

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

*Date: 03/21/2007 Continuation Update

Farm Building #2 is northwest of Farm Building No. 1 and measures approximately 81 feet long x 56 feet wide, excluding the shed-roof projection on the north elevation. The barn was built in 1881 and appears to be the oldest building on the property. It exhibits two-stories and a wide expanse roofline. The moderate pitched front-gabled roof is sheathed with corrugated iron panels. The barn has a concrete foundation with a dirt floor, although concrete slabs cover sections of the floor. The timber-framed barn is sided with vertical wood planks on all, but the west elevation, and displays both cut nails and round-headed nails. Corrugated metal siding covers the west elevation. The east façade of the building features a large sliding wood-plank door in the center with an overhead track equipped with pulleys. New wood panels (or T-1-11 plywood) replace wood planks at either side of the door. The west elevation displays a smaller corrugated metal sliding door with an overhead track and pulleys on the west end. There is evidence that there was once a large door at the center of the elevation, similar to the one on the façade, but the door was later replaced by corrugated metal siding. The north elevation features a shed-roof extended roofline that is supported by wood posts. The extension is open-sided and miscellaneous equipment is stored under it. The only windows on the barn are on the south elevation. There are four aluminum-framed 1:1 pane windows spaced across the side of the building. The recently repaired barn is presently used for storing farming equipment, although it is likely that it was once used for livestock and/or hay storage. The replacement of wood plank cladding with corrugated metal panels and the addition of aluminium sliders on the south elevation have affected the integrity of the building.



Overview of east façade and north elevation of hay/horse barn at Y-7, facing southwest; 03/21/2007; IMG_1473.

References:

Halsted, Byron D. (editor). *Barns, Sheds, and Outbuildings: Placement, Design, and Construction*. Chambersberg, Pennsylvania: Alan C. Hood & Company, 1994.

Noble, Allen G., and Richard K. Cleek. *The Old Barn Book: A Field Guide to North American Barns & Other Farm Structures*. New Brunswick, New Jersey: Rutgers University Press, 1995.

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*Date: 03/21/2007

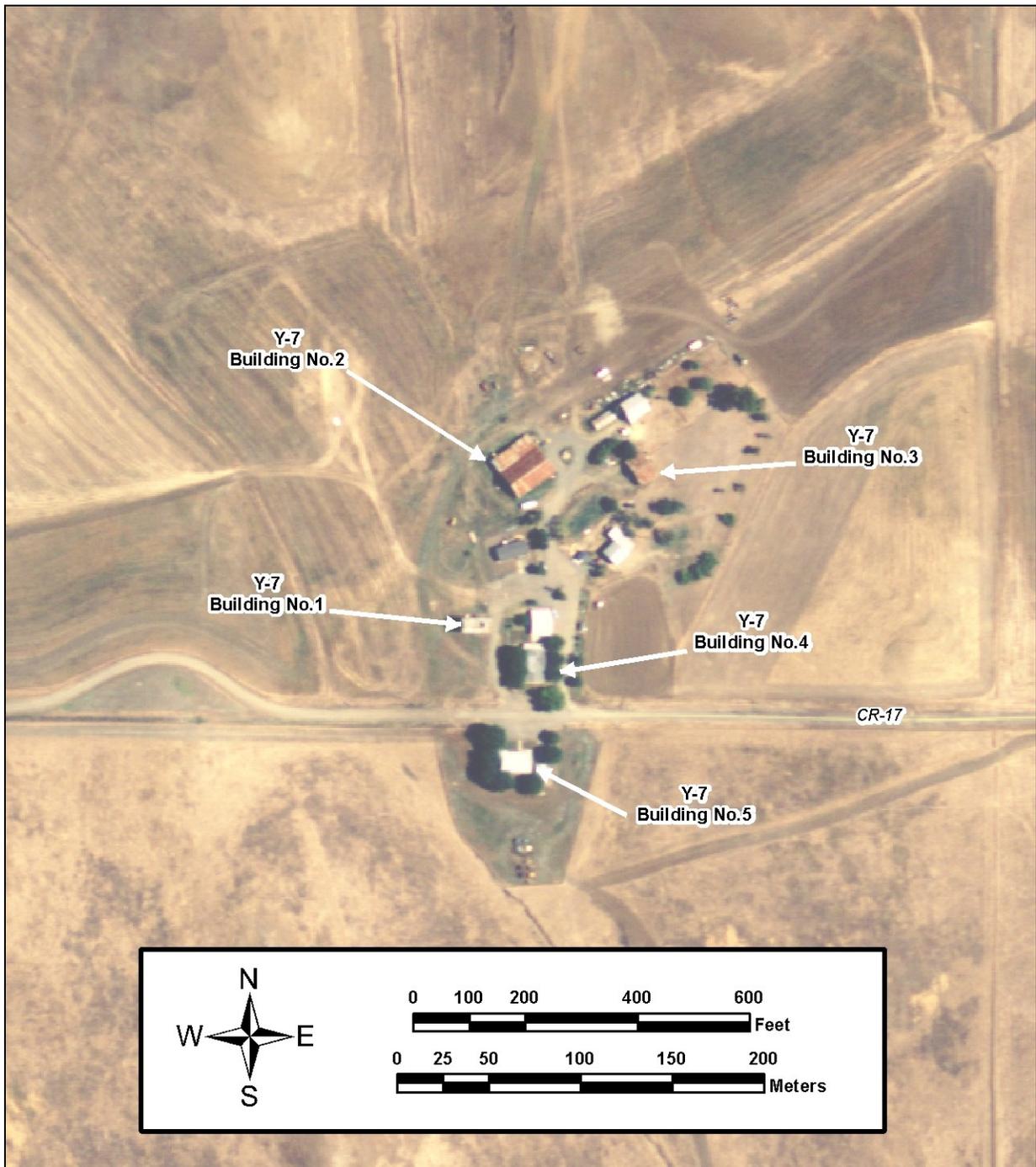
Continuation

Update

Farm Building No. 3 is east of Farm Building No. 2 and measures approximately 50 feet long x 32 feet wide. According to the owner, the barn was constructed in the 1940s. The barn is two-stories with a wide expanse roofline and moderate pitched front-gabled roof. It has timber-framing and the roof and exterior walls are clad with corrugated metal panels. The barn has a concrete foundation with a dirt floor. The west façade of the building features a swinging corrugated panel door on the north end, although fenestration is absent. The barn presently houses horses and/or other livestock. A fence abutting the building is used as a horse pen.



Overview of west façade and north elevation of the horse barn (Farm Building No. 3) at Y-7, facing southeast, 03/21/2007.



BUILDING, STRUCTURE AND OBJECT RECORD

B1. Historic Name: None

B2. Common Name: Horgan Farm

B3. Original Use: Farm B4. Present Use: Farm

*B5. Architectural Style None

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
The main residence was built in the circa late 1920s. It has been altered since.

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: N/A Original Location: N/A

*B8. Related Features: A secondary residence built in 1950; a horse barn, a granary, a chicken house, a smokehouse, and a garage remain on the property as well.

B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: John Horgan, Jr.

*B10. Significance: Theme Yolo County Agriculture Area Yolo County

Period of Significance: 1850s to 1963 Property Type: Farm Applicable Criteria: N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

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

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

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

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

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

(continued page 3)

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

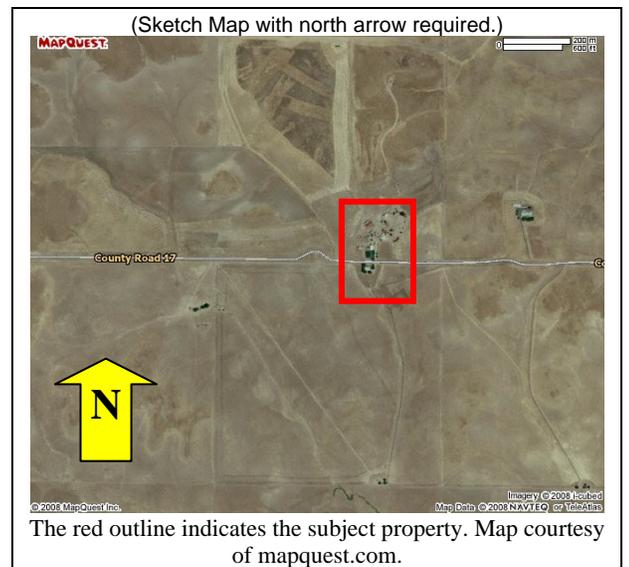
*B12. References: See Page 4

B13. Remarks: None

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

*Date of Evaluation: September 2008

(This space reserved for official comments.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 32852 and 32865 County Road 17

Recorded By: Jennifer Krintz & Nicole Collum

Date: September 2008

Continuation

Update

(continued from page 2)

*B10. Significance:

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

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

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

History of the Property

The main residence located at 32852 Country Road 17 was built in the late 1920s by John Horgan Jr. The property remains within the Horgan family and today, Harold and Cristen Horgan live in this house. The rear horse barn was built in the circa late 1890s. In 1950 a secondary residence located at 32865 Country Road 17, was built on the south side of County Road 17 by Vernon Horgan. As with the main residence this secondary residence remains within the Horgan family and currently, Susan Horgan lives at the residence.

Integrity Statement

The subject building was evaluated against the seven aspects of integrity as outlined in National Register Bulletin 15. The seven aspects of integrity include location, setting, feeling, association, materials, design and workmanship. There is no evidence that any of the buildings on the evaluated property were moved. The location remains the same. The area has remained relatively similar since its inception. The setting is slightly altered. The character of the place has remained farmland. Accordingly, the feeling of the place is the same. The property is associated with the agricultural heritage of Yolo County. This association remains the same because the farm and barn buildings remain on the property, such as the granary and the horse barn. Much of the materials appear to have been replaced or removed on the main house. Much of the original material remains on the farm buildings. The basic designs of the buildings remain intact. There are a few remnants of evidence of workmanship left on the property. The main residence, which was built in the circa late 1920s has been extensively altered. Smaller ancillary buildings to the rear of the property appear to be more recent, and therefore affect the integrity.

Therefore, the overall property has fair integrity.

National Register of Historic Places Evaluation

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

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

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

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 32852 and 32865 County Road 17

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

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

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

California Register Eligibility Evaluation

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

(Continued from page 5)

*P3a. Description:

Farm Building No. 4 is a one-story single family property that was constructed in the circa late 1920s in the Craftsman style and has since been extensively altered. It is located on the north side of County Road 17. The building has a near rectangular plan and the foundation is not visible. The wood frame building is sheathed in stucco siding. The residence has a cross-gable roof clad in standing seam metal. There are exposed rafter tails underneath the open eaves. At the east-facing façade, concrete steps lead to a small recessed stoop. The primary entrance door is located within the stoop. The windows are primarily vinyl sliders and are surrounded by molded casings. There is a one-story shed-roof porch located to the rear of the property. Modifications to the building include replacement windows and doors. There appears to have been a second story porch located on the rear of the building, which has been replaced by the current porch. The address found associated with this building is 32852 County Road 17.

Farm Building No. 5 is a one-story single family residence that was constructed in 1950 in the Minimal Traditional style. It is located on the south side of County Road 17. The building has a near rectangular plan and the foundation is not visible. The wood frame building is sheathed in smooth stucco siding. The residence has a side gable roof and a smaller front gable projection on the facade. There are exposed rafter tails under the eaves. At the north-facing façade, a concrete walkway leads to a slightly recessed stoop. The primary entrance door is located off-center on the façade and is surrounded by narrow casings and is covered by a screen door. The windows are primarily double-hung wood sash and are surrounded by narrow casings. There is a rear one-story shed-roof porch located to the rear of the building. Modifications to the building include There appear to be no modifications to the building. The address found associated with this building is 32865 County Road 17.

*B12. References:

Allen, R., A. M. Medin, R. S. Baxter, B. Wickstrom, C. Young, J. Costello, G. White, A. Huberland, H. M. Johnson, J. Meyer, and M. Hylkema.
1999 *Upgrade of the Guadalupe Parkway, San Jose: Historic Properties Treatment Plan.* Prepared for California Department of Transportation, District 4, Oakland, California. Prepared by Past Forward, Foothill Resources, Ltd., KEA Environmental, Archaeology Laboratory at California State University, Chico.

CH2M HILL

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

California Department of Parks and Recreation

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

California Department of Transportation

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

CONTINUATION SHEET

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 32852 and 32865 County Road 17

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

California Office of Historic Preservation (CA-OHP)

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

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

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

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

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

Cox, Beatrice, Jason Minton, and John McCarthy

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

Derr, Eleanor

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

Harper, K. I.

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

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

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

Larkey, J. L. and S. Walters

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

United States Geological Survey (USGS)

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

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

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

Wohlgemuth, E.

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

Yolo County

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

Yolo County

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

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 10

*Resource Name or #: Herman Richter House

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted

*a. County Yolo and

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Woodland, Calif. Date 1981 T 10N ; R 1E ; SW ¼ of NE ¼ of Sec 2; Mt. Diablo B.M.

c. Address 13464 County Road 97F City Woodland Zip 95695

d. UTM: Zone 10; NAD 83: 602052 mE/ 4288920 mN (SW corner of brick house)

e. Other Locational Data: Parcel number 25-240-28.

*P3a. **Description:** This historic site was previously recorded and is listed in the Historic Resources Inventory. This record is an update. All of the buildings are in excellent condition. Both residences on the property are occupied. The property has several (n=7) buildings of historic age and significance: two residences, a barn, a granary, a bird house, a smokehouse, and a garage – which are all very well maintained and show evidence of renovation with modern materials.

Building No. 1: Built in 1927, this residence is constructed of brick, and measures approximately 43 feet by 42 feet. The Mediterranean Revival-style house appears to have two floors and a basement. It has a ceramic tile roof and a brick foundation. The house also has two chimneys. The garden is well groomed and consists of a lawn with a bird bath, trimmed hedges and a grape vine fence, fruit trees, and a cork oak tree (*see Continuation Sheet, page 2*).

*P3b. **Resource Attributes:** AH3. Landscaping/orchard; AH4. Privies/dumps/trash scatters; AH11. Walls/fences; AH15. Standing structures.

*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:

Northern overview of the southern façade of residence (Building No.1); 03/21/2007; CP003.

*P6. **Date Constructed/Age and**

Sources: Historic
 Prehistoric Both

*P7. **Owner and Address:**

Twyla and Robert Thompson
13464 County Road 97F Woodland, CA
95695

*P8. **Recorded by:**

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

*P9. **Date Recorded:**

03/21/2007

*P10. **Survey Type:** Intensive

*P11. **Report Citation:**

Descantes, Christophe

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

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

Building No. 2: This other older single-storied residence was, according to the owner, built between 1865 and 1875. The house still has its original foundations. The home was remodeled in 1949 and was originally two stories; it measures approximately 50 feet by 28 feet. The house has asbestos siding, one chimney, and a modern tar shingle roof. The house is surrounded by trees with a garden constructed of brick that has star-, clover-, circle- and square-shaped designs made of upside down beige stoneware bottles (circa. 1870).

Building No. 3: This resource is a garage built in the early 1900s. It has red painted wood siding, a sheet metal roof, track doors, and a cement foundation. The garage measures approximately 32 feet by 18.5 feet.

Building No. 4: This resource is a smoke house built in the 1880s. It is approximately 15 feet high with red painted vertical side boards and a roof consisting of tar paper shingles, and measures approximately 10 feet 8 inches by 6.5 feet. It also has a 1 foot high concrete slab foundation on top of an older brick footing. The floor is poured concrete. There is evidence of square nails on the building.

Building No. 5: This resource is a bird house with a red painted wood siding and a corrugated iron roof. It has no visible foundation, but does have square nails; it measures approximately 15 feet by 10 feet 8 inches.

Building No. 6: This resource is a large barn built in the early 1900s. It is approximately 25 feet high has red painted wood board siding and an unpainted corrugated roof. The barn measures 68.5 feet by 50 feet. It also has six track doors (three on the south facade and three on the north facade) and a cement footing edge around the entire barn. The second story of the barn has wooden window openings. The barn also has square and modern nails.

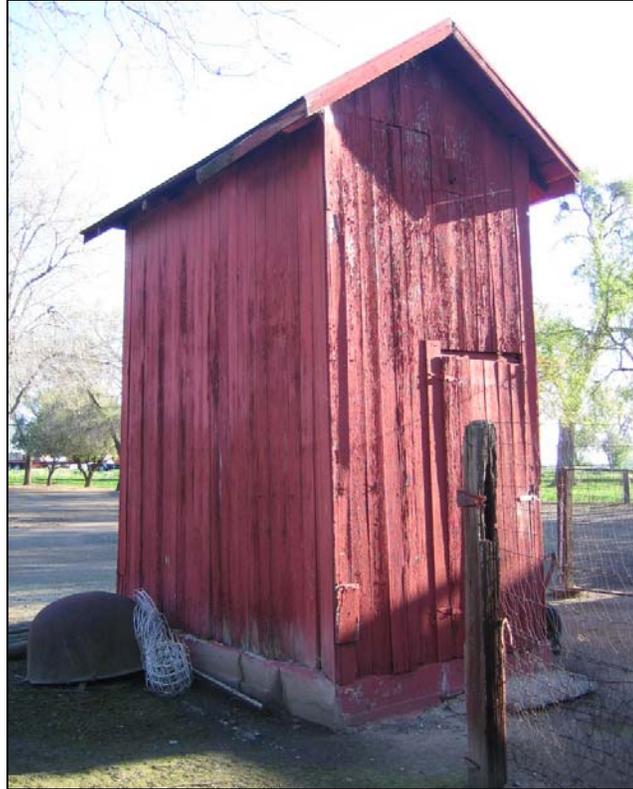
Building No. 7: This resource is a large wooden granary. It is sided with red painted wooden planking and appears to be approximately 25 feet high, and measures approximately 59 feet by 41 feet. The roof is relatively new and consists of unpainted corrugated metal. The foundation is made of brick and is four bricks high. The wooden siding of the granary has evidence of square and modern nails. This building also has four large doors.



Eastern façade of Building No.2, the older residence at HRI-4/114; 03/21/2007; CP018.



Southerly overview, from east to west, of three red historic buildings: the garage, the smoke house, and the bird house of HRI-4/114; 03/21/2007; CP032.



Northeasterly overview of the western elevation and southern façade of the smoke house (Building No. 4) at HRI-4/114; 03/21/2007; CP024.



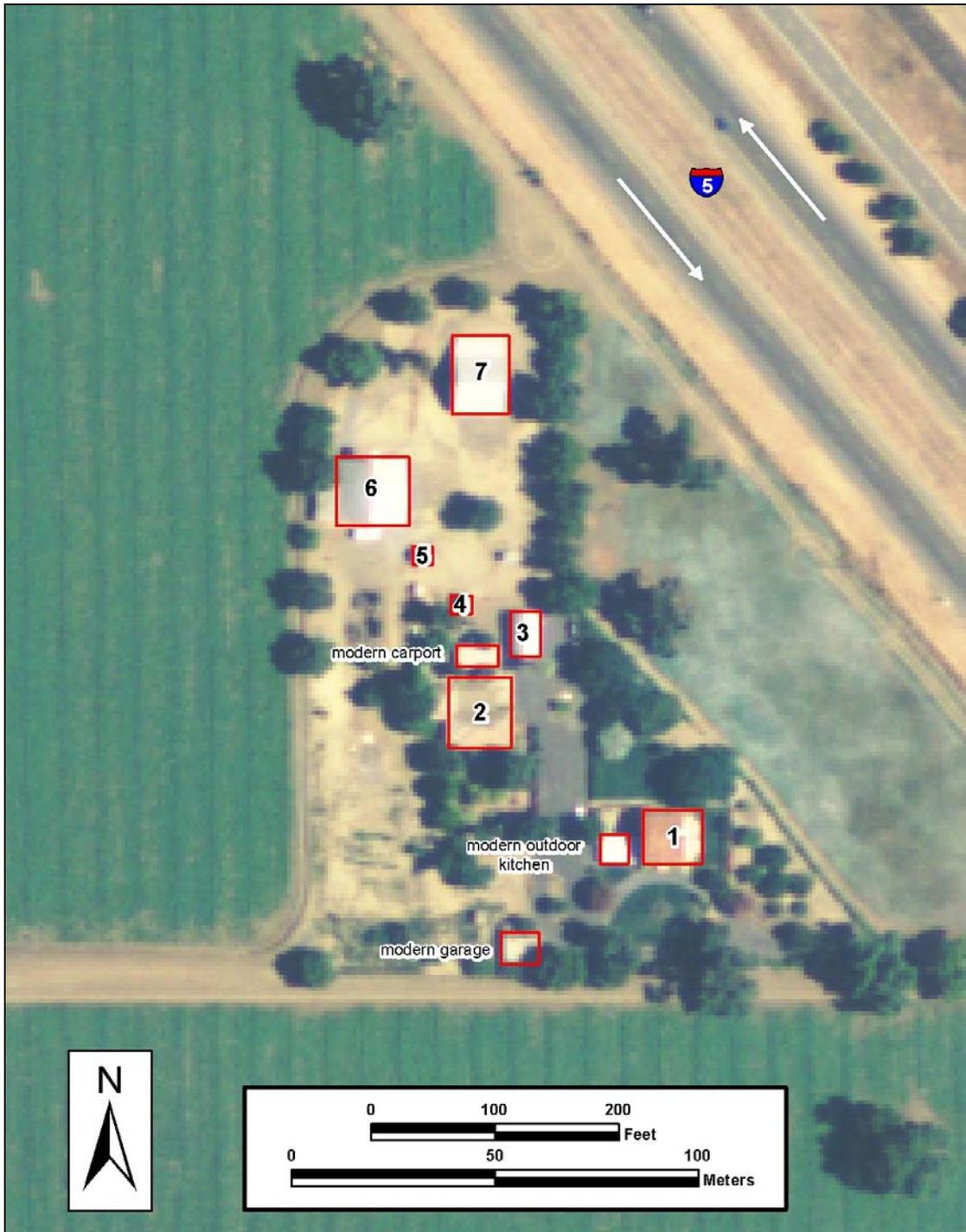
Southwesterly overview of the eastern façade and northern elevation of the bird house (Building No. 4) at HRI-4/114; 03/21/2007; CP026.



Northwestern overview of the southern façade and eastern elevation of the barn (Building No. 6) at HRI4/114; 03/21/2007; CP028.

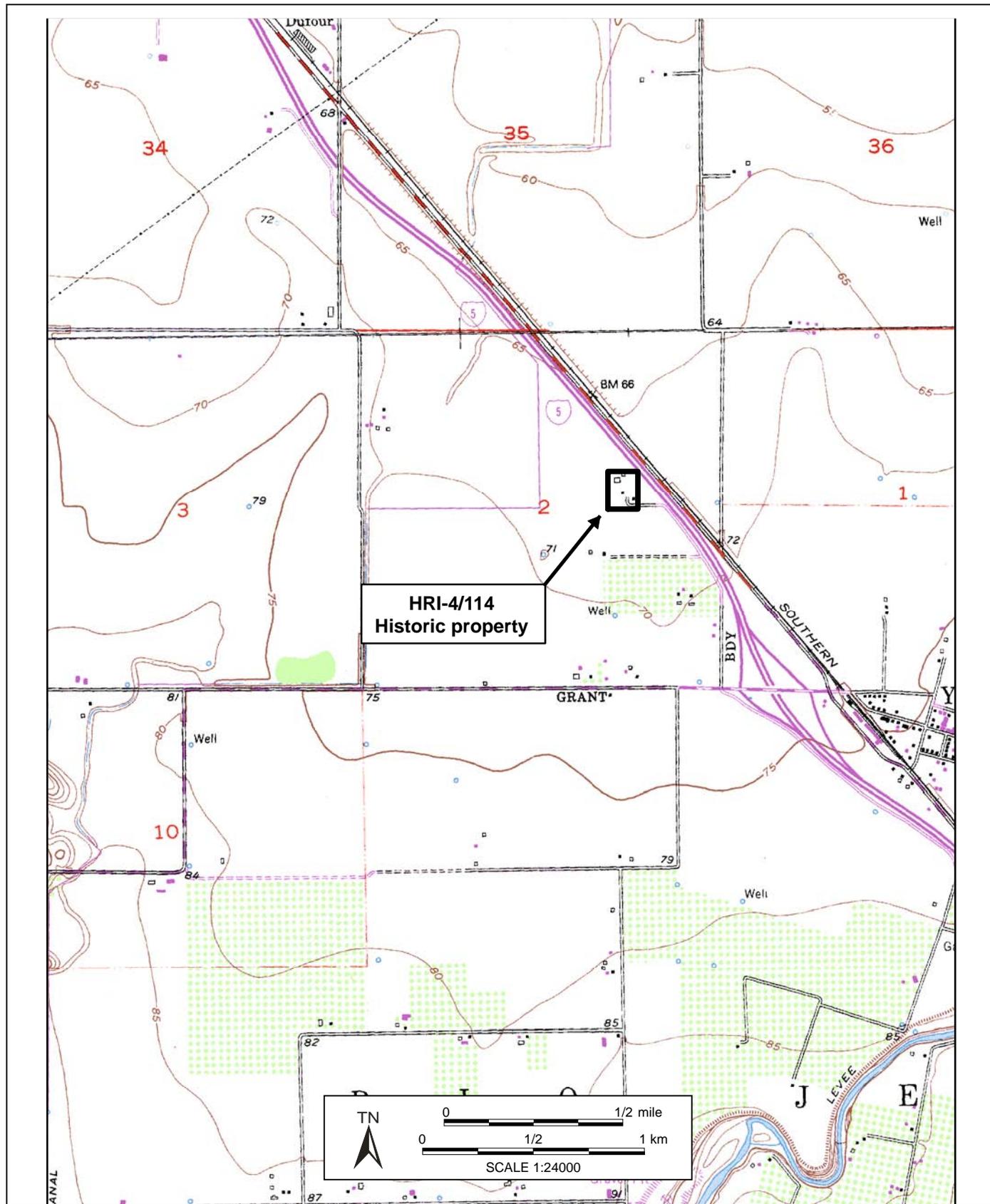


Southwesterly overview of eastern façade and northern elevation of the granary (Building No. 7) at HRI-4/114; 03/21/2007; CP030.



Legend:

- 1. Brick house; 2. Wood house; 3. Garage; 4. Smoke house; 5. Bird house; 6. Barn; 7. Granary



CONTINUATION SHEET

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B1. Historic Name: Herman Richter House
B2. Common Name: Twyla Thompson House
B3. Original Use: Residence B4. Present Use: Residence

*B5. Architectural Style: Mediterranean Revival Style

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
The main house was built in 1927.

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: N/A Original Location: N/A

*B8. Related Features: Horse Barn, Smoke House, Chicken House, Garage, Granery, Secondary Residence built in 1949

B9a. Architect: Joe Matroni b. Builder: Herman Richter

*B10. Significance: Theme Yolo County Agriculture Area Woodland

Period of Significance: 1850s to 1963 Property Type: Single Family Property Applicable Criteria: CR: 3 NR: C
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

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

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

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

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(continued page 3)

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

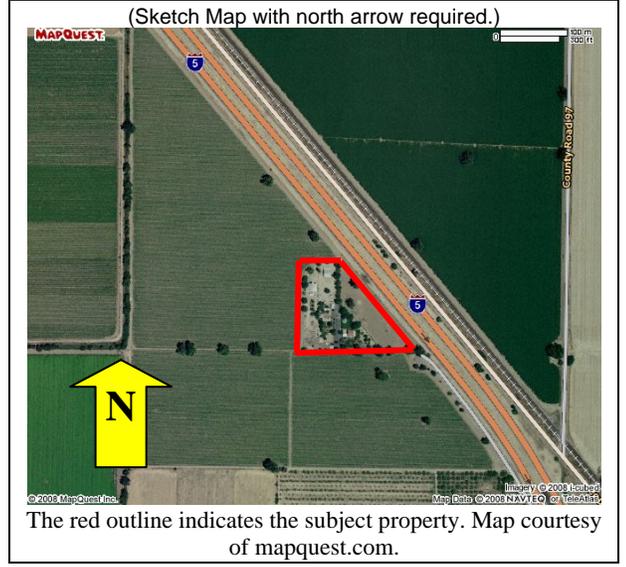
*B12. References: See Page 4

B13. Remarks: None

*B14. Evaluator: Jennifer Krintz, Nicole Collum & Christeen Taniguchi
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CONTINUATION SHEET

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 13464 County Road 17

Recorded By: Jennifer Krintz & Nicole Collum

Date: September 2008

Continuation

Update

(continued from page 2)

*B10. Significance:

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

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

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

The Mediterranean Revival Style

The Mediterranean Revival Style was popular in southern California from the 1920s to the 1950s.

The style is typically characterized by clay tile roofs or shaped parapets; stucco clad walls, often start white or pastel colored; exterior ornament that includes ornate doors and door surrounds, unique window patterns, and applied medallions.

History of the Property

The property was acquired by Twyla Thompson's grandfather some time in the late 19th century to the early 20th century. According to Ms. Thompson, the secondary house was originally a two-story farmhouse built in the 1850s, but was rebuilt to the one-story residence in 1949. The main house was built by Twyla Thompson's father in 1927. The property was originally and remains a farm, although the original farm buildings pre-dating the main house are now all used as storage sheds. Some of the crop rotations on the farmland include tomatoes, wheat, sunflowers and alfalfa. Today, Twyla Thompson and her husband Robert live in the secondary house and rent out the main house to caretakers of the property.

Integrity Statement

The subject building was evaluated against the seven aspects of integrity as outlined in National Register Bulletin 15. The seven aspects of integrity include location, setting, feeling, association, materials, design and workmanship. According to Ms. Thompson, the horse barn was the only building moved from its original location. The location remains the same. The area has remained similar since its inception. The setting remains the same. The character of the place has remained farmland. Accordingly, the feeling of the place is the same. The property is associated with the agricultural heritage of Yolo County. This association remains the same because the original farm buildings are still present on the property and the property is still a working farm. The materials on the main house are all original and the original barns retain much of their original material or have been replaced in kind. The secondary house has been altered and added onto since 1949. The basic designs of most of the buildings remain intact. There are several remnants of evidence of workmanship left on the property, especially on the main house and the rear barns.

Therefore, the overall property has good to excellent integrity.

National Register of Historic Places Evaluation

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 13464 County Road 17

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

The property was assessed under National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Criterion A for its potential significance as a part of a historic trend that may have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. The property is a complex of farm buildings that is typical in this area. The property does not individually convey significance as part of a historic trend that may have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. Therefore, the evaluated property does not appear to qualify for the NRHP under Criterion A.

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

The property was evaluated under Criterion C for embodying the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or representing the work of a master, possessing high artistic values, or representing a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction. The architect for this property is Joe Matroni. No other information has been found on this architect. The main house does embody distinctive characteristics of the Mediterranean Revival Style. The building is a distinguishable entity within the area of Woodland. The building possesses high artistic values with its high integrity and character defining features, such as: the red tile roof, the two-story brick-facade prominence (not typical in other farmhouses), its concrete ornate balustrades and prominent overall house shape and size that distinguishes it from other farm houses in the area. Therefore, it does appear to qualify for the NRHP under Criterion C.

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

In summary, the property does appear to qualify for the NRHP under criteria C. **Therefore, this property does meet criteria for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places and is a historic property for the purposes of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).**

California Register Eligibility Evaluation

This property was also evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) guidelines, using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code. These four criteria parallel those of the NRHP. This property meets Criterion 3 for California Register eligibility, for the reasons described above under the NRHP evaluation.

Therefore, this is a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

***B12. References:**

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

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

CH2M HILL

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

California Department of Parks and Recreation

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

California Department of Transportation

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

California Office of Historic Preservation (CA-OHP)

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

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

CONTINUATION SHEET

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 32852 and 32865 County Road 17

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

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

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

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

Cox, Beatrice, Jason Minton, and John McCarthy

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

Derr, Eleanor

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

Harper, K. I.

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

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

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

Larkey, J. L. and S. Walters

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

United States Geological Survey (USGS)

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

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

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

Wohlgemuth, E.

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

Yolo County

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

Yolo County

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

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

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code _____

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 17

*Resource Name or #: Site 33

P1. Other Identifier: Gorman Ranch; S33

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

* b. USGS Quad: Woodland (1952; photorevised 1980); T10N R2E, ;

c. Address: 13488 CR 98

d. UTM: Zone 11; 603940 mE/ 4288934 mN NAD27 See Continuation Sheet.

e. Other Locational Data:

In Rio Jesus Maria land grant. APN 025-250-16-1-At northwest corner of Road 16A and Road 98.

* **P3a. Description:**

This property serves as the focal point of a large farming operation. There are two houses, two garages, a carport, a privy, seven sheds, two corrals, windmill, three wells, a greenhouse and chicken coop on the 10-acre parcel. The main house appears to have been built around 1900 with a second house built in around 1930. Other outbuildings appear to date to the early 20th century. (continued).

* **P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP2. Single family home

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

P5a. Photo or Drawing: none

* **P5b. Description of Photo:**
See Continuation Sheet.

* **P6. Date Constructed/Age & Sources:**
 Historic Prehistoric Both
House 1-circa 1900, House 2-circa 1930, Barn-circa 1900

* **P7. Owner and Address:**
Rominger, Harvey L., 13492 Creek #98; Woodland, CA 95695

* **P8. Recorded by:**
Mary L. Maniery, PAR Environmental Services, Inc., PO Box 160756, Sacramento, CA 95816

* **P9. Date Recorded:** 6/10/2007

* **P10. Survey Type:**
Intensive survey of PG&E pipeline corridor

* **P11. Citation:** Wohlgemuth et al. 2007. Cultural Resources Survey for PG&E Line 407 Project, Placer, Sacramento, Sutter, and Yolo Counties, 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:

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 17

*NRHP Status Code:

*Resource Name or #: Site 33

B1. Historic Name:

B2. Common Name: Gorman Ranch

B3. Original Use: Farmstead

B4. Present Use: Farmstead

* **B5. Architectural Style:** Main House: Prairie Style; 2nd house: Minimal Traditional

* **B6. Construction History:**

The main house is depicted on a 1905 map and may have been built in the late 1890s or 1900, likely by the Scarlett family. It has been extensively modified since 2000 by several additions, replacement of original windows with aluminum sliders, covering of original window openings, covering of original wood siding with stucco, and addition of French doors.

* **B7. Moved?** No Yes Unknown

Date:

Original Location:

* **B8. Related Features:**

agricultural fields

B9a. Architect: Unknown

B9b. Builder: Unknown

* **B10. Significance: Theme:** Agriculture/Farm Architecture

Area: Yolo County

Period of Significance: n/a

Property Type: n/a

Applicable Criteria: n/a

Development of this portion of Yolo County began in the 1850s with scattered farmsteads associated with wheat and grain farming. In 1879 this parcel was part of a 150-acre farm owned by R. Aucker. By 1900 L. W. Scarlett owned the land and had enlarged his holdings to 315 acres. His son, James, retained ownership by 1915 through the 1920s. The Gorman's bought the property after 1940 and retain ownership today.

This farmstead appears to have been expanded through the years, including in the 1930s. The main structures, the two houses, have been significantly altered. Although the Prairie style house retains its mass, the window and door fabric and placement, exterior fabric, and addition of a one-story garage/office have significantly altered original architectural detailing and compromised the overall integrity of the structure. The second house has also been altered and does not retain original integrity. As a result of the changes to the original residential structures, this property no longer retains adequate integrity to qualify for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historic Resources.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: None

* **B12. References:**

Ashley, W.
1900 Official Map of Yolo County. On file, California History Room,
California State Library, Sacramento.

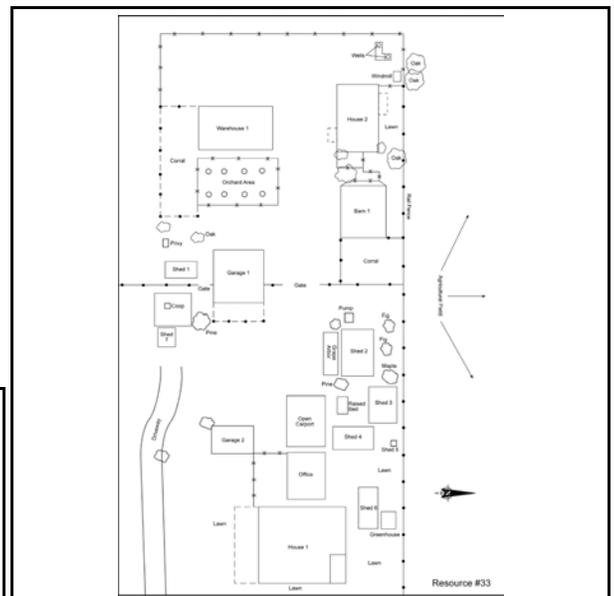
B13. Remarks:

none

* **B14. Evaluator:** Mary L. Maniery

* **Date of Evaluation:** 6/21/2007

(This space reserved for official comments.)



*Recorded By: Mary Manieri

*Date: 6/10/2007 Continuation Update

P3. Description:

east end of the parcel. The house is on a brick foundation and has a hipped roof with overhanging eaves and a small gable-roof louver dormer on each side. A hipped roof wrap-around porch, supported by large square columns, is on the south and east. All roofs are covered with composition shingles. The house originally was clad with wood siding; it is now covered with stucco. A one-story gable-roofed two-car garage and office is attached to the west side of the house. While it is a free-standing building, the roof continues to the main house, creating a covered walkway. Two exterior brick chimneys are present. The east side chimney is covered with stucco. The north side chimney is part of a shed-roofed brick addition on the northeast corner of the house. The rear (north) of the house has been expanded with a flat-roofed addition.

Fenestration throughout the house is symmetrical. There are a few original wood frame, double-hung windows on the rear façade. Most of the original windows have been replaced with larger aluminum slides. Windows on the upper story of the south-facing façade have shutters. The main entry is centrally located on the south side and is a large wooden door flanked by large aluminum sliders. Two sets of double sliding glass doors are on the east and a set of French doors is on the west.

Landscaping includes lawn, foundation shrubs and flowers. A brick wall and post fence, with chains between the posts, sets off the main house from the driveway. Lanterns are mounted on the posts on either side of the brick walkway leading to the house.

House #2:

The house is at the far west end of the parcel and is a single-story, rectangular, wood-frame building. The structure was built around the 1930s in a Minimal Traditional style. The house has a cross-gabled roof (with exposed rafter tails) clad with composition shingles. The house is covered with board and batten siding on the west and part of the north facades and with 3-in-1 horizontal board siding elsewhere.

The rear (north) façade has a centrally-located entry with a shed-roof portico supported by two square posts. A set of two wood-frame double-hung windows is to the east of the entry. The main (south) façade has, from west to east, a lift-up wood garage bay door, two 12-pane casement windows, a central entry with a small shed-roof porch with four posts and balustrade, vertical sliding window. The east end is a shed-roof addition with sliding windows.

Landscaping is present on the north and includes a lawn and bushes to the east. The house is shaded by a large oak on the east.

Barn 1:

A barn and corral is situated east of House #2. The barn is a wood-frame square structure with a metal-clad gable roof. The siding consists of vertical boards. Sliding double bay wood doors are on the north and south facades and two framed openings are on the east and west. The area north and east of the barn is open, enclosed with a board rail fence, and serves as a horse corral.

Warehouse:

A modern rectangular warehouse is south of House #2. It has a slightly gabled roof clad with metal sheets, metal vertical ribbed siding, metal bay doors on the north and east facades and a pedestrian door on the east.

An area enclosed by a board rail fence, used as a corral, is south and east of the warehouse. An orchard, enclosed with a metal post and wire fence, is to the east.

Water systems:

Water-related features at the ranch include a windmill with pump, several wells and another pump. The windmill and two wells are located west of House #2 on the edge of the parcel.

*Recorded By: Mary Manieri

*Date: 6/10/2007 Continuation Update

The windmill is a steel frame, four-legged structure that tapers at the top. The metal flag extending from the blades has painted in red "THE AERMOTOR CO/CHICAGO." A concrete trough and well casing are at the base of the windmill.

Two well casings within an L-shaped concrete trough are located west of the windmill. A metal pump is present on the westernmost well. These features appear historic.

Another modern well, protected by a wood-slat structure with a five-sided cone-shaped roof, sits on a concrete foundation between the barn corral and Shed #2.

Privy:

A wood-framed privy is located on the south side of the parcel just east of the warehouse corral. This structure has channel siding, a shed roof clad with wood shingles and screened vents on the three sides. A plywood door is on the east side.

Garages:

Two garages are on the property. Garage #1 is in the center, just southeast of the barn. It has a gable roof clad with metal sheets and exposed rafter tails. The south side has board and batten siding, an eight-pane window, and two nine-pane windows. The west side has three sliding bay doors. The east side has a shed drop roof supported by four posts that provides a covered work area.

Garage #2 is just west of the main house. It is square in shape and has a gable with drop-shed roof clad with corrugated metal sheets. Siding is vertical wood boards. A double sliding wood bay is on the west side.

Chicken Coop:

A coop is situated between the large Garage 1 and Shed 7.

This is a small wood-frame structure within a wire fence-enclosed area. The coop has a wood clad gable roof, plywood siding and an entry on the east façade. It is elevated and accessed by a wooden board ladder.

Sheds/Outbuildings:

There are seven sheds or outbuildings on the parcel mostly near the main house.

Shed #1 is south of Garage 1. It has a metal-clad shed roof with exposed rafter tails, a lift-up wood bay door, and vertical board and plywood siding. It has a rectangular mass.

Shed #2 is northeast of Garage 1 adjacent (north) to a grape arbor. This shed is a rectangular wood frame structure. The gable roof is covered with metal and the sides are covered with horizontal boards. A single double-hung window is on the north, south and east facades and a wooden door is on the south.

Shed #3 is rectangular, has a metal-clad shed roof, plywood siding and two nine-pane windows on the south façade. Entry is on the east.

Shed #4 is directly east of Shed 2 and is separated by a raised bed once used for flowers. This shed has a gable-roof clad with wood shingles and plywood with board batten siding. It is rectangular with entry on the north. Metal louvers are in the gable ends.

Shed #5:

This structure is a small (4 foot by 5 foot), metal clad shed roof structure. Siding is horizontal board with a vertical board door on the south façade.

*Recorded By: Mary Maniery

*Date: 6/10/2007 Continuation Update

Shed #6/Greenhouse

A wood-frame shed, currently used for gardening, is just north of the main house. It has a corrugated metal-clad gable roof and metal siding. Windows are present on the north, south and east facades and are 2/2 double hung. A wood frame greenhouse with a flat metal roof and corrugated plastic siding is less than a foot east of the shed.

Shed #7

This wood frame structure is just east of the chicken coop. It is rectangular (15 feet by 10 feet) with a metal clad gable roof, exposed rafter tails and louvers in the gable ends. A paneled wood door is on the north façade. Siding consists of horizontal boards.

Carport

A flat-roof, open-sided carport is west of the main house. It is supported by six posts and is less than 50 years of age.

Landscaping

The area around the main house is lavishly landscaped with lawn, oaks, mature walnut, shrubs, figs, grapes, maple and a pine. Generally the property is divided into two by a wood fence and gates. The main house sheds 2-7 and the chicken coop are on the east half. The barn, corrals, warehouse and House #2 are in the west half. The west half is sparsely landscaped.

B6. Construction History:

The second house was built in the 1930s and served as the foreman's house, a use it retains. It also has had numerous window replacements and two additions. The warehouse, open carport, greenhouse and sheds 3 and 5 are less than 20 years of age. All other outbuildings reflect the 1890s-1910 construction period and have not been altered.

B12. References:

DePue and Co.

1879 Illustrated History of Yolo County. DePue & Co., San Francisco. On file, California History Room, California State Library, Sacramento.

Gorman, Carol

2007 Personal communication with Mary Maniery, PAR Environmental Services, Inc., Sacramento.

Proctor

1915 Official Map of Yolo County. On file, California History Room, California State Library, Sacramento.

1926 Official Map of Yolo County. On file, California History Room, California State Library, Sacramento



View southwest of House 1, rear addition, May 10, 2007, 047.jpg



View northwest of House 1, May 10, 2007, 050.jpg



View southwest of the south façade, May 10, 2007, 017.jpg



View northeast of barn, May 10, 2007, 018.jpg



View southwest of warehouse, May 10, 2007, 014.jpg



View southwest of windmill, May 10, 2007, 004.jpg



Detail of windmill blade, May 10, 2007, 007.jpg



View north of wells near windmill, May 10, 2007, 008.jpg



View south of modern well, May 10, 2007, 035.jpg



View south of privy, May 10, 2007, 016.jpg