

danMemo



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 Courtland, California

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 Courtland area, located within the project study area comprised mostly of Reclamation District (RD) 551- the Pearson District and RD 775 – Randall Island. 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. 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 16 cultural resources were identified during the records search. Of those, five are prehistoric archaeological sites and the remaining 11 are built environment resources dating to the historic era. Two of the built environment resources, Runyon House and Paintersville Bridge (P-34-002396), 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 in various locations from the eastern portion of the study area (Herzog Road) to Courtland and along State Route 160/River Road between Vorden and Courtland; some of the resources do not have specific addresses (such as the levees). 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 11 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, but from written descriptions two of the resources, the George B. Green House and another unnamed property, appear to be eligible for listing in the NRHP and CRHR. The resources are located in Courtland or north of Courtland along River Road and are identified in Figure 2 – Historic Resources.

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, and those considered historic resources by the County are also identified in Figure 2 – Historic Resources. Each table is followed by brief descriptions of identified resources.

In addition to the above resources located within the Courtland 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 # ¹	Resource Name	Resource Location	CHR Status Code ²
None	Runyon House	12865 River Road	1S ³
P-34-000096	Smith Mound	Restricted	Unknown
P-34-000097	None	Restricted	Unknown
P-34-000098	S-71	Restricted	Unknown
P-34-000099	Herzog Mound	Restricted	Unknown
P-34-000101	Elges	Restricted	Unknown
P-34-001391	Erhardt Winery (APN 146-380-025)	12300 Herzog Road	Unknown
P-34-001392	Erhardt Winery	12300 Herzog Road	Unknown
P-34-001496	Snodgrass Slough Levee	Unknown ⁴	Unknown
P-34-002132	None	11933 State Route (SR) 160	Unknown
P-34-002133	None	Unknown	Unknown
P-34-002143	Sacramento River Levees	Unknown	Unknown
P-34-002396	Paintersville Bridge; Bridge #24-53	SR 160	2S ⁵
P-34-002397	Chinese American Community	276 SR 160	7R ⁶

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

² 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>.

³ 1S – Individual property listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) by the Keeper. Listed in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR).

⁴ Unknown is used because there is not specific locational information available on the resource details sheet except for USGS quadrangle information.

⁵ 2S – Individual property determined eligible for the NRHP by the Keeper. Listed in the CRHR.

⁶ 7R – Identified in a Reconnaissance Level Survey. Not evaluated.

Primary # ¹	Resource Name	Resource Location	CHR Status Code ²
P-34-002398	Courtland Bates Oriental School Site/Primasing Avenue	Primasing Avenue	7R
P-34-005010	Levee	Unknown	Unknown

Archaeological Resources

P-34-000096 (Smith Mound) – This is a mound that was first recorded in 1934 by Heizer. It was included in a 1972 report titled *Present Status of Archeological Resources in Sacramento County*. In 1977, it was included in the *Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Investigations: Cultural Resources Reconnaissance* by the Archaeological Study Center. Most recently, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc. (FWARG) recorded the site for the *Cultural Resources Inventory of Caltrans District 3 Rural Conventional Highways in Butte, Colusa, El Dorado, Glenn, Nevada, Placer, Sacramento, Sutter, Yolo and Yuba Counties Project*.

P-34-000097 – This mound was also recorded in 1934 by Heizer. In 1972, it was included in the *Present Status of Archeological Resources in Sacramento County* report. It was most recently included in a 1977 report by Archaeological Study Center (ASC), *Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Investigations: Cultural Resources Reconnaissance*.

P-34-000098 (S-71) – This is a prehistoric archaeological site first recorded by Heizer in 1934. It was included in the 1972 report *Present Status of Archeological Resources in Sacramento County*; in 1974 as part of the *Reconnaissance Archeological Survey of the Morrison Stream Group in Sacramento County, California*. Lastly, it was included by ASC in their 1977 report *Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Investigations: Cultural Resources Reconnaissance*.

P-34-000099 (Herzog Mound) – This prehistoric site includes a village mound and burials. Heizer first recorded it in 1934. Six years later in 1940, it was part of the *Sacramento Junior College Field Notes 1934–1940*. Like P-34-00098, this site was also included in the above-named reports in 1972, 1974, and 1977.

P-34-000101 (Elges) – This prehistoric site was recorded in 1934 by Heizer. It was included in the 1972 and 1977 reports referenced above in the previous sites. Most recently it was included in BCR Consulting's 2012 report titled *Cultural Resources Assessment of the Bouldin Tyler Pipeline Project, Unincorporated San Joaquin and Sacramento Counties, California (BCR Consulting Project Number SYN1207)*.

Built Environment Resources

Runyon House – This property was listed in the NRHP in 2000 under NRHP Criterion A for its Greek Revival architecture. It was built in 1868, and at the time of listing was one of the oldest remaining ranch residences in the Delta region (Cox and Boghosian 200:7-5). It is considered a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA, and is identified in Figure 2 – Historic Resources.

P-34-001391 and P-34-001392 (Erhardt Winery) – This property, a farm/ranch containing a single-family property and ancillary building, was surveyed in 2006 as part of the *Review and Evaluation of*

Cultural Resources: Erhardt Winery, 12300 Herzog Road, Courtland, CA by Roland-Nawi Associates. Its CEQA status as a historical resource is unknown.

P-34-001496 (Snodgrass Slough Levee) – This levee was recorded by EDAW, Inc. in 2006 as part of the *Cultural Resources Inventory Courtland Sewer Project*. Its CEQA status as a historical resource is unknown.

P-34-002132 and P-34-002133 – These structures were recorded by JRP Historical Consulting, LLC (JRP) in 2008 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*. 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*. Its CEQA status as a historical resource is unknown.

P-34-002396 (Paintersville Bridge; Bridge #24-53) – This bridge is a Strauss Hell Trunnion Bascule Bridge constructed in 1923. It was evaluated in 2003 by JRP as part of the *Caltrans Historic Bridges Inventory Update*. The bridge is considered a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA, and is identified in Figure 2 – Historic Resources.

P-34-002397 (Chinese American Community) – The resource was recorded as a single-family property/military property in 1980 by Dr. Nancy Wey as part of the Chinese American Survey. Its CEQA status as a historical resource is unknown.

P-34-002398 (Courtland Bates Oriental School Site/Primasing Avenue) – This resource is listed on the Office of Historic Preservation's Historic Property Data File (OHP 2012). The data file states a construction date of 1922 and that it was part of a historic survey. No other details were provided. Its CEQA status as a historical resource is unknown.

P-34-005010 (Levee) – This levee was recorded in 2015 by Pacific Legacy, Inc. as part of the *Cultural Resources Inventory for the Joe Green Pumping Station, Sacramento, California*. Its CEQA status as a historical resource is unknown.

Table 2. Records from County of Sacramento

Resource Name	Resource Location	CHRIS Status Code
None	10911 River Road	3 ⁷
None	11179 River Road	7 ⁸
George B. Greene House	11275 River Road	3 ⁹
Boardwalk	11709 Riverside Avenue	Unknown
Boardwalk	11715 Riverside Avenue	Unknown
Bank Building	11741 Riverside Avenue	Unknown
Masonic Lodge	11771 Bates Avenue	Unknown
Unknown	11787 Riverside Avenue	Unknown
Unknown	11793 Riverside Avenue	Unknown
Courtland High School Auditorium	151 Courtland High School Road	Unknown
North Courtland – Chinatown (Lincoln Chan Ranch)	Unknown	Unknown

Archaeological Resources

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

Built Environment Resources

10911 River Road – Is a single-family property built circa 1900. 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 large-scale agriculture in the Delta and as an important example of Queen Anne and Classical Revival architecture (ICF 2013:19). Based on the evaluation it would be considered a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA, and is identified in Figure 2 – Historic Resources.

11179 River Road – The building on the property 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.

11275 River Road (George B. Greene House) – This is a single-family property constructed in 1876 in the Greek Revival architectural style. It is a large parcel that contains orchards, outbuildings, and a modern-era (post-1969) packing complex. As part of the Bay Delta Conservation Plan Project, ICF evaluated the property and recommended that it meets the criteria for the NRHP and the CRHR for its association with the early development of agriculture in the Delta; its association with the Greene family, whose descendants still occupy the residence; and for its architecture (ICF 2013:19). Based on

⁷ 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.

⁸ 7 – Not evaluated for NRHP or CRHR or needs reevaluation. GEI assumes this status codes based on the 2013 technical report written by ICF.

⁹ GEI assumes this status code based on the 2013 technical report written by ICF.

the evaluation it would be considered a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA, and is identified as the Greene & Hemly Orchards in Figure 2 – Historic Resources.

11709 and 11715 Riverside Avenue – These two commercial buildings were identified by the County of Sacramento to be historic buildings, but as of 2008, when the Special Planning Area was adopted, there was no official designation (County of Sacramento 2008:5, 17).

11741 Riverside Avenue (Bank Building) – This is a commercial building on the southeast corner of Primasing and Riverside Avenues. The building was identified by the County of Sacramento to be a historic building, but as of 2008, when the Special Planning Area was adopted, there was no official designation (County of Sacramento 2008:5, 17).

11771 Bates Avenue (Masonic Lodge) – The lodge building was identified by the County of Sacramento to be a historic building, but as of 2008, when the Special Planning Area was adopted, there was no official designation (County of Sacramento 2008:5, 17).

11787 Riverside Avenue – This residence was identified by the County of Sacramento to be a historic building, but as of 2008, when the Special Planning Area was adopted, there was no official designation (County of Sacramento 2008:5, 17).

11793 Riverside Avenue – This residence was identified by the County of Sacramento to be a historic building, but as of 2008, when the Special Planning Area was adopted, there was no official designation (County of Sacramento 2008:5, 17).

151 Courtland High School Road (Courtland High School Auditorium) – The building was evaluated in 1993 for the NRHP and appeared ineligible for listing. The building was not evaluated for the CRHR or for local significance. However, Sacramento County does not have a local registration program. The building was identified by the County of Sacramento to be a historic building, but as of 2008, when the Special Planning Area was adopted, there was no official designation (County of Sacramento 2008:5, 17).

North Courtland (Chinatown (Lincoln Chan Ranch)) – The area was identified by the County of Sacramento to be a historic building, but as of 2008, when the Special Planning was adopted, there was no official designation (County of Sacramento 2008:5, 17).

Consultation with Native American Tribes

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.

Findings and Recommendations

A total of 27 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 25 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.

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

California Office of Historic Preservation. 2012. *Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File for Sacramento County*. On file with the North Central Information Center, Sacramento, CA.

County of Sacramento. 2008. *Town of Courtland Special Planning Area Adopted January 9, 2008, Effective February 8, 2008*. Sacramento County Planning and Community Development Department, Sacramento, CA. Publicly available at <http://www.per.saccounty.net/LandUseRegulationDocuments/Documents/ZoningCodes/20060282CourtlandSPAOrdinance.pdf>.

Cox, Don and Paula Boghsian. 2000. *National Register of Historic Places Registration Form for the Runyon Residence*. Available at <https://npgallery.nps.gov/NRHP/GetAsset/f33b9be3-a46b-47b2-ae60-a052ed6a09cc>, accessed Sept 14, 2018.

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.

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

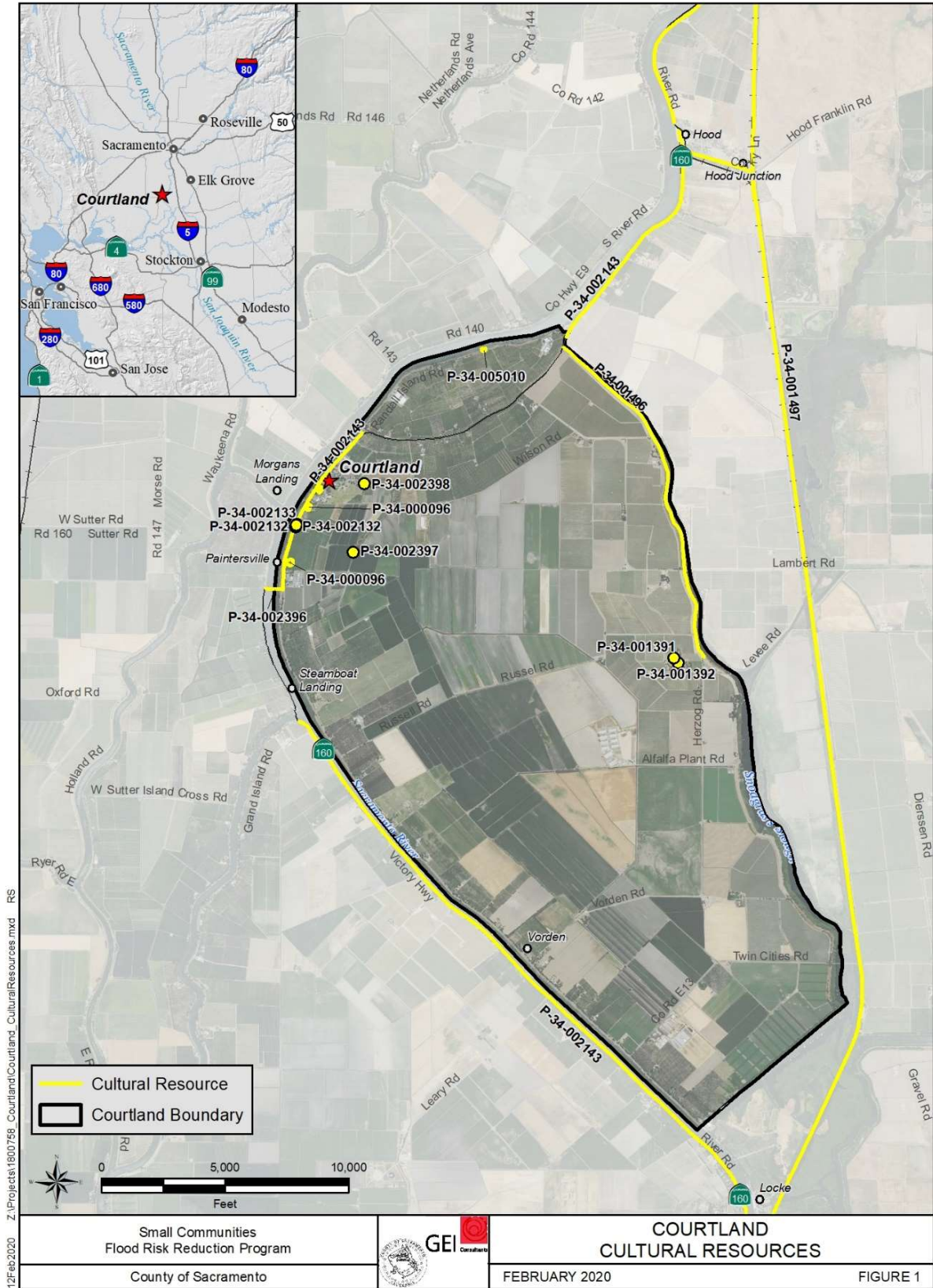


Figure 2. Courtland Historic Resources

