criteria to be eligible under NRHP Criterion A or CRHR Criterion 1.

The persons associated with the original construction of this ditch and associated pond are unknown and not mentioned in historical documents. It may have been constructed by a farmer in the area. There are no other indications that the resource is associated with any other specific persons significant in the history of the region, county, or State. Therefore, P-34-5264 does not appear to be eligible under NRHP Criterion B/CRHR Criterion 2.

This ditch is primarily of utilitarian construction and is not aesthetically or artistically designed. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. The ditch appears to be similar to hundreds of water conveyance structures in California as evident in its U-shape. It was not the first, or largest, or a particularly innovative water conveyance system of its time on a local, regional, or national level. The ditch is not an engineering marvel, and clearly does not represent the work of a master. Its design is functional and does not convey any particular historically significant water management or conveyance concept or unique engineering approach. Therefore, the ditch does not meet the criteria to be eligible under NRHP Criterion C or CRHR Criterion 3.

This ditch and pond are utilitarian water management features that do not possess subsurface potential and was, therefore, not archaeologically tested. As an above-ground feature, all the information it can provide is visible and its construction history has been relatively well documented. Therefore, the ditch does not have the potential to provide important information about history that is not already known and does not meet the criteria to be eligible under NRHP Criterion D or CRHR Criterion 4.

Therefore, P-34-5264 is evaluated as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and CRHR under all criteria.

**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Page 2 of 3

\*Resource Name or #

\*Recorded by: Far Western \*Date: 2019 (Updated: ECORP 5/31/2022)  Continuation  Update

*Integrity Assessment of P-34-5264*

As the resource has not been moved or imposed upon by modern development, it retains integrity of location, setting, and feeling. However, it does not retain integrity of association, materials, design, or workmanship, as the resource no longer is used for agricultural purposes. The ditch and associated pond were not designed or contain aspects that demonstrate workmanship, nor does it function as originally intended. The resource does not contain any information associating it with an event or person important in history. Overall, P-34-5264 fails to retain sufficient integrity.

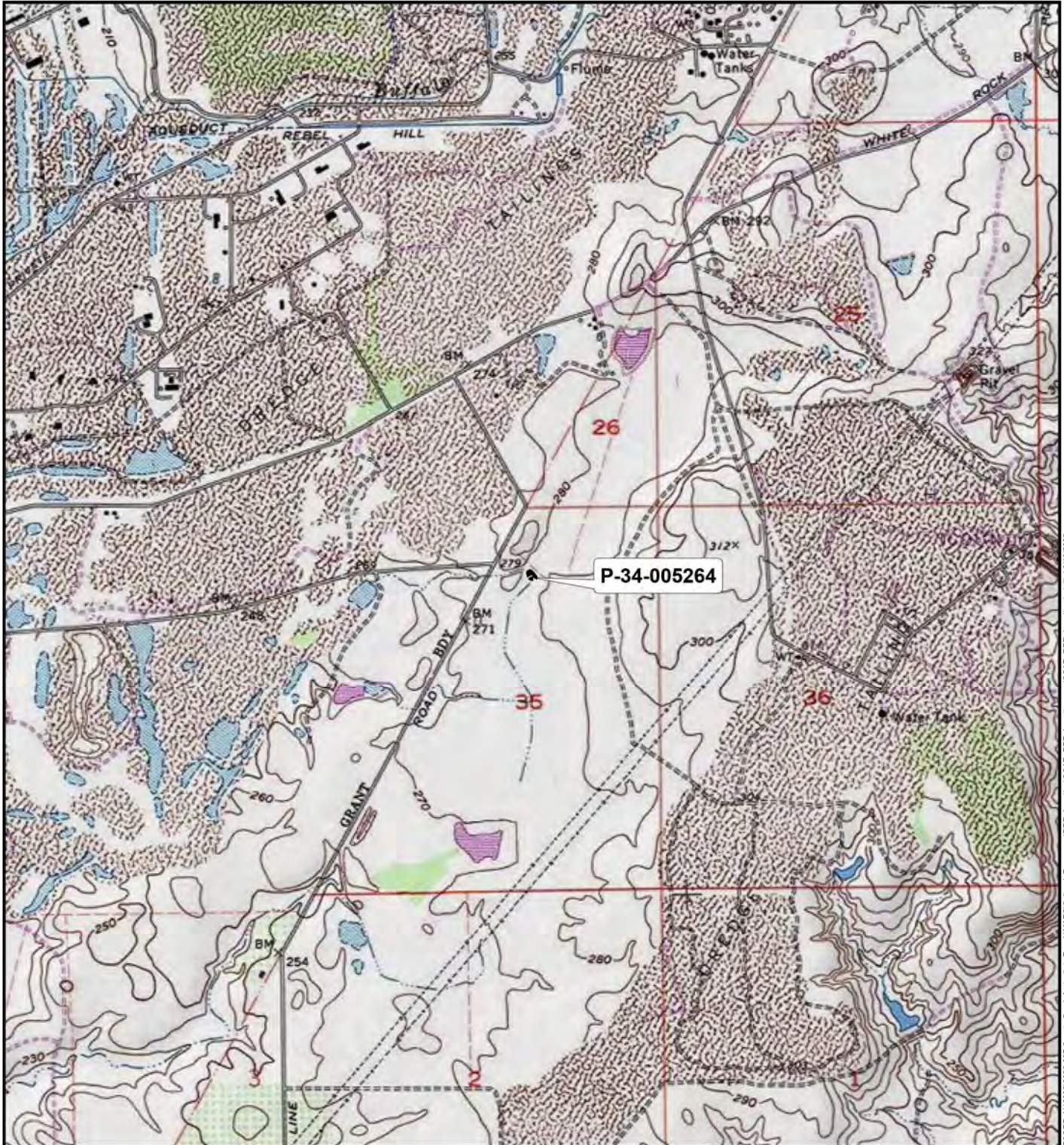
Regardless of integrity, P-34-5264 is not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP under any criteria.



P-34-5264; ditch overview (view south; May 27, 2022).

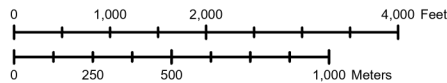


P-34-5264; ditch overview, view to pond (view north; May 27, 2022).



DPR 523K (1/95)

\*Required Information



ECORP: N:\2022\2022-087 Coyote Creek Agriwildlife Ranch\MAPS\Cultural\_Resources\DPR\_Location\CCAR\_DPR\_Location\trail\m1 6/15/2022

Primary # P-34-005264  
HRI # \_\_\_\_\_  
Trinomial CA-SAC-001258H  
NRHP Status Code N/A  
Other Listings \_\_\_\_\_  
Review Code \_\_\_\_\_ Reviewer \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

**P1. Other Identifier:** Ditch and Pond

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

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

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Buffalo Creek Date: 2018 T: 9N R: 7E Sec: 35; M.D.B.M.

c. Address: White Rock Road City: n/a Zip: n/a

d. UTM: Pond: 658969 mE/ 4273466 mN (see Linear Feature Record for ditch coordinates)

e. Other Locational Data: Assessor's Parcel Number (APN): 072-3160-002-0000

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

This resource is a ditch and an associated pond located in an open field within the Prairie City State Vehicular Recreation Area (Prairie City SVRA)(**Photograph 1**). The ditch has a meandering course that runs approximately north-south. The oval pond and a related concrete standpipe are located near the midpoint of the ditch segment, whose purpose appears to have been for drainage. See Linear Feature Record for a description of the ditch.

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP20 – Canal/Ditch

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

**P5b. Description of Photo:** (View, date, accession#) Photograph 1. Ditch flowing into pond, camera facing southwest, April 30, 2019.

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:  Historic  Prehistoric  Both Between 1937 and 1953 (aerial photographs)

\*P7. Owner and Address: California State Parks  
Prairie City SVRA  
13300 White Rock Road  
Rancho Cordova, CA 95742

\*P8. Recorded by: Steven J. "Mel" Melvin  
JRP Historical Consulting, LLC  
and  
John Berg  
Far Western Anthropological  
Research Group

\*P9. Date Recorded: April 30, 2019

\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)  
Intensive



\*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Mel Melvin and Bryan Larson, JRP Historical Consulting, LLC, and Naomi Scher and Sarah L. Izzi, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc., "Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation Report in Support of the Prairie City State Vehicular Recreation Area Road and Trail Management Plan, Sacramento County, California," 2019.

\*Attachments:  None  Location Map  Sketch Map  Site 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) \_\_\_\_\_

Page 2 of 7

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder): PC-06

\*Recorded by: S. J. Melvin & John Berg

\*Date: April 30, 2019

L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Ditch

L2a. Portion Described:  Entire Resource  Segment  Point Observation Designation: n/a

\*b. Location of point or segment: (Provide UTM coordinates, legal description, and any other useful locational data.)

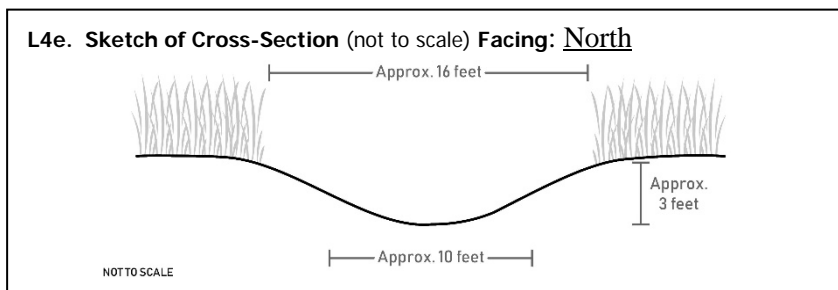
UTM: 658929 mE / 4272913 mN (south end); 659165 mE / 4273777 mN (north end)

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

This resource is a shallow, unlined U-shaped ditch. It has a more or less uniform morphology along its more than half-mile length (**Photograph 2**). Its banks were overgrown with grasses at the time of the survey.

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

- a. Top Width: 16 feet
- b. Bottom Width: 10 feet
- c. Height or Depth: 3 feet
- d. Length of Segment: 3,535 feet



L5. Associated Resources: Pond, concrete standpipe

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

This ditch and associated pond and standpipe is located in a generally flat, open field that is largely overgrown with grasses.

L7. Integrity Considerations: This structure appears to have good integrity.

L8a. Photograph, Map, or Drawing.



L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing: **Photograph 2.** Ditch, camera facing north, April 30, 2019.

L9. Remarks:

L10. Form prepared by:  
Steven J. Melvin & Angela Rothman  
JRP Historical Consulting, LLC  
2850 Spafford Street  
Davis, CA 95618

L11. Date: July 2019



**Photograph 3.** Standpipe along the ditch alignment, camera facing north, April 30, 2019.

### P3a. Description (continued):

#### Ehnisz Parcel Property History (APN 072-3160-002)

This ditch and associated pond, identified as Feature PC-06, is on a property owned by the California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) presently known as the “Ehnisz Parcel” of the Prairie City SVRA. Initial Euro-American settlement of the Ehnisz Parcel, located southwest of the “Yost Parcel,” occurred in 1873 when Peter Haase purchased 175 acres in Sections 26 and 35, T9N/R7E, MDM to establish a ranch. Haase also acquired adjacent land and by 1885 owned over 1,200 contiguous acres, inclusive of the Ehnisz Parcel, named after the family from whom the DPR acquired the property. Haase emigrated from Germany to the United States in 1852 and engaged in mining elsewhere prior to purchasing this land where he raised cattle. Haase died in 1912 at his ranch, and his wife Gesche Haase passed in 1919. The couple had six children: John, Peter, Charles, Rose, Kate, and Maria. By 1923, the Haase Ranch, then owned by his son John Haase, had grown to 2,000 acres.<sup>1</sup>

John Haase sold the family ranch in 1927 to Yuba Consolidated Mining Company, the parent company of the Capital Dredging Company (CDC). CDC set up its field headquarters at the Haase home, occupying the house as its office and several outbuildings for equipment. Presently, this is a complex of buildings located on White Rock Road just east of the current Prairie City SVRA main entrance, north of the Ehnisz Parcel. In the summer of 1927, CDC built its first two dredges at the mining operation, employing a crew of about 100 men for the task as well as doing other preparatory work. The workers lived in tents at the Haase home site for several months. With the exception of a small pile of tailings on the east side of the Ehnisz Parcel that are a continuation from an adjacent parcel located in the Prairie City SVRA, CDC did not dredge on the Haase lands, presumably because the company did not discover gold deposits there. In addition to the Haase Ranch, CDC bought additional nearby lands from other ranchers. The company continued to hold title to its dredging property, including the Ehnisz Parcel, until it ceased operations in 1952.<sup>2</sup>

Ownership of the Ehnisz Parcel transferred from Yuba Consolidated Mining Company to Allan T. Olson and his son Alan F. Olson in 1953. The elder Olson owned the Brighton Sand and Gravel Company and was also in the garbage business as co-owner of the Sacramento Waste Disposal Company. Olson was also a hobby-rancher and horse riding enthusiast, owning several riding and carriage horses. Olson founded the California Carriage Foundation and the Sierra Trail Blazers, and was a member of other horse riding organizations. It appears the Olson property included the land to the north of the Ehnisz Parcel, which contained the former Haase Ranch/CDC headquarters buildings. Research suggests Olson lived here and used the buildings for his horses and to store hay. Olson appears to have used the Ehnisz Parcel for grazing and to grow hay on irrigated fields in the northwest portion of the parcel (**Plate 1**). Some of the irrigation ditches recorded on the Ehnisz parcel were built during Olson’s tenure. After Olson died in 1974 following a carriage accident on his ranch, the land use remained unchanged for years thereafter. Other than the Ehnisz family, research did not determine subsequent owners prior to the DPR era. The berm and pond recorded on this form (PC-06) were built sometime between 1937 and 1953, meaning that they were likely built by the Haase family as part of their ranching operation, or by the CDC to impound water for their dredging operation.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> US General Land Office, Agricultural Script Patent, Accession No. AGS-0359-328, Document No. 920, October 3, 1873; Fred A. Shepherd, *Official Map of Sacramento County, California* (San Francisco: Britton & Rey, 1885); Drury Butler, *Map of the County of Sacramento, California* ([n.p.]: C.L. Greene, 1923); “Death of Mrs. G. Haase,” *Folsom Telegraph*, March 28, 1919, 4; “Death of Peter Haase,” *Folsom Telegraph*, March 19, 1912, 1.

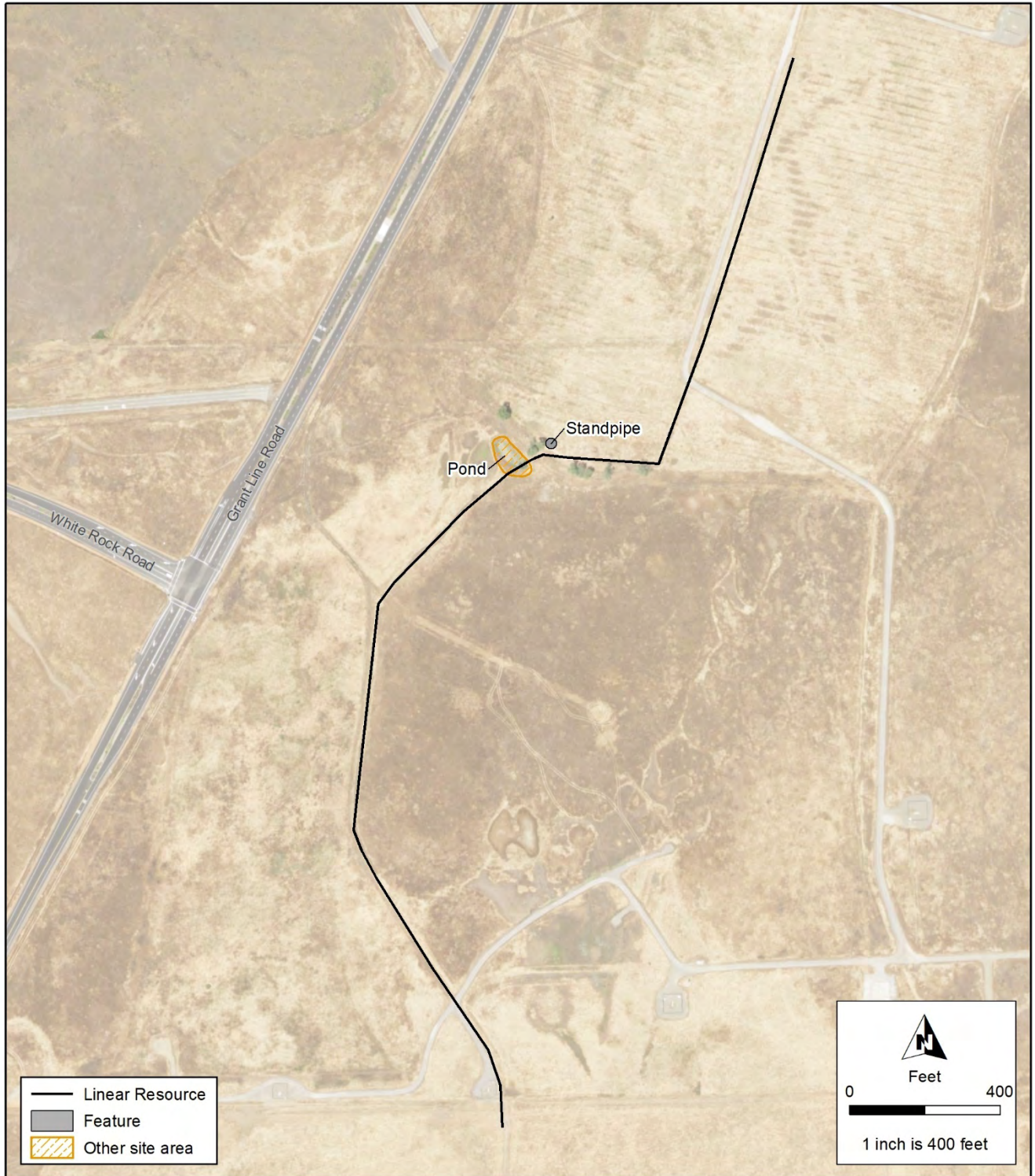
<sup>2</sup> “Closing Out Auction,” *Sacramento Bee*, March 15, 1927, 24; “Another Dredging Company Enters Local Field,” *The Folsom Telegraph*, September 13, 1935, 3; “Dredge at Haase Ranch Launched,” *Folsom Telegraph*, September 2, 1927, 3; “Two Big Gold Dredges Being Constructed on Haase Ranch, South of Folsom,” *Folsom Telegraph*, June 17, 1927, 1; “New Company’s First Dredge Began Digging Tuesday Night,” *Folsom Telegraph*, October 21, 1927, 1; “Funeral is Set in Fair Oaks Home for J.B. Haase,” *Sacramento Bee*, May 7, 1943, 10.

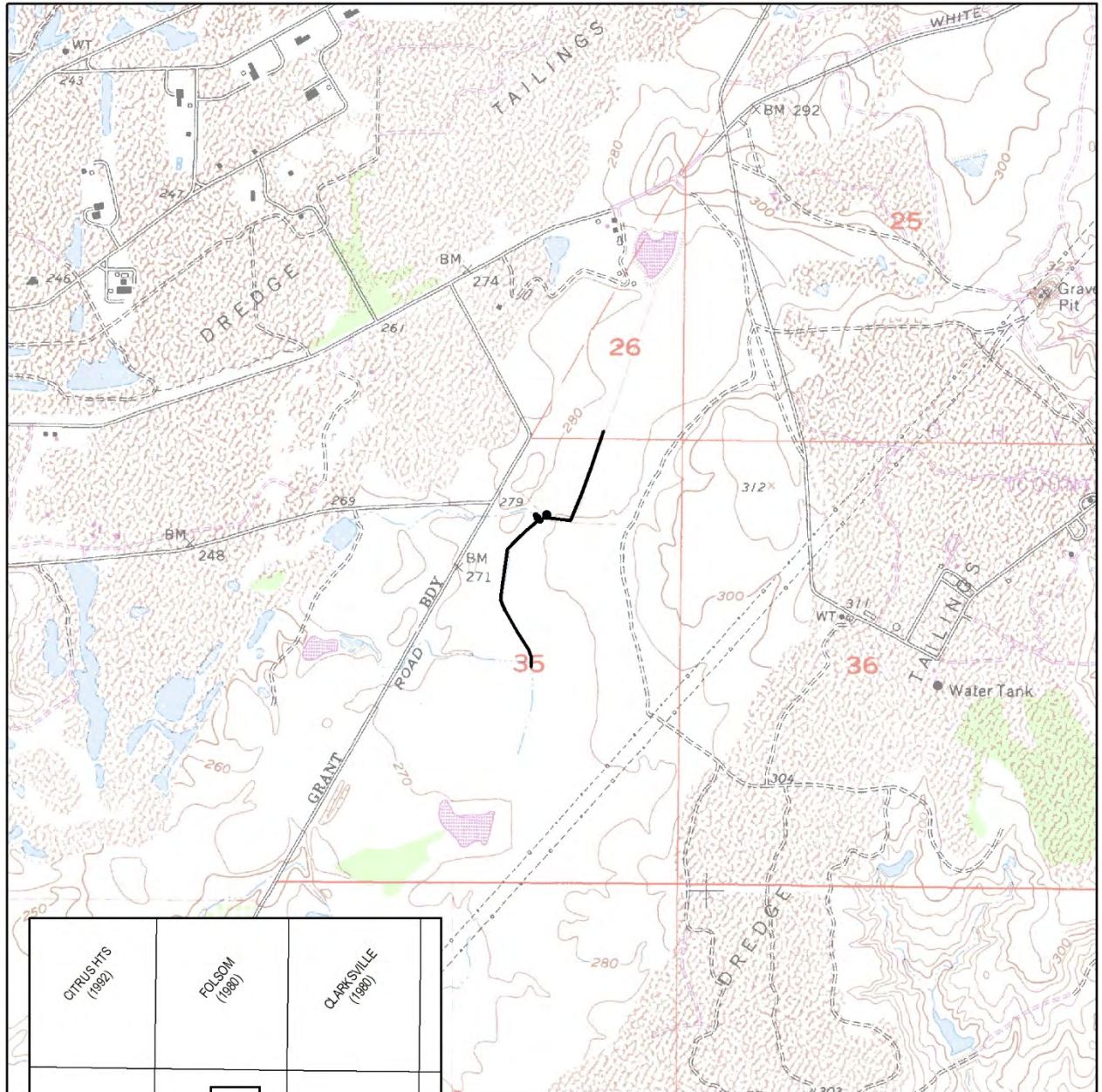
<sup>3</sup> Sacramento County Recorder, Yuba Consolidated Mining Company to Allan T. Olson and Alan F. Olson, Deed, OR:2551:220, December 16, 1953; “Rancher Dies In Med Center,” *Sacramento Bee*, June 21, 1974, 6; Pacific Air Industries and US Department of Agriculture, Aerial Photograph, Flight ABC-1953, Photo No. 5K-73, July 23, 1953; Cartwright Aerial Surveys and Sacramento County, Aerial Photograph, Flight CAS-2247, Photo No. 4-49, March 10, 1968; Cartwright Aerial Surveys, Aerial Photograph, Flight CAS-3069, Photo No. 6-127, March 21, 1971; Cartwright Aerial Surveys, Aerial Photograph, Flight CAS-6060, Photo No. 4-151, May 18, 1976; Laval Company and US Department of Agriculture, Aerial Photographs, Flight ABC, Photo No. 44-26, August 16, 1937.



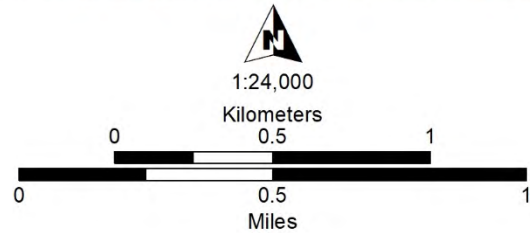
**Plate 1.** This 1968 aerial image shows the approximate boundaries of the current Ehnisz Parcel outlined in red.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>4</sup> Cartwright Aerial Surveys and Sacramento County, Aerial Photograph, Flight CAS-2247, Photo No. 4-49, March 10, 1968.  
DPR 523L (1/95)





CITRUS HTS (1992)	FOLSOM (1990)	CLARKSVILLE (1990)
CARMICHAEL (1992)	<b>BUFFALO CREEK (1990)</b>	FOLSOM SE (1990)
_____	_____	_____



**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Page 1 of 3

\*Resource Name or #

\*Recorded by: Far Western \*Date: 2019 (Updated: ECORP 5/31/2022)  Continuation  Update

1. Impacts observed since site formation/use:

- Constructed trail  Wildlife path  Grading  Recreational use by humans (campfire ring, etc.)  Fire  
 Erosion  Vandalism/potheadunting/artifact collection  New vegetation growth  Modern trash deposits  
 Fire break  Construction  Vegetation removal  None  Other (explain):

2. Is the site location narrative accurate?

- Yes  No (explain):

3. Is the site description narrative accurate?

- Yes  No (explain): See comments above.

4. Were new photos taken? Attach photograph record and paste representative photo below.

- Yes  No (explain):

5. Date of site revisit: May 31, 2022

6. Revisited by: M. Webb and S. Joy; ECORP Consulting, Inc., 2525 Warren Drive, Rocklin, CA 95677

7. Reason for revisit (check all that apply):

- USACE 2-year requirement  Collect GPS data/Impact Mapping  Evaluation of Eligibility  
 Change in project area conditions (fire, flood, etc.)  Other (explain): Update

8. Report citation: ECORP Consulting, Inc. 2022. *Built Environment Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Coyote Creek Agrivoltaic Ranch Project, Sacramento County, California.*

9. Were survey grade UTM coordinates gathered?

- Yes  No (explain): Zone: 10S: 659246mE/ 4273052mN

10. Remarks: Far Western previously recorded resource P-34-5265 in 2019 as an unlined ditch located in an open field. The ditch is 2,916 feet long, 12 feet wide across the top, 3 feet wide across the bottom, and 3-6 feet deep. An earthen berm is present on the western side of the ditch. The resource was constructed between 1937 and 1953, according to aerial photographs.

A 720-foot segment of the previously recorded ditch was revisited during ECORP's 2022 reconnaissance inspection and is visible on the 1952 aeriels. The entire length of the ditch was not revisited, only the 720-foot segment. The ditch appeared in similar condition as originally recorded. At the revisited segment, a modern gravel access road has been built through and east of the ditch. Modern culverts were observed at the access road crossings.

*Evaluation of P-34-5265*

Following is an evaluation of P-34-5265 using CRHR and NRHP eligibility criteria.

Archival research did not provide any information suggesting this ditch is in any way tied to an important historical event or series of events. The ditch was likely constructed between the 1930s and 1950s, according to aerial photographs. This irrigation system is not associated with any important events in history. Therefore, P-34-5265 does not meet the criteria to be eligible under NRHP Criterion A or CRHR Criterion 1.

The persons associated with the original construction of this ditch is unknown and not mentioned in historical documents. It may have been constructed by a farmer in the area. There are no other indications that the resource is associated with any other specific persons significant in the history of the region, county, or State. Therefore, P-34-5265 does not appear to be eligible under NRHP Criterion B/CRHR Criterion 2.

This ditch is primarily of utilitarian construction and is not aesthetically or artistically designed. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. The ditch appears to be similar to hundreds of water conveyance structures in California as evident in its U-shape. It was not the first, or largest, or a particularly innovative water conveyance system of its time on a local, regional, or national level. The ditch is not an engineering marvel, and clearly does not represent the work of a master. Its design is functional and does not convey any particular historically significant water management or conveyance concept or unique engineering approach. Therefore, the ditch does not meet the criteria to be eligible under NRHP Criterion C or CRHR Criterion 3.

This ditch is a utilitarian water conveyance features that do not possess subsurface potential and was, therefore, not archaeologically tested. As an above-ground feature, all the information it can provide is visible and its construction history has been relatively well documented. Therefore, the ditch does not have the potential to provide important information about history that is not already known and does not meet the criteria to be eligible under NRHP Criterion D or CRHR Criterion 4.

**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Page 2 of 3

\*Resource Name or #

\*Recorded by: Far Western \*Date: 2019 (Updated: ECORP 5/31/2022)  Continuation  Update

Therefore, P-34-5265 is evaluated as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and CRHR under all criteria.

*Integrity Assessment of P-34-5265*

As the resource has not been moved or imposed upon by modern development, it retains integrity of location, setting, and feeling. However, it does not retain integrity of association, materials, design, or workmanship, as the resource no longer is used for agricultural purposes. The ditch was not designed or contain aspects that demonstrate workmanship, nor does it function as originally intended. The resource does not contain any information associating it with an event or person important in history. Overall, P-34-5265 fails to retain sufficient integrity.

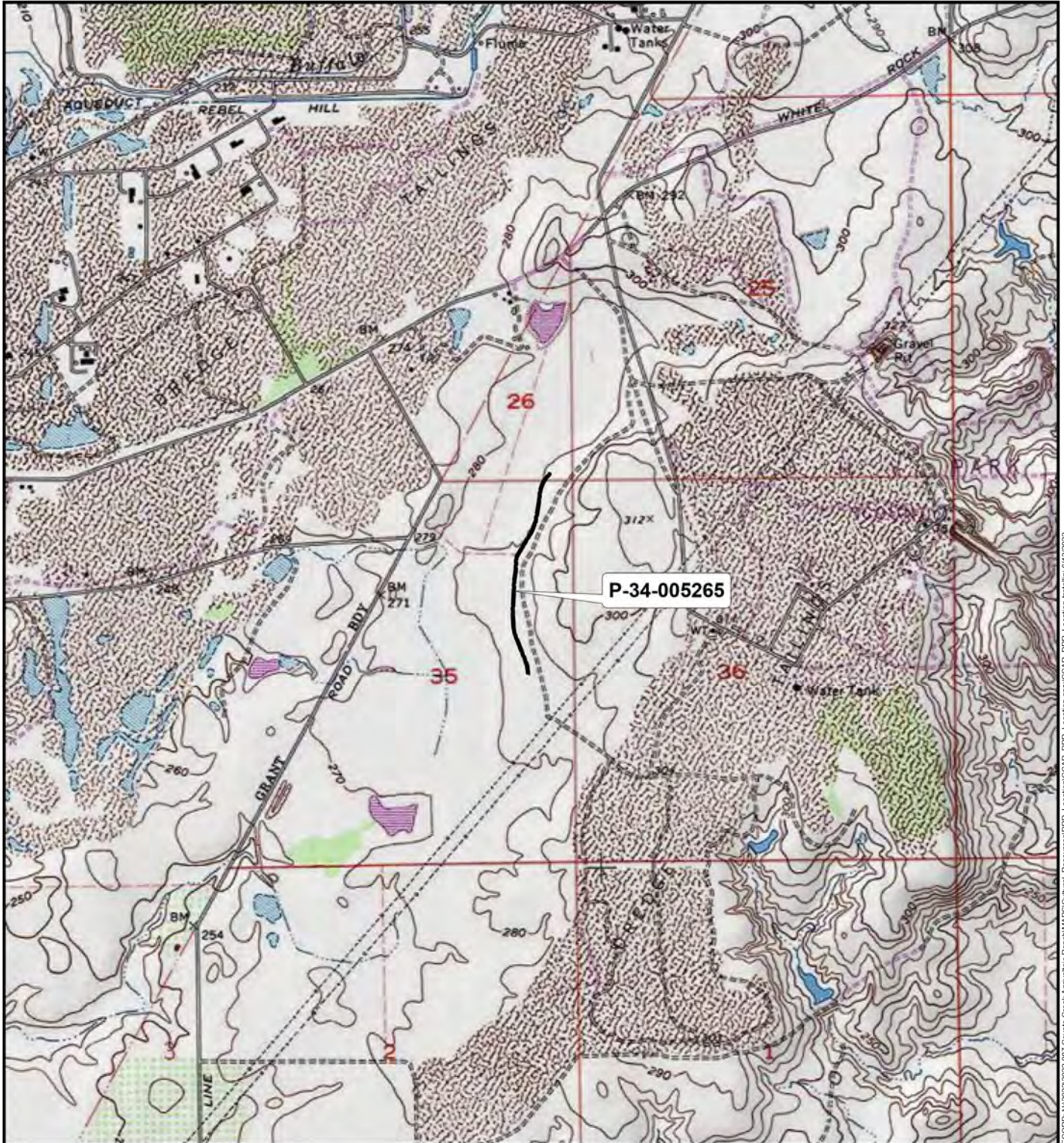
Regardless of integrity, P-34-5265 is not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP under any criteria.



**P-34-5265; ditch overview (view north; May 27, 2022).**

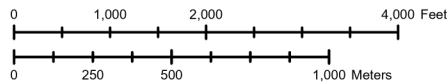


**P-34-5265; ditch overview (view south; May 27, 2022).**



DPR 523K (1/95)

\*Required Information



**P1. Other Identifier:** Ditch

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

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

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Buffalo Creek Date: 2018 T: 9N R: 7E Sec: 35; M.D.B.M.

c. Address: White Rock Road City: n/a Zip: n/a

d. UTM: See Linear Feature Record

e. Other Locational Data: Assessor's Parcel Number (APN): 072-3160-002-0000

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

Located in an open field within the Prairie City State Vehicular Recreation Area (Prairie City SVRA)(**Photograph 1**). It has a meandering course that runs approximately north-south, and its intended purpose appears to have been for irrigation or drainage. See Linear Feature Record for a description of the ditch.

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP20 – Canal/Ditch

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

**P5b. Description of Photo:** (View, date, accession#) Photograph 1. Ditch, camera facing north, April 30, 2019.

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

Historic  Prehistoric  Both  
By 1937 (aerial photograph)

\*P7. Owner and Address:

California State Parks  
Prairie City SVRA  
13300 White Rock Road  
Rancho Cordova, CA 95742

\*P8. Recorded by:

Steven J. "Mel" Melvin  
JRP Historical Consulting, LLC  
and  
John Berg  
Far Western Anthropological  
Research Group

\*P9. Date Recorded: April 30, 2019

\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive



\*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Mel Melvin and Bryan Larson, JRP Historical Consulting, LLC, and Naomi Scher and Sarah L. Izzi, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc., "Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation Report in Support of the Prairie City State Vehicular Recreation Area Road and Trail Management Plan, Sacramento County, California," 2019.

\*Attachments:  None  Location Map  Sketch Map  Site 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) \_\_\_\_\_

Page 2 of 6

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder): PC-07

\*Recorded by: S. J. Melvin & John Berg

\*Date: April 30, 2019

L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Ditch

L2a. Portion Described:  Entire Resource  Segment  Point Observation Designation: n/a

\*b. Location of point or segment: (Provide UTM coordinates, legal description, and any other useful locational data.)

UTM: 659368 mE / 4273775 mN (south end); 659286 mE/ 4272931 mN (north end)

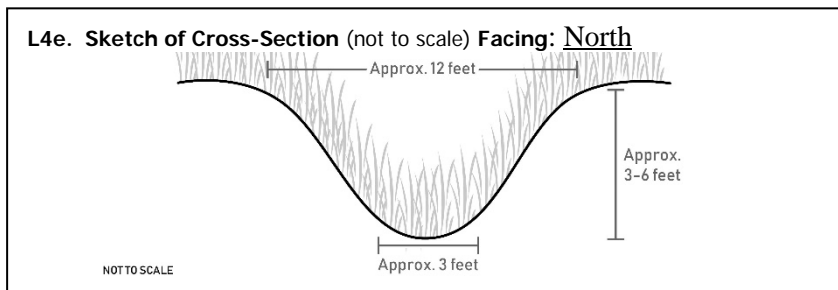
L3. Description: (Describe construction details, materials, and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/sections as appropriate.)

This resource is an unlined U-shape ditch that is overgrown with grass and has a berm on the west side. The ditch ranges from about 3 to 6 feet deep; the east side is 3 feet tall and the west side is 6 feet tall (**Photograph 2**).

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

- Top Width: 12 feet
- Bottom Width: 3 feet
- Height or Depth: 3-6 feet
- Length of Segment: 2,916 feet

L5. Associated Resources: None



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

This ditch is located in a generally flat, open field in a rural area largely overgrown with grasses.

L7. Integrity Considerations: This structure appears to have good integrity.

L8a. Photograph, Map, or Drawing.



L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing:

**Photograph 2.** Ditch, camera facing south, April 30, 2019.

L9. Remarks:

L10. Form prepared by:  
Steven J. Melvin & Angela Rothman  
JRP Historical Consulting, LLC  
2850 Spafford Street  
Davis, CA 95618

L11. Date: July 2019

### P3a. Description (continued):

#### Ehnisz Parcel Property History (APN 072-3160-002)

This ditch, identified as Feature PC-07, is on a property owned by the California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) presently known as the “Ehnisz Parcel” of the Prairie City SVRA. Initial Euro-American settlement of the Ehnisz Parcel, located southwest of the “Yost Parcel,” occurred in 1873 when Peter Haase purchased 175 acres in Sections 26 and 35, T9N/R7E, MDM to establish a ranch. Haase also acquired adjacent land and by 1885 owned over 1,200 contiguous acres, inclusive of the Ehnisz Parcel, named after the family from whom the DPR acquired the property. Haase emigrated from Germany to the United States in 1852 and engaged in mining elsewhere prior to purchasing this land where he raised cattle. Haase died in 1912 at his ranch, and his wife Gesche Haase passed in 1919. The couple had six children: John, Peter, Charles, Rose, Kate, and Maria. By 1923, the Haase Ranch, then owned by his son John Haase, had grown to 2,000 acres.<sup>1</sup>

John Haase sold the family ranch in 1927 to Yuba Consolidated Mining Company, the parent company of the Capital Dredging Company (CDC). CDC set up its field headquarters at the Haase home, occupying the house as its office and several outbuildings for equipment. Presently, this is a complex of buildings located on White Rock Road just east of the current Prairie City SVRA main entrance, north of the Ehnisz Parcel. In the summer of 1927, CDC built its first two dredges at the mining operation, employing a crew of about 100 men for the task as well as doing other preparatory work. The workers lived in tents at the Haase home site for several months. With the exception of a small pile of tailings on the east side of the Ehnisz Parcel that are a continuation from an adjacent parcel located in the Prairie City SVRA, CDC did not dredge on the Haase lands, presumably because the company did not discover gold deposits there. In addition to the Haase Ranch, CDC bought additional nearby lands from other ranchers. The company continued to hold title to its dredging property, including the Ehnisz Parcel, until it ceased operations in 1952.<sup>2</sup>

Ownership of the Ehnisz Parcel transferred from Yuba Consolidated Mining Company to Allan T. Olson and his son Alan F. Olson in 1953. The elder Olson owned the Brighton Sand and Gravel Company and was also in the garbage business as co-owner of the Sacramento Waste Disposal Company. Olson was also a hobby-rancher and horse riding enthusiast, owning several riding and carriage horses. Olson founded the California Carriage Foundation and the Sierra Trail Blazers, and was a member of other horse riding organizations. It appears the Olson property included the land to the north of the Ehnisz Parcel, which contained the former Haase Ranch/CDC headquarters buildings. Research suggests Olson lived here and used the buildings for his horses and to store hay. Olson appears to have used the Ehnisz Parcel for grazing and to grow hay on irrigated fields in the northwest portion of the parcel (**Plate 1**). Some of the irrigation ditches recorded on the Ehnisz parcel were built during Olson’s tenure. After Olson died in 1974 following a carriage accident on his ranch, the land use remained unchanged for years thereafter. Other than the Ehnisz family, research did not determine subsequent owners prior to the DPR era. The ditch recorded on this form (PC-07) was extant by 1937 and therefore could have been built by the Haase family as part of their ranching operation, or by the CDC to impound water for their dredging operation.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> US General Land Office, Agricultural Script Patent, Accession No. AGS-0359-328, Document No. 920, October 3, 1873; Fred A. Shepherd, *Official Map of Sacramento County, California* (San Francisco: Britton & Rey, 1885); Drury Butler, *Map of the County of Sacramento, California* ([n.p.]: C.L. Greene, 1923); “Death of Mrs. G. Haase,” *Folsom Telegraph*, March 28, 1919, 4; “Death of Peter Haase,” *Folsom Telegraph*, March 19, 1912, 1.

<sup>2</sup> “Closing Out Auction,” *Sacramento Bee*, March 15, 1927, 24; “Another Dredging Company Enters Local Field,” *The Folsom Telegraph*, September 13, 1935, 3; “Dredge at Haase Ranch Launched,” *Folsom Telegraph*, September 2, 1927, 3; “Two Big Gold Dredges Being Constructed on Haase Ranch, South of Folsom,” *Folsom Telegraph*, June 17, 1927, 1; “New Company’s First Dredge Began Digging Tuesday Night,” *Folsom Telegraph*, October 21, 1927, 1; “Funeral is Set in Fair Oaks Home for J.B. Haase,” *Sacramento Bee*, May 7, 1943, 10.

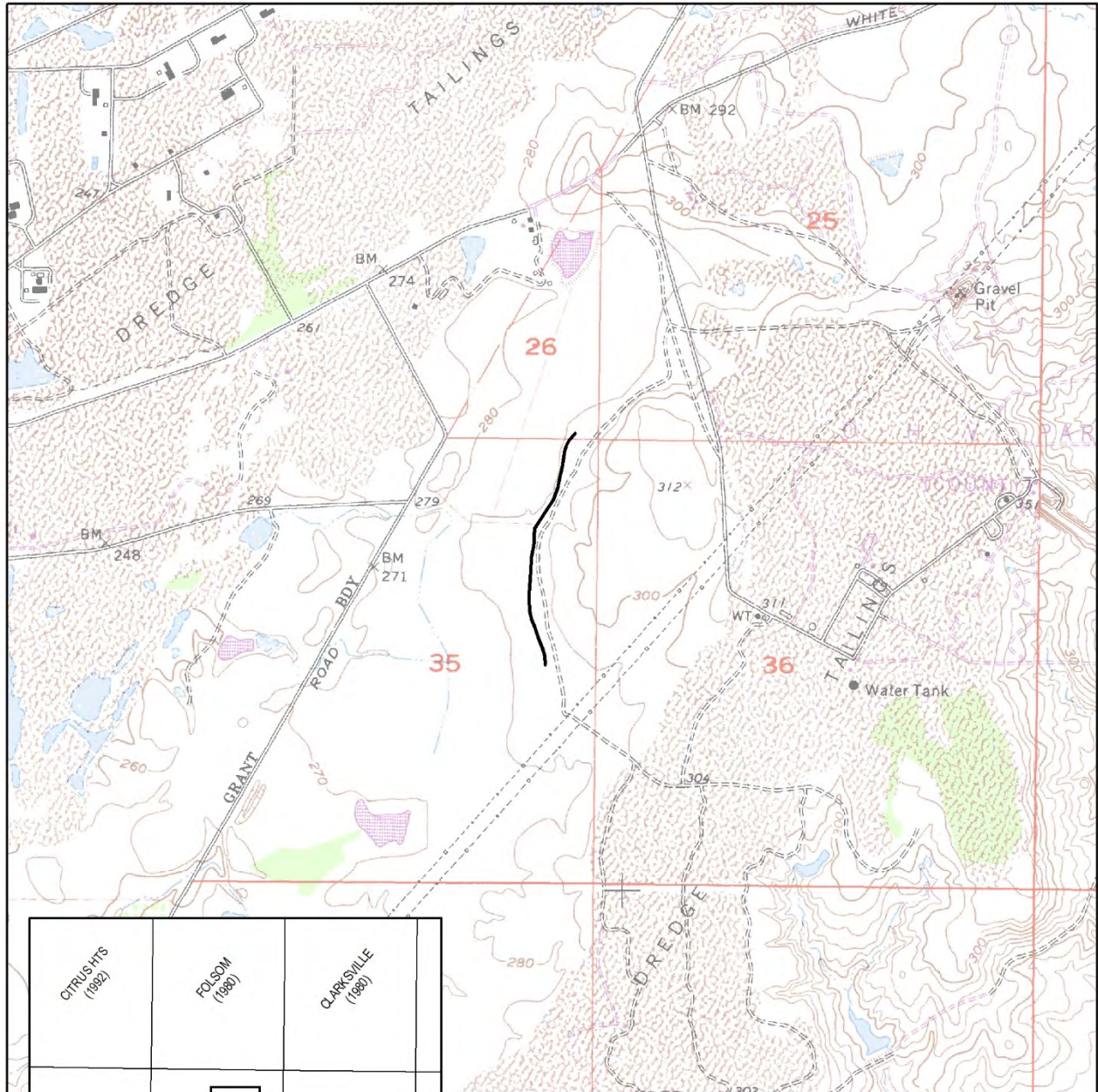
<sup>3</sup> Sacramento County Recorder, Yuba Consolidated Mining Company to Allan T. Olson and Alan F. Olson, Deed, OR:2551:220, December 16, 1953; “Rancher Dies In Med Center,” *Sacramento Bee*, June 21, 1974, 6; Pacific Air Industries and US Department of Agriculture, Aerial Photograph, Flight ABC-1953, Photo No. 5K-73, July 23, 1953; Cartwright Aerial Surveys and Sacramento County, Aerial Photograph, Flight CAS-2247, Photo No. 4-49, March 10, 1968; Cartwright Aerial Surveys, Aerial Photograph, Flight CAS-3069, Photo No. 6-127, March 21, 1971; Cartwright Aerial Surveys, Aerial Photograph, Flight CAS-6060, Photo No. 4-151, May 18, 1976; Laval Company and US Department of Agriculture, Aerial Photographs, Flight ABC, Photo No. 44-26, August 16, 1937.



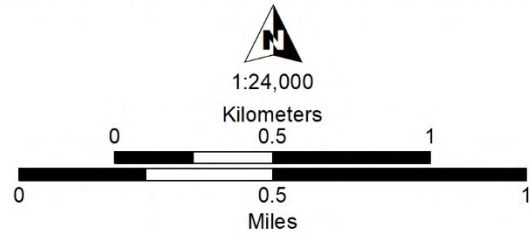
**Plate 1.** This 1968 aerial image shows the approximate boundaries of the current Ehnisz Parcel outlined in red.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>4</sup> Cartwright Aerial Surveys and Sacramento County, Aerial Photograph, Flight CAS-2247, Photo No. 4-49, March 10, 1968.  
DPR 523L (1/95)





CITRUS HTS (1982)	FOLSOM (1980)	CLARKSVILLE (1980)
CARMICHAEL (1982)	BUFFALO CREEK (1980)	FOLSOM SE (1980)
IVE	USE	DALE



## CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 1 of 3

\*Resource Name or # PG&E transmission line

\*Recorded by: Far Western \*Date: 2019 (Updated: ECORP 5/31/2022)  Continuation  Update

1. Impacts observed since site formation/use:

- Constructed trail  Wildlife path  Grading  Recreational use by humans (campfire ring, etc.)  Fire  
 Erosion  Vandalism/potheadunting/artifact collection  New vegetation growth  Modern trash deposits  
 Fire break  Construction  Vegetation removal  None  Other (explain):

2. Is the site location narrative accurate?

- Yes  No (explain):

3. Is the site description narrative accurate?

- Yes  No (explain): See comments above.

4. Were new photos taken? Attach photograph record and paste representative photo below.

- Yes  No (explain):

5. Date of site revisit: May 31, 2022

6. Revisited by: M. Webb and S. Joy; ECORP Consulting, Inc., 2525 Warren Drive, Rocklin, CA 95677

7. Reason for revisit (check all that apply):

- USACE 2-year requirement  Collect GPS data/Impact Mapping  Evaluation of Eligibility  
 Change in project area conditions (fire, flood, etc.)  Other (explain):

8. Report citation: ECORP Consulting, Inc. 2022. *Built Environment Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Coyote Creek Agrivoltaic Ranch Project, Sacramento County, California.*

9. Were survey grade UTM coordinates gathered?

- Yes  No (explain): Zone: 10S: 659590mE/ 4272969mN

10. Remarks: Resources P-34-5267 and P-34-5268 are parallel and adjacent transmission lines located at the western end of the Project Area, approximately 0.6 mile southeast of the White Rock and Grant Line roads intersection. Far Western previously recorded these transmission lines in 2019.

**P-34-5267** was constructed in 1958 and is a PG&E high-tension, 230kV transmission line of lattice galvanized steel towers running in a northeast-to-southwest direction along a straight line. P-34-5267 is the western line and visible on the aerial photographs from 1964.

P-34-5268 was constructed in 1957 and is SMUD, high-tension, 230kV transmission line of lattice galvanized steel towers running in a northeast-to-southwest direction along a straight line. P-34-5267 is the eastern line and visible on the aerial photographs from 1957.

The parallel northeast-to-southwest trending transmission lines were revisited during ECORP's reconnaissance inspection and were found to be the same as previously recorded. The transmission lines are located within the narrow proposed Gentie line and approximately 200 feet of the line is present in the Coyote Creek Project Area, containing one tower of P-34-5268 and the overhead lines of P-34-5268.

### *Evaluation of P-34-5267 and -5268*

Following is an evaluation of P-34-5267 and -5268 using CRHR and NRHP eligibility criteria.

Previous archival research conducted by Far Western (2019) found that right-of-way for the PG&E transmission lines was acquired in February 1958 and in December 1957 for the SMUD line. Therefore, the transmission lines were constructed between 1957 and 1958.

The electric transmission lines (P-34-5267 and -5268) are not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or CRHR Criterion 1. Neither transmission line is significantly associated with the initial development of electric transmission across California, but instead they act as an expansion to existing electric transmission systems already in place. The expansion served as a way of sustaining a growing population in Sacramento and the nearby communities, but it did not serve to increase the population or economic strength of the area. Additionally, the transmission lines represent two of many electric transmission line systems in California that were built well after the initial period of the development of electric transmission systems, which was between 1890 and 1920. The transmission lines are not related to the broad patterns of history associated with the development of electric transmission systems in the U.S. or California, or as part of the historical developments of PG&E or SMUD.

The electric transmission lines are not eligible under NRHP Criterion B or CRHR Criterion 2 because focused archival research did not identify a specific individual or group of significance associated with either transmission line. PG&E and SMUD owned and managed the transmission lines.

**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Page 2 of 3

\*Resource Name or # PG&E transmission line

\*Recorded by: Far Western \*Date: 2019 (Updated: ECORP 5/31/2022)  Continuation

Update

*Evaluation Continued*

The transmission lines are not eligible under NRHP Criterion C or CRHR Criterion 3 because the lattice steel towers are of typical design and construction purposed to effectively transmit electricity, and they do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values. A number of engineers and designers likely collaborated on the construction of the transmission lines. It does not appear that construction of the transmission lines is associated with any individuals important to the development and construction of electric transmission systems in the U.S. or California, or PG&E or SMUD. The towers and their components were designed to fit the particular requirements of their specific location along the transmission line systems and included engineering considerations such as environmental setting and costs. The design, construction techniques, and equipment (e.g., conductors, guy wires, and insulators) used for construction and operation of the transmission lines were in existence and operation throughout California and the U.S. for many years prior to the construction of the transmission lines. The conductors, insulators, foundations, and ground wires used for each of the tower structures are standard construction. The transmission lines are designed to efficiently transmit electricity. The transmission line and its associated towers do not include any unique features that exemplify that purpose other than the typical components already existing on the towers. The transmission lines and their components represent standard design, engineering, and construction associated with transmission lines. None of the towers or other components of the transmission lines are the best representatives or examples of a particular type of tower design or construction.

The transmission lines are not eligible under NRHP Criterion D or CRHR Criterion 4 because the transmission towers have no potential to yield important information. Research is adequate for the transmission line and did not leave any additional unanswered questions or research opportunities. Additional research would not likely provide any significantly new information regarding the transmission lines. In addition, the segments of the lines within the Project Area have been adequately recorded.

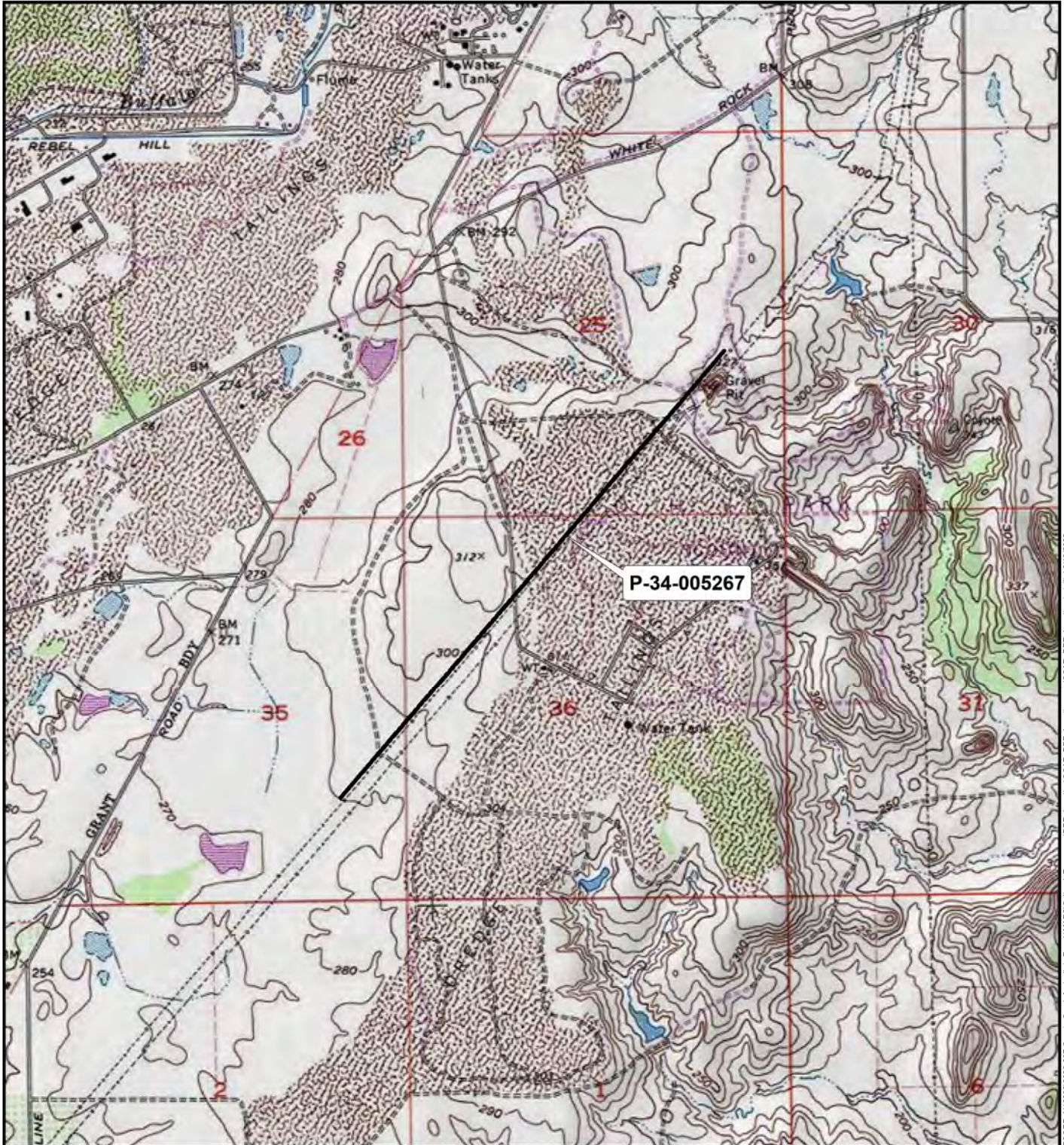
Therefore, P-34-5267 and -5268 are evaluated as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and CRHR under all criteria.

*Integrity Assessment of P-34-5267 and -5268*

The transmission lines and steel lattice towers are in overall good condition and remain in their original alignment corridor. It could not be determined whether the towers for the transmission lines had been updated or altered since their original construction, but the line and towers appear in their original location. Therefore, the transmission lines, previously recorded as P-34-5267 and -5268, retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association, but their integrity of materials, workmanship, and design are uncertain. Regardless of integrity, none of the parallel and adjacent transmission lines and steel lattice towers revisited during this study are eligible under any criteria to the NRHP or CRHR.

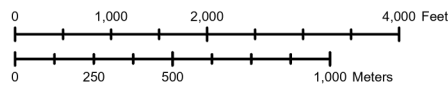


P-34-5267 and -5268; transmission line overview (view east; May 27, 2022).



DPR 523K (1/95)

\*Required Information



ECORP: N:\2022\2022-087 Coyote Creek Agriwildlife Ranch\MAPS\Cultural\_Resources\DPR\_Location\CCAR\_DPR\_Location\trallini 6/12/2022

**P1. Other Identifier:** PG&E 230 kV Transmission Line

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

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

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Buffalo Creek Date: 2018 T: 9N R: 7E Sec: 36; M.D.B.M.

c. Address: White Rock Road City: n/a Zip: n/a

d. UTM: See Linear Feature Record.

e. Other Locational Data: Assessor's Parcel Number (APN): 072-3160-002-0000

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

This is a high-tension, 230 kilovolt (kV) transmission line of lattice steel towers running in a northeast to southwest direction along a straight line through the "Ehnisz Parcel" of the Prairie City State Vehicular Recreation Area (Prairie City SVRA)(**Photograph 1**). The Prairie City SVRA is owned by California State Parks, and the transmission line is owned and operated by the Pacific Gas & Electric Company (PG&E). This PG&E line is parallel to an adjacent Sacramento Municipal Utility District (SMUD) transmission line, recorded separately as PC-10. See the following Linear Feature Record for a complete description.

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP9 – Public Utility; HP11 – Engineering Structure

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

**P5b. Description of Photo:** (View, date, accession#) Photograph 1. PG&E transmission line, camera facing north, April 30, 2019.

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:  Historic  Prehistoric  Both  
1958 (Sacramento County Recorded Deed, OR:3452:580)

\*P7. Owner and Address:  
Pacific Gas & Electric Company  
77 Beale Street  
San Francisco, CA 94105

\*P8. Recorded by:  
Steven J. "Mel" Melvin  
JRP Historical Consulting, LLC  
and  
John Berg  
Far Western Anthropological Research Group

\*P9. Date Recorded: April 30, 2019

\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)  
Intensive



\*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Mel Melvin and Bryan Larson, JRP Historical Consulting, LLC, and Naomi Scher and Sarah L. Izzi, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc., "Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation Report in Support of the Prairie City State Vehicular Recreation Area Road and Trail Management Plan, Sacramento County, California," 2019.

\*Attachments:  None  Location Map  Sketch Map  Site 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) \_\_\_\_\_

**L1. Historic and/or Common Name:** Transmission Line

**L2a. Portion Described:**  Entire Resource  Segment  Point Observation **Designation:** none

\*b. **Location of point or segment:** (Provide UTM coordinates, legal description, and any other useful locational data.)

UTM: Zone 10S, 659208 mE / 4272560 mN (southwest end); 660809 mE / 4274466 mN (northeast end)

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

This transmission line is a double-circuit consisting of A-frame galvanized lattice steel tower structures with legs mounted on concrete pier foundations. The tower narrows as it rises to the first cross-arm, from which point it continues vertically to the top. The three cross arms have a pyramidal shape and at the ends of each are suspension-type insulators holding the wires (**Photograph 2**).

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

- a. **Top Width:** 18 feet (approx.)
- b. **Bottom Width:** 20 feet (approx.)
- c. **Height or Depth:** 100 feet (approx.)
- d. **Length of Segment:** 8,166 feet

**L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section** (not to scale) Facing: \_\_\_\_\_

n/a

**L5. Associated Resources:** None

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

This transmission line is located in a generally flat, open field largely overgrown with grasses.

**L7. Integrity Considerations:** This structure appears to have good integrity.

**L8a. Photograph, Map, or Drawing.**



**L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing:**

**Photograph 2.** Transmission line, camera facing southwest, April 30, 2019.

**L9. Remarks:**

**L10. Form prepared by:**

Steven J. Melvin & Angela Rothman

JRP Historical Consulting, LLC  
2850 Spafford Street  
Davis, CA 95618

**L11. Date:** July 2019

Page 3 of 5

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder): PC-09

\*Recorded by: S.J. Melvin & John Berg

\*Date: April 30, 2019

Continuation  Update

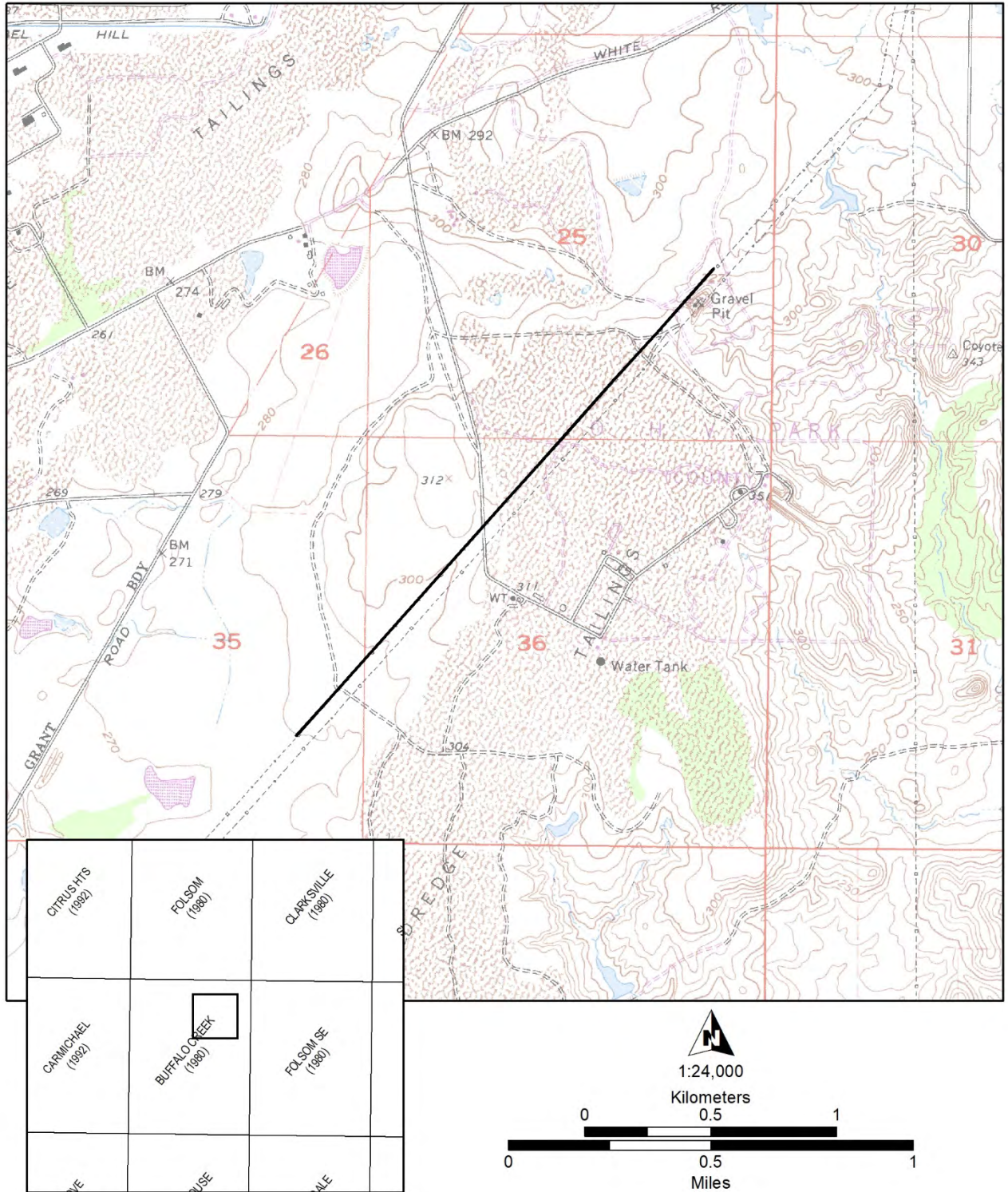
History of the PG&E Transmission Line

PG&E built this transmission line circa 1958 after buying the land for the right-of-way from Allan T. Olson in February 1958. This is a high-voltage transmission line carrying two 230 kV circuits on a single line of transmission towers. One circuit is the Gold Hill-Lodi 230 kV circuit running from the Gold Hill Substation in Folsom to the Lodi Substation west of Lodi. The other is the Gold Hill-Eight Mile Road circuit running from the Gold Hill Substation to the Eight Mile Road Substation in Stockton. The Gold Hill Substation is a large distribution substation in the PG&E system that was built around the same time as this transmission line. It receives electricity from an interconnected system of multiple transmission lines carrying power from more than 20 hydroelectric powerhouses in the American River, South Yuba River, and Bear River watersheds. Most of the plants are owned and operated by PG&E, with the exception of those on the Middle Fork American River, which are owned by the Placer County Water Agency which sells the electricity produced to PG&E.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Order Granting Approval Under Section 22 of the Federal Power Act, Placer County Water Agency, Project No. P-2079-072, February 21, 2013, n.p. and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Final Environmental Impact Statement for Hydropower License, Middle Fork American Rivery Hydroelectric Project – FERC Project No. 2079-069, February 2013, xxi, 17, 144; PG&E, Drum-Spaulding Public Relicensing Website, accessed July 2019 at <http://www.eurekasw.com/DS/default.aspx>; California State Water Resources Control Board, Chili Bar Hydroelectric Project, access July 2019 at [https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/waterrights/water\\_issues/programs/water\\_quality\\_cert/chilibar](https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/waterrights/water_issues/programs/water_quality_cert/chilibar); El Dorado Irrigation District, El Dorado Hydroelectric Project, accessed July 2019 at <https://www.eid.org/our-services/hydroelectric/project-184>; NETR, Historic Aerial images accessed July 2019 at <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>; Sacramento County Recorder, Allan T. Olson to PG&E, Deed, OR:3452:580, Recorded February 13, 1958.





## CONTINUATION SHEET

Trinomial CA-SAC-1262H

Page 1 of 3

\*Resource Name or # SMUD transmission line

\*Recorded by: Far Western \*Date: 2019 (Updated: ECORP 5/31/2022)  Continuation  Update

1. Impacts observed since site formation/use:

- Constructed trail  Wildlife path  Grading  Recreational use by humans (campfire ring, etc.)  Fire  
 Erosion  Vandalism/potheadunting/artifact collection  New vegetation growth  Modern trash deposits  
 Fire break  Construction  Vegetation removal  None  Other (explain):

2. Is the site location narrative accurate?

- Yes  No (explain):

3. Is the site description narrative accurate?

- Yes  No (explain): See comments above.

4. Were new photos taken? Attach photograph record and paste representative photo below.

- Yes  No (explain):

5. Date of site revisit: May 31, 2022

6. Revisited by: M. Webb and S. Joy; ECORP Consulting, Inc., 2525 Warren Drive, Rocklin, CA 95677

7. Reason for revisit (check all that apply):

- USACE 2-year requirement  Collect GPS data/Impact Mapping  Evaluation of Eligibility  
 Change in project area conditions (fire, flood, etc.)  Other (explain):

8. Report citation: ECORP Consulting, Inc. 2022. *Built Environment Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Coyote Creek Agrivoltaic Ranch Project, Sacramento County, California.*

9. Were survey grade UTM coordinates gathered?

- Yes  No (explain): Zone: 10S: 659590mE/ 4272969mN

10. Remarks: Resources P-34-5267 and P-34-5268 are parallel and adjacent transmission lines located at the western end of the Project Area, approximately 0.6 mile southeast of the White Rock and Grant Line roads intersection. Far Western previously recorded these transmission lines in 2019.

P-34-5267 was constructed in 1958 and is a PG&E high-tension, 230kV transmission line of lattice galvanized steel towers running in a northeast-to-southwest direction along a straight line. P-34-5267 is the western line and visible on the aerial photographs from 1964.

**P-34-5268** was constructed in 1957 and is SMUD, high-tension, 230kV transmission line of lattice galvanized steel towers running in a northeast-to-southwest direction along a straight line. P-34-5267 is the eastern line and visible on the aerial photographs from 1957.

The parallel northeast-to-southwest trending transmission lines were revisited during ECORP's reconnaissance inspection and were found to be the same as previously recorded. The transmission lines are located within the narrow proposed Gentie line and approximately 200 feet of the line is present in the Coyote Creek Project Area, containing one tower of P-34-5268 and the overhead lines of P-34-5268.

### *Evaluation of P-34-5267 and -5268*

Following is an evaluation of P-34-5267 and -5268 using CRHR and NRHP eligibility criteria.

Previous archival research conducted by Far Western (2019) found that right-of-way for the PG&E transmission lines was acquired in February 1958 and in December 1957 for the SMUD line. Therefore, the transmission lines were constructed between 1957 and 1958.

The electric transmission lines (P-34-5267 and -5268) are not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or CRHR Criterion 1. Neither transmission line is significantly associated with the initial development of electric transmission across California, but instead they act as an expansion to existing electric transmission systems already in place. The expansion served as a way of sustaining a growing population in Sacramento and the nearby communities, but it did not serve to increase the population or economic strength of the area. Additionally, the transmission lines represent two of many electric transmission line systems in California that were built well after the initial period of the development of electric transmission systems, which was between 1890 and 1920. The transmission lines are not related to the broad patterns of history associated with the development of electric transmission systems in the U.S. or California, or as part of the historical developments of PG&E or SMUD.

The electric transmission lines are not eligible under NRHP Criterion B or CRHR Criterion 2 because focused archival research did not identify a specific individual or group of significance associated with either transmission line. PG&E and SMUD owned and managed the transmission lines.

**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Page 2 of 3

\*Resource Name or # SMUD transmission line

\*Recorded by: Far Western \*Date: 2019 (Updated: ECORP 5/31/2022)  Continuation  Update

*Evaluation Continued*

The transmission lines are not eligible under NRHP Criterion C or CRHR Criterion 3 because the lattice steel towers are of typical design and construction purposed to effectively transmit electricity, and they do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values. A number of engineers and designers likely collaborated on the construction of the transmission lines. It does not appear that construction of the transmission lines is associated with any individuals important to the development and construction of electric transmission systems in the U.S. or California, or PG&E or SMUD. The towers and their components were designed to fit the particular requirements of their specific location along the transmission line systems and included engineering considerations such as environmental setting and costs. The design, construction techniques, and equipment (e.g., conductors, guy wires, and insulators) used for construction and operation of the transmission lines were in existence and operation throughout California and the U.S. for many years prior to the construction of the transmission lines. The conductors, insulators, foundations, and ground wires used for each of the tower structures are standard construction. The transmission lines are designed to efficiently transmit electricity. The transmission line and its associated towers do not include any unique features that exemplify that purpose other than the typical components already existing on the towers. The transmission lines and their components represent standard design, engineering, and construction associated with transmission lines. None of the towers or other components of the transmission lines are the best representatives or examples of a particular type of tower design or construction.

The transmission lines are not eligible under NRHP Criterion D or CRHR Criterion 4 because the transmission towers have no potential to yield important information. Research is adequate for the transmission line and did not leave any additional unanswered questions or research opportunities. Additional research would not likely provide any significantly new information regarding the transmission lines. In addition, the segments of the lines within the Project Area have been adequately recorded.

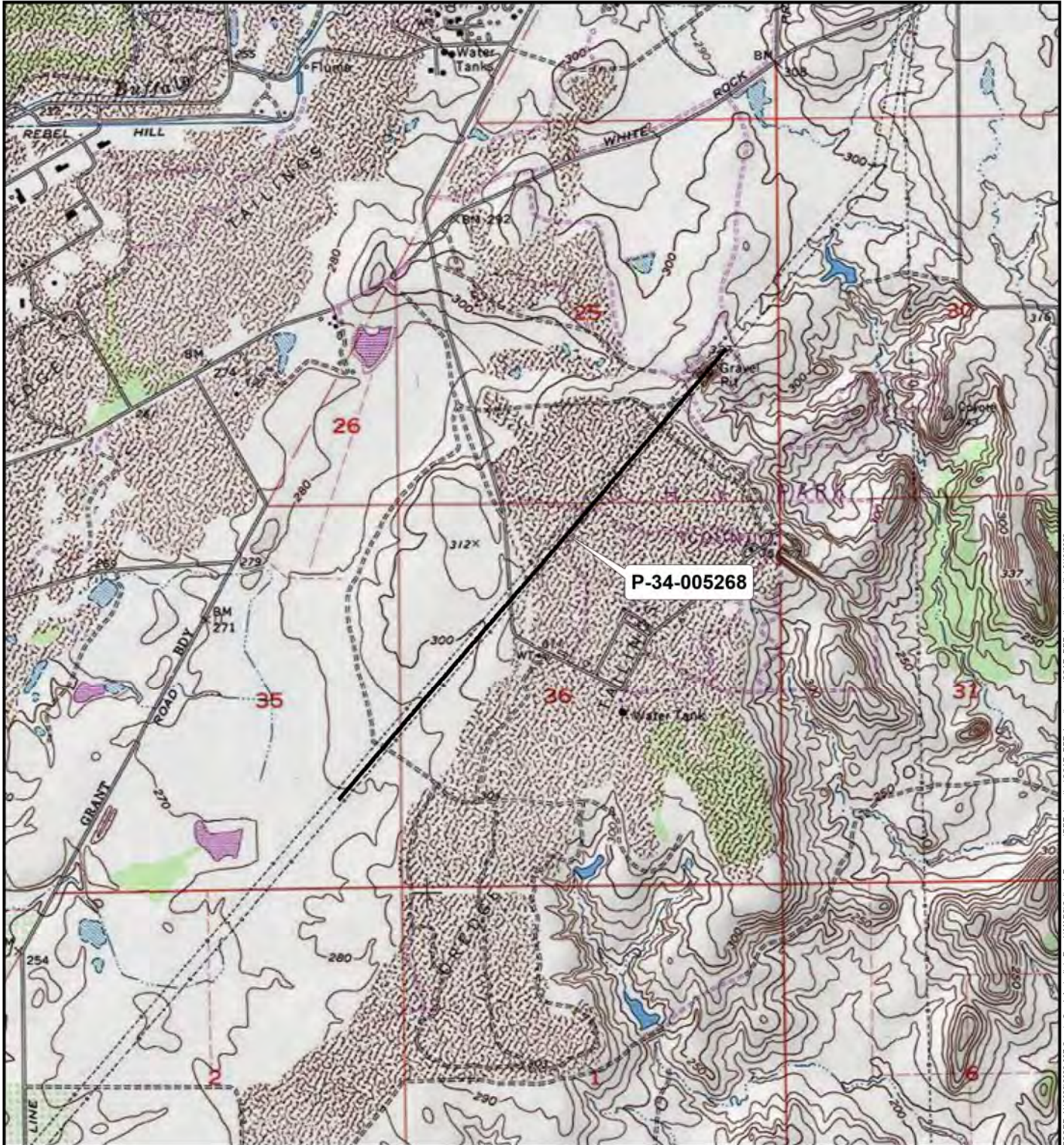
Therefore, P-34-5267 and -5268 are evaluated as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and CRHR under all criteria.

*Integrity Assessment of P-34-5267 and -5268*

The transmission lines and steel lattice towers are in overall good condition and remain in their original alignment corridor. It could not be determined whether the towers for the transmission lines had been updated or altered since their original construction, but the line and towers appear in their original location. Therefore, the transmission lines, previously recorded as P-34-5267 and -5268, retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association, but their integrity of materials, workmanship, and design are uncertain. Regardless of integrity, none of the parallel and adjacent transmission lines and steel lattice towers revisited during this study are eligible under any criteria to the NRHP or CRHR.

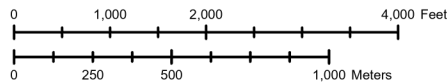


P-34-5267 and -5268; transmission line overview (view east; May 27, 2022).



DPR 523K (1/95)

\*Required Information



ECORP: N:\2022\2022-087 Coyote Creek Agriwalkac Ranch\MAPS\Cultural\_Resources\DPR\_Location\CCAR\_DPR\_Location.aprx\CCAR\_DPR\_Location-trail\m 6/12/2022

Primary # P-34-005268  
HRI # \_\_\_\_\_  
Trinomial CA-SAC-001262H  
NRHP Status Code N/A  
Other Listings \_\_\_\_\_  
Review Code \_\_\_\_\_ Reviewer \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Page 1 of 5

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder): PC-10

**P1. Other Identifier:** SMUD 230 kV Transmission Line

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

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

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Buffalo Creek Date: 2018 T: 9N R: 7E Sec: 36; M.D.B.M.

c. Address: White Rock Road City: n/a Zip: n/a

d. UTM: See Linear Feature Record

e. Other Locational Data: Assessor's Parcel Number (APN): 072-3160-002-0000

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

This is a high-tension, 230 kilovolt (kV) transmission line of lattice steel towers running in a northeast to southwest direction along a straight line through the "Ehnisz Parcel" of the Prairie City State Vehicular Recreation Area (Prairie City SVRA)(**Photograph 1**). The Prairie City SVRA is owned by California State Parks, and the transmission line is owned and operated by the Sacramento Municipal Utility District (SMUD). This SMUD line is parallel to an adjacent Pacific Gas & Electric Company (PG&E) transmission line, recorded separately as PC-09. See the following Linear Feature Record for a complete description of the SMUD line.

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP9 – Public Utility; HP11 – Engineering Structure

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

\*P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession#) Photograph 1. Transmission line, camera facing southwest, April 30, 2019.

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:  
 Historic  Prehistoric  Both  
1957 (Sacramento County Recorded Deed, OR: 3212:364)

\*P7. Owner and Address:  
Sacramento Municipal Utility District  
6301 S Street  
Sacramento, CA 95817

\*P8. Recorded by:  
Steven J. "Mel" Melvin  
JRP Historical Consulting, LLC  
and  
John Berg  
Far Western Anthropological Research Group

\*P9. Date Recorded: April 30, 2019

\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)  
Intensive



\*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Mel Melvin and Bryan Larson, JRP Historical Consulting, LLC, and Naomi Scher and Sarah L. Izzi, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc., "Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation Report in Support of the Prairie City State Vehicular Recreation Area Road and Trail Management Plan, Sacramento County, California," 2019.

\*Attachments:  None  Location Map  Sketch Map  Site 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) \_\_\_\_\_

**L1. Historic and/or Common Name:** SMUD 230 kV Transmission Line

**L2a. Portion Described:**  Entire Resource  Segment  Point Observation **Designation:** none

\*b. **Location of point or segment:** (Provide UTM coordinates, legal description, and any other useful locational data.)

UTM: Zone 10S, 659227 mE / 4272503 mN (southwest end), 660837 mE / 4274418 mN (northeast end)

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

This transmission line is a double-circuit consisting of A-frame galvanized lattice steel tower structures with legs mounted on concrete pier foundations. The tower narrows as it rises to the first cross-arm, from which point it continues vertically to the top. The three cross arms have a pyramidal shape and at the ends of each are suspension-type insulators holding the wires. A short vertical pyramidal extension at the top of the tower carries an additional wire (**Photograph 2**).

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

- a. **Top Width:** 18 feet (approx.)
- b. **Bottom Width:** 20 feet (approx.)
- c. **Height or Depth:** 100 feet (approx.)
- d. **Length of Segment:** 8,206 feet

**L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section** (not to scale) Facing: \_\_\_\_\_

n/a

**L5. Associated Resources:** None

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

This transmission line is located in a generally flat, open field that is largely overgrown with grasses.

**L7. Integrity Considerations:** This structure appears to have good integrity.

**L8a. Photograph, Map, or Drawing.**



**L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing:**  
**Photograph 2.** SMUD transmission line, camera facing east, April 30, 2019.

**L9. Remarks:**

**L10. Form prepared by:**  
Steven J. Melvin & Angela Rothman  
JRP Historical Consulting, LLC  
2850 Spafford Street  
Davis, CA 95618

**L11. Date:** July 2019

Page 3 of 5

\*Recorded by: S.J. Melvin & John Berg

\*Date: April 30, 2019

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder): PC-10

Continuation  Update

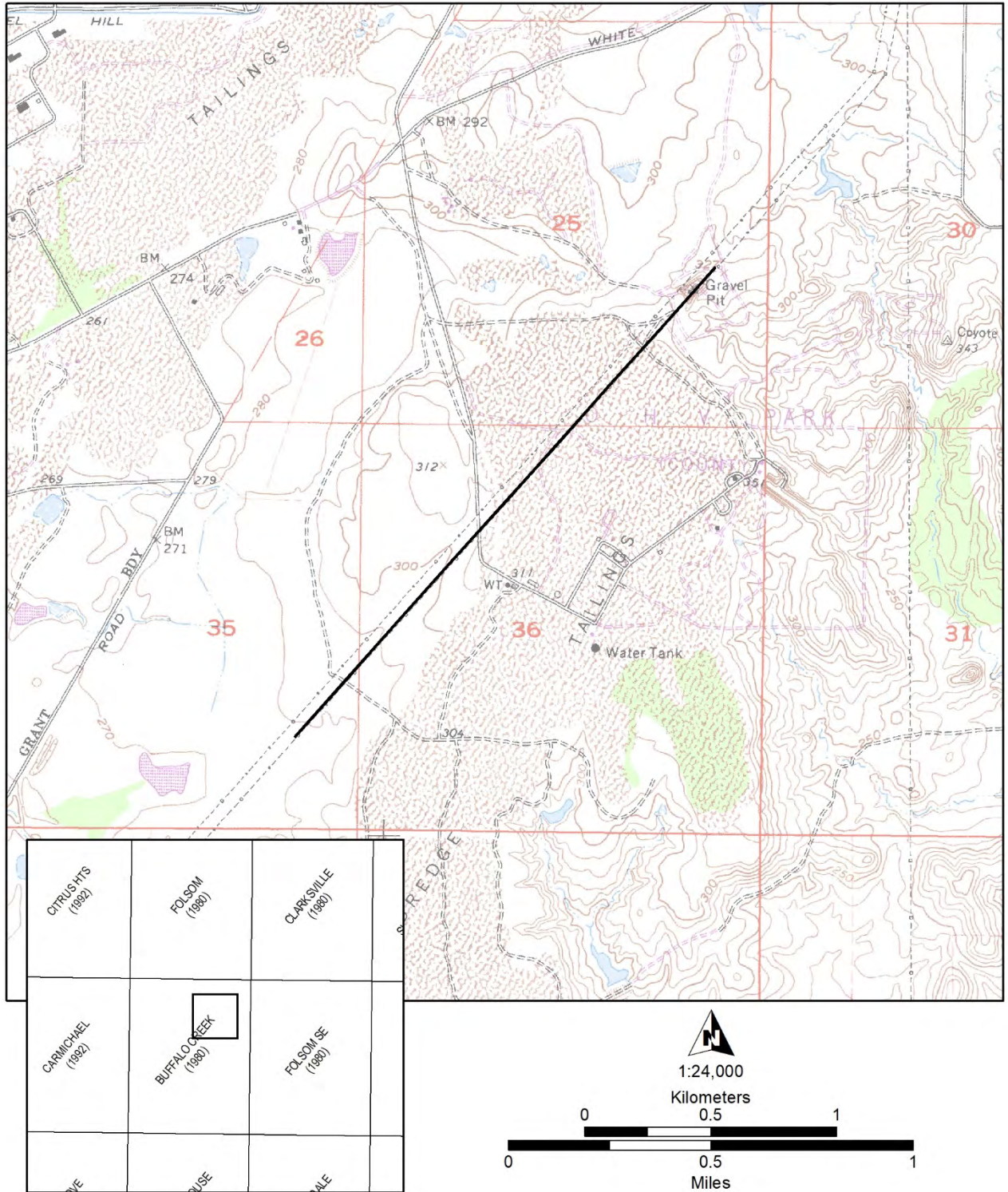
History of the SMUD Transmission Line

SMUD built this transmission line circa 1957 after buying the land for the right-of-way from Allan T. Olson in December 1956. This is a high-voltage transmission line carrying two 230 kV circuits on a single line of transmission towers. The line runs from a substation in Folsom into the Hedge Substation in Sacramento. The line appears to have been built to transmit power generated by the construction of Folsom Dam, completed in 1956 by the US Army Corps of Engineers. The dam was part of the Central Valley Project administered by the Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) and SMUD had entered into an agreement with the USBR in 1955 for CVP-generated electricity. In constructing this line, SMUD may have also anticipated the need for increased transmission capacity resulting from SMUD's Upper American River Project (UARP), an extensive system of hydroelectric powerhouses, dams, and reservoirs in the upper South Fork American River watershed. The project was initiated in the late 1950s to develop new sources of power generation in response to the rising number of SMUD customers and electricity usage. SMUD completed the first components of the project, the Ice House Dam, Junction Dam, and Jaybird Powerhouse in 1961, and delivered the first power from UARP that year. Construction of other phases of the project continued to 1971 with completion of the Loon Lake Powerhouse. When finished, UARP consisted of eleven dams and reservoirs, six powerhouses, 24 miles of tunnels, and two miles of canals. The completion of the UARP on the American River added 628,000 kilowatts of capacity to SMUD's system.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Ruth Sutherland Ward, *For the People: The Story of the Sacramento Municipal Utility District* (Sacramento: Sacramento Municipal Utility District, 1973), 70-75, 91; Dean Scott Sault, "The Power of Water: A History of the Sacramento Municipal Utility District's Upper American River Project," M.A. Thesis, California State University, Sacramento, 2015, 76, 77, 88, 92-96, 129-133, 145-146; SMUD, *Annual Report*, 1955, 1956; "SMUD Finished First Link in Tieup With CVP Lines," *Sacramento Bee*, 21 February 1955, 13; Sacramento County Recorder, Allan T. Olson to SMUD, Deed, OR:3212:364, Recorded December 17, 1956; James W. Edwards, "Record of Survey, Southeasterly Portion of Rancho Rio De Los Americanos and Portion of Sections 25, 26, 35 & 36, T9N, R7E, MDBM," June 1970, Sacramento County ROS Book 27, Page 18, recorded June 19, 1970.





Other Listings  
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 14

\*Resource Name or #: CC-01

**P1. Other Identifier:** CC-01

**\*P2. Location:**  Not for Publication  Unrestricted

**\*a. County:** Sacramento

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

**\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Buffalo Creek **Date:** 1967 **T8N; R8E;** Sections 5 and 6 **M.D.B.M.**

c. Address: 3830 Scott Road

City: Folsom Zip: 95630

d. UTM: N/A

e. Other Locational Data: N/A

**\*P3a. Description:**

Barton Ranch Headquarters (CC-01) is a district located at 3830 Scott Road in Sacramento County, California. The district possesses a concentration of buildings and structures located in the southwestern quarter of Section 5 and the southeastern quarter of Section 6 (T8N R8E) that form the nucleus of a cattle ranch and dairy farm established by the Sales family in 1873 and substantially developed by the Barton family after 1911 (some reports suggest the family arrived in 1914). (See continuation sheet)

**\*P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP33. Farm/ranch

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

P5a. Photo or Drawing



**P5b. Description of Photo:**

Barton Ranch Headquarters  
View east; May 27, 2022

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

Historic  Prehistoric  Both  
1910, Sacramento County Assessor

**\*P7. Owner and Address:**

Jacqueline Hanford  
P.O. Box 1076  
West Sacramento, CA  
95691

**\*P8. Recorded by:**

Nathan Hallam  
ECORP Consulting, Inc.  
2525 Warren Drive  
Rocklin, CA 95677

**\*P9. Date Recorded:**

May 27, 2022

**\*P10. Survey Type:**

Intensive pedestrian

**\*P11. Report Citation:**

ECORP Consulting, Inc. 2022. *Built Environment Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Coyote Creek Agrivoltaic Ranch Project, Sacramento County, California.*

**\*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):

\*Resource Name or #: CC-01

D1. Historic Name: Barton Ranch

D2. Common Name: Barton Ranch

**\*D3. Detailed Description:**

Barton Ranch Headquarters (CC-01) is located along Scott Road in eastern Sacramento County, approximately seven miles south/southeast of Folsom, CA. The setting is rural with gently sloping hills dotted with mature oak trees. Carson Creek flows south to north approximately 1,500 feet east of the district; Coyote Creek, a tributary of Carson Creek, flows south to north approximately 500 feet west of the district. Mature oak trees clustered within the district shade many of the buildings and structures. Surfaces in the district include paved and gravel drives and unirrigated grass. The district's 11 contributing features consist of buildings and structures that assisted farming and ranching operations at Barton Ranch through 1972. These include a main house (map no. 1); a barn (map no. 8); employee housing (map nos. 2, 3, and 12); garages, sheds, and maintenance shops (map nos. 5, 7, and 11); a chow hall (map no. 13); and water towers (map nos. 4 and 6). The district's five non-contributing features consist of buildings and structures added after 1972. These include a bovine vaccination shed (map no. 9), a well house (map no. 10), a cell tower (map no. 15), and a manufactured home and carport (map nos. 14 and 16). The bovine vaccination shed (map no. 9) and well house (map no. 10), though built after the close of the district's Period of Significance (1972), do not diminish the district's integrity. The cell tower (map no. 15) and manufactured home and carport (map nos. 14 and 16) involve modern (post-1990) technology and architecture out of character with the district's contributing features; they diminish the district's integrity of feeling. Minor features not separately recorded include wood fences running throughout the district that create corrals and other enclosures to contain livestock; an abandoned well and demolished wood-frame well house immediately northeast of the barn; and a well and pump situated on a concrete pad 150 feet northwest of the barn (see continuation page).

**\*D4. Boundary Description** (Describe limits of district and attach map showing boundary and district elements.):

The north boundary of Barton Ranch Headquarters stretches west to east from the Well House (map no. 10) across Scott Road to the Water Tower (map no. 6). The east boundary crosses back over Scott Road and traces the west shoulder of the road to the headquarters' south drive entrance. The south boundary proceeds west to a point directly south of the barn, then angles northwest to the Well House (map no. 10), closing the district.

**\*D5. Boundary Justification:**

The Barton Ranch Headquarters district boundaries encompass the significant resources that contribute to the unity of the district.

**\*D6. Significance:** Theme: Cattle Ranching and Dairy Farming Area: Eastern Sacramento County  
Period of Significance: 1873-1972 Applicable Criteria: N/A

The Statement of Significance for Barton Ranch Headquarters includes contexts that address the histories of Natoma Township and the Carson Creek district in eastern Sacramento County, cattling ranching and dairy farming in eastern Sacramento County, the Sales and Barton families, and the architecture of home ranches in California, followed by a property-specific history of the Barton Ranch Headquarters and an evaluation of the district and integrity discussion using National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) criteria (see continuation page).

**\*D7. References** (Give full citations including the names and addresses of any informants, where possible.):

Bureau of Land Management (BLM). 2022. Bureau of Land Management, General Land Office Records, Records Automation website. <http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov/>, accessed 20 June 2022.

California State Agricultural Society. 1903. *Transactions of the California State Agricultural Society During the Year 1901*. W. W. Shannon, Superintendent State Printing Sacramento, CA.

*Dairy and Produce Review*. 1901. Creamery and Dairy Notes. *Dairy and Produce Review* 1(19), 1-12.

(See continuation sheet)

**\*D8. Evaluator:** Nathan Hallam

**Date:** May 27, 2022

**Affiliation and Address:** ECORP Consulting, Inc., 2525 Warren Drive, Rocklin, CA 95677

**P3a. Description (continued):**

Barton Ranch Headquarters is treated as a district in response to guidelines provided in *National Register Bulletin 15* prepared by the NPS:

A district possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development.

Additionally, *National Register Bulletin 15* observes that “a district can reflect one principal activity, such as a mill or a ranch, or it can encompass several interrelated activities, such as an area that includes industrial, residential, or commercial buildings, sites, structures, or objects” (U.S. Department of the Interior 1997). Barton Ranch Headquarters consists of buildings and structures that reflect 20th-century cattle ranching and dairy farming activities in eastern Sacramento County.

Barton Ranch Headquarters (CC-01) is assigned a Period of Significance lasting from the 1873, the year the Sales family acquired the southeast quarter of Section 6, which forms a piece of the ranch headquarters, to 1972, 50 years prior to the current year. According to *National Register Bulletin 16A*,

Fifty years ago is used as the closing date for periods of significance where activities begun historically continued to have importance and no more specific date can be defined to end the historic period. (Events and activities occurring within the last 50 years must be exceptionally important to be recognized as ‘historic’ and to justify extending a period of significance beyond the limit of 50 years ago.)” (U.S. Department of the Interior 1997).

Because Barton Ranch Headquarters continued functioning as the nucleus of a cattle ranch after 1972, and because events and activities that occurred within the last 50 years at site do not rise to the level of “exceptionally important,” 1972 is the closing date of the Period of Significance.

It remains unknown which, if any, aspects of the 19th-century ranch established by the Sales family remain extant at Barton Ranch Headquarters. Likewise, though the Sacramento County Assessor’s Office assigns the property a year-built date of 1910, archival sources do not indicate precise dates when the Barton family built or modified buildings and structures at the ranch headquarters. Aerial photography taken in 1937, 1952, and 1971 illustrates the changing ranch headquarters (see Property-Specific History section). Accordingly, the 1971 aerial photograph is used to determine which buildings and structures qualify as district contributors. Those not depicted on the 1971 aerial photograph were likely introduced after the close of the Period of Significance and do not contribute to the district.

**D3. Detailed Description (continued):**

The following table lists the district's contributing and non-contributing properties:

<b>Barton Ranch Headquarters Buildings and Structures</b>			
<b>Map Number</b>	<b>Building/Structure Name</b>	<b>Appears on 1971 Aerial Photo?</b>	<b>Contributor or Non-Contributor</b>
1	Main House	Yes	Contributor
2	Worker's Quarters/Shed	Yes	Contributor
3	Foreman's Residence	Yes	Contributor
4	Water Tower Building	Yes	Contributor
5	Garden Shed	Yes	Contributor
6	Water Tower	Yes	Contributor
7	Garage/Shed	Yes	Contributor
8	Barn	Yes	Contributor
9	Bovine Vaccination Shed	No	Non-Contributor
10	Well House	No	Non-Contributor
11	Tractor Shed/Horse Stalls/Blacksmith Shop	Yes	Contributor
12	Garage/Living Quarters	Yes	Contributor
13	Chow Hall	Yes	Contributor
14	Manufactured Home	No	Non-Contributor
15	Cell Tower	No	Non-Contributor
16	Carpport	No	Non-Contributor

**D6. Significance (continued):**

Regional Context: Natoma Township and Carson Creek

Sacramento County became divided into nine civil townships in 1851; the number increased to 15 in 1856. Natoma Township, one of the original nine, included the far northeastern corner of the county. The South Fork of the American River formed its northern boundary. Mormon Island, a bar located along the south banks of the river, became one of the busiest mining camps during the Gold Rush. By 1853 Mormon Island had a population of 2,500, making it the largest settlement in eastern Sacramento County. At its peak during the 1850s, Mormon Island had four hotels, three dry goods stores, four general merchandise stores, two blacksmiths, an express office, a carpenter shop, a butcher, a bakery, a livery stable, and seven saloons. The exhaustion of placer gold, however, signaled Mormon Island's decline. It soon became eclipsed by Folsom, 3 miles to the southeast, which in 1856 became the terminus of the Sacramento Valley Railroad. Only 20 people remained at Mormon Island in 1880 (Thompson and West 1880). The site became submerged under Folsom Lake after 1950.

Gold mining occurred on a more limited scale in the south half of Natoma Township, south of the Placerville and Sacramento Road (today's White Rock Road). At Wall's Diggings (Wall Town) and at Carson Creek, miners located rich quartz leads, set up mills, and produced \$20 to \$30 in gold per ton in 1857 (Tenney 1857). Mining, however, soon declined in favor of farming and ranching. Beginning in 1855, government surveyors staked out section and quarter-section lines in the south half of Natoma Township, prompting settlers to establish farms and ranches on 40-, 80-, and 160-acre tracts. Farmers in the north half of Natoma Township grew hay and grain; those in the south half grew wheat and barley and engaged in dairying (Thompson and West 1880). The State Agricultural Society in 1903 described the "up, or red, lands" of eastern Sacramento County between the Mokelumne River and the American River as "devoted largely to the growing of grain and hay and to stock-raising and dairying" (California State Agricultural Society 1903). By 1900, the south half of Natoma Township became colloquially identified by its school district, Carson Creek. In local newspapers, farmers and ranchers living in the south half of Natoma Township were said to live at "Carson Creek."

Land Use Context: Cattle Ranching and Dairy Farming in Eastern Sacramento County

Expansive grasslands, benign winter weather, and steady demand for beef and dairy products made cattle ranching and dairy farming the leading land use activities in eastern Sacramento County. Demand was never higher than during the Gold Rush, as cattle prices jumped from four dollars a head to several hundred dollars for the highest quality steers (Jelinek 1982). Prices for beef and dairy increased at corresponding rates, prompting some miners to abandon the gold fields and take up ranching at lower elevations along tributaries of the American, Cosumnes, and Mokelumne rivers.

After the Gold Rush, demand for beef and dairy products in California shifted from gold camps to cities and towns. Eastern Sacramento County ranchers who previously supplied the mines now sent their goods to creameries and butchers in Folsom, Sacramento, and San Francisco. Disaster struck in 1862-1865, when drought conditions in California reduced herds by 50 percent. No-fence laws, which favored farmers by shifting the burden of fencing rural properties to livestock owners, also became implemented during this time, causing ranching to move away from the free-range style of Mexican ranchos to the European style of feedlots and fenced areas (Jelinek 1982). No-fence laws became established in Sacramento County in 1870. Cattle ranchers, however, remained permitted to drive their cattle over uncultivated, unfenced lands to reach fresh water and uncultivated areas suitable for grazing (Pulling 1946).

Ranchers in eastern Sacramento County responded by annually driving cattle to mountain pastures in the Sierra Nevada, a practice called *transhumant grazing*. Summer grasses in the Sierra Nevada exceeded those of eastern Sacramento County, and cooler temperatures facilitated dairying. Many ranchers established twin ranches: a winter ranch in the valley and a summer ranch in the mountains. Each spring, ranchers rounded up their livestock and drove them up mountain wagon roads to summer pastures in the Sierra Nevada. Then in the early fall, before the first snowfall, ranchers would return their herds to eastern Sacramento County, where winter temperatures rarely dropped below freezing. An October 1901 issue of *Dairy and Produce Review* discussed the practice:

A number of dairymen in the vicinity of Folsom, Sacramento County, take their herds to the Sierra mountains during the summer for pasturage, and winter them at Folsom. Their milking season is on during their stay in the mountains, the milk being made into butter, which is pickled and held until fall. This system furnishes these dairymen with cheap pasturage of an exceedingly good quality with ideal dairy conditions at small

expense. It is reported from Folsom that the herds of Carduff & Speck, Scott Bros., J. Perazzo and J. Fleckstein have already returned from the mountain pastures (*Dairy and Produce Review* 1901).

Local newspapers such as the Folsom Telegraph also reported on the seasonal departures and arrivals of ranchers and their herds, including those of the Sales and Barton families (Folsom Telegraph 1900). Both families had a hand in shaping the property now known as the Barton Ranch located at 3830 Scott Road in eastern Sacramento County.

#### Biographical Context: The Sales and Barton Families

William Sales was born in England in 1819 and arrived in the U.S. in 1843. He married Elvira Balsover of Evansville, Indiana in 1849. After a short stint touring with Gilbert Spaulding's North American Circus, the couple settled in California in 1853 (Thompson and West 1880). William and Elvira acquired the southeast quarter of Section 6, T8N R8E using Morrill Act land scrip in 1873 (Bureau of Land Management [BLM] 2022); the couple later acquired adjoining acreage in sections 5 and 8, which formed the basis of their cattle ranch (U.S. Census 1880). William Sales died in 1888. Probate records show that he left behind 400 acres, a farmhouse, 25 cows, 20 calves, 20 yearlings, three horses, a mowing machine, and other farm equipment, indicating a small but well-established ranching operation (Superior Court, County of Sacramento 1888). His wife, Elvira Sales, passed away in January 1890 (*Folsom Transcript* 1890).

The *Folsom Telegraph* reported in 1892 that the "Sales Brothers" had "disposed of their dairy stock" in favor of planting grain, indicating that William and Elvira's three sons maintained the ranch at Carson Creek following their parents' deaths (*Folsom Telegraph* 1892). The Sales family owned the property through 1899 (Sacramento County Assessor 1899). W. H. Johnson acquired it in 1900, followed by W. F. Sperry and then the Barton family (Sacramento County Assessor 1900, 1911, 1917). William and Elvira's oldest son, George Sales, may have continued working on the ranch after 1899. When George Sales died in 1945, the *Folsom Telegraph* observed that George had, "for the greater part of his life [worked as a] cattleman, dairying on the old Sales ranch near Wall Town, Sacramento County" (*Folsom Telegraph* 1945).

Sometime between 1911 and 1917 (some reports suggest 1914), William Delos "Will" Barton and his wife, Ouida (Kyburz) Barton acquired the Sales ranch at Carson Creek. Will Barton, a lifelong eastern Sacramento County rancher, grew up on his family's sprawling cattle ranch along Deer Creek, 2 miles east of the Sales Ranch. His father, Hiram E. Barton, was a contemporary of William Sales. By 1880, Hiram Barton had amassed a herd numbering more than 300 head of cattle. Like many of their contemporaries, the Barton family annually drove their livestock into the Sierra Nevada for summer grazing. The family operated a dairy on the south shore of Lake Tahoe and also owned 580 acres in Alpine County (Thompson and West 1880). Immersed in ranching and dairying from a young age, Will Barton took great pride in "his record of taking cattle to Lake Tahoe every year of his life" (*Sacramento Bee* 1967).

Will Barton's wife, Ouida (Kyburz) Barton, descended from an old California family. Her grandparents, Samuel and Rebeca Kyburz, traveled to California in 1847 with the Donner Party but avoided the group's infamous winter ordeal. Samuel Kyburz managed John Sutter's business affairs at Sutter's Fort in 1847; a year later he played a role in locating the sawmill at Coloma where James Marshall discovered gold. After the Gold Rush, Samuel and Rebecca Kyburz established a cattle ranch at Clarksville in western El Dorado County (Hochstrasser 1999). Years later their son, John Daniel "Dan" Kyburz, and his wife, Jennie (Finch) Kyburz, established a cattle ranch near White Rock in Natoma Township and raised two children. Their daughter, Ouida, was born in 1880 (*Sacramento Bee* 1929). The Kyburz family, like other ranchers in eastern Sacramento County, annually drove their livestock into the Sierra Nevada for summer grazing and dairying (*Folsom Telegraph* 1900).

Will Barton and Ouida Kyburz wed in 1902. Their oldest daughter, Faye, was born in 1903 in Clarksville (*Sacramento Bee* 1999). Their youngest, Alva, was born in 1906 in Sierra Valley at Weber Lake, 25 miles northwest of Lake Tahoe, where Will and Ouida operated a summer dairy farm (*Sacramento Bee* 2004). In 1910, the family lived with Ouida's parents at their Kyburz ranch (U.S. Census 1910). Sometime between 1911 and 1917 (some reports suggest 1914), the couple acquired the Sales Ranch at Carson Creek (Sacramento County Assessor 1911, 1917).

Each May or June, the Barton family rounded up their livestock, gathered their belongings, and drove their cattle up what is now the U.S. 50 corridor to the south shore of Lake Tahoe for summer grazing. Ouida Barton drove a wagon and did the cooking for the family and their employees (*Sacramento Bee* 1956). At Lake Tahoe, the Barton family operated the Lake Valley Creamery. Dairy stables, pack mule rentals, chickens, lambs, and beef cattle were all part of the operation. Sisters Alva and Faye later recalled taking turns milking cows and delivering milk, cream, butter, and eggs to customers at summer resorts on the south shore of the lake. (*Sacramento Bee* 1967, 2004)

Each fall, before the first snowfall, the family would pack up again and drive the herd back to Carson Creek. Winter months were a time of school for the children and work for Will, Ouida, and their employees. In February 1919, the

*Folsom Telegraph* reported that “W. D. Barton” was “making extensive improvements to his ranch property near Folsom” (*Folsom Telegraph* 1919). By 1922, the Barton family had amassed a herd of more than 600 head of cattle and (according to family lore) managed to ship “more cream to the creamery than any other producer” (a claim that remains unsubstantiated by research). Much of it went to the Crystal Dairy in Sacramento (*Sacramento Bee* 1922, 1967, 1984). This increased output followed countywide patterns of growth: dairying in Sacramento County expanded rapidly between 1920 and 1923 as farms increased their herds and alfalfa yields. Multiple creameries and a condensary became operational in Sacramento County during the early 1920s. By one account, the overall dairying output in Sacramento County tripled during the period (Reed 1923).

The Barton Ranch was a home but also a workplace. Through the years, the family employed several ranch hands and cowboys. Longtime employees included Dan McLain, who supervised the Barton Ranch during its quiet summer months (*Folsom Telegraph* 1922, 1931). The family’s longest-tenured cowboy, Jesse J. “Jess” Riola, began working for the Barton family as a 10-year-old orphan in 1914; Will and Ouida Barton eventually adopted him. Riola played a key role in the annual driving of cattle to and from Lake Tahoe; he also supervised the transportation of cream from the Barton Ranch to the Crystal Dairy in Sacramento (*Sacramento Bee* 1984).

Faye Barton married Lester Ledbetter and moved to Sloughouse in 1924. (*Folsom Telegraph* 1924). Will and Ouida Barton died nine months apart in 1956 and 1957 (*Sacramento Bee* 1957). After her parents’ deaths, Alva Barton, who remained unmarried, took on a supervisory role at the ranch and became an active member of the Nevada-California Cattlemen’s Association (*Folsom Telegraph* 1958, 1961). Her adopted brother, Jess Riola, died in 1984. Faye passed away in 1999. Alva Barton, a resident of Barton Ranch at Carson Creek for 90 years, died in 2004 (*Sacramento Bee* 1984, 1999, 2004). In January 2022, Huth Ranch LLC of Galt, California acquired the Barton Ranch property. Huth Ranch LLC is not associated with descendants of the Barton family.

#### Architectural Context: Home Ranches in California

“For the last hundred years,” writes geographer Paul F. Starrs, “the fundamental unit of a livestock operation in the western United States has been the home ranch” (Starrs 1998:11). In California, the home ranch traces its roots to no-fence laws of the 1870s. No-fence laws shifted the burden of putting up fences from farmers to livestock owners, signaling the end of free-range grazing as practiced on California’s Mexican-era ranchos (Jelinek 1982). Whereas livestock had previously grazed on California grasses with scant regard for property boundaries, livestock owners after 1870 began acquiring their own private ranges fenced off from neighboring fields. The entire operation became enclosed within the fenced-in perimeter, including the main house and outbuildings. The home ranch was born.

Unlike fruit orchards and other types of intensive agriculture where farmers supported families on five, 10, or 20 acres by producing high-value farmed goods, cattle ranching required vast acreage to raise just a few dozen head of cattle. “The term *home ranch*,” writes Starrs, “asserts viability, a size and substance sufficient to claim permanence and self-reliance” (Starrs 1998:13). It represented *extensive* agriculture, where supporting a family might require 160 acres or more. Home ranches were characterized by vast open spaces where cattle roamed and grazed. If well located, they possessed flowing streams or reliable wells for watering stock or irrigating fields planted in alfalfa or other forage crops. Spatially they were also characterized by flexibility: a rancher could add adjoining acreage to increase the size of a ranch or sell off portions when cash was needed.

The nucleus of the home ranch was the headquarters, typically set upon high ground and fronting a rural county road. The headquarters contained the main house. Architecturally, main houses built on home ranches differed little from houses built in the city. They ranged from modest folk dwellings to elaborate revival-style houses (Packard 1995). The arrival of railroads and imported lumber in ranching regions between 1850 and 1930 led to a proliferation of “wooden dwellings constructed with light balloon or braced framing covered by wood sheathing” (McAlester 2020:135). Around the main house stood a cluster of buildings, structures, and landscape features that supported ranching and dairying activities. These included barns, corrals, housing for employees beyond immediate family members, stables for horses, shade trees, water towers, windmills, repair shops, and storage sheds for miscellaneous supplies (Starrs 1998). Silos, dairy facilities, and buildings for other animals such as chicken coops were also common features of home ranches (Packard 1995). Most western ranches had sheds for livestock, but benign winter weather in California made “light and cheap shelter” for livestock sufficient. “It is, in fact, “frequently dispensed with altogether” noted an observer of 1920s California cattle ranches (Wickson 1923:210).

Property-Specific History

Aerial photography taken in 1937 provides the earliest depiction of the Barton Ranch Headquarters district (Figure 32). The image depicts the main house fronting Scott Road to the east, a central oak tree, a barn and corral to the west, and a variety of buildings and structures immediately south of the oak tree and north of the barn.



Figure 2. The Barton Ranch Headquarters in 1937.

Aerial photography taken in 1952 (Figure 3) reveals several changes, including a new barn (but same corral), the removal of the central oak tree, and the removal and replacement of several outbuildings on the south side of the property.



Figure 3. The Barton Ranch Headquarters in 1952.

Aerial photography taken in 1971 (Figure 4) reveals further changes to the property, including a new drive from Scott Road that extended south of the main house and led directly to the west side of the barn. Outbuildings north of the barn were removed, and outbuildings south of the new drive appeared enlarged.



Figure 4. The Barton Ranch Headquarters in 1971.

Finally, aerial photography taken in 2018 (Figure 5) depicts the ranch headquarters' current configuration. A second drive from Scott Road was added, and the preexisting drive was straightened with a central parking area added. Outbuildings south of the drive were removed; others remained intact. The barn and corral remain intact. The main house appears substantively unchanged since the 1971 aerial photograph.



Figure 5. The Barton Ranch Headquarters in 2018.

#### Evaluation of Barton Ranch Headquarters

##### *NRHP Criterion A or CRHR Criterion 1*

CC-01, the Barton Ranch Headquarters district, formed the nucleus of a cattle ranching and dairy farming operation established by the Sales family in 1873 and substantially developed by the Barton family after 1914. However, CC-01 did not, on its own, shape patterns of cattle ranching in eastern Sacramento County. The ranch did not pioneer methods of transhumant grazing; eastern Sacramento County ranchers developed this practice decades before the Barton family began moving their livestock from CC-01 to the Sierra Nevada during summer months. Likewise, the Barton family's high volume of dairy production during the early 1920s appears consistent with increases countywide. Nothing in the archival record suggests that CC-01 is associated with events that have made a significant contribution

to the broad patterns of eastern Sacramento County history. It does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP Criterion A or CRHR Criterion 1.

*NRHP Criterion B or CRHR Criterion 2*

CC-01 is most prominently associated with seven individuals: William and Elvira Sales, Benjamin Sales, Will and Ouida Barton, Jess Riola, and Alva Barton. County history biographies and obituaries published in local newspapers show that each of these individuals dedicated their adult lives to supervising ranching activities at the Barton Ranch Headquarters district during its period of significance (1873 to 1972). There is no indication that any of them participated in public life or shaped the overall development of eastern Sacramento County. Ouida (Kyburz) Barton descended from a well-known old California family; her grandfather worked closely with John Sutter, James Marshall, and members of the Donner Party. Descendance from a prominent historical family, however, does not imply historical significance, and Ouida (Kyburz) Barton had no live association with the aforementioned early California individuals. Will Barton, too, descended from a prominent late-19th-century ranching family in eastern Sacramento County. A decade after his death, the *Sacramento Bee* characterized Barton as "a colorful figure in the White Rock and Lake Tahoe areas" (*Sacramento Bee* 1967). Yet there is no indication that Will Barton participated in public life or in voluntary associations at the local, state, or national level. There is nothing in the archival record to suggest that CC-01 is associated with the lives of persons significant in eastern Sacramento County's past. It does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP Criterion B or CRHR Criterion 2.

*NRHP Criterion C or CRHR Criterion 3*

CC-01 possesses buildings that are, according to geographer Paul F. Starrs, typical for cattle ranches in California: a main house, a barn, a water tower, etc. The Barton Ranch Headquarters district possesses a grouping of buildings similar to groupings found in other eastern Sacramento County ranches that exceed 50 years of age, including 4445 Scott Road and the Wilson Ranch on Wilson Ranch Road. Some of the buildings in the Barton Ranch Headquarters district possess unconventional design characteristics typical of improvised farm/ranch construction, but none "embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction," represent "the work of a master," or "possesses high artistic values" (NPS 1995:17). As a district, the Barton Ranch Headquarters does "represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction" (the last portion of Criteria C/3 eligibility) (NPS 1995:17) But this alone does not make the district eligible for inclusion in the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion C or Criterion 3. As the NPS observes, a district "must be important for historical, architectural, archeological, engineering, or cultural values...districts that are significant will usually meet the last portion of Criterion C plus Criterion A, Criterion B, other portions of Criterion C, or Criterion D." (NPS 1995:5) CC-01 does not meet criteria A, B, D, or other portions of Criterion C. It is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C or CRHR Criterion 3.

*NRHP Criterion D or CRHR Criterion 4*

An intensive pedestrian inspection of CC-01 revealed neither a privy nor a trash pit. The district's archival research potential has been exhausted. CC-01 has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory. It is not eligible under NRHP Criterion D or CRHR Criterion 4.

*Integrity*

CC-01 possesses integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, and association. It remains in its original location in a rural setting. Its contributing buildings and structures retain original building materials. CC-01 still conveys the overall aesthetic of a 20th-century cattle ranch and dairy farm in eastern Sacramento County. CC-01 also possesses a modern manufactured home, carport, and cell tower, which do not contribute to the district. They diminish the district's integrity of feeling but do not but do not compromise its overall integrity

Regardless of integrity, due to lack of significance, CC-01 does not qualify for inclusion in the NRHP/CRHR as an individual resource or as part of any known or suspected historic district; the resource is not listed on any Certified Local Government historic property register.

**D7. References (continued):**

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Page 11 of 14

\*Resource Name or # CC-01

\*Recorded by: Nathan Hallam

\*Date: May 27, 2022

Continuation

Update

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**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Page 12 of 14

\*Resource Name or # CC-01

\*Recorded by: Nathan Hallam

\*Date: May 27, 2022

Continuation

Update

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**LOCATION MAP**

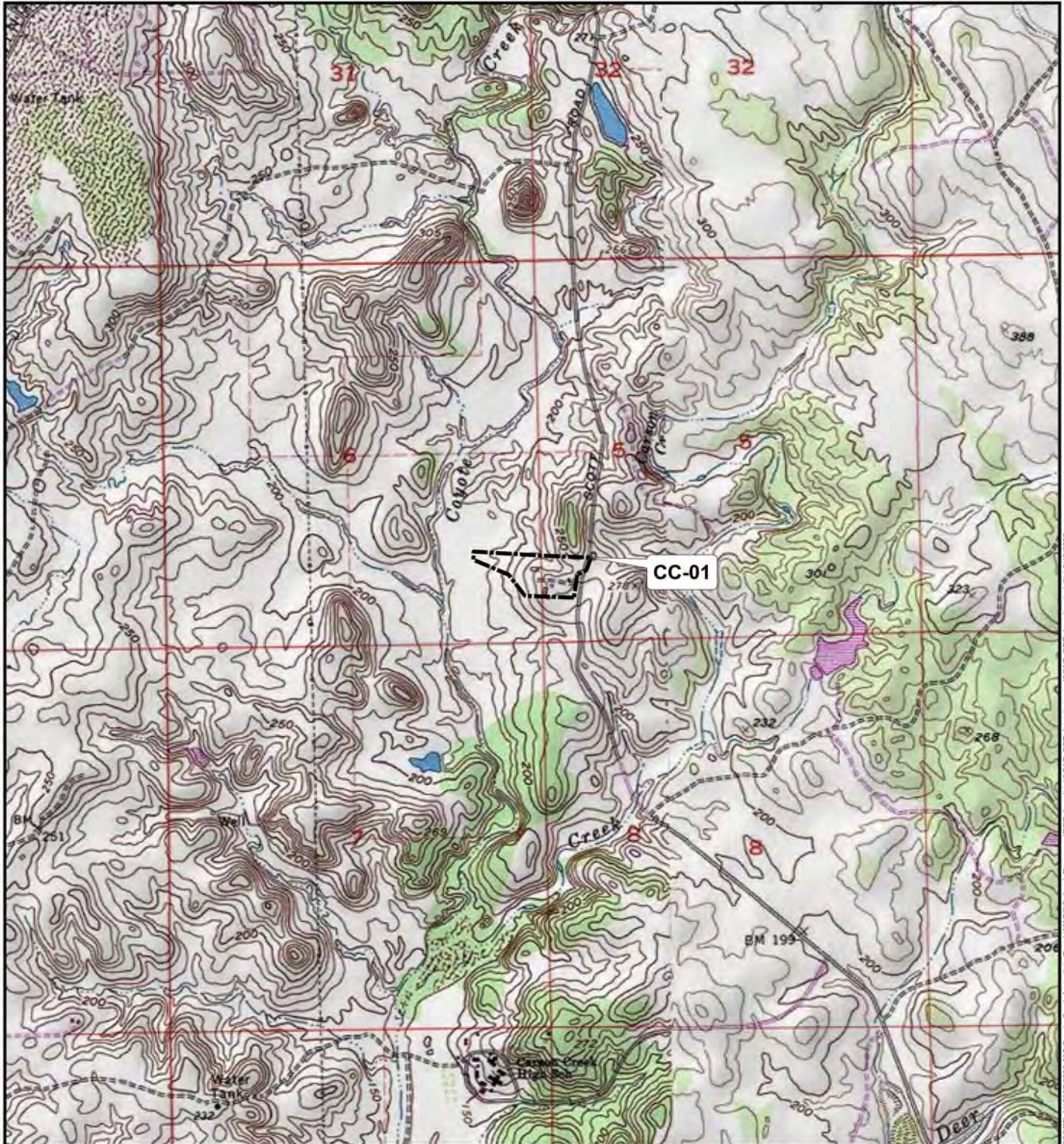
Page 13 of 14

\*Resource Name or #: CC-01

\*Map Name: Buffalo Creek, CA and Folsom SE, CA

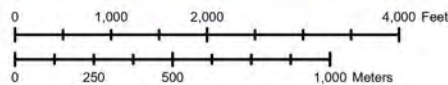
\*Scale: 1:24,000

\*Date of Map: 1967 (p.r. 1980) and 1954 (p.r. 1980)



DPR 523K (1/95)




\*Required Information

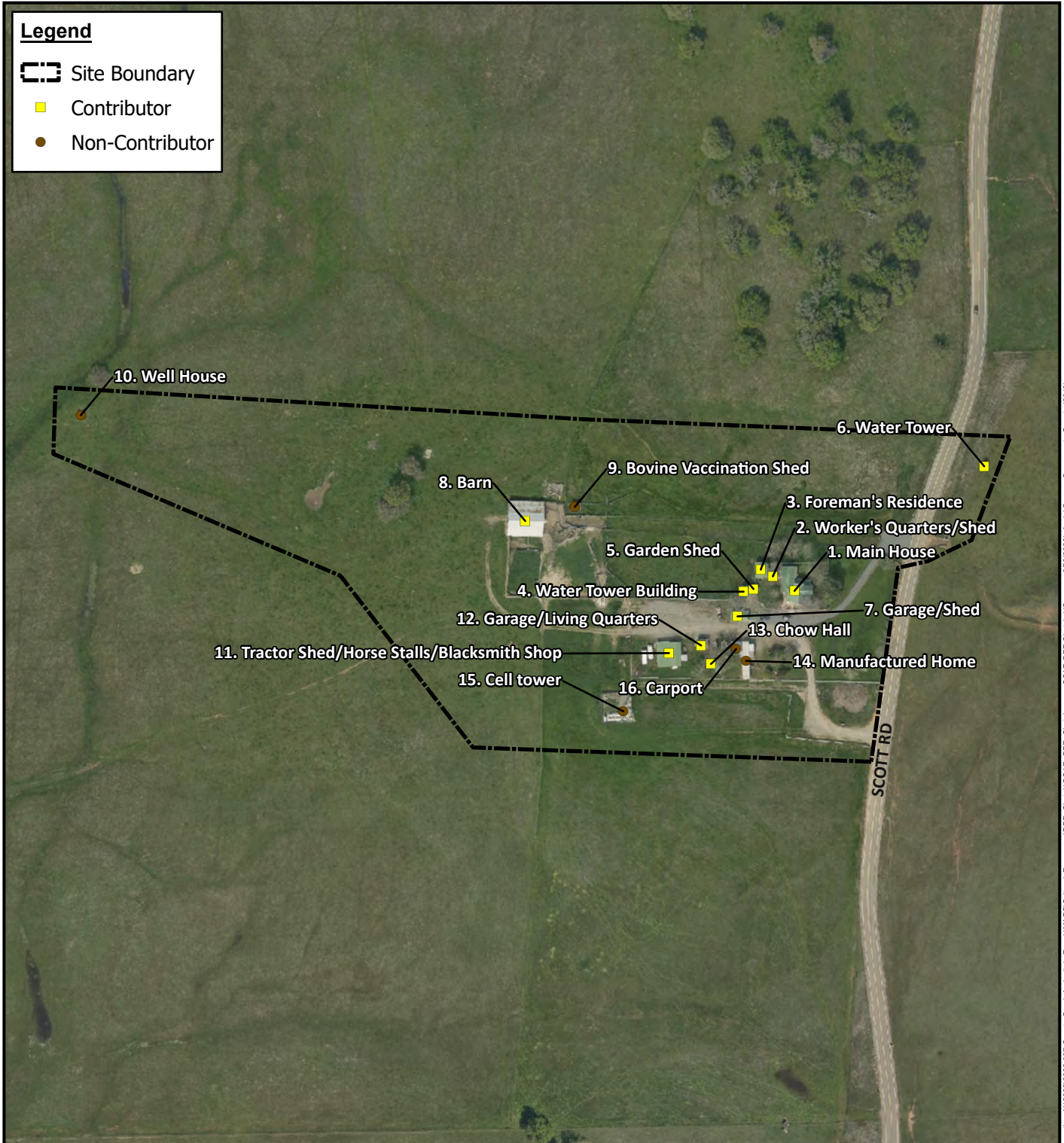


ECORP: N:\2022-2022-087\_Coyote\_Creek\_Agricultural\_Ranch\MAPS\Cultural\_Resources\DPR\_Location\CCAR\_DPR\_Location\Title\01122022

# SKETCH MAP

## Legend

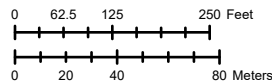
-  Site Boundary
-  Contributor
-  Non-Contributor



Location: N:\2022\2022-087 Coyote Creek Agricultural Ranch\MAPS\Cultural\_Resources\DPR\_Sketch\appx - CCAR DPR Sketch (LSwager - 6/28/2022) Aerial Source: Sacramento County (2018)

DPR 523K (1/95)

\*Required Information



Other Listings  
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 1

\*Resource Name or #: Main House

**P1. Other Identifier:** Map No. 1

**\*P2. Location:**  Not for Publication  Unrestricted **\*a. County:** Sacramento  
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

**\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Buffalo Creek **Date:** 1967 **T8N; R8E; Sections 5 and 6** **M.D.B.M.**  
c. Address: 3830 Scott Road **City:** Folsom **Zip:** 95630  
d. UTM: N/A  
e. Other Locational Data: N/A

**\*P3a. Description:**

The Main House at the Barton Ranch Headquarters is a two-story, wood-frame house of unidentifiable style due to numerous additions and modifications that occurred at unknown times. Irregular in plan, the house has a cross-gabled, intermediate-pitched roof with boxed eaves and metal roofing. The house is clad in asbestos shingle siding and sits on a concrete perimeter foundation. Fenestration consists of wood single-hung, steel casement, picture, aluminum slider, and modern replacement windows. In the corners formed by the house's wings, hipped roofs supported by 4x4 wood posts set in concrete slabs form entry porches that shade single-leaf entryways. A low masonry wall topped by screen block frames a portion of the house. A chain link fence forms a perimeter.

**\*P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP33. Farm/ranch

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

P5a. Photo or Drawing



**\*P5b. Description of Photo:**  
Main House, Barton Ranch  
Headquarters  
View north; May 27, 2022

**\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**  
 Historic  Prehistoric  Both  
1910, Sacramento County  
Assessor

**\*P7. Owner and Address:**  
Jacqueline Hanford  
P.O. Box 1076  
West Sacramento, CA  
95691

**\*P8. Recorded by:**  
Nathan Hallam  
ECORP Consulting, Inc.  
2525 Warren Drive  
Rocklin, CA 95677

**\*P9. Date Recorded:**  
May 27, 2022

**\*P10. Survey Type:**  
Intensive pedestrian

**\*P11. Report Citation:**

ECORP Consulting, Inc. 2022. *Built Environment Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Coyote Creek Agrivoltaic Ranch Project, Sacramento County, California.*

**\*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):

Other Listings  
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 1

\*Resource Name or #: Worker's Quarters/Shed

**P1. Other Identifier:** Map No. 2

**\*P2. Location:**  Not for Publication  Unrestricted **\*a. County:** Sacramento  
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

**\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Buffalo Creek **Date:** 1967 **T8N; R8E; Sections 5 and 6** **M.D.B.M.**  
c. Address: 3830 Scott Road City: Folsom Zip: 95630  
d. UTM: N/A  
e. Other Locational Data: N/A

**\*P3a. Description:**

The Worker's Quarters/Shed at the Barton Ranch Headquarters is a one-story, wood frame house located immediately west of the main house. Rectangular in plan, the house has a side-gabled, intermediate-pitched roof with metal roofing, overhanging eaves, and exposed rafter tails. The house is clad in board and batten siding and sits on a raised foundation. Fenestration consists of aluminum slider, fixed, and modern replacement windows.

**\*P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP33. Farm/ranch

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

P5a. Photo or Drawing



**P5b. Description of Photo:**

Worker's Quarters/Shed, Barton Ranch Headquarters  
View north; May 27, 2022

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

Historic  Prehistoric  Both  
1910, Sacramento County Assessor

**\*P7. Owner and Address:**

Jacqueline Hanford  
P.O. Box 1076  
West Sacramento, CA  
95691

**\*P8. Recorded by:**

Nathan Hallam  
ECORP Consulting, Inc.  
2525 Warren Drive  
Rocklin, CA 95677

**\*P9. Date Recorded:**

May 27, 2022

**\*P10. Survey Type:**

Intensive pedestrian

**\*P11. Report Citation:**

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**\*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):

Other Listings  
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 1

\*Resource Name or #: Foreman's Residence

**P1. Other Identifier:** Map No. 3

**\*P2. Location:**  Not for Publication  Unrestricted \*a. County: Sacramento  
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Buffalo Creek Date: 1967 T8N; R8E; Sections 5 and 6 M.D.B.M.  
c. Address: 3830 Scott Road City: Folsom Zip: 95630  
d. UTM: N/A  
e. Other Locational Data: N/A

**\*P3a. Description:**

The Foreman's Residence at the Barton Ranch Headquarters is a one-story, wood-frame, house located immediately west of the worker's quarters/shed. Rectangular in plan, the house has a saltbox roof with metal roofing, louvered vents, and overhanging eaves. The house is clad in plywood panels and sits on a raised foundation. Fenestration consists of modern replacement windows. The house's front (south) elevation has an addition with a shed roof and metal roofing.

**\*P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP33. Farm/ranch

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

P5a. Photo or Drawing



**P5b. Description of Photo:**  
Foreman's Residence, Barton  
Ranch Headquarters  
View north; May 27, 2022

**\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**  
 Historic  Prehistoric  Both  
1910, Sacramento County  
Assessor

**\*P7. Owner and Address:**  
Jacqueline Hanford  
P.O. Box 1076  
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**\*P8. Recorded by:**  
Nathan Hallam  
ECORP Consulting, Inc.  
2525 Warren Drive  
Rocklin, CA 95677

**\*P9. Date Recorded:**  
May 27, 2022

**\*P10. Survey Type:**  
Intensive pedestrian

**\*P11. Report Citation:**

ECORP Consulting, Inc. 2022. *Built Environment Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Coyote Creek Agrivoltaic Ranch Project, Sacramento County, California.*

**\*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):

Other Listings  
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 1

\*Resource Name or #: Tankhouse

**P1. Other Identifier:** Map No. 4

**\*P2. Location:**  Not for Publication  Unrestricted **\*a. County:** Sacramento  
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

**\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Buffalo Creek **Date:** 1967 **T8N; R8E; Sections 5 and 6** **M.D.B.M.**  
c. Address: 3830 Scott Road **City:** Folsom **Zip:** 95630  
d. UTM: N/A  
e. Other Locational Data: N/A

**\*P3a. Description:**

The Tankhouse at the Barton Ranch Headquarters is a two-story, wood-frame building located immediately south of the foreman's residence. Square in plan, the building has a hipped roof with metal roofing topped by a weathervane, louvered vents, and overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails. The building is clad in horizontal wood siding and sits on a concrete perimeter foundation. Fenestration consists of square fixed windows. The south elevation features a woodcut Barton Ranch brand attached to the wood siding.

**\*P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP33. Farm/ranch

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

P5a. Photo or Drawing



**P5b. Description of Photo:**

Tankhouse, Barton Ranch  
Headquarters  
View south; May 27, 2022

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

Historic  Prehistoric  Both  
1910, Sacramento County  
Assessor

**\*P7. Owner and Address:**

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P.O. Box 1076  
West Sacramento, CA  
95691

**\*P8. Recorded by:**

Nathan Hallam  
ECORP Consulting, Inc.  
2525 Warren Drive  
Rocklin, CA 95677

**\*P9. Date Recorded:**

May 27, 2022

**\*P10. Survey Type:**

Intensive pedestrian

**\*P11. Report Citation:**

ECORP Consulting, Inc. 2022. *Built Environment Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Coyote Creek Agrivoltaic Ranch Project, Sacramento County, California.*

**\*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):

Other Listings  
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 1

\*Resource Name or #: Garden Shed

**P1. Other Identifier:** Map No. 5

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

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

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Buffalo Creek Date: 1967 T8N; R8E; Sections 5 and 6 M.D.B.M.

c. Address: 3830 Scott Road City: Folsom Zip: 95630

d. UTM: N/A

e. Other Locational Data: N/A

**\*P3a. Description:**

The Garden Shed at the Barton Ranch Headquarters is a one-story, wood-frame building located immediately east of the water tower house. Rectangular in plan, the building has a front-gabled roof with metal roofing, overhanging eaves, and exposed rafter tails. The building is clad in board and batten siding and sits on a raised foundation.

**\*P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP33. Farm/ranch

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

P5a. Photo or Drawing



**P5b. Description of Photo:**

Garden Shed, Barton Ranch  
Headquarters  
View southeast; May 27, 2022

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

Historic  Prehistoric  Both  
1910, Sacramento County  
Assessor

**\*P7. Owner and Address:**

Jacqueline Hanford  
P.O. Box 1076  
West Sacramento, CA  
95691

**\*P8. Recorded by:**

Nathan Hallam  
ECORP Consulting, Inc.  
2525 Warren Drive  
Rocklin, CA 95677

**\*P9. Date Recorded:**

May 27, 2022

**\*P10. Survey Type:**

Intensive pedestrian

**\*P11. Report Citation:**

ECORP Consulting, Inc. 2022. *Built Environment Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Coyote Creek Agrivoltaic Ranch Project, Sacramento County, California.*

**\*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):

**P1. Other Identifier:** Map No. 6

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

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

**\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Buffalo Creek **Date:** 1967 **T8N; R8E; Sections 5 and 6** **M.D.B.M.**

c. Address: 3830 Scott Road

City: Folsom Zip: 95630

d. UTM: N/A

e. Other Locational Data: N/A

**\*P3a. Description:**

The Water Tower at the Barton Ranch Headquarters is located across Scott Road northeast of the main house. It consists of a metal tank sitting on a wood platform supported by 4x4 wood legs set on concrete blocks and reinforced by 2x4 braces.

**\*P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP33. Farm/ranch

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

P5a. Photo or Drawing



**P5b. Description of Photo:**

Water Tower, Barton Ranch  
Headquarters  
View southwest; May 27, 2022

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

Historic  Prehistoric  Both  
1910, Sacramento County  
Assessor

**\*P7. Owner and Address:**

Jacqueline Hanford  
P.O. Box 1076  
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**\*P8. Recorded by:**

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ECORP Consulting, Inc.  
2525 Warren Drive  
Rocklin, CA 95677

**\*P9. Date Recorded:**

May 27, 2022

**\*P10. Survey Type:**

Intensive pedestrian

**\*P11. Report Citation:**

ECORP Consulting, Inc. 2022. *Built Environment Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Coyote Creek Agrivoltaic Ranch Project, Sacramento County, California.*

**\*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):

Other Listings  
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 1

\*Resource Name or #: Garage/Shed

**P1. Other Identifier:** Map No. 7

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

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

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Buffalo Creek Date: 1967 T8N; R8E; Sections 5 and 6 M.D.B.M.

c. Address: 3830 Scott Road

City: Folsom Zip: 95630

d. UTM: N/A

e. Other Locational Data: N/A

**\*P3a. Description:**

The Garage/Shed at the Barton Ranch Headquarters is one-story, wood-frame building located immediately south of the Tankhouse and garden shed. Rectangular in plan, the building has a front-gabled roof with metal roofing. The building is clad in board and batten siding and sits on a raised foundation. Its front (east) facade is accessed by roll up garage door. Above the door, in the front gable, a woodcut Barton Ranch brand is attached to the board and batten siding. The building's rear (west) elevation has an addition with shed roof.

**\*P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP33. Farm/ranch

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

P5a. Photo or Drawing



**P5b. Description of Photo:**

Garage/Shed, Barton Ranch  
Headquarters  
View northwest; May 27, 2022

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

Historic  Prehistoric  Both  
1910, Sacramento County  
Assessor

**\*P7. Owner and Address:**

Jacqueline Hanford  
P.O. Box 1076  
West Sacramento, CA  
95691

**\*P8. Recorded by:**

Nathan Hallam  
ECORP Consulting, Inc.  
2525 Warren Drive  
Rocklin, CA 95677

**\*P9. Date Recorded:**

May 27, 2022

**\*P10. Survey Type:**

Intensive pedestrian

**\*P11. Report Citation:**

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**\*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):

Other Listings  
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 1

\*Resource Name or #: Barn

**P1. Other Identifier:** Map No. 8

**\*P2. Location:**  Not for Publication  Unrestricted

**\*a. County:** Sacramento

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

**\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Buffalo Creek **Date:** 1967 **T8N; R8E;** Sections 5 and 6 **M.D.B.M.**

c. Address: 3830 Scott Road

City: Folsom Zip: 95630

d. UTM: N/A

e. Other Locational Data: N/A

**\*P3a. Description:**

The Barn at the Barton Ranch Headquarters is a wood-frame Transverse-style barn located 400 feet east/northeast of the main house. Square in plan, the building has a front-gabled roof with metal roofing and a hay hood above the front (east) gable. Below the hay hood, a woodcut Barton Ranch brand is attached to the hayloft door. The building is clad in vertical wood siding and sits on a concrete perimeter foundation. The building is accessed by single-leaf man doors and, on the rear (west) elevation by a sliding barn door. The northern bay is open. Fenestration consists of modern sliders. The building is surrounded by wood fencing made from 2x6 boards and 6x6 posts that forms a corral. A demolished well house is located immediately northeast of the building, and a capped concrete well structure is located 150 feet northwest of the building.

**\*P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP33. Farm/ranch

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

P5a. Photo or Drawing



**P5b. Description of Photo:**  
Barn, Barton Ranch Headquarters  
View northwest; May 27, 2022

**\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**  
 Historic  Prehistoric  Both  
1910, Sacramento County Assessor

**\*P7. Owner and Address:**  
Jacqueline Hanford  
P.O. Box 1076  
West Sacramento, CA  
95691

**\*P8. Recorded by:**  
Nathan Hallam  
ECORP Consulting, Inc.  
2525 Warren Drive  
Rocklin, CA 95677

**\*P9. Date Recorded:**  
May 27, 2022

**\*P10. Survey Type:**  
Intensive pedestrian

**\*P11. Report Citation:**

ECORP Consulting, Inc. 2022. *Built Environment Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Coyote Creek Agrivoltaic Ranch Project, Sacramento County, California.*

**\*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):

Other Listings  
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 1

\*Resource Name or #: Tractor Shed/Horse Stalls/Blacksmith Shop

**P1. Other Identifier:** Map No. 11

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

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

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Buffalo Creek Date: 1967 T8N; R8E; Sections 5 and 6 M.D.B.M.

c. Address: 3830 Scott Road

City: Folsom Zip: 95630

d. UTM: N/A

e. Other Locational Data: N/A

**\*P3a. Description:**

The Tractor Shed/Horse Stalls/Blacksmith Shop at Barton Ranch Headquarters is a one-story, wood-frame building composed of multiple additions and multiple roof lines. Square in plan, the building has two front-gabled roofs with metal roofing and two shed additions to the west. The northeast gable roof section has overhanging eaves and exposed rafter ends. The building is clad in board and batten siding and plywood siding and sits on a concrete block foundation. In places, the plywood siding is in disrepair and missing. The southwest shed addition is open. Fenestration consists of modern replacement sliders. The building is accessed by a sliding plywood door.

**\*P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP33. Farm/ranch

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

P5a. Photo or Drawing



**P5b. Description of Photo:**  
Garage/Living Quarters  
View southeast; May 27, 2022

**\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**  
 Historic  Prehistoric  Both  
1910, Sacramento County Assessor

**\*P7. Owner and Address:**  
Jacqueline Hanford  
P.O. Box 1076  
West Sacramento, CA  
95691

**\*P8. Recorded by:**  
Nathan Hallam  
ECORP Consulting, Inc.  
2525 Warren Drive  
Rocklin, CA 95677

**\*P9. Date Recorded:**  
May 27, 2022

**\*P10. Survey Type:**  
Intensive pedestrian

**\*P11. Report Citation:**

ECORP Consulting, Inc. 2022. *Built Environment Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Coyote Creek Agrivoltaic Ranch Project, Sacramento County, California.*

**\*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):

Other Listings  
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

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\*Resource Name or #: Garage/Living Quarters

**P1. Other Identifier:** Map No. 12

**\*P2. Location:**  Not for Publication  Unrestricted

**\*a. County:** Sacramento

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

**\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Buffalo Creek **Date:** 1967 **T8N; R8E; Sections 5 and 6** **M.D.B.M.**

c. Address: 3830 Scott Road

City: Folsom Zip: 95630

d. UTM: N/A

e. Other Locational Data: N/A

**\*P3a. Description:**

The Garage/Living Quarters at the Barton Ranch Headquarters is a two-story, wood-frame building located immediately east/northeast of the tractor shed/horse stalls/blacksmith shop at the Barton Ranch Headquarters. Square in plan, the building has a side-gabled roof with metal roofing, exposed rafter tails and an attic converted into living space with a wood single-hung window and single-leaf door in the gable ends; the door is flanked by a fixed window and accessed by an exterior side staircase made of wood. The lower level is a garage that is open to the north. The building is clad in board and batten siding and sits on a concrete perimeter foundation. The siding is in a state of disrepair in places.

**\*P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP33. Farm/ranch

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

P5a. Photo or Drawing



**P5b. Description of Photo:**  
Garage/Living Quarters  
View southeast; May 27, 2022

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

Historic  Prehistoric  Both  
1910, Sacramento County Assessor

**\*P7. Owner and Address:**

Jacqueline Hanford  
P.O. Box 1076  
West Sacramento, CA  
95691

**\*P8. Recorded by:**

Nathan Hallam  
ECORP Consulting, Inc.  
2525 Warren Drive  
Rocklin, CA 95677

**\*P9. Date Recorded:**

May 27, 2022

**\*P10. Survey Type:**

Intensive pedestrian

**\*P11. Report Citation:**

ECORP Consulting, Inc. 2022. *Built Environment Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Coyote Creek Agrivoltaic Ranch Project, Sacramento County, California.*

**\*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):

Other Listings  
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

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\*Resource Name or #: Chow Hall

**P1. Other Identifier:** Map No. 13

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

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

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Buffalo Creek Date: 1967 T8N; R8E; Sections 5 and 6 M.D.B.M.

c. Address: 3830 Scott Road

City: Folsom Zip: 95630

d. UTM: N/A

e. Other Locational Data: N/A

**\*P3a. Description:**

The Chow Hall at the Barton Ranch Headquarters is a one-story, wood-frame building located immediately southeast of the garage/living quarters at the Barton Ranch Headquarters. Irregular in plan, the building has a side-gabled roof with metal roofing and exposed rafter tails. A rectangular addition on the east elevation has a shed roof with overhanging eave and exposed rafter tails. The building is clad in horizontal and plywood siding and sits on a concrete perimeter foundation. A metal chimney venting a kitchen stove exits the north elevation. Fenestration consists of modern slider replacements and fixed windows. The building is accessed by a single-leaf entry on the addition.

**\*P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP33. Farm/ranch

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

P5a. Photo or Drawing



**P5b. Description of Photo:**

Chow Hall

View southeast; May 27, 2022

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

Historic  Prehistoric  Both  
1910, Sacramento County Assessor

**\*P7. Owner and Address:**

Jacqueline Hanford  
P.O. Box 1076  
West Sacramento, CA  
95691

**\*P8. Recorded by:**

Nathan Hallam  
ECORP Consulting, Inc.  
2525 Warren Drive  
Rocklin, CA 95677

**\*P9. Date Recorded:**

May 27, 2022

**\*P10. Survey Type:**

Intensive pedestrian

**\*P11. Report Citation:**

ECORP Consulting, Inc. 2022. *Built Environment Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Coyote Creek Agrivoltaic Ranch Project, Sacramento County, California.*

**\*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):

Other Listings  
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

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\*Resource Name or #: Main House

**P1. Other Identifier:** Map No. 1

**\*P2. Location:**  Not for Publication  Unrestricted **\*a. County:** Sacramento  
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

**\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Buffalo Creek **Date:** 1967 **T8N; R8E;** Sections 5 and 6 **M.D.B.M.**  
c. Address: 3830 Scott Road **City:** Folsom **Zip:** 95630  
d. UTM: N/A  
e. Other Locational Data: N/A

**\*P3a. Description:**

The Main House at the Barton Ranch Headquarters is a two-story, wood-frame house of unidentifiable style due to numerous additions and modifications that occurred at unknown times. Irregular in plan, the house has a cross-gabled, intermediate-pitched roof with boxed eaves and metal roofing. The house is clad in asbestos shingle siding and sits on a concrete perimeter foundation. Fenestration consists of wood single-hung, steel casement, picture, aluminum slider, and modern replacement windows. In the corners formed by the house's wings, hipped roofs supported by 4x4 wood posts set in concrete slabs form entry porches that shade single-leaf entryways. A low masonry wall topped by screen block frames a portion of the house. A chain link fence forms a perimeter.

**\*P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP33. Farm/ranch

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

P5a. Photo or Drawing



**\*P5b. Description of Photo:**  
Main House, Barton Ranch  
Headquarters  
View north; May 27, 2022

**\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**  
 Historic  Prehistoric  Both  
1910, Sacramento County  
Assessor

**\*P7. Owner and Address:**  
Jacqueline Hanford  
P.O. Box 1076  
West Sacramento, CA  
95691

**\*P8. Recorded by:**  
Nathan Hallam  
ECORP Consulting, Inc.  
2525 Warren Drive  
Rocklin, CA 95677

**\*P9. Date Recorded:**  
May 27, 2022

**\*P10. Survey Type:**  
Intensive pedestrian

**\*P11. Report Citation:**

ECORP Consulting, Inc. 2022. *Built Environment Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Coyote Creek Agrivoltaic Ranch Project, Sacramento County, California.*

**\*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):

Other Listings  
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 1

\*Resource Name or #: Worker's Quarters/Shed

**P1. Other Identifier:** Map No. 2

**\*P2. Location:**  Not for Publication  Unrestricted \*a. County: Sacramento  
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Buffalo Creek Date: 1967 T8N; R8E; Sections 5 and 6 M.D.B.M.  
c. Address: 3830 Scott Road City: Folsom Zip: 95630  
d. UTM: N/A  
e. Other Locational Data: N/A

**\*P3a. Description:**

The Worker's Quarters/Shed at the Barton Ranch Headquarters is a one-story, wood frame house located immediately west of the main house. Rectangular in plan, the house has a side-gabled, intermediate-pitched roof with metal roofing, overhanging eaves, and exposed rafter tails. The house is clad in board and batten siding and sits on a raised foundation. Fenestration consists of aluminum slider, fixed, and modern replacement windows.

**\*P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP33. Farm/ranch

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

P5a. Photo or Drawing



**P5b. Description of Photo:**

Worker's Quarters/Shed, Barton Ranch Headquarters  
View north; May 27, 2022

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

Historic  Prehistoric  Both  
1910, Sacramento County Assessor

**\*P7. Owner and Address:**

Jacqueline Hanford  
P.O. Box 1076  
West Sacramento, CA  
95691

**\*P8. Recorded by:**

Nathan Hallam  
ECORP Consulting, Inc.  
2525 Warren Drive  
Rocklin, CA 95677

**\*P9. Date Recorded:**

May 27, 2022

**\*P10. Survey Type:**

Intensive pedestrian

**\*P11. Report Citation:**

ECORP Consulting, Inc. 2022. *Built Environment Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Coyote Creek Agrivoltaic Ranch Project, Sacramento County, California.*

**\*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):

Other Listings  
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 1

\*Resource Name or #: Foreman's Residence

**P1. Other Identifier:** Map No. 3

**\*P2. Location:**  Not for Publication  Unrestricted \*a. County: Sacramento  
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Buffalo Creek Date: 1967 T8N; R8E; Sections 5 and 6 M.D.B.M.  
c. Address: 3830 Scott Road City: Folsom Zip: 95630  
d. UTM: N/A  
e. Other Locational Data: N/A

**\*P3a. Description:**

The Foreman's Residence at the Barton Ranch Headquarters is a one-story, wood-frame, house located immediately west of the worker's quarters/shed. Rectangular in plan, the house has a saltbox roof with metal roofing, louvered vents, and overhanging eaves. The house is clad in plywood panels and sits on a raised foundation. Fenestration consists of modern replacement windows. The house's front (south) elevation has an addition with a shed roof and metal roofing.

**\*P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP33. Farm/ranch

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

P5a. Photo or Drawing



**P5b. Description of Photo:**

Foreman's Residence, Barton  
Ranch Headquarters  
View north; May 27, 2022

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

Historic  Prehistoric  Both  
1910, Sacramento County  
Assessor

**\*P7. Owner and Address:**

Jacqueline Hanford  
P.O. Box 1076  
West Sacramento, CA  
95691

**\*P8. Recorded by:**

Nathan Hallam  
ECORP Consulting, Inc.  
2525 Warren Drive  
Rocklin, CA 95677

**\*P9. Date Recorded:**

May 27, 2022

**\*P10. Survey Type:**

Intensive pedestrian

**\*P11. Report Citation:**

ECORP Consulting, Inc. 2022. *Built Environment Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Coyote Creek Agrivoltaic Ranch Project, Sacramento County, California.*

**\*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):

Other Listings  
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 1

\*Resource Name or #: Water Tower Building

**P1. Other Identifier:** Map No. 4

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

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

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Buffalo Creek Date: 1967 T8N; R8E; Sections 5 and 6 M.D.B.M.

c. Address: 3830 Scott Road City: Folsom Zip: 95630

d. UTM: N/A

e. Other Locational Data: N/A

**\*P3a. Description:**

The Water Tower Building at the Barton Ranch Headquarters is a two-story, wood-frame building located immediately south of the foreman's residence. Square in plan, the building has a hipped roof with metal roofing topped by a weathervane, louvered vents, and overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails. The building is clad in horizontal wood siding and sits on a concrete perimeter foundation. Fenestration consists of square fixed windows. The south elevation features a woodcut Barton Ranch brand attached to the wood siding.

**\*P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP33. Farm/ranch

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

P5a. Photo or Drawing



**P5b. Description of Photo:**  
Water Tower Building, Barton  
Ranch Headquarters  
View south; May 27, 2022

**\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**  
 Historic  Prehistoric  Both  
1910, Sacramento County  
Assessor

**\*P7. Owner and Address:**  
Jacqueline Hanford  
P.O. Box 1076  
West Sacramento, CA  
95691

**\*P8. Recorded by:**  
Nathan Hallam  
ECORP Consulting, Inc.  
2525 Warren Drive  
Rocklin, CA 95677

**\*P9. Date Recorded:**  
May 27, 2022

**\*P10. Survey Type:**  
Intensive pedestrian

**\*P11. Report Citation:**

ECORP Consulting, Inc. 2022. *Built Environment Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Coyote Creek Agrivoltaic Ranch Project, Sacramento County, California.*

**\*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):

Other Listings  
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 1

\*Resource Name or #: Garden Shed

**P1. Other Identifier:** Map No. 5

**\*P2. Location:**  Not for Publication  Unrestricted **\*a. County:** Sacramento  
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

**\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Buffalo Creek **Date:** 1967 **T8N; R8E;** Sections 5 and 6 **M.D.B.M.**  
c. Address: 3830 Scott Road **City:** Folsom **Zip:** 95630  
d. UTM: N/A  
e. Other Locational Data: N/A

**\*P3a. Description:**

The Garden Shed at the Barton Ranch Headquarters is a one-story, wood-frame building located immediately east of the water tower house. Rectangular in plan, the building has a front-gabled roof with metal roofing, overhanging eaves, and exposed rafter tails. The building is clad in board and batten siding and sits on a raised foundation.

**\*P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP33. Farm/ranch

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

P5a. Photo or Drawing



**P5b. Description of Photo:**

Garden Shed, Barton Ranch  
Headquarters  
View southeast; May 27, 2022

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

Historic  Prehistoric  Both  
1910, Sacramento County  
Assessor

**\*P7. Owner and Address:**

Jacqueline Hanford  
P.O. Box 1076  
West Sacramento, CA  
95691

**\*P8. Recorded by:**

Nathan Hallam  
ECORP Consulting, Inc.  
2525 Warren Drive  
Rocklin, CA 95677

**\*P9. Date Recorded:**

May 27, 2022

**\*P10. Survey Type:**

Intensive pedestrian

**\*P11. Report Citation:**

ECORP Consulting, Inc. 2022. *Built Environment Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Coyote Creek Agrivoltaic Ranch Project, Sacramento County, California.*

**\*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):

**P1. Other Identifier:** Map No. 6

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

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

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Buffalo Creek Date: 1967 T8N; R8E; Sections 5 and 6 M.D.B.M.

c. Address: 3830 Scott Road City: Folsom Zip: 95630

d. UTM: N/A

e. Other Locational Data: N/A

**\*P3a. Description:**

The Water Tower at the Barton Ranch Headquarters is located across Scott Road northeast of the main house. It consists of a metal tank sitting on a wood platform supported by 4x4 wood legs set on concrete blocks and reinforced by 2x4 braces.

**\*P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP33. Farm/ranch

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

P5a. Photo or Drawing



**P5b. Description of Photo:**

Water Tower, Barton Ranch  
Headquarters  
View southwest; May 27, 2022

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

Historic  Prehistoric  Both  
1910, Sacramento County  
Assessor

**\*P7. Owner and Address:**

Jacqueline Hanford  
P.O. Box 1076  
West Sacramento, CA  
95691

**\*P8. Recorded by:**

Nathan Hallam  
ECORP Consulting, Inc.  
2525 Warren Drive  
Rocklin, CA 95677

**\*P9. Date Recorded:**

May 27, 2022

**\*P10. Survey Type:**

Intensive pedestrian

**\*P11. Report Citation:**

ECORP Consulting, Inc. 2022. *Built Environment Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Coyote Creek Agrivoltaic Ranch Project, Sacramento County, California.*

**\*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):

Other Listings  
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 1

\*Resource Name or #: Garage/Shed

**P1. Other Identifier:** Map No. 7

**\*P2. Location:**  Not for Publication  Unrestricted

**\*a. County:** Sacramento

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

**\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Buffalo Creek **Date:** 1967 **T8N; R8E;** Sections 5 and 6 **M.D.B.M.**

c. Address: 3830 Scott Road

City: Folsom Zip: 95630

d. UTM: N/A

e. Other Locational Data: N/A

**\*P3a. Description:**

The Garage/Shed at the Barton Ranch Headquarters is one-story, wood-frame building located immediately south of the water tower building and garden shed. Rectangular in plan, the building has a front-gabled roof with metal roofing. The building is clad in board and batten siding and sits on a raised foundation. Its front (east) facade is accessed by roll up garage door. Above the door, in the front gable, a woodcut Barton Ranch brand is attached to the board and batten siding. The building's rear (west) elevation has an addition with shed roof.

**\*P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP33. Farm/ranch

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

P5a. Photo or Drawing



**P5b. Description of Photo:**

Garage/Shed, Barton Ranch  
Headquarters  
View northwest; May 27, 2022

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

Historic  Prehistoric  Both  
1910, Sacramento County  
Assessor

**\*P7. Owner and Address:**

Jacqueline Hanford  
P.O. Box 1076  
West Sacramento, CA  
95691

**\*P8. Recorded by:**

Nathan Hallam  
ECORP Consulting, Inc.  
2525 Warren Drive  
Rocklin, CA 95677

**\*P9. Date Recorded:**

May 27, 2022

**\*P10. Survey Type:**

Intensive pedestrian

**\*P11. Report Citation:**

ECORP Consulting, Inc. 2022. *Built Environment Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Coyote Creek Agrivoltaic Ranch Project, Sacramento County, California.*

**\*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):

Other Listings  
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 1

\*Resource Name or #: Barn

**P1. Other Identifier:** Map No. 8

**\*P2. Location:**  Not for Publication  Unrestricted

**\*a. County:** Sacramento

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

**\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Buffalo Creek **Date:** 1967 **T8N; R8E;** Sections 5 and 6 **M.D.B.M.**

c. Address: 3830 Scott Road

City: Folsom Zip: 95630

d. UTM: N/A

e. Other Locational Data: N/A

**\*P3a. Description:**

The Barn at the Barton Ranch Headquarters is a wood-frame Transverse-style barn located 400 feet east/northeast of the main house. Square in plan, the building has a front-gabled roof with metal roofing and a hay hood above the front (east) gable. Below the hay hood, a woodcut Barton Ranch brand is attached to the hayloft door. The building is clad in vertical wood siding and sits on a concrete perimeter foundation. The building is accessed by single-leaf man doors and, on the rear (west) elevation by a sliding barn door. The northern bay is open. Fenestration consists of modern sliders. The building is surrounded by wood fencing made from 2x6 boards and 6x6 posts that forms a corral. A demolished well house is located immediately northeast of the building, and a capped concrete well structure is located 150 feet northwest of the building.

**\*P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP33. Farm/ranch

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

P5a. Photo or Drawing



**P5b. Description of Photo:**  
Barn, Barton Ranch Headquarters  
View northwest; May 27, 2022

**\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**  
 Historic  Prehistoric  Both  
1910, Sacramento County Assessor

**\*P7. Owner and Address:**  
Jacqueline Hanford  
P.O. Box 1076  
West Sacramento, CA  
95691

**\*P8. Recorded by:**  
Nathan Hallam  
ECORP Consulting, Inc.  
2525 Warren Drive  
Rocklin, CA 95677

**\*P9. Date Recorded:**  
May 27, 2022

**\*P10. Survey Type:**  
Intensive pedestrian

**\*P11. Report Citation:**

ECORP Consulting, Inc. 2022. *Built Environment Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Coyote Creek Agrivoltaic Ranch Project, Sacramento County, California.*

**\*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):

Other Listings  
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 1

\*Resource Name or #: Tractor Shed/Horse Stalls/Blacksmith Shop

**P1. Other Identifier:** Map No. 11

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

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

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Buffalo Creek Date: 1967 T8N; R8E; Sections 5 and 6 M.D.B.M.

c. Address: 3830 Scott Road

City: Folsom Zip: 95630

d. UTM: N/A

e. Other Locational Data: N/A

**\*P3a. Description:**

The Tractor Shed/Horse Stalls/Blacksmith Shop at Barton Ranch Headquarters is a one-story, wood-frame building composed of multiple additions and multiple roof lines. Square in plan, the building has two front-gabled roofs with metal roofing and two shed additions to the west. The northeast gable roof section has overhanging eaves and exposed rafter ends. The building is clad in board and batten siding and plywood siding and sits on a concrete block foundation. In places, the plywood siding is in disrepair and missing. The southwest shed addition is open. Fenestration consists of modern replacement sliders. The building is accessed by a sliding plywood door.

**\*P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP33. Farm/ranch

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

P5a. Photo or Drawing



**P5b. Description of Photo:**

Garage/Living Quarters

View southeast; May 27, 2022

**\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and**

**Sources:**

Historic  Prehistoric  Both

1910, Sacramento County  
Assessor

**\*P7. Owner and Address:**

Jacqueline Hanford  
P.O. Box 1076  
West Sacramento, CA  
95691

**\*P8. Recorded by:**

Nathan Hallam  
ECORP Consulting, Inc.  
2525 Warren Drive  
Rocklin, CA 95677

**\*P9. Date Recorded:**

May 27, 2022

**\*P10. Survey Type:**

Intensive pedestrian

**\*P11. Report Citation:**

ECORP Consulting, Inc. 2022. *Built Environment Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Coyote Creek Agrivoltaic Ranch Project, Sacramento County, California.*

**\*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):

Other Listings  
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 1

\*Resource Name or #: Garage/Living Quarters

**P1. Other Identifier:** Map No. 12

**\*P2. Location:**  Not for Publication  Unrestricted

**\*a. County:** Sacramento

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

**\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Buffalo Creek **Date:** 1967 **T8N; R8E; Sections 5 and 6** **M.D.B.M.**

c. Address: 3830 Scott Road

City: Folsom Zip: 95630

d. UTM: N/A

e. Other Locational Data: N/A

**\*P3a. Description:**

The Garage/Living Quarters at the Barton Ranch Headquarters is a two-story, wood-frame building located immediately east/northeast of the tractor shed/horse stalls/blacksmith shop at the Barton Ranch Headquarters. Square in plan, the building has a side-gabled roof with metal roofing, exposed rafter tails and an attic converted into living space with a wood single-hung window and single-leaf door in the gable ends; the door is flanked by a fixed window and accessed by an exterior side staircase made of wood. The lower level is a garage that is open to the north. The building is clad in board and batten siding and sits on a concrete perimeter foundation. The siding is in a state of disrepair in places.

**\*P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP33. Farm/ranch

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

P5a. Photo or Drawing



**P5b. Description of Photo:**  
Garage/Living Quarters  
View southeast; May 27, 2022

**\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**  
 Historic  Prehistoric  Both  
1910, Sacramento County Assessor

**\*P7. Owner and Address:**  
Jacqueline Hanford  
P.O. Box 1076  
West Sacramento, CA  
95691

**\*P8. Recorded by:**  
Nathan Hallam  
ECORP Consulting, Inc.  
2525 Warren Drive  
Rocklin, CA 95677

**\*P9. Date Recorded:**  
May 27, 2022

**\*P10. Survey Type:**  
Intensive pedestrian

**\*P11. Report Citation:**

ECORP Consulting, Inc. 2022. *Built Environment Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Coyote Creek Agrivoltaic Ranch Project, Sacramento County, California.*

**\*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):

Other Listings  
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 1

\*Resource Name or #: Chow Hall

**P1. Other Identifier:** Map No. 13

**\*P2. Location:**  Not for Publication  Unrestricted

**\*a. County:** Sacramento

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

**\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Buffalo Creek **Date:** 1967 **T8N; R8E; Sections 5 and 6** **M.D.B.M.**

c. Address: 3830 Scott Road

City: Folsom Zip: 95630

d. UTM: N/A

e. Other Locational Data: N/A

**\*P3a. Description:**

The Chow Hall at the Barton Ranch Headquarters is a one-story, wood-frame building located immediately southeast of the garage/living quarters at the Barton Ranch Headquarters. Irregular in plan, the building has a side-gabled roof with metal roofing and exposed rafter tails. A rectangular addition on the east elevation has a shed roof with overhanging eave and exposed rafter tails. The building is clad in horizontal and plywood siding and sits on a concrete perimeter foundation. A metal chimney venting a kitchen stove exits the north elevation. Fenestration consists of modern slider replacements and fixed windows. The building is accessed by a single-leaf entry on the addition.

**\*P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP33. Farm/ranch

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

P5a. Photo or Drawing



**P5b. Description of Photo:**

Chow Hall

View southeast; May 27, 2022

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

Historic  Prehistoric  Both  
1910, Sacramento County Assessor

**\*P7. Owner and Address:**

Jacqueline Hanford  
P.O. Box 1076  
West Sacramento, CA  
95691

**\*P8. Recorded by:**

Nathan Hallam  
ECORP Consulting, Inc.  
2525 Warren Drive  
Rocklin, CA 95677

**\*P9. Date Recorded:**

May 27, 2022

**\*P10. Survey Type:**

Intensive pedestrian

**\*P11. Report Citation:**

ECORP Consulting, Inc. 2022. *Built Environment Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Coyote Creek Agrivoltaic Ranch Project, Sacramento County, California.*

**\*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):

**P1. Other Identifier:** None

**\*P2. Location:**  Not for Publication  Unrestricted

**\*a. County:** Sacramento

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

**\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Buffalo Creek **Date:** 1967 **T9N; R 8E; NE¼ of SW¼ of Sec 31; M.D. B.M.**

c. Address:

City:

Zip:

d. UTM: Zone: 10; (NAD xx): 661651 mE/ 4272682 mN

e. Other Locational Data: From the intersection of White Rock Road and Scott Road, travel south on Scott Road for 2.6 miles. From there, travel 0.7 miles west to the resource. The resource is located between a single row of transmission line. Elevation: 243ft

**\*P3a. Description:** CC-02 is a historic-era well feature and natural spring located along the P-34-2195 transmission corridor. This location was visited on May 27, 2022. A square concrete-lined well was observed along with modern water features. Modern piping, water tanks, watering trough for cattle, and solar panels are present south of the well. The well is fenced in, likely to protect it from cattle.

**\*P3b. Resource Attributes:** AH5. well

**\*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:** CC-02; well house overview (view north; May 27, 2022).

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

**\*P7. Owner and Address:**  
Barton Mosher Sacramento  
Ranches/Milgate Associated  
Limited Partnership  
PO Box 1076  
West Sacramento, CA 95691

**\*P8. Recorded by:**  
Megan Webb and Nathan Hallam  
ECORP Consulting, Inc.  
2525 Warren Drive  
Rocklin, CA 95677

**\*P9. Date Recorded:** 5/24/2022

**\*P10. Survey Type:**  
Reconnaissance field survey

**\*P11. Report Citation:** ECORP Consulting, Inc. 2022. *Built Environment Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Coyote Creek Agrivoltaic Ranch Project, Sacramento County, California.*

**\*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):

**BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD**

Page 2 of 5

\*NRHP Status Code

\*Resource Name or # CC-02

B1. Historic Name: None

B2. Common Name: None

B3. Original Use: Well/natural spring

B4. Present Use: Well/natural spring

\*B5. Architectural Style: None.

\*B6. Construction History: A natural spring is visible on aerial photographs taken in 1937. As this resource is flush to the surface, it is difficult to see on aerial photographs, but it is visible in the 1971 aerial photograph of the area. No evidence of this resource is depicted on topographic maps or GLO maps.

\*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date:

Original Location:

\*B8. Related Features: None.

B9a. Architect: None.

b. Builder: Unknown.

\*B10. Significance: Theme: Ranching

Area: Rural Sacramento County

Period of Significance: 1930s

Property Type: Water conveyance

Applicable Criteria: N/A

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

Evaluation on Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: None.

\*B12. References: None.

B13. Remarks: None.

\*B14. Evaluator: ECORP

\*Date of Evaluation: 5/27/2022

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

(This space reserved for official comments.)

*Evaluation of CC-02*

CC-02, a well, provided water for livestock in support of private ranching operations. It did not, however, contribute to a public water utility or benefit the larger region. Therefore, the well is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history and does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP Criterion A or CRHR Criterion 1.

The well was built by eastern Sacramento County ranchers and absorbed into the Barton cattle ranch. It is not associated with the lives of persons significant in our past and does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP Criterion B or CRHR Criterion 2.

The well is a simple concrete structure that does not represent an innovation in groundwater management. No information ties it to a specific designer, architect, or construction company. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Therefore, it does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP Criterion C or CRHR Criterion 3.

While wells are often used by people to deposit refuse, this well is over 1.25 miles away from the main house, or any other structure, and was not likely visited often. Therefore, the likelihood that this well would contain significant deposits is low. The well's information potential is conveyed by its placement and use. It has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory, and it does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP Criterion D or CRHR Criterion 4.

*Integrity Assessment of CC-02*

CC-02, a well, retains integrity of location, setting, and association. It remains in its original location in a rural setting and continues to provide water for livestock in support of private ranching operations. The well does not retain integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling, as it has undergone substantive modifications, including the addition of solar panels, and no longer conveys the aesthetic of a 20th-century concrete well. Regardless of integrity, the well does not meet the eligibility criteria for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR as an individual resource due to lack of significance, and it does not contribute to any known or possible district.



CC-02; well house and modern additions overview (view north; May 27, 2022).



CC-02; well house overview (view north; May 27, 2022).

# LOCATION MAP

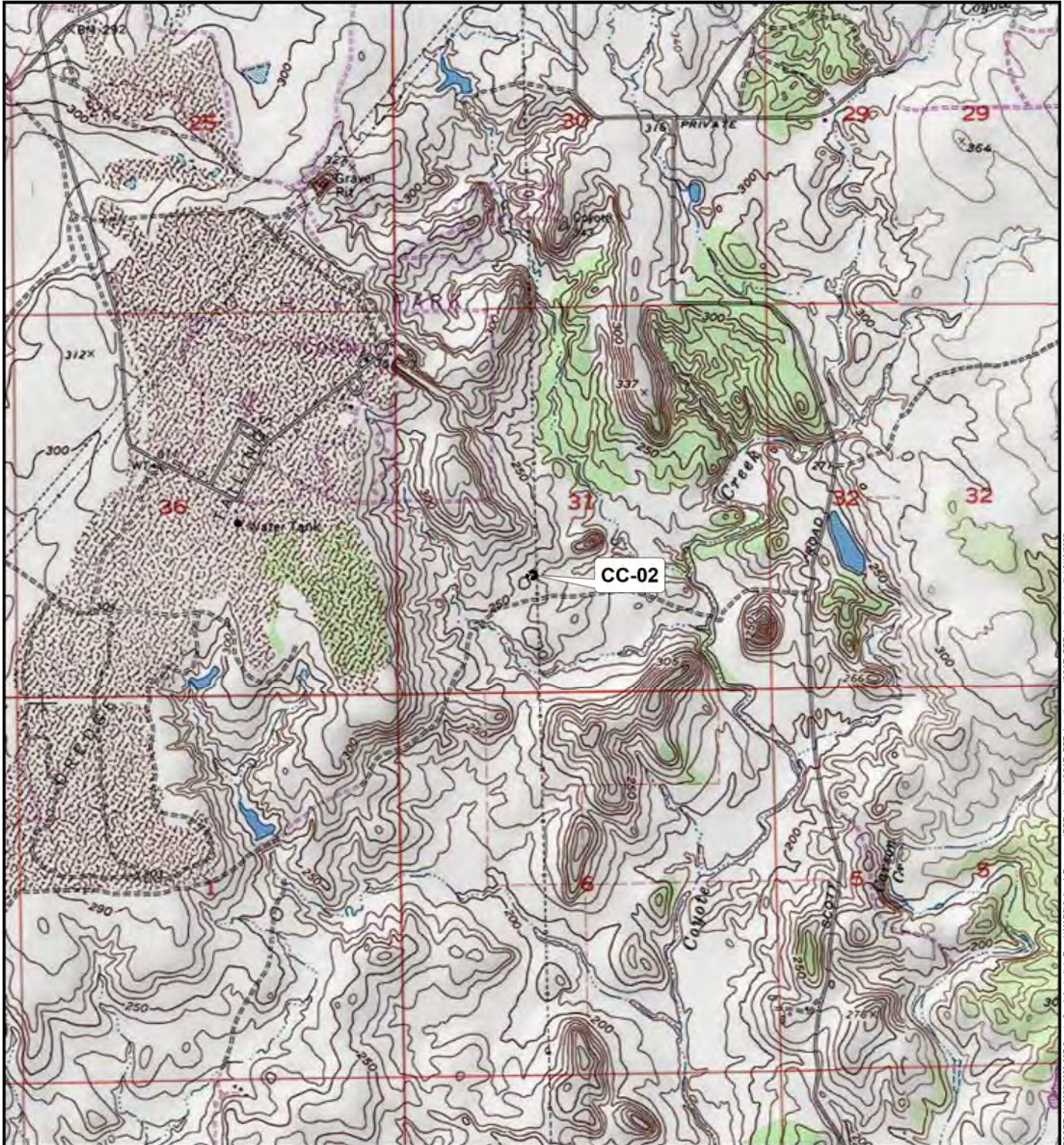
Page X of X

\*Resource Name or #: CC-02

\*Map Name: Buffalo Creek, CA and Folsom SE, CA

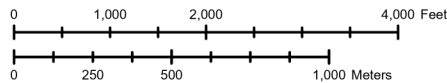
\*Scale: 1:24,000

\*Date of Map: 1967 (p.r. 1980) and 1954 (p.r. 1980)



DPR 523K (1/95)

\*Required Information



ECORP: N:\2022\2022-087\_Coyote\_Creek\_Agricultural\_Ranch\MAPS\Cultural\_Resources\DPR\_Location\CCAR\_DPR\_Location.aprx\CCAR\_DPR\_Location-trailini 6/12/2022

**P1. Other Identifier:** Scott Road

**\*P2. Location:**  Not for Publication  Unrestricted

**\*a. County:** Sacramento

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

**\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Buffalo Creek and Folsom SE **Date:** 1967 **T8N; R 8E; Sec 5 and 8; T9N; R 8E; Sec 32 M.D. B.M.**

c. Address: City: Zip:

d. UTM: Zone: 10; (NAD xx): 662900 mE/ 4273017 mN (north end); 664189 mE/ 4269014 mN (north end)

e. Other Locational Data: The recorded segment of Scott Road is located south of White Rock Road. The alignment is from Little Deer Creek at the southern end and crosses Coyote Creek, the northern end is just south of Carson Creek. Elevation: 170-255ft

**\*P3a. Description:** CC-03 is a historic-era road known as Scott Road. It is a two-lane asphalt-paved road that runs north/south through the Project Area. The road facilitates traffic through open fields in rural eastern Sacramento County. The recorded road alignment measures approximately 2.8 miles long and is roughly 30 feet wide. The road first appears on 1855 GLO survey maps for T8N R8E. It also appears on the 1891 Sacramento, California (1:125,500 scale) USGS topographic map and 1937 aerial photographs.

**\*P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP37. Highway/Trail

**\*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:** CC-03; Scott Road overview (view north; May 27, 2022).

**\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and**

**Sources:**  Historic  
 Prehistoric  Both

**\*P7. Owner and Address:**

Barton Mosher Sacramento  
Ranches/Milgate Associated  
Limited Partnership  
PO Box 1076  
West Sacramento, CA 95691

**\*P8. Recorded by:**

Megan Webb and Nathan Hallam  
ECORP Consulting, Inc.  
2525 Warren Drive  
Rocklin, CA 95677

**\*P9. Date Recorded:** 5/27/2022

**\*P10. Survey Type:**

Reconnaissance field survey

**\*P11. Report Citation:** ECORP  
Consulting, Inc. 2022. *Built*

*Environment Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Coyote Creek Agrivoltaic Ranch Project, Sacramento County, California.*

**\*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):

**BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD**

Page 2 of 5

\*NRHP Status Code

\*Resource Name or # CC-03

B1. Historic Name: Scott Road  
B2. Common Name: Scott Road  
B3. Original Use: Rural road

B4. Present Use: Rural road

\*B5. **Architectural Style:** None.

\*B6. **Construction History:** The road first appears on 1855 GLO survey maps for T8N R8E. It also appears on the 1891 Sacramento, California (1:125,500 scale) USGS topographic map and 1937 aerial photographs.

\*B7. **Moved?** No Yes Unknown **Date:**

**Original Location:**

\*B8. **Related Features:** None.

B9a. Architect: None.

b. Builder: Unknown.

\*B10. **Significance: Theme:** Ranching, transportation

**Area:** Rural Sacramento County

**Period of Significance:** 1930s-1950s

**Property Type:** Rural road

**Applicable Criteria:** N/A

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

Evaluation on Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: None.

\*B12. **References:** None.

B13. Remarks: None.

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

\*B14. **Evaluator:** ECORP

\***Date of Evaluation:** 5/27/2022

(This space reserved for official comments.)

*Evaluation of CC-03*

Scott Road originated as a Gold Rush wagon road that facilitated traffic from the Placerville and Sacramento Road (today's White Rock Road) to mining camps near the Cosumnes River such as Live Oak and Michigan Bar. Newspaper reports from 1898 identify it as the "Folsom and Live Oak Road" (Folsom Telegraph 1898). The road later served eastern Sacramento County farmers and ranchers and became identified by its principal destination, Scott Ranch, a cattle ranch established by John P. Scott on the south side of Deer Creek (Shepherd 1885). Despite its age, Scott Road functioned as a lightly trafficked rural county road in eastern Sacramento County. Therefore, it is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history and it does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP Criterion A or CRHR Criterion 1.

Like many rural county roads, Scott Road was named for a principal destination. Yet despite being named for Scott Ranch on the south side of Deer Creek, Scott Road is not associated with the lives of persons significant in the past. Therefore, it does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP Criterion B or CRHR Criterion 2.

Originally an unimproved wagon road, Scott Road received "permanent improvements" after 1936, when locals pressured the Sacramento County Board of Supervisors to improve five eastern Sacramento County roads, including Scott Road (Sacramento Bee 1936). However, as a wagon road, and then as a paved, two-lane rural county road, Scott Road does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Therefore, it does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP Criterion C or CRHR Criterion 3.

Scott Road's information potential is conveyed by its placement and use. It has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory, and it does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP Criterion D or CRHR Criterion 4.

*Integrity Assessment of CC-03*

CC-03, Scott Road, retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It remains in its original location in a rural setting. Though the road has been repaved and outfitted with guardrails and other improvements, it has not undergone substantive modifications since its 1930s improvements, and it continued to facilitate traffic in eastern Sacramento County and convey the aesthetic of a 1930s rural county road. Yet regardless of integrity, Scott Road does not meet the eligibility criteria for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR as individual resources due to lack of significance and does not contribute to any known or possible district.



Scott Road overview (view north; May 27, 2022).



Scott Road overview (view north; May 27, 2022).

**LOCATION MAP**

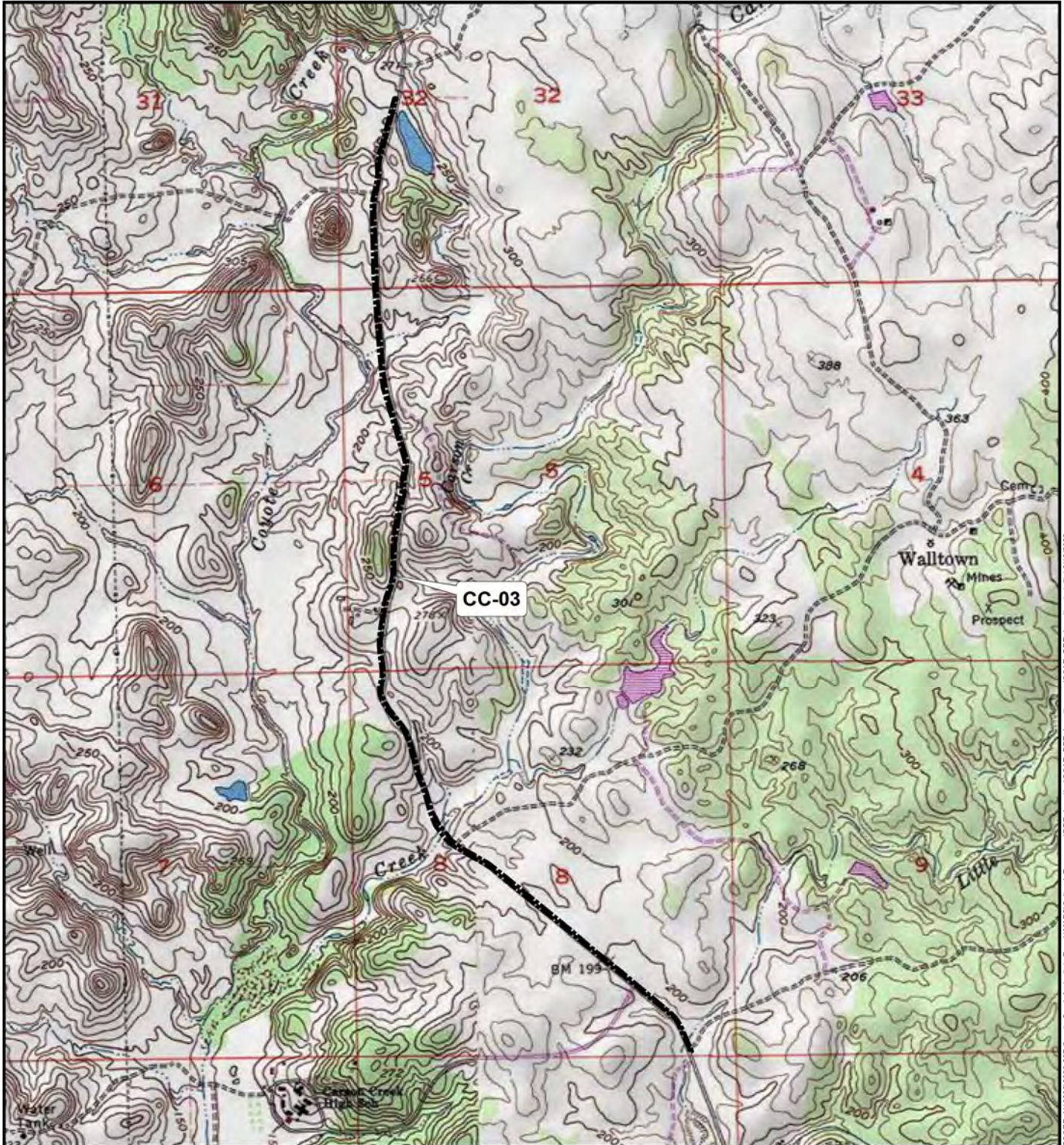
Page X of X

\*Resource Name or #: CC-03

\*Map Name: Buffalo Creek, CA and Folsom SE, CA

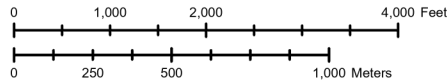
\*Scale: 1:24,000

\*Date of Map: 1967 (p.r. 1980) and 1954 (p.r. 1980)



DPR 523K (1/95)

\*Required Information



ECORP: N:\2022\2022-087\_Coyote Creek Agriwildlife Ranch\MAPS\Cultural\_Resources\DPRL\_Location\CCAR\_DPRL\_Location\trallini 6/12/2022

**P1. Other Identifier:** Boys Ranch Road

**\*P2. Location:**  Not for Publication  Unrestricted

**\*a. County:** Sacramento

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

**\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Folsom SE **Date:** 1967 **T8N; R 8E; S ½ of Sec 8; M.D. B.M.**

c. Address:

City:

Zip:

d. UTM: Zone: 10; (NAD xx): 663945 mE/ 4269290 mN

e. Other Locational Data: The recorded segment of Boys Ranch Road is located 0.6 miles north of Little Deer Creek and Scott Road. The alignment travels east from Scott Road and continues west from recorded segment. Elevation: 222ft

**\*P3a. Description:** CC-04 is a historic-era road known as Boys Ranch Road. The road is two-lane road alignment that runs east/west through the southern portion of the Project Area. The road is a paved asphalt road that runs adjacent to open fields in rural Sacramento County. The recorded road alignment measures approximately 0.26 mile long and is roughly 26 feet wide.

**\*P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP37. Highway/Trail

**\*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:** CC-04; Boys Ranch Road overview (view east; May 27, 2022).

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

**\*P7. Owner and Address:**

Barton Mosher Sacramento  
Ranches/Milgate Associated  
Limited Partnership  
PO Box 1076  
West Sacramento, CA 95691

**\*P8. Recorded by:**

Megan Webb and Nathan Hallam  
ECORP Consulting, Inc.  
2525 Warren Drive  
Rocklin, CA 95677

**\*P9. Date Recorded:** 5/27/2022

**\*P10. Survey Type:**

Reconnaissance field survey

**\*P11. Report Citation:** ECORP Consulting, Inc. 2022. *Built Environment Inventory and*

*Evaluation Report for the Coyote Creek Agrivoltaic Ranch Project, Sacramento County, California.*

**\*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):

**BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD**

Page 2 of 5

\*NRHP Status Code

\*Resource Name or # CC-04

- B1. Historic Name: Boys Ranch Road
- B2. Common Name: Boys Ranch Road
- B3. Original Use: Rural road

B4. Present Use: Closed Road

\*B5. Architectural Style: None.

\*B6. Construction History: The road first appears on aerial photographs taken in 1966 and on the 1976 photorevised 1954 Folsom SE, California (1:24,000 scale) topographic map. The road is not visible on the 1952 aerial photograph, so the construction date is sometime between 1952 and 1966. The road is locked and gated at the property boundary, but after a review of topographic maps the road ends at the Carson Creek High School property located outside (west) of the recorded segment. The Carson Creek High School, previously known as Boys Ranch, opened in 1960 as a detention facility for youth offenders, housing as many as 120 boys at a time. From Scott Road, the Boys Ranch Road is the only vehicle access route to the facility.

\*B7. Moved?  No  Yes  Unknown Date:

Original Location:

\*B8. Related Features: None.

B9a. Architect: None.

b. Builder: Unknown.

\*B10. Significance: Theme: Ranching, transportation

Area: Rural Sacramento County

Period of Significance: 1930s-1950s

Property Type: Rural road

Applicable Criteria: N/A

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

Evaluation on Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: None.

\*B12. References: None.

B13. Remarks: None.

\*B14. Evaluator: ECORP

\*Date of Evaluation: 5/27/2022

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

*Evaluation of CC-04*

Boys Ranch Road provided vehicular access from Scott Road to Boys Ranch after 1960. Therefore, it is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history, and it does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP Criterion A or CRHR Criterion 1.

Like many rural roads, Boys Ranch Road was named for a principal destination. Yet despite being named for the Boys Ranch, a local juvenile detention facility, the road is not associated with the lives of persons significant in the past. Therefore, it does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP Criterion B or CRHR Criterion 2.

As a paved, two-lane road, Boys Ranch Road does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Therefore, it does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP Criterion C or CRHR Criterion 3.

Boys Ranch Road's information potential is conveyed by its placement and use. It has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory, and it does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP Criterion D or CRHR Criterion 4.

*Integrity Assessment of CC-04*

CC-04, Boys Ranch Road, retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It remains in its original location in a rural setting. The road has not undergone substantive modifications since its 1960 construction, and it continues to facilitate traffic between Scott Road and Boys Ranch and convey the aesthetic of a 1960s two-lane road. Yet regardless of integrity, Boys Ranch Road does not meet the eligibility criteria for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR as individual resources due to lack of significance and does not contribute to any known or possible district.



Boys Ranch Road overview, view to school (view west; May 27, 2022).



Boys Ranch Road overview (view east; May 27, 2022).

# LOCATION MAP

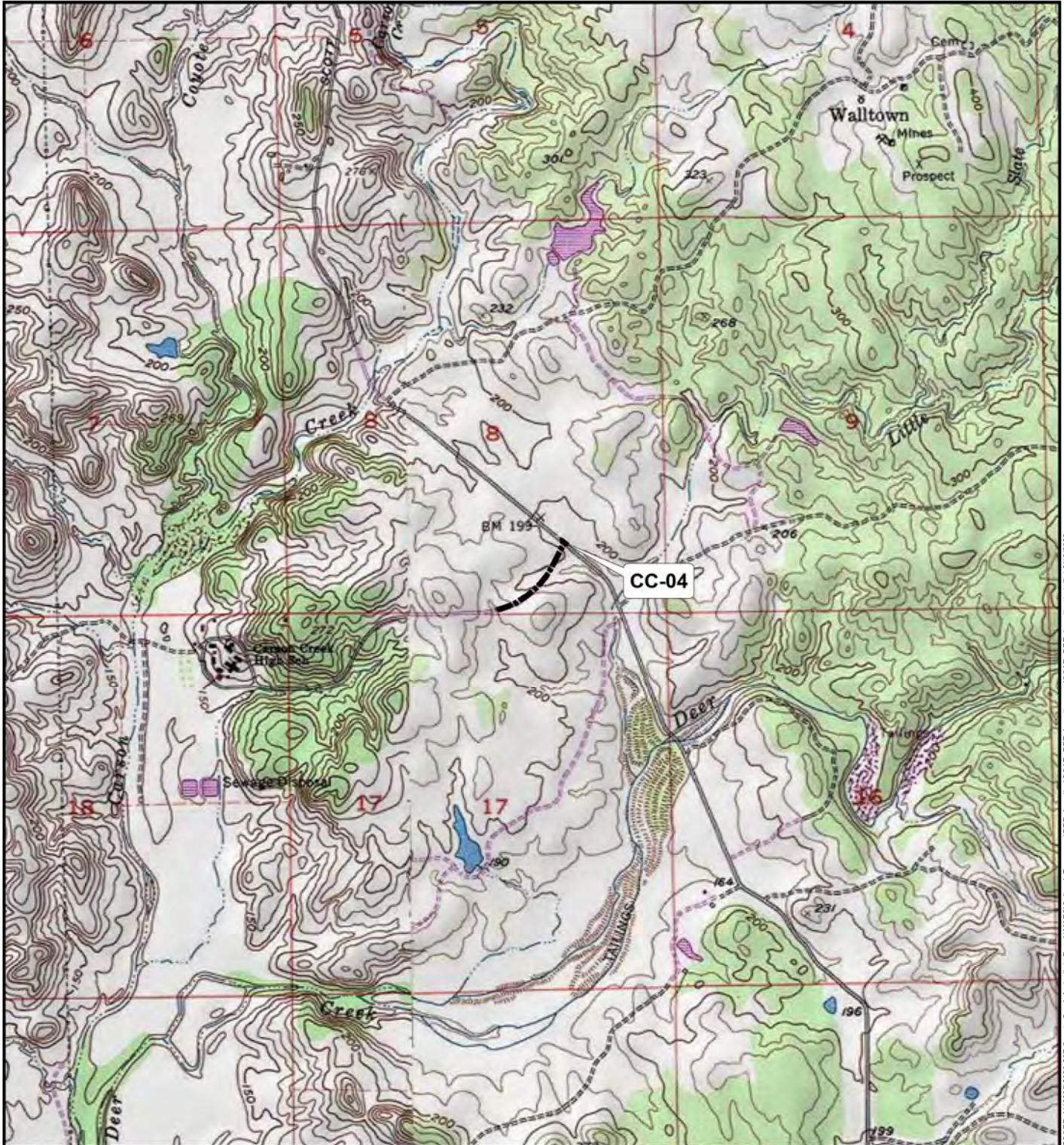
Page X of X

\*Resource Name or #: CC-04

\*Map Name: Buffalo Creek, CA and Folsom SE, CA

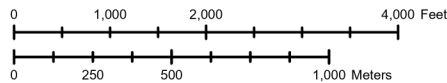
\*Scale: 1:24,000

\*Date of Map: 1967 (p.r. 1980) and 1954 (p.r. 1980)



DPR 523K (1/95)

\*Required Information



ECORP: N:\2022\2022-087\_Coyote\_Creek\_Agriculture\_Ranch\MAPS\Cultural\_Resources\DP\PR\_Location\CCAR\_DP\PR\_Location\trallini 6/12/2022

Other Listings  
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 5

\*Resource Name or #: CC-05

**P1. Other Identifier:** Payen Road

**\*P2. Location:**  Not for Publication  Unrestricted

**\*a. County:** Sacramento

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

**\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Folsom SE **Date:** 1967 **T8N; R 8E; S ½ of Sec 8 and 9; M.D. B.M.**

c. Address:

City:

Zip:

d. UTM: Zone: 10; (NAD xx): 664789 mE/ 4269035 mN

e. Other Locational Data: The western end of the recorded segment of Payen Road is located 0.4 miles north of Little Deer Creek and Scott Road. The alignment travels east from Scott Road and continues east from the recorded segment. Elevation: 170-255ft

**\*P3a. Description:** CC-05 is a historic-era road known as Payen Road, a single-track dirt access road that runs east/west from Scott Road. The recorded road alignment measures approximately 0.7 mile long and is roughly 12 feet wide. The road first appears on aerial photographs taken in 1952 and on the 1944, Folsom, California (1:62,500 scale) topographic map. The road is not visible on the 1937 aerial photograph, so the construction date is sometime between 1937 and 1944. The road is private and gated at Scott Road and the full extent of the road was not observed.

**\*P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP37. Highway/Trail

**\*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:** CC-05; Payen Road overview (view northeast; May 27, 2022).

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

**\*P7. Owner and Address:**  
Barton Mosher Sacramento  
Ranches/Milgate Associated  
Limited Partnership  
PO Box 1076  
West Sacramento, CA 95691

**\*P8. Recorded by:**  
Megan Webb and Nathan Hallam  
ECORP Consulting, Inc.  
2525 Warren Drive  
Rocklin, CA 95677

**\*P9. Date Recorded:** 5/27/2022

**\*P10. Survey Type:**  
Reconnaissance field survey

**\*P11. Report Citation:** ECORP Consulting, Inc. 2022. *Built Environment Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Coyote Creek Agrivoltaic Ranch Project, Sacramento County, California.*

**\*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):

**BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD**

Page 2 of 5

\*NRHP Status Code

\*Resource Name or # CC-05

B1. Historic Name: Payen Road  
B2. Common Name: Payen Road  
B3. Original Use: dirt road

B4. Present Use: dirt road

\*B5. Architectural Style: None.

\*B6. Construction History: The road first appears on aerial photographs taken in 1952 and on the 1944, Folsom, California (1:62,500 scale) topographic map. The road is not visible on the 1937 aerial photograph, so the construction date is sometime between 1937 and 1944.

\*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date:

Original Location:

\*B8. Related Features: None.

B9a. Architect: None.

b. Builder: Unknown.

\*B10. Significance: Theme: Ranching, transportation

Area: Rural Sacramento County

Period of Significance: 1940s-1950s

Property Type: Rural road

Applicable Criteria: N/A

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

Evaluation on Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: None.

\*B12. References: None.

B13. Remarks: None.

\*B14. Evaluator: ECORP

\*Date of Evaluation: 5/27/2022

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

(This space reserved for official comments.)

*Evaluation of CC-05*

Payen Road provided vehicular access from Scott Road to a ranching property owned by Edward Payen during the first half of the twentieth century. Therefore, it is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history, and it does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP Criterion A or CRHR Criterion 1.

Like many rural roads, Payen Road was named for a principal destination. Edward E. Payen was an eastern Sacramento County cattle rancher who, during the 1940s, served a term as president of the Amador-El Dorado Cattleman's Association (Sacramento Bee 1941). Yet despite Payen's service to the local cattle ranching industry, the road is not associated with the lives of persons significant in the past. Therefore, it does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP Criterion B or CRHR Criterion 2.

As a single-track dirt access road, Payen Road does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Therefore, it does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP Criterion C or CRHR Criterion 3.

Payen Road's information potential is conveyed by its placement and use. It has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory, and it does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP Criterion D or CRHR Criterion 4.

*Integrity Assessment of CC-05*

CC-05, Payen Road, retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It remains in its original location in a rural setting. The road has not undergone substantive modifications since its circa 1940 construction. It continues to facilitate traffic between Scott Road and the Payen Ranch property and convey the aesthetic of a 1940s single-track dirt access road. Yet regardless of integrity, Payen Road does not meet the eligibility criteria for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR as individual resources due to lack of significance and does not contribute to any known or possible district.

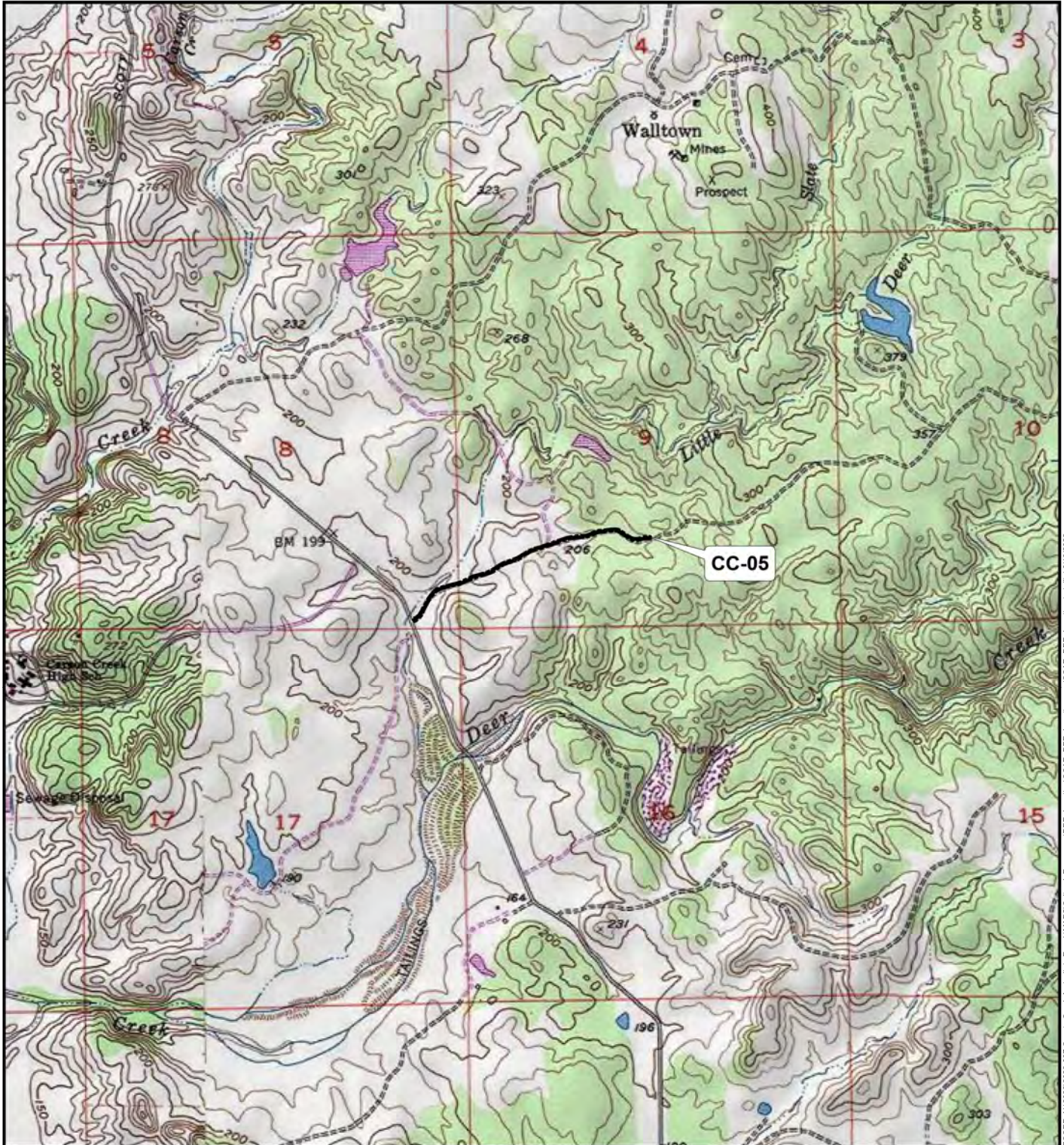
Page 4 of 5  
\*Recorded by: 5/27/2022

\*Resource Name or # CC-05  
\*Date: ECORP

Continuation       Update

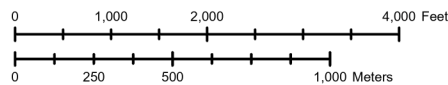


Payen Road overview (view east; May 27, 2022).



DPR 523K (1/95)

\*Required Information



ECORP: N:\2022\2022-087\_Coyote\_Creek\_Agriculture\_Ranch\MAPS\Cultural\_Resources\DPR\_Location\CCAR\_DPR\_Location\trallini 6/12/2022

**P1. Other Identifier:** Bridge No. 24C0238

**\*P2. Location:**  Not for Publication  Unrestricted

**\*a. County:** Sacramento

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

**\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Folsom SE **Date:** 1967 T9N; R 8E; NE¼ of SW¼ of Sec 8; M.D.

**B.M.**

c. Address:

City:

Zip:

d. UTM: Zone: 10; (NAD xx): 663131 mE/ 4269930mN

e. Other Locational Data: This bridge is located over Carson Creek. The bridge carries Scott Road over the creek and Coyote Creek is to the north and Little Deer Creek to the south. Elevation: 171ft

**\*P3a. Description:** CC-06 is a historic-era bridge located along Scott Road. Local bridge No. 24C0238 carries Scott Road over Carson Creek, 3.7 miles north of Latrobe Road. It was constructed in 1979 and was evaluated by Caltrans as a Category 5 bridge, not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. The concrete slab bridge is approximately 145 feet long in length and is 14 feet wide. The 1984 aerial photograph show the current bridge at Carson Creek. Previous aerials reveal a smaller bridge at this location.

**\*P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP19. Bridge

**\*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:**  
Bridge No. 24C0238 overview  
(view northeast; May 27, 2022).

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

**\*P7. Owner and Address:**  
Barton Mosher Sacramento  
Ranches/Milgate Associated  
Limited Partnership  
PO Box 1076  
West Sacramento, CA 95691

**\*P8. Recorded by:**  
Megan Webb and Nathan Hallam  
ECORP Consulting, Inc.  
2525 Warren Drive  
Rocklin, CA 95677

**\*P9. Date Recorded:** 5/27/2022

**\*P10. Survey Type:**  
Reconnaissance field survey

**\*P11. Report Citation:** ECORP Consulting, Inc. 2022. *Built Environment Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Coyote Creek Agrivoltaic Ranch Project, Sacramento County, California.*

**\*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):

**BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD**

Page 2 of 5

\*NRHP Status Code

\*Resource Name or # CC-06

B1. Historic Name: none

B2. Common Name: Bridge No. 24C0238

B3. Original Use: Bridge

B4. Present Use: Bridge

\*B5. Architectural Style: None.

\*B6. Construction History: The bridge was constructed in 1979 to carry Scott Road over Carson Creek. The 1984 aerial photograph show the current bridge at Carson Creek. Previous aerials reveal a smaller bridge at this location.

\*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date:

Original Location:

\*B8. Related Features: None.

B9a. Architect: None.

b. Builder: Caltrans

\*B10. Significance: Theme: transportation

Area: Rural Sacramento County

Period of Significance: 1979

Property Type: Rural road

Applicable Criteria: N/A

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

Evaluation on Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: None.

\*B12. References: None.

B13. Remarks: None.

\*B14. Evaluator: ECORP

\*Date of Evaluation: 5/27/2022

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

(This space reserved for official comments.)

*Evaluation of Bridge No. 24C0238 (CC-06)*

CC-06, Bridge No. 24C0238, facilitated traffic on Scott Road, a lightly trafficked rural county road, over Carson Creek in eastern Sacramento County. Therefore, the bridge is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history and does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP Criterion A or CRHR Criterion 1.

Built by local crews and used regularly by eastern Sacramento County motorists, the bridge is not associated with the lives of persons significant in the past. Therefore, it does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP Criterion B or CRHR Criterion 2.

The bridge is a typical example of a continuous concrete slab bridge built during the 1970s and beyond. Though likely designed by Sacramento County engineers, no information ties it to a specific designer, architect, or construction company. The bridge does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Therefore, it does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP Criterion C or CRHR Criterion 3.

The information potential in the bridge is conveyed solely by its placement and use. It has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory. Therefore, it does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP Criterion D or CRHR Criterion 4.

*Integrity Assessment of Bridge No. 24C0238 (CC-06)*

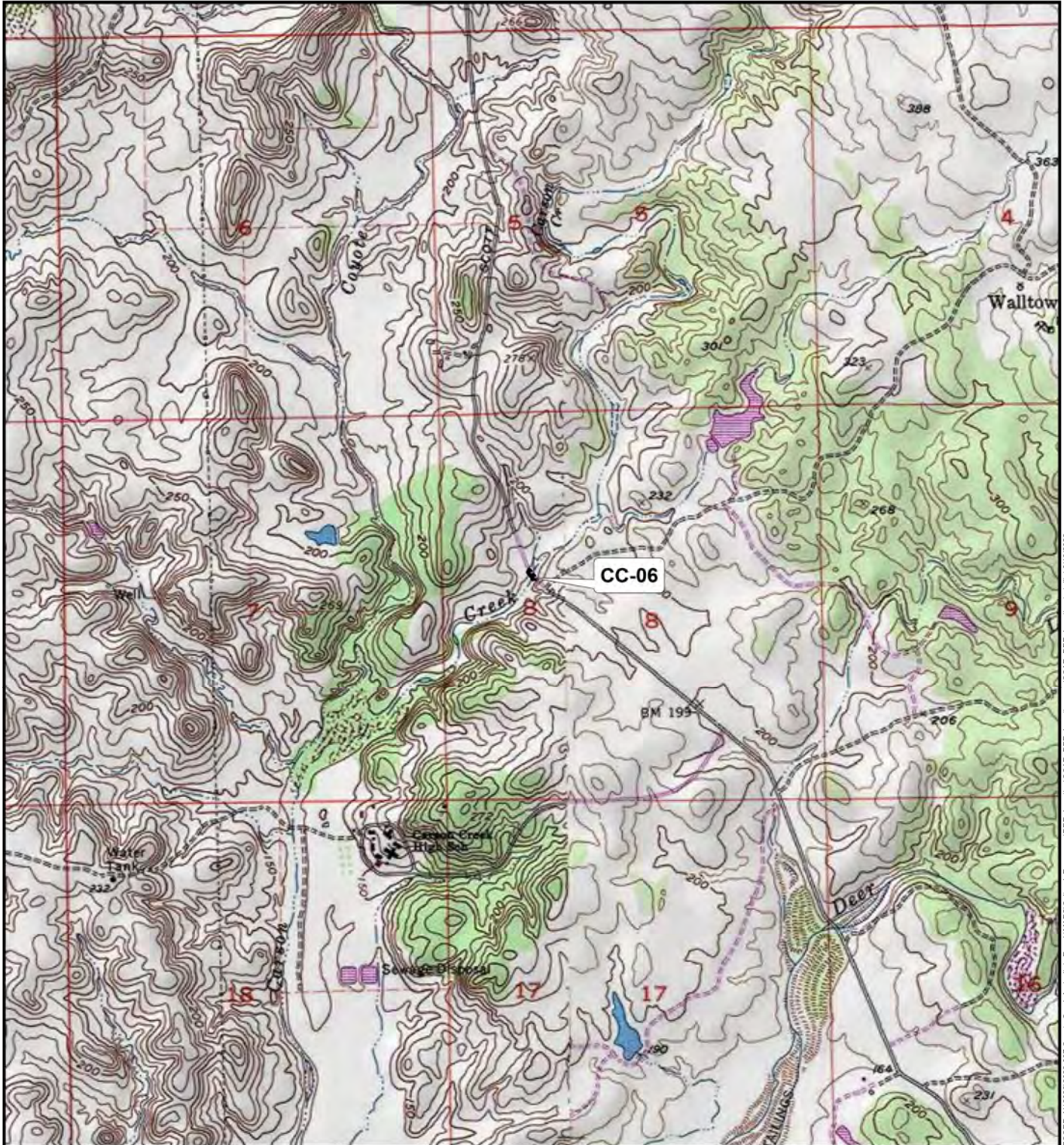
CC-06, Bridge No. 24C0238, retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It remains in its original location in a rural setting. It has not undergone substantive modifications, and it continued to facilitate traffic on Scott Road and convey the aesthetic of a 1970s rural county road bridge. Yet regardless of integrity, the bridge does not meet the eligibility criteria for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR as an individual resource due to lack of significance, and it does not contribute to any known or possible district.



Bridge No. 24C0238 overview (view south; May 27, 2022).

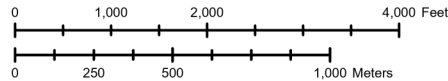


Bridge No. 24C0238 overview (view north; May 27, 2022).



DPR 523K (1/95)

\*Required Information



ECORP: N:\2022\2022-087\_Coyote\_Creek\_Agricultural\_Ranch\MAPS\Cultural\_Resources\DPR\_Location\CCAR\_DPR\_Location-trail\m1 6/12/2022

**P1. Other Identifier:** water feature

**\*P2. Location:**  Not for Publication  Unrestricted

**\*a. County:** Sacramento

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

**\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Folsom SE **Date:** 1967 T8N; R 8E; Sec 5 and 8; M.D. B.M.

c. Address:

City:

Zip:

d. UTM: Zone: 10; (NAD xx): 663908 mE/ 4270511 mN

e. Other Locational Data: From the intersection of Boys Ranch Road and Scott Road, travel northwest on Scott Road for 0.6 miles, to the southern side of Carson Creek. From there, travel 0.55 miles east on the dirt access road before turning left (north) and traveling on that road for 0.2 miles to the western side of the reservoir. Elevation: 240ft

**\*P3a. Description:** CC-07 is a historic-era earthen dam and reservoir located 0.6 mile east of Scott Road. The reservoir was constructed sometime between 1952 and 1961, according to aerial photographs, and it dams a tributary to Carson Creek. The reservoir first appears on the 1976 photorevised 1954, Folsom SE, California (1:24,000 scale) topographic map. The reservoir covers approximately 8 acres of land. An earthen dam, 20 to 25 feet tall, is located at the western edge of the reservoir, and it is currently in use. The top of earthen dam is approximately 6 feet wide. No other features near the dam and reservoir were observed.

**\*P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP21. Dam; HP22. Reservoir

**\*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:** CC-07; reservoir overview (view north; June 16, 2022).

**\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and**

**Sources:**  Historic

Prehistoric  Both

**\*P7. Owner and Address:**

Barton Mosher Sacramento  
 Ranches/Milgate Associated  
 Limited Partnership  
 PO Box 1076  
 West Sacramento, CA 95691

**\*P8. Recorded by:**

Megan Webb and Nathan Hallam  
 ECORP Consulting, Inc.  
 2525 Warren Drive  
 Rocklin, CA 95677

**\*P9. Date Recorded:** 6/16/2022

**\*P10. Survey Type:**

Reconnaissance field survey

**\*P11. Report Citation:** ECORP

Consulting, Inc. 2022. *Built Environment Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Coyote Creek Agrivoltaic Ranch Project, Sacramento County, California.*

**\*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):

**BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD**

Page 2 of 5

\*NRHP Status Code

\*Resource Name or # CC-07

B1. Historic Name: None

B2. Common Name: None

B3. Original Use: earthen dam and reservoir

B4. Present Use: earthen dam and reservoir

\*B5. **Architectural Style:** None.

\*B6. **Construction History:** The reservoir was constructed sometime between 1952 and 1961, according to aerial photographs, and it dams a tributary to Carson Creek. The reservoir first appears on the 1976 photorevised 1954, Folsom SE, California (1:24,000 scale) topographic map.

\*B7. **Moved?** No Yes Unknown **Date:**

**Original Location:**

\*B8. **Related Features:** None.

B9a. Architect: None.

b. Builder: Unknown.

\*B10. **Significance: Theme:** Ranching

**Area:** Rural Sacramento County

**Period of Significance:** 195s

**Property Type:** Water conveyance

**Applicable Criteria:** N/A

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

Evaluation on Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: None.

\*B12. **References:** None.

B13. Remarks: None.

\*B14. **Evaluator:** ECORP

\***Date of Evaluation:** 6/16/2022

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

*Evaluation of CC-07*

CC-07, an earthen dam and reservoir, provided water for livestock in support of private ranching operations. It did not, however, contribute to a public water utility or benefit the larger region. Therefore, CC-07 is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history and does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP Criterion A or CRHR Criterion 1.

The earthen dam and reservoir were built by eastern Sacramento County ranchers and absorbed into the Barton cattle ranch. It is not associated with the lives of persons significant in the past and does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP Criterion B or CRHR Criterion 2.

CC-07 represents simple engineering and does not represent innovations in water management. No information ties the earthen dam and reservoir to a specific designer, architect, or construction company. The resource does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Therefore, CC-07 does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP Criterion C or CRHR Criterion 3.

The earthen dam and reservoir's information potential is conveyed by its placement and use. It has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory, and it does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP Criterion D or CRHR Criterion 4.

*Integrity Assessment of CC-07*

CC-07, an earthen dam and reservoir, retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It remains in its original location in a rural setting. The structure has not undergone substantive modifications since its circa 1955 construction, and it continues to provide water for livestock in support of private ranching operations and convey the aesthetic of a 1950s earthen dam and reservoir. Yet regardless of integrity, CC-07 does not meet the eligibility criteria for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR as individual resources due to lack of significance and does not contribute to any known or possible district.



CC-07; earthen dam overview (view south; June 16, 2022).



CC-07; earthen dam overview (view north; June 16, 2022).

**LOCATION MAP**

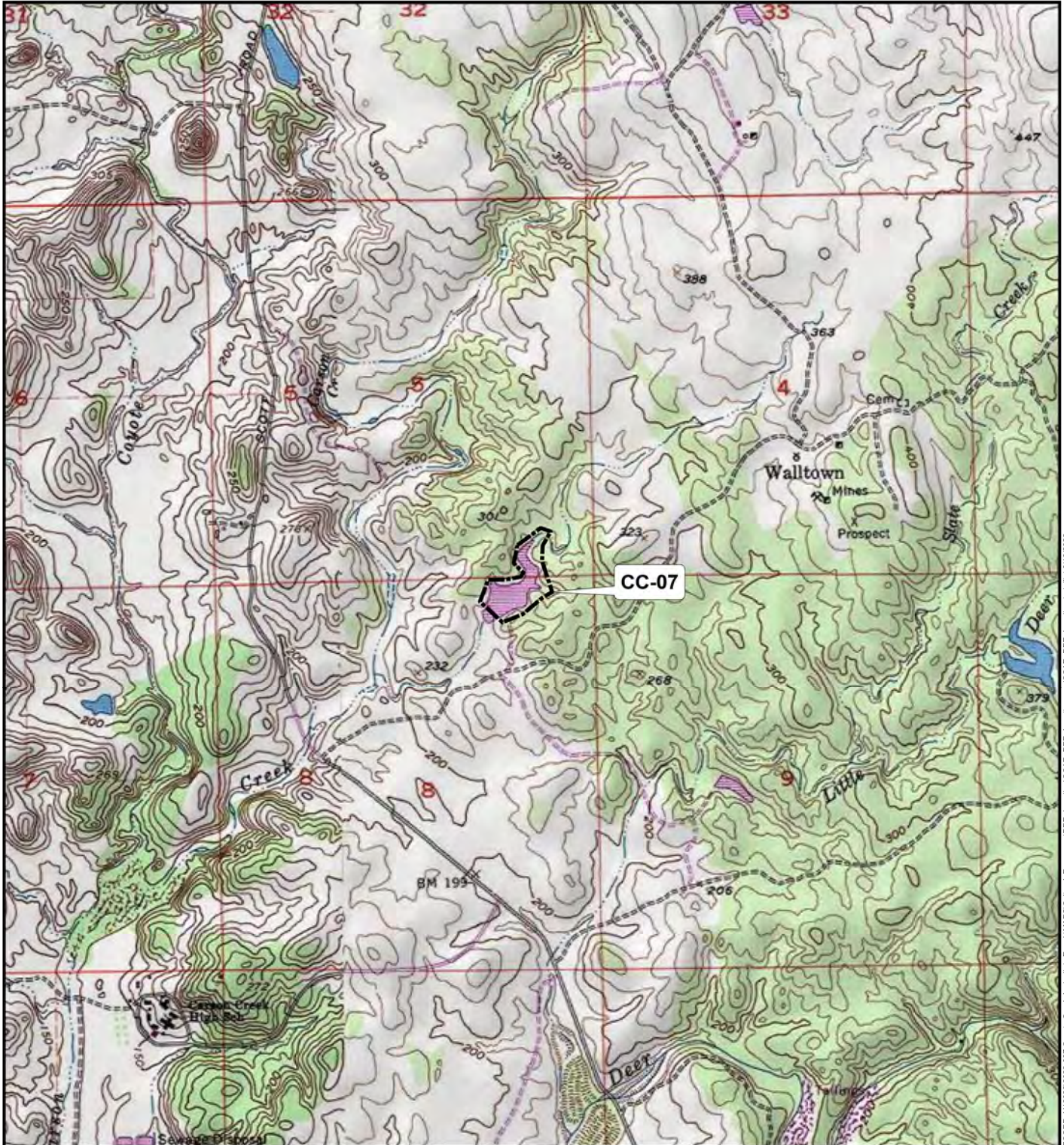
Page X of X

\*Resource Name or #: CC-07

\*Map Name: Buffalo Creek, CA

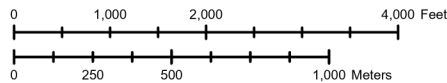
\*Scale: 1:24,000

\*Date of Map: 1967 (p.r. 1980)



DPR 523K (1/95)

\*Required Information



**P1. Other Identifier:** None.

**\*P2. Location:**  Not for Publication  Unrestricted

**\*a. County:** Sacramento

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

**\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Buffalo Creek **Date:** 1967 **T8N; R 8E; Sec 7; M.D. B.M.**

c. Address:

City:

Zip:

d. UTM: Zone: 10; (NAD xx): 662300 mE/ 4270103 mN

e. Other Locational Data: From the intersection of Boys Ranch Road and Scott Road, travel northwest on Scott Road for 0.6 miles, to the southern side of Carson Creek. From there, travel 0.55 miles east on the dirt access road before turning left (north) and traveling on that road for 0.2 miles to the western side of the reservoir. Elevation: 195ft

**\*P3a. Description:** CC-08 is a historic-era earthen dam and reservoir located 0.5 mile west of Scott Road. The reservoir was constructed sometime between 1957 and 1961, according to aerial photographs, and it is located 800 feet west of Coyote Creek. The reservoir first appears on the 1968 Buffalo Creek, California (1:24,000 scale) topographic map. The reservoir covers approximately 1.5 acres of land. An earthen dam is located at the eastern edge of the reservoir, and it is currently in use. There is a concrete floodgate structure, 154 inches wide, on the northern side of the dam. The dam is approximately 15 feet tall and 6 feet wide.

**\*P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP21. Dam; HP22. Reservoir

**\*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:** CC-08; reservoir overview (view north; June 16, 2022).

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

**\*P7. Owner and Address:**

Barton Mosher Sacramento  
Ranches/Milgate Associated  
Limited Partnership  
PO Box 1076  
West Sacramento, CA 95691

**\*P8. Recorded by:**

Megan Webb and Nathan Hallam  
ECORP Consulting, Inc.  
2525 Warren Drive  
Rocklin, CA 95677

**\*P9. Date Recorded:** 6/16/2022

**\*P10. Survey Type:**

Reconnaissance field survey

**\*P11. Report Citation:** ECORP Consulting, Inc. 2022. *Built Environment Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Coyote*

*Creek Agrivoltaic Ranch Project, Sacramento County, California.*

**\*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):

**BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD**

Page 2 of 5

\*NRHP Status Code

\*Resource Name or # CC-08

B1. Historic Name: None

B2. Common Name: None

B3. Original Use: earthen dam and reservoir

B4. Present Use: earthen dam and reservoir

\*B5. Architectural Style: None.

\*B6. Construction History: The reservoir was constructed sometime between 1957 and 1961, according to aerial photographs, and it is located 800 feet west of Coyote Creek. The reservoir first appears on the 1968 Buffalo Creek, California (1:24,000 scale) topographic map.

\*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date:

Original Location:

\*B8. Related Features: None.

B9a. Architect: None.

b. Builder: Unknown.

\*B10. Significance: Theme: Ranching

Area: Rural Sacramento County

Period of Significance: 1950s/1960s

Property Type: Water conveyance

Applicable Criteria: N/A

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

Evaluation on Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: None.

\*B12. References: None.

B13. Remarks: None.

\*B14. Evaluator: ECORP

\*Date of Evaluation: 6/16/2022

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

(This space reserved for official comments.)

*Evaluation of CC-08*

CC-08, an earthen dam and reservoir, provided water for livestock in support of private ranching operations. It did not, however, contribute to a public water utility or benefit the larger region. Therefore, CC-08 is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history and does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP Criterion A or CRHR Criterion 1.

The earthen dam and reservoir were built by eastern Sacramento County ranchers and absorbed into the Barton cattle ranch. It is not associated with the lives of persons significant in the past and does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP Criterion B or CRHR Criterion 2.

CC-08 represents simple engineering and does not represent innovations in water management. No information ties the earthen dam and reservoir to a specific designer, architect, or construction company. The resource does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Therefore, CC-08 does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP Criterion C or CRHR Criterion 3.

The earthen dam and reservoir's information potential is conveyed by its placement and use. It has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory, and it does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP Criterion D or CRHR Criterion 4.

*Integrity Assessment of CC-08*

CC-08, an earthen dam and reservoir, retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It remains in its original location in a rural setting. The structure has not undergone substantive modifications since its circa 1960 construction, and it continues to provide water for livestock in support of private ranching operations and convey the aesthetic of a 1960s earthen dam and reservoir. Yet regardless of integrity, CC-08 does not meet the eligibility criteria for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR as individual resources due to lack of significance and does not contribute to any known or possible district.



CC-08; earthen dam overview (view north; June 16, 2022).



CC-08; reservoir overview (view west; June 16, 2022).

**LOCATION MAP**

Page X of X

\*Resource Name or #: CC-08

\*Map Name: Buffalo Creek, CA and Folsom SE, CA

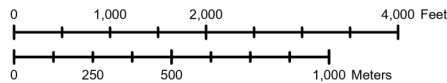
\*Scale: 1:24,000

\*Date of Map: 1967 (p.r. 1980) and 1954 (p.r. 1980)



DPR 523K (1/95)

\*Required Information



ECORP: N:\2022\2022-087\_Coyote\_Creek\_Agriculture\_Ranch\MAPS\Cultural\_Resources\DPR\_Location\aprx\CCAR\_DPR\_Location-trailini 6/12/2022

Other Listings  
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 5

\*Resource Name or #: CC-09

**P1. Other Identifier:** None.

**\*P2. Location:**  Not for Publication  Unrestricted

**\*a. County:** Sacramento

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

**\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Buffalo Creek **Date:** 1967 **T9N; R 8E; Sec 32; M.D. B.M.**

c. Address:

City:

Zip:

d. UTM: Zone: 10; (NAD xx): 6630371 mE/ 4272699 mN

e. Other Locational Data: This reservoir is located east of Scott Road, just south of Coyote Creek. Elevation: 250ft

**\*P3a. Description:** CC-09 is a historic-era earthen dam and reservoir located just east of Scott Road and 900 feet south of Coyote Creek. The reservoir was constructed sometime before 1891 according to the 1891 Sacramento, California (1:125,500 scale) topographic map. The reservoir is visible on aerial photographs taken in 1937, which are the earliest available aerials. The reservoir covers approximately 4 acres of land. An earthen dam is located at the southern edge of the reservoir and measures 4 to 5 feet tall and 3 to 4 feet wide.

**\*P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP21. Dam; HP22. Reservoir

**\*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:** CC-09; reservoir overview (view north; June 16, 2022).

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

**\*P7. Owner and Address:**

Barton Mosher Sacramento  
Ranches/Milgate Associated  
Limited Partnership  
PO Box 1076  
West Sacramento, CA 95691

**\*P8. Recorded by:**  
Megan Webb and Nathan Hallam  
ECORP Consulting, Inc.  
2525 Warren Drive  
Rocklin, CA 95677

**\*P9. Date Recorded:** 6/16/2022

**\*P10. Survey Type:**  
Reconnaissance field survey

**\*P11. Report Citation:** ECORP Consulting, Inc. 2022. *Built Environment Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Coyote Creek Agrivoltaic Ranch Project, Sacramento County, California.*

**\*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):

**BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD**

Page 2 of 5

\*NRHP Status Code

\*Resource Name or # CC-09

B1. Historic Name: None

B2. Common Name: None

B3. Original Use: earthen dam and reservoir

B4. Present Use: earthen dam and reservoir

\*B5. Architectural Style: None.

\*B6. Construction History: The reservoir was constructed sometime before 1891 according to the 1891 Sacramento, California (1:125,500 scale) topographic map. The reservoir is visible on aerial photographs taken in 1937, which are the earliest available aerials. The reservoir is located just east of Scott Road and also appears on the 1954 Buffalo Creek, California (1:24,000 scale) topographic map.

\*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date:

Original Location:

\*B8. Related Features: None.

B9a. Architect: None.

b. Builder: Unknown.

\*B10. Significance: Theme: Ranching

Area: Rural Sacramento County

Period of Significance:

Property Type: Water conveyance

Applicable Criteria: N/A

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

Evaluation on Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: None.

\*B12. References: None.

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

B13. Remarks: None.

\*B14. Evaluator: ECORP

\*Date of Evaluation: 6/16/2022

(This space reserved for official comments.)

*Evaluation of CC-09*

CC-09, an earthen dam and reservoir, provided water for livestock in support of private ranching operations. It did not, however, contribute to a public water utility or benefit the larger region. Therefore, despite its age, CC-09 is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history and does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP Criterion A or CRHR Criterion 1.

The earthen dam and reservoir were built by eastern Sacramento County ranchers and absorbed into the Barton cattle ranch. It is not associated with the lives of persons significant in the past and does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP Criterion B or CRHR Criterion 2.

CC-09 represents simple engineering and does not represent innovations in water management. No information ties the earthen dam and reservoir to a specific designer, architect, or construction company. The resource does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Therefore, CC-09 does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP Criterion C or CRHR Criterion 3.

The earthen dam and reservoir's information potential is conveyed by its placement and use. It has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory, and it does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP Criterion D or CRHR Criterion 4.

*Integrity Assessment of CC-09*

CC-09, an earthen dam and reservoir, retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It remains in its original location in a rural setting. The structure has not undergone substantive modifications since its circa 1890 construction, and it continues to provide water for livestock in support of private ranching operations and convey the aesthetic of an 1890s earthen dam and reservoir. Yet regardless of integrity and despite its age, CC-09 does not meet the eligibility criteria for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR as individual resources due to lack of significance and does not contribute to any known or possible district.

Page 4 of 5  
\*Recorded by: 6/16/2022

\*Resource Name or # CC-09  
\*Date: ECORP

Continuation       Update



CC-08; reservoir overview (view east; June 16, 2022).

**LOCATION MAP**

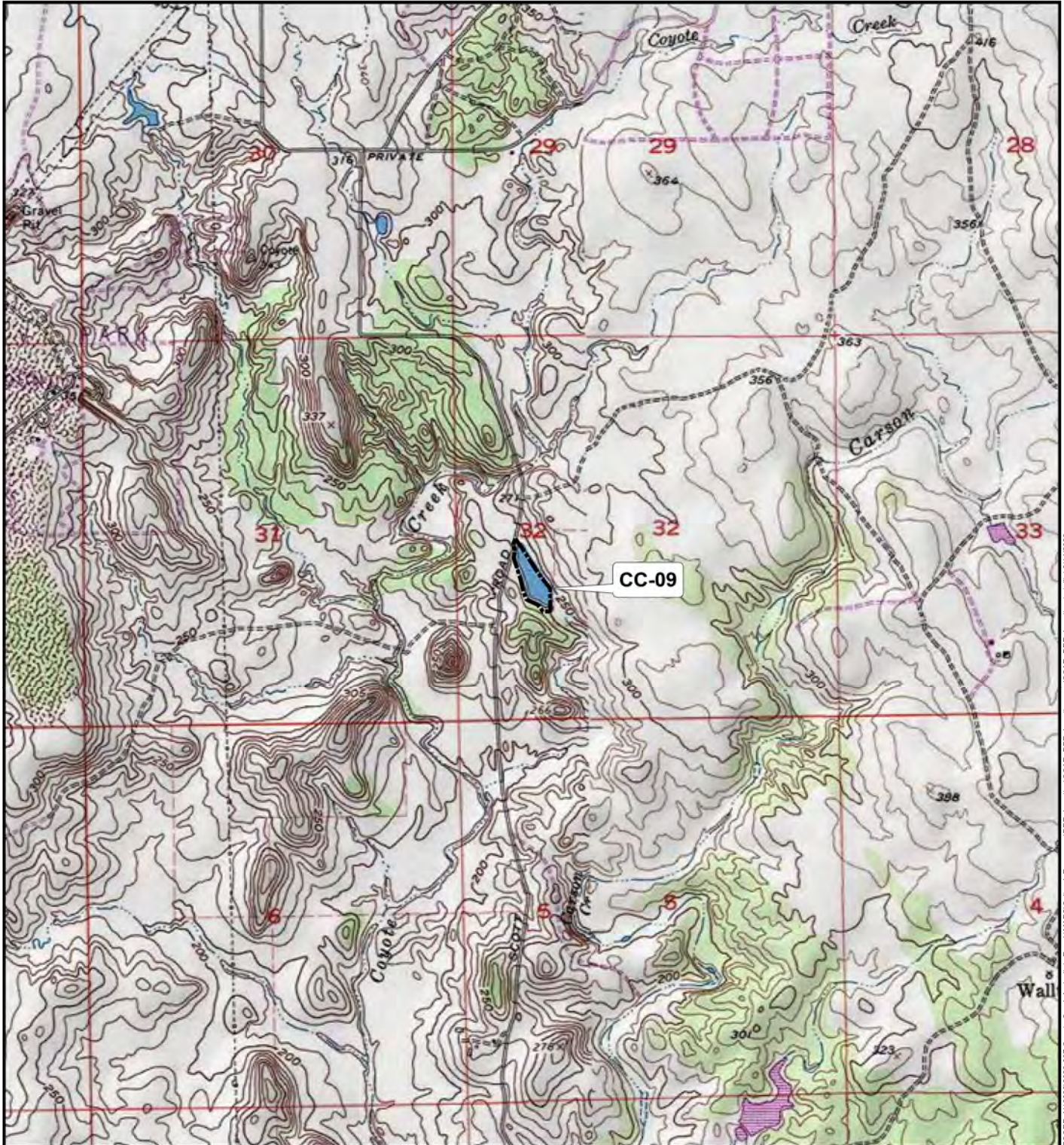
Page X of X

\*Resource Name or #: CC-09

\*Map Name: Buffalo Creek, CA

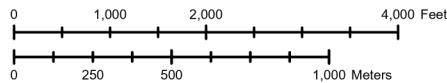
\*Scale: 1:24,000

\*Date of Map: 1967 (p.r. 1980)



DPR 523K (1/95)

\*Required Information



ECORP: N:\2022\2022-087\_Coyote\_Creek\_Agricultural\_Ranch\MAPS\Cultural\_Resources\DPR\_Location\CCAR\_DPR\_Location\trallini 6/14/2022

Other Listings  
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 5

\*Resource Name or #: CC-10

**P1. Other Identifier:** water feature

**\*P2. Location:**  Not for Publication  Unrestricted

**\*a. County:** Sacramento

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

**\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Folsom SE **Date:** 1967 **T8N; R 8E; Sec 9; M.D.** **B.M.**

c. Address:

City:

Zip:

d. UTM: Zone: 10; (NAD xx): 664872 mE/ 42769810 mN

e. Other Locational Data: From the intersection of Payen Road and Scott Road, travel northeast on Payen Road for 0.46 miles, along the southern side of Little Deer Creek. From there, travel 0.29 miles northeast on the dirt access road before reaching the reservoir. Elevation: 220ft

**\*P3a. Description:** CC-10 is a historic-era earthen dam and reservoir located 0.66 miles northeast of the intersection of Scott Road and Payen Road. The reservoir is located south of Little Deer Creek. The reservoir was constructed sometime between 1952 and 1966, according to aerial photographs, as the ponded water and dam area visible at this location in 1966. The reservoir covers approximately 3 acres of land. The reservoir first appears on the 1976 photorevised 1954 Buffalo Creek, California (1:24,000 scale) topographic map. An earthen dam is located at the northwestern edge of the reservoir and measures 20 feet tall and 3 to 4 feet wide.

**\*P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP21. Dam; HP22. Reservoir

**\*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:** CC-10; reservoir overview (view north; June 16, 2022).

**\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and**

**Sources:**  Historic

Prehistoric  Both

**\*P7. Owner and Address:**

Barton Mosher Sacramento  
Ranches/Milgate Associated  
Limited Partnership  
PO Box 1076  
West Sacramento, CA 95691

**\*P8. Recorded by:**

Megan Webb and Nathan Hallam  
ECORP Consulting, Inc.  
2525 Warren Drive  
Rocklin, CA 95677

**\*P9. Date Recorded:** 6/16/2022

**\*P10. Survey Type:**

Reconnaissance field survey

**\*P11. Report Citation:** ECORP Consulting, Inc. 2022. *Built Environment Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Coyote Creek Agrivoltaic Ranch Project, Sacramento County, California.*

**\*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):

**BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD**

Page 2 of 5

\*NRHP Status Code

\*Resource Name or # CC-10

B1. Historic Name: None

B2. Common Name: None

B3. Original Use: earthen dam and reservoir

B4. Present Use: earthen dam and reservoir

\*B5. Architectural Style: None.

\*B6. Construction History: The reservoir was constructed sometime between 1952 and 1966, according to aerial photographs, as the ponded water and dam area visible at this location in 1966. The reservoir covers approximately 3 acres of land. The reservoir first appears on the 1976 photorevised 1954 Buffalo Creek, California (1:24,000 scale) topographic map.

\*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date:

Original Location:

\*B8. Related Features: None.

B9a. Architect: None.

b. Builder: Unknown.

\*B10. Significance: Theme: Ranching

Area: Rural Sacramento County

Period of Significance: 1950s/1960s

Property Type: Water conveyance

Applicable Criteria: N/A

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

Evaluation on Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: None.

\*B12. References: None.

B13. Remarks: None.

\*B14. Evaluator: ECORP

\*Date of Evaluation: 6/16/2022

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

(This space reserved for official comments.)

*Evaluation of CC-10*

CC-10, an earthen dam and reservoir, provided water for livestock in support of private ranching operations. It did not, however, contribute to a public water utility or benefit the larger region. Therefore, CC-10 is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history and does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP Criterion A or CRHR Criterion 1.

The earthen dam and reservoir were built by eastern Sacramento County ranchers and absorbed into the Barton cattle ranch. It is not associated with the lives of persons significant in the past and does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP Criterion B or CRHR Criterion 2.

CC-10 represents simple engineering and does not represent innovations in water management. No information ties the earthen dam and reservoir to a specific designer, architect, or construction company. The resource does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Therefore, CC-10 does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP Criterion C or CRHR Criterion 3.

The earthen dam and reservoir's information potential is conveyed by its placement and use. It has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory, and it does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP Criterion D or CRHR Criterion 4.

*Integrity Assessment of CC-10*

CC-10, an earthen dam and reservoir, retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It remains in its original location in a rural setting. The structure has not undergone substantive modifications since its circa 1960 construction, and it continues to provide water for livestock in support of private ranching operations and convey the aesthetic of a 1960s earthen dam and reservoir. Yet regardless of integrity, CC-10 does not meet the eligibility criteria for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR as individual resources due to lack of significance and does not contribute to any known or possible district.



CC-10; reservoir overview (view south; June 16, 2022).



CC-10; reservoir overview (view west; June 16, 2022).

# LOCATION MAP

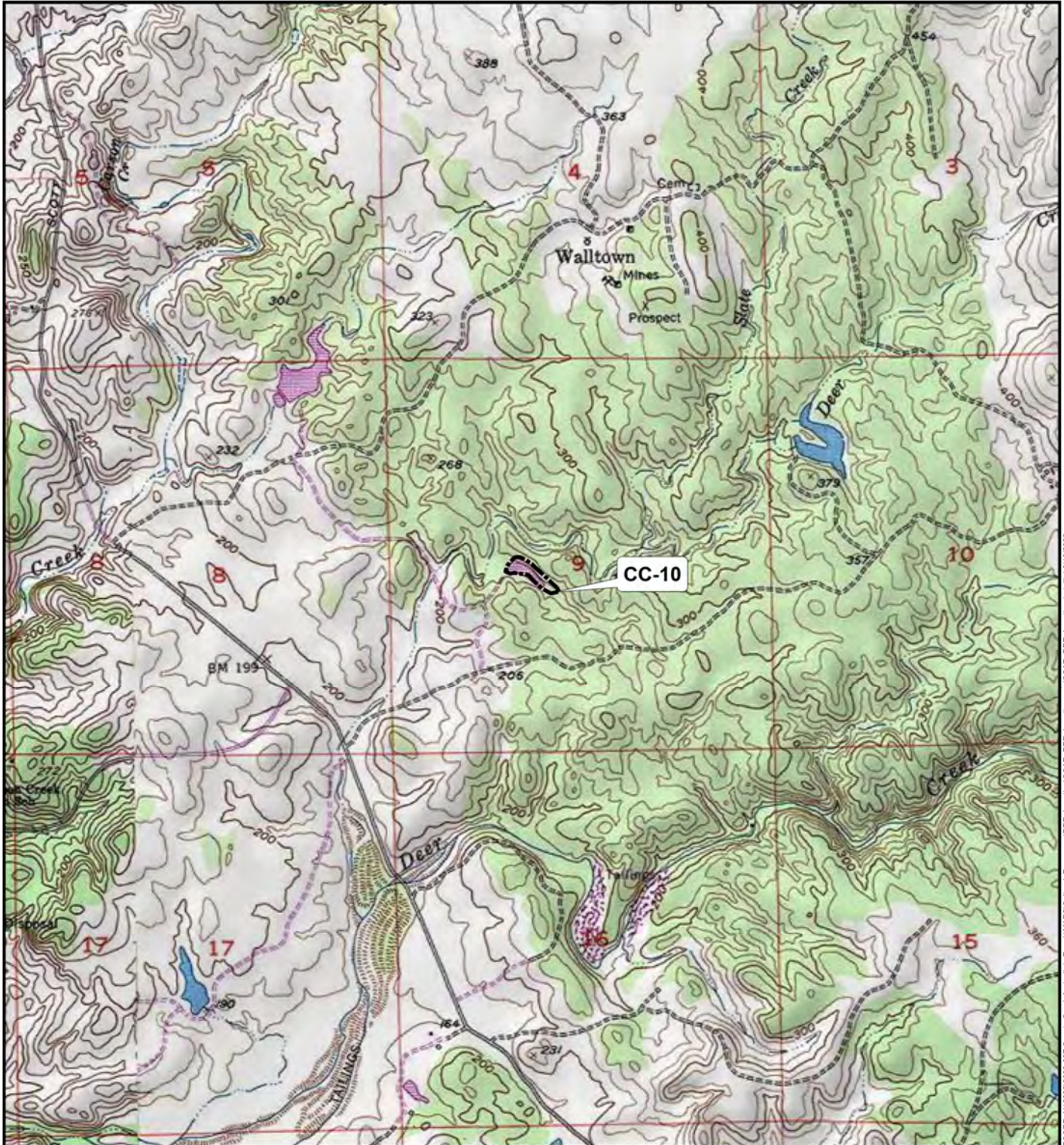
Page X of X

\*Resource Name or #: CC-10

\*Map Name: Buffalo Creek, CA

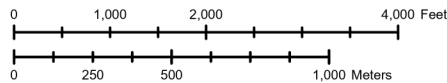
\*Scale: 1:24,000

\*Date of Map: 1967 (p.r. 1980)



DPR 523K (1/95)

\*Required Information



ECORP: N:\2022\2022-087\_Coyote\_Creek\_Agricultural\_Ranch\MAPS\Cultural\_Resources\DPR\_Location\appx\CCAR\_DPR\_Location-trail\m1 6/16/2022