

# Memo



**To:** George Booth, Sacramento County  
**From:** Patricia Ambacher - GEI Architectural Historian, Jesse Martinez - GEI Senior Archaeologist  
**Date:** February 17, 2020  
**Re:** Cultural Resources Records Search Results for Hood, California

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This technical memorandum summarizes the findings of a cultural resources constraints analysis conducted by GEI Consultants, Inc. (GEI) for the Sacramento County Department of Water Resources. The constraints analysis was performed in support of evaluating various actions to reduce the risk of flooding to the Hood area, located within the project study area comprised mostly of portions within DWR Maintenance Area (MA 9), just east of the Sacramento River and west of Stone Lakes. The feasibility study is being funded under the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) Small Communities Flood Risk Reduction Program.

## Methodology

### *Records Search and Provided Information by County of Sacramento*

As part of the constraints analysis GEI conducted a records search of the study area at the North Central Information Center, focusing on previously identified resources in the study area. In addition to the records search, information about known cultural resources was provided to GEI by the County of Sacramento. These included properties identified in 2013 by ICF International, Inc. (ICF) as part of the *Built Historical Resources Evaluation Report* (ICF 2013) for the Bay Delta Conservation Project; and historic properties noted in the *Zoning Code of Sacramento County Title V: Special Planning Areas and Neighborhood Preservation Areas*.

A total of 12 cultural resources were identified during the records search. Of those, five are prehistoric archaeological sites, one is an historical era archaeological site and the remaining 6 are built environment resources dating to the historic era. Two of the built environment resources, Walnut Grove Branch Line Railroad (P-34-001497) and Rosebud Ranch ((P-34-002102, have been determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR); none of the other identified resources have been evaluated. The built environment resources are located throughout the project area; some of the resources do not have specific addresses (such as the railroad and levee). Non-prehistoric cultural resources locations are presented in Figure 1, and the subset of historic resources are presented in Figure 2.

GEI was provided information on four cultural resources by the County of Sacramento. All of the resources are built environment resources dating to the historic era. None of the resources have been formally evaluated for listing in either the NRHP or CRHR. From written descriptions, however, two of the resources, both single family residences, appear to be eligible for listing in the NRHP and CRHR, and are presented in Figure 2 – Historic Resources. The other two resources could not be accessed by ICF during their work in 2013; nevertheless, ICF determined that one of the resources was not eligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR during the survey; GEI architectural historians

assume the other built environment resource identified by County of Sacramento, based on written descriptions, are not eligible for listing.

Results of the records search are summarized in Table 1. All non-restricted sites included below in Table 1 are shown and identified in Figure 1. Resources identified by the County of Sacramento are summarized in Table 2. Each table is followed by brief descriptions of identified resources.

In addition to the above resources located within the Hood study area, the entire study area is itself a part of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta National Heritage Area (SSJDNHA). Established on March 12, 2019, the SSJDNHA, the first National Heritage Area established in California, supports historic preservation, natural resource conservations, recreation, heritage tourism, and educational projects within and beyond the Primary Zone of the Delta, but otherwise has no effect on water rights, property rights, or hunting and fishing rights within the designated area.

**Table 1. Records Search Results**

Primary # <sup>1</sup>	Resource Name	Resource Location	CHR Status Code <sup>2</sup>
P-34-000084	None	Restricted	Unknown
P-34-000086	None	Restricted	Unknown
P-34-000087	None	Restricted	Unknown
P-34-000088	None	Restricted	Unknown
P-34-000089	None	Restricted, but recorded in two locations	Unknown
P-34-001497	Walnut Grove Branch Line Railroad	Recorded in multiple locations	2S2 <sup>3</sup>
P-34-002102	Rosebud Ranch	State Route 160	1S <sup>4</sup>
P-34-002103	Palm Trees	Unknown	Unknown <sup>5</sup>
P-34-002135	None	10701 River Road	Unknown
P-34-002136	None	10231 River Road	Unknown
P-34-002143	Sacramento River Levees	Unknown	Unknown
P-34-004288	D.E. Orchards' Historic Trash Scatter	Restricted	Unknown

<sup>1</sup> A Primary Number is assigned by an Information Center and is simply a tracking number used by the Information Centers.

<sup>2</sup> California Historical Resources Status Code. This coding system is used by the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) for the identification, evaluation, and understanding of historic resources. It reflects an opinion or action done at a specific point of time. See OHP's *Technical Assistance Bulletin #8* for detailed explanation on the coding system available at <http://www.ohp.parks.ca.gov/pages/1069/files/tab8.pdf>.

<sup>3</sup> 2S2 – Individual property determined eligible for the NRHP by a consensus through Section 106 process. Listed in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR).

<sup>4</sup> 1S – Individual property listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) by the Keeper. Listed in the CRHR.

<sup>5</sup> Unknown is used because there is not specific locational information available on the resource details sheet except for USGS quadrangle information.

### **Archaeological Resources**

**P-34-000084** – This is a mound that was first recorded in 1934 by Heizer. It was included in a 1972 study in the report titled *Present Status of Archeological Resources in Sacramento County*. In 1974, it was recorded in the *Reconnaissance Archeological Survey of the Morrison Stream Group in Sacramento County, California* report. In 1977, it was included in the *Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Investigations: Cultural Resources Reconnaissance* by the Archaeological Study Center.

**P-34-000086** – This mound was also recorded in 1934 by Heizer. Like P-34-000084, it was included in the studies from 1972, 1974, and 1977 as noted above.

**P-34-000087** – This prehistoric archaeological site was recorded in 1934 by Heizer and S.J.C. Field Party. In 1957, University of California reported on the site in its report *A Comparative Analysis of Prehistoric Skeletal Remains from the Lower Sacramento Valley*. As with the previous two sites listed above, P-34-000087 was included in the studies from 1972, 1974, and 1977.

**P-34-000088** – This mound, like P-34-00084 and P-34-00086 was recorded in 1934, 1972, 1974, and 1977.

**P-34-000089** – Heizer first recorded this site in 1934. And it was recorded in the three reports from the 1970s (see above). Most recently in 2008 it was recorded by Far Western Anthropological Research Group (FWARG) for the *Cultural Resources Inventory of Caltrans District 3 Rural Conventional Highways in Butte, Colusa, El Dorado, Glenn, Nevada, Placer, Sacramento, Sierra, Sutter, Yolo and Yuba Counties* report.

**P-34-004288 (D.E. Orchards' Historic Trash Scatter)** – This historic archaeological site was identified as a privy/dump/trash scatter. The site was recorded in 2009 by USDA -Natural Resources Conservation Service as part of the *Cultural Resources Investigations on the D.E. Orchard's Property in Sacramento County*.

### **Built Environment Resources**

**P-34-001497 (Walnut Grove Branch Line Railroad)** – This is the former Walnut Grove Branch Line Railroad that was constructed between 1908 and 1912. It includes approximately 24.5 miles between the City of Sacramento and the town of Walnut Grove. In 1991, PAR Environmental (PAR) evaluated the railroad and recommended it as eligible for the NRHP at the local level of significance for its influence on the development of agriculture, canning and packing operations in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta (Delta) and for its role in distant markets and played a direct role in affecting the economic development of the Delta (NRHP Criterion A). PAR also recommended that the railroad was eligible because it embodied distinctive characteristics of the methods employed in dredging and levee construction during a short timeframe (PAR 1992:4). The State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) concurred that the railroad was eligible under NRHP Criterion A.

In subsequent years (2006, 2007, 2008, 2011, 2018) various segments of the railroad have been recorded and PAR's evaluation updated. In 2006, the SHPO concurred that the railroad was also eligible under NRHP Criterion C (OHP 2012:80). It is considered a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA and is presented in Figure 2 – Historic Resources.

**P-34-002102 (Rosebud Ranch)** – This is a NRHP-listed property that at the time of listing was a farm complex consisting of a main residence, water tower, smokehouse, two garage-type buildings, three sheds, and a two-room building. The main residence is the listed resource. It was built in 1877 and designed by architect Nathaniel Goodell. The Italianate residence is an important example of its style and the work of Goodell (Boghosian 1979). This property was automatically listed in the CRHR and is considered a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA, and is presented in Figure 2 – Historic Resources.

**P-34-002103 (Palm Trees)** – This is a landscape feature recorded in 2008 by FWARG for the *Cultural Resources Inventory of Caltrans District 3 Rural Conventional Highways in Butte, Colusa, El Dorado, Glenn, Nevada, Placer, Sacramento, Sierra, Sutter, Yolo and Yuba Counties* report. Its CEQA status as a historical resource is unknown.

**P-34-002135 and P-34-002136 (10701 and 10231 River Road)**– A stairway and water tank were recorded by JRP Historical Consulting, LLC as part of the 2008 *Cultural Resources Inventory of Caltrans District 3 Rural Conventional Highways in Butte, Colusa, El Dorado, Glenn, Nevada, Placer, Sacramento, Sierra, Sutter, Yolo and Yuba Counties* report. Its CEQA status as a historical resource is unknown.

**P-34-002143 (Sacramento River Levees)** – In February 2008 the levees were recorded by JRP as part of the *Cultural Resources Inventory of Caltrans District 3 Rural Conventional Highways in Butte, Colusa, El Dorado, Glenn, Nevada, Placer, Sacramento, Sierra, Sutter, Yolo and Yuba Counties*. In August 2008, the levees were recorded again by SWCA Environmental Consultants as part of the *Levee Repair Project at 20 Locations in Colusa, Sacramento, Sutter, Tehama and Yolo Counties, CA*. PG&E recorded the levees in 2012 as part of the *PG&E Brannan Island Restoration Project, Sacramento County, California*. In 2017, the levees were recorded again by Tremaine & Associates, Inc. as part of the *Archaeological and Historic Architectural Survey Report, Isleton Water Distribution Improvement Project, Sacramento County, California*. The CEQA status as a historical resource is unknown.

### Records from County of Sacramento

Resource Name	Resource Location	CHRIS Status Code
None	10725 2 <sup>nd</sup> Street	3 <sup>6</sup>
None	10776 2 <sup>nd</sup> Street	3 <sup>7</sup>
None	10746 3 <sup>rd</sup> Street	6Z <sup>8</sup>
None	1150 Corky Lane	6Z <sup>9</sup>

<sup>6</sup> 3 – Appears eligible for the NRHP or the CRHR through Survey Evaluation. GEI assumes this status code based on the 2013 technical report written by ICF.

<sup>7</sup> GEI assumes this status code based on the 2013 technical report written by ICF.

<sup>8</sup> 6Z – Found ineligible for NRHP, CRHR or local designation through survey evaluation. GEI assumes this status code based on the 2013 technical report written by ICF.

<sup>9</sup> 6Z – GEI assumes this status code based on the 2013 technical report written by ICF.

### ***Archaeological Resources***

No archaeological resources were identified in the records provided by Sacramento County.

### ***Built Environment Resources***

**10725 2<sup>nd</sup> Street** – Is a single-family property built in 1915. ICF evaluated it in their 2013 cultural resources technical report for the Bay Delta Conservation Plan Project. ICF recommended it eligible for the NRHP and the CRHR for its association with the early development of Hood and for its distinctive regional architecture as a Delta-style residence (ICF 2013:18). Based on the evaluation it would be considered a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA, and is presented in Figure 2 – Historic Resources.

**10776 2<sup>nd</sup> Street** – The residence was constructed in 1910 and is a Delta vernacular style residence. ICF recommended it eligible for the NRHP and the CRHR for its association with the early development of Hood and for its distinctive regional architecture as a Delta-style residence (ICF 2013:18). Based on the evaluation it would be considered a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA, and is presented in Figure 2 – Historic Resources.

**10746 3<sup>rd</sup> Street** – The building on the parcel was built prior to 1969. The property was included in the study area for ICF's Bay Delta Conservation Plan Project. However, the property was inaccessible from the public right-of-way and ICF did not have the property owner's permission to enter (ICF 2013:22). Its CEQA status as a historical resource is unknown.

**1150 Corky Lane** – The building on the parcel was built prior to 1969. The property was included in the study area for ICF's Bay Delta Conservation Plan Project. However, the property was inaccessible from the public right-of-way and ICF did not have the property owner's permission to enter (ICF 2013:22). Its CEQA status as a historical resource is unknown.

### ***Consultation with Native American Tribes and Department of Parks and Recreation***

Prior to cone penetration test (CPT) borings that were excavated as part of studies in support of feasibility studies for the area, GEI architectural historian Patricia Ambacher contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) requesting a search of the Sacred Lands File to determine if there were any reported tribal or sacred sites located within the study area. The NAHC responded on June 21, 2019 and stated that the search of their Sacred Lands File was negative for tribal resources/sacred sites within the study area. In addition, the NAHC provided a list of Native American representatives who might have information regarding cultural resources within the study area.

Consultation letters were sent to the Buena Vista Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians, Ione Band of Miwok Indians, Nashville Enterprise Miwok-Maidu-Nishinam Tribe, United Auburn Indian Community (UAIC), and the Wilton Rancheria on July 17, 2019 regarding the project. The UAIC responded via email on July 31, 2019. In the email, UAIC Cultural Regulatory Specialist Anna M. Starkey, RPA, provided recommendations regarding placement of specific CPT borings. Those recommendations were considered and as a result placement of several CPT borings were changed to accommodate UAIC concerns.

Several CPT borings were located on lands administered by the California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR). Prior to excavation of CPT borings it was necessary to obtain Right-of-Entry (ROE) from DPR. After consultation with DPR regarding the CPT borings, a DPR ROE permit was obtained allowing excavation of the CPT borings. DPR cultural resources specialists also requested that CPT bore locations be adjusted to reduce the probability that archaeological sites might be impacted; prior to excavation of the CPT borings their locations were relocated per DPR's recommendations.

## Findings and Recommendations

A total of 16 resources were identified by the records search and the information provided by the County of Sacramento. Of these, two have previously been determined to be eligible for listing in the NRHP and CRHR, and therefore considered significant resources under federal and state regulations and requiring mitigation to any negative impacts they might incur as a result of federal undertakings or projects subject to CEQA. The remaining 14 resources have not been formally evaluated for their eligibility for listing in either the NRHP or CRHR, though from written descriptions at least two of those resources appears eligible for listing, another one has been determined ineligible at the survey level, and another is likely ineligible from its written description.

The study area as currently defined is broad. Prior to any implementation of any project, an Area of Potential Effects (APE, a federal regulatory term) or project area, should first be defined to indicate what area will be either directly or indirectly impacted by a project. Either a reconnaissance level survey (if CEQA only) or intensive level survey (if a federal undertaking) of the APE/project area would be necessary. Any resources identified within the APE/project area, including those identified during this constraints analysis, would first need to be determined if they would be negatively impacted by the project. If so, each resource would need to be formally evaluated to determine if it is eligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR. If not found eligible, then the resource does not require any further consideration. If eligible, then treatment measures to negate/reduce impacts to impacted sites would be required.

Treatment measures can vary greatly depending on the resource. Historic era built-environment resources treatment may include Historic American Buildings Survey documentation, Historic American Engineering Record documentation, or Historic American Landscape Survey documentation depending on the type of resource. Treatment for prehistoric resources can also have a several options. The preferred treatment method for prehistoric resources is avoidance/preservation in place but can also include anything from public information placards, modern analysis of archived artifact collections, or data recovery requiring extensive excavation and special studies.

## References

Boghossian, Paula. 1979. *National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form for Rosebud Ranch*. Available at <https://npgallery.nps.gov/NRHP/GetAsset/92ea567d-2029-4215-80f4-6317d32f911c>, accessed October 3, 2018.

California Office of Historic Preservation. *Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File for Sacramento County*. On file with the North Central Information Center, Sacramento, CA.

ICF. *See* ICF International, Inc.

ICF International, Inc. 2013 (September). *Addendum 1 to the Built Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the Bay Delta Conservation Plan Project, Sacramento, Yolo Solano, San Joaquin,*

*Contra Costa, and Alameda Counties, California. Prepared for Gail Kuenster, Division of Environmental Services, California Department of Water Resources. On file with Sacramento County's Department of Community Development, Planning and Environmental Review.*

OHP. *See* California Office of Historic Preservation.

PAR. *See* PAR Environmental.

PAR Environmental. 1992. *Walnut Grove Branch Railroad National Register Nomination Sacramento County, California Final Report for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.*

Figure 1. Hood Project Location and Vicinity Map with Select Cultural Resources

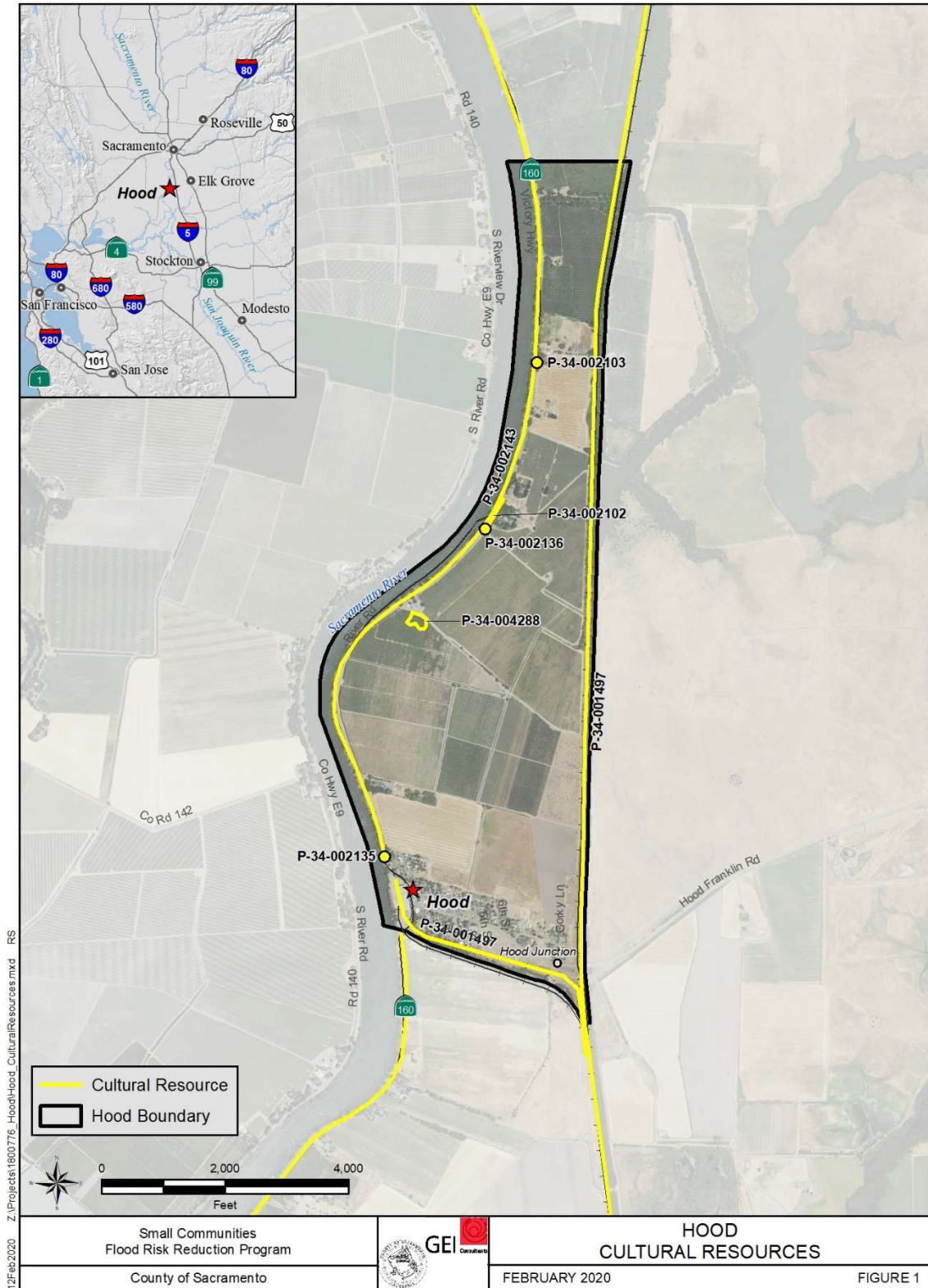




Figure 2. Hood Historic Resources

