

APPENDIX F
Cultural Resources Report

CULTURAL RESOURCES EVALUATION REPORT FOR THE ELDREDGE PROPERTY (HOMESTEAD) PROJECT

City of Vacaville, Solano County, California

PREPARED FOR:

CITY OF VACAVILLE

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION	PAGE
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS	III
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	V
1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Project Personnel.....	1
1.2 Project Location	1
1.3 Project Description	2
1.4 Regulatory Setting.....	2
2 CULTURAL CONTEXT	15
2.1 Prehistoric Context	15
2.2 Ethnographic Period.....	16
2.3 The Historic Period.....	17
2.4 History of Vacaville.....	19
2.5 Ownership and Management History of the Eldredge Property	20
2.6 Construction and Development History of the Eldredge Property	24
3 BACKGROUND RESEARCH	27
3.1 Previous Cultural Resources Studies.....	27
3.2 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources	28
3.3 Native American Heritage Commission	29
3.4 Building Development Research.....	29
4 CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY	31
4.1 Description of Surveyed Resources.....	31
5 SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION	41
5.1 Conclusions	42
6 FINDINGS AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS	43
6.1 Historic Built Environment	43
6.2 Archaeology.....	43
7 BIBLIOGRAPHY	45

APPENDICES

- A Preparer’s Qualifications
- B **CONFIDENTIAL** Records Search Results
- C Native American Heritage Commission Sacred Lands File
- D DPR Forms

FIGURES

1	Location Map.....	3
2	Project Area	5
3	George and Angeline Parker Sharpe and their children Millard, Maude, and Esther (who became Esther Sharpe Eldredge and settled the subject property in 1919 (Delaplane 1999)	21
4	Main elevation of Residence 1 (View to east_IMG 23)	32
5	Main elevation of Residence 2 (View to South_IMG 2).....	33
6	Structure 1 (view to northwest_IMG 7).....	33
7	Structure 2 (view to north_IMG 13).....	34
8	Structure 3 (view to southeast_IMG 26).....	35
9	Structure 4 (view to east_IMG 33).....	35
10	Structure 5 (view to northwest_IMG 48).....	36
11	Structure 6 (view to west_IMG 45).....	36
12	Structure 7 (view to north_IMG 39).....	37
13	Structure 8 (view to southwest_IMG 57).....	37
14	Structure 9 (view to east_IMG 64).....	38
15	Structure 10 (view to southwest_IMG 69).....	38
16	Structure 11 (view to north_IMG 72).....	39

TABLES


1	Inventory of Buildings and Structures for Eldredge Property	26
2	Previously Cultural Resources Investigations within 0.5-Mile of the APE.....	27
3	Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 0.5-Mile of the APE.....	28

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AB	Assembly Bill
af	acre-feet
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
City	City of Vacaville
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
DPR	Department of Parks and Recreation
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NWIC	Northwest Information Center
PLSS	Public Land Survey System
POU	place of use
PQS	Professional Qualification Standards
PRC	California Public Resources Code
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SLF	Sacred Lands File
SRF	State Revolving Fund
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The City of Vacaville (City) retained Dudek to complete a cultural resources study for The Farmstead project (proposed project) that proposes to redevelop the subject property (also known as the Eldredge property) into 130 single-family residences, as well as approximately 5 acres dedicated to a new public park and trail amenities. The proposed project includes removing all the buildings and a majority of the trees on the project site with the exception of the mature pecan trees along Orchard Avenue and trees where the park is proposed. The project site is approximately  acres and is located at 369 North Orchard Avenue (subject property) in unincorporated Solano County (APN: 0125-040-110). The subject property includes all buildings and structures located within the property boundaries of APN: 0125-040-110. The study involved completion of a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search, archival research, a pedestrian survey of the project area, and documentation/evaluation of the subject property in consideration of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), and City designation criteria.

The CHRIS records search results indicated that no cultural resources have been previously recorded within the project area. After thorough consideration of NRHP, CRHR, and local designation criteria, the subject property does not appear eligible for either national, state, or local listing. Therefore, it does not appear to be an historical resource for the purposes of California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

Cultural resources inventory efforts for this project included a Northwestern Information Center (NWIC) records search (completed March 26, 2018) of the project site including a half-mile surrounding radius and an intensive-level pedestrian survey. The records search did not identify cultural resources in the project site or the surrounding vicinity. A Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) search (results provided March 30, 2018) did not indicate the presence of any Native American cultural resources in or near the project area. Subsequent Native American outreach will be completed by the City pursuant to the requirements of Assembly Bill (AB) 52. Based on present information, no known archaeological resources would be impacted as a result of project construction. While the area has a relatively low potential to contain unidentified cultural artifacts, features or deposits, management recommendation have been provided should unanticipated archaeological resources or human remains be encountered during project construction.

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1 INTRODUCTION

The Healdstead Project (proposed project) is located in unincorporated Solano County at 369 North Orchard Avenue, near Vacaville, California (APN: 0125-040-110). The proposed project involves development of 130 residential lots on 15 acres along with development of 5 acres designated for a park and trail uses along with access roads and sidewalks. The project includes removing all the buildings and a majority of the trees on site, with the exception of the mature pecan trees along Orchard Avenue and trees where the park is proposed. The City of Vacaville (City) is the lead agency responsible for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

The City retained Dudek to conduct a cultural resources study in support of the project. This report presents the results of a cultural resources records search, an intensive pedestrian survey of the project area, and recordation and evaluation of the subject property. This report satisfies the requirements of CEQA, which requires lead agencies to determine whether a discretionary project may have a significant impact on historical resources. The City is the CEQA lead agency. Therefore, the purpose of this report is to identify all cultural resources within the project area and to determine whether the project would result in a significant impact to an historical resource under CEQA.

1.1 Project Personnel

Dudek Architectural Historians Sarah Corder, MFA, and Kate Kaiser, MSHP, co-authored this report. They also conducted the archival research and evaluated the project site for any archeological or historic resources. Dudek Principal Architectural Historian, Samantha Murray, MA provided quality assurance/quality control of this report. Ms. Murray meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards (PQS) (36 CFR Part 61) for both architectural history and archaeology. Ms. Corder and Ms. Kaiser meet the Secretary of the Interior's PQS (36 CFR Part 61) for architectural history. The archaeological report component was completed by Erica Nicolay, MA, Sarah Brewer, BA, and Adam Giacinto, MA, RPA. Brittany Lovejoy, BA, completed the archaeological survey and built environment photo documentation. Mr. Giacinto meets the Secretary of the Interior's PQS (36 CFR Part 61) for archaeology, and acted as Dudek's principle archaeological investigator, managed archaeological fieldwork, and prepared the archaeological management recommendations. Resumes for Ms. Murray, Ms. Corder, and Mr. Giacinto are provided in Appendix A.

1.2 Project Location

The project site (APN 0125-040-110) is located in unincorporated Solano County, California, although it is completely surrounded by the City of Vacaville and is located within the City's Urban Growth Boundary and Planned Sphere of Influence. The project site is bounded by Fruitvale Road on the north, North

Orchard Avenue on the west, two residences and Hemlock Elementary School on the south, and Eldridge Avenue and residential lots along Laramie Way and Fruitvale Road on the east (Figure 1 and Figure 2).

1.3 Project Description

The City of Vacaville is the lead agency responsible for compliance with CEQA. The proposed project consists of development of 130 residential lots on 13 acres along with 5 acres dedicated for a park and trail uses and project access roads and sidewalks. The proposed park is located in the southern portion of the site near where the existing residential structures are located. Preservation of the trees along North Orchard Avenue and in the southern portion of the property was a factor influencing the proposed project design.

1.4 Regulatory Setting

This section includes a discussion of applicable state laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards governing cultural resources, which must be adhere to before and during construction of the proposed project.

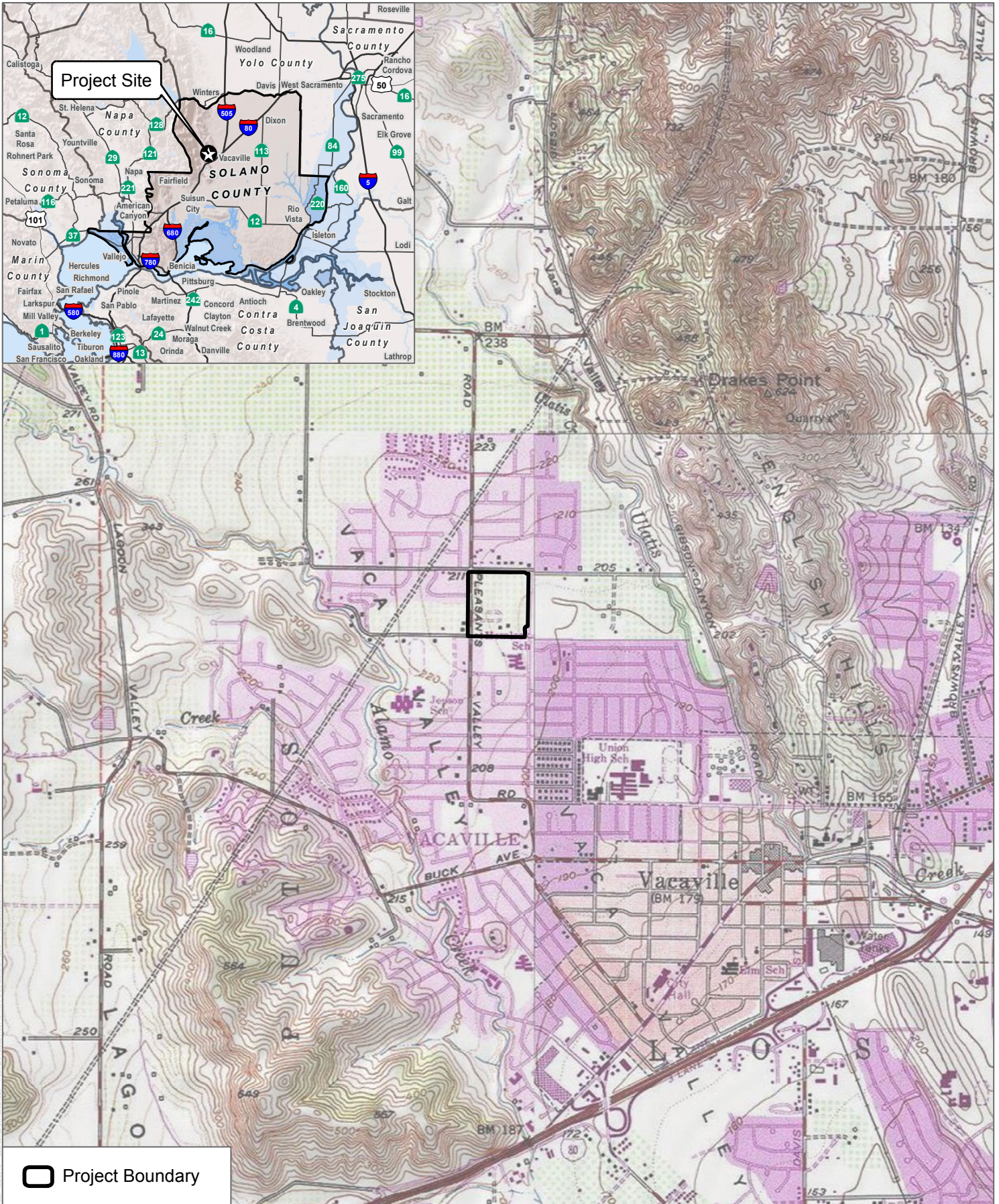
Federal

While there is no federal nexus for this project, the subject property was evaluated in consideration of the NRHP designation criteria and integrity requirements.

National Register of Historic Places

The NRHP is the United States' official list of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects worthy of preservation. Overseen by the National Park Service, under the U.S. Department of the Interior, the NRHP was authorized under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended. Its listings encompass all National Historic Landmarks, as well as historic areas administered by the National Park Service.

NRHP guidelines for the evaluation of historic significance were developed to be flexible and to recognize the accomplishments of all who have made significant contributions to the nation's history and heritage. Its criteria are designed to guide state and local governments, federal agencies, and others in evaluating potential entries in the NRHP. For a property to be listed in or determined eligible for listing, it must be demonstrated to possess integrity and to meet at least one of the following criteria.



SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series Fairfield North Quadrangle(s)
Township 6N/Range 1W/Section 17

DUDEK 0 1,000 2,000 Feet

FIGURE 1

Project Location
Eldredge Property Project

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SOURCE: Bing Maps 2018

FIGURE 2
Project Area Site Plan
 Eldredge Property Project

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

- A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Integrity is defined in NRHP guidance, “How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation,” as “the ability of a property to convey its significance. To be listed in the NRHP, a property must not only be shown to be significant under the NRHP criteria, but it also must have integrity” (NPS 1990). NRHP guidance further asserts that properties be completed at least 50 years ago to be considered for eligibility. Properties completed fewer than 50 years before evaluation must be proven to be “exceptionally important” (criteria consideration G) to be considered for listing.

State

California Register of Historical Resources

In California, the term “historical resource” includes “any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California” (PRC Section 5020.1(j)). In 1992, the California legislature established the CRHR “to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state’s historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change” (PRC Section 5024.1(a)). The criteria for listing resources in the CRHR were expressly developed to be in accordance with previously established criteria developed for listing in the NRHP, enumerated below. According to PRC Section 5024.1(c) (1–4), a resource is considered historically significant if it (i) retains “substantial integrity,” and (ii) meets at least one of the following criteria:

- 1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.
- 2. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.

3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

To understand the historic importance of a resource, sufficient time must have passed to obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource. A resource younger than 50 years old may be considered for listing in the CRHR if it can be demonstrated that sufficient time has passed to understand its historical importance (see California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Section 4852(d)(2)).

The CRHR protects cultural resources by requiring evaluations of the significance of prehistoric and historic resources. The criteria for the CRHR are nearly identical to those for the NRHP, and properties listed or formally designated as eligible for listing in the NRHP are automatically listed in the CRHR, as are state landmarks and points of interest. The CRHR also includes properties designated under local ordinances or identified through local historical resource surveys.

California Environmental Quality Act

As described further below, the following CEQA statutes and guidelines are of relevance to the analysis of archaeological, historic, and tribal cultural resources:

- PRC Section 21083.2(g) defines “unique archaeological resource.”
- PRC Section 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a) defines “historical resources.” In addition, CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b) defines the phrase “substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource”; it also defines the circumstances when a project would materially impair the significance of an historical resource.
- PRC Section 21074(a) defines “tribal cultural resources.”
- PRC Section 5097.98 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e) set forth standards and steps to be employed following the accidental discovery of human remains in any location other than a dedicated ceremony.
- PRC Sections 21083.2(b)-(c) and CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4 provide information regarding the mitigation framework for archaeological and historic resources, including examples of preservation-in-place mitigation measures; preservation-in-place is the preferred manner of mitigating impacts to significant archaeological sites because it maintains the relationship between artifacts and the archaeological context, and may also help avoid conflict with religious or cultural values of groups associated with the archaeological site(s).

Under CEQA, a project may have a significant effect on the environment if it may cause “a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource” (PRC Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines

Section 15064.5(b)). If a site is either listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, or if it is included in a local register of historic resources, or identified as significant in a historical resources survey (meeting the requirements of PRC Section 5024.1(q)), it is a “historical resource” and is presumed to be historically or culturally significant for the purposes of CEQA (PRC Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)). The lead agency is not precluded from determining that a resource is a historical resource even if it does not fall within this presumption (PRC Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)).

A “substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource” reflecting a significant effect under CEQA means “physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired” (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(1); PRC Section 5020.1(q)). In turn, the significance of a historical resource is materially impaired when a project does any of the following (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b) (2)):

1. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register; or
2. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or
3. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

Pursuant to these sections, the CEQA inquiry begins with evaluating whether a project site contains any historical resources, then evaluates whether that project would cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource such that the resource’s historical significance is materially impaired.

If it can be demonstrated that a project would cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that they cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (Section 21083.2(a), (b), and (c)).

Section 21083.2(g) defines a unique archaeological resource as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

1. Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.

2. Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
3. Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

Impacts to non-unique archaeological resources are generally not considered a significant environmental impact (PRC Section 21083.2(a); CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(c) (4)). However, if a non-unique archaeological resource qualifies as tribal cultural resource (PRC Sections 21074(c) and 21083.2(h)), further consideration of significant impacts is required.

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 assigns special importance to human remains and specifies procedures to be used when Native American remains are discovered. As described below, these procedures are detailed in PRC Section 5097.98.

California Health and Safety Code, Section 7050.5

California law protects Native American burials, skeletal remains, and associated grave goods, regardless of their antiquity, and provides for the sensitive treatment and disposition of those remains. California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that if human remains are discovered in any place other than a dedicated cemetery, no further disturbance or excavation of the site or nearby area reasonably suspected to contain human remains can occur until the county coroner has examined the remains (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5(b)). PRC Section 5097.98 also outlines the process to be followed in the event that remains are discovered. If the coroner determines or has reason to believe the remains are those of a Native American, the coroner must contact the NAHC within 24 hours (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5(c)). The NAHC will notify the “most likely descendant.” With the permission of the landowner, the most likely descendant may inspect the site of discovery. The inspection must be completed within 48 hours of notification of the most likely descendant by the NAHC. The most likely descendant may recommend means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and items associated with Native Americans.

Local

City of Vacaville

Chapter 14.09.105. Overlay Districts – HP, Historic Preservation

14.09.105.010 Purpose

The HP-Historic Preservation Overlay District provides for the identification of historically significant buildings and areas and the adoption of standards to ensure the preservation of such areas. The HP district is established to achieve the following purposes:

- A. To implement the policies of the General Plan regarding the preservation and adaptive reuse of historic buildings;

- B. To foster awareness of and interest in the heritage of the City of Vacaville through the designation of historic buildings and districts;
- C. To provide for the preservation of buildings which exhibit varied architectural styles reflecting the cultural, social, and economic phases of the City's history;
- D. To enhance property values, stimulate economic activity, and provide for the stabilization of commercial and neighborhood areas.

This chapter establishes provisions for the designation of historic buildings and historic districts, consistent with the goals, objectives, and policies of the General Plan and the Development Code. The standards contained in and adopted pursuant to this chapter overlay those contained in the underlying zoning district relative to the modification, maintenance, or demolition of historic buildings.

14.09.105.030 Applicability

The inclusion of an individual site in the Historic Preservation Overlay District indicates that the improvement on the site has been designated by the City of Vacaville as a designated historic building. The inclusion of multiple sites in the Historic Preservation District indicates that the area has been designated by the City of Vacaville as an historic district.

- A. The establishment of the Historic Preservation Overlay District shall be subject to the provisions of Chapter 14.09.071, Zoning Map Amendments, of this Division, and to the additional provisions of this section.
- B. An improvement may be designated as an historic building or an area may be designated as an historic district if it meets any of the following criteria:
 - 1. Historical and Cultural Significance. The structure or district proposed for designation:
 - a. Is representative of a distinct historical period, type, style, region, or way of life;
 - b. Is or contains a type of building or buildings which was once common but now is rare;
 - c. Was connected with someone renowned or important, or a local personality;
 - d. Is connected with a business or use which once was common but now is rare;
 - e. Is representative of the work of a master builder, designer, artist, or architect whose individual style influenced the architectural character of the community;
 - f. Is associated with an important historic event or with events that have made a meaningful contribution to the nation, state, or community;
 - g. Has a high potential to yield information of archaeological interest.

2. Historic, Architectural, and Engineering Significance. The structure or district proposed for designation may:
 - a. Exemplify a particular architectural style or way of life important to the community;
 - b. Exemplify the best remaining examples of a particular architectural style within a neighborhood;
 - c. Embody elements of outstanding architectural or engineering design, detail, material, or craftsmanship.
 3. Neighborhood and Geographic Setting. The structure or district proposed for designation may:
 - a. Substantially contribute to the historic character of the neighborhood;
 - b. Represent an established and familiar visual feature of the neighborhood or community by virtue of its unique location or singular physical characteristic of the structure or district proposed for designation;
 - c. Is in a geographically definable area possessing a significant concentration or continuity of site, buildings, structures, or objects, unified by past events or unified aesthetically by plan or physical development;
 - d. Is essential to the architectural or historical integrity of a proposed district.
- C. The Historic Preservation Overlay District shall apply to the following historic buildings and historic districts:
1. Main Street Vacaville Historic District.

Solano County

General Plan: Resources Element (Chapter 4)

Cultural Resources

Policies

- RS.P-38: Identify and preserve important prehistoric and historic structures, features, and communities.
- RS.P-39: Tie historic preservation efforts to the County's economic development pursuits, particularly those relating to tourism.
- RS.P-40: Consult with Native American governments to identify and consider Native American cultural places in land use planning.

Implementation Programs

Development Review

RS.I-25: Require cultural resources inventories of all new development projects in areas identified with medium or high potential for archeological or cultural resources. Where a preliminary site survey finds medium to high potential for substantial archaeological remains, the County shall require a mitigation plan to protect the resource before issuance of permits. Mitigation may include:

- Having a qualified archaeologist present during initial grading or trenching (monitoring);
- Redesign of the project to avoid archaeological resources (this is considered the strongest tool for preserving archaeological resources);
- Capping the site with a layer of fill; and/or
- Excavation and removal of the archaeological resources and curation in an appropriate facility under the direction of a qualified archaeologist.
- Alert applicants for permits within early settlement areas to the potential sensitivity. If significant archaeological resources are discovered during construction or grading activities, such activities shall cease in the immediate area of the find until a qualified archaeologist can determine the significance of the resource and recommend alternative mitigation.

Coordination with Other Agencies and Organizations

RS.I-26: Work with federal and state agencies to identify, evaluate, and protect the county's important historic and prehistoric resources. Programs administered by such agencies may include:

- California Historic Landmarks
- California Points of Historical Interest
- California Register of Historic Resources
- National Register of Historic Places
- State Historic Building Code

Ongoing Planning Efforts, Public Outreach and Education

RS.I-27: Refer to the state Senate Bill 18 guidelines and requirements regarding cultural resources. Programs the County will engage in may include:

- ensuring local and Native American governments are provided with information early in the planning process,
 - working with Native American governments to preserve and protect Native American cultural sites by designating them as open space where possible, providing management and treatment plans to preserve cultural places, and working with Native American groups to manage their cultural places.
- RS.I-28 Protect and promote the county's historic and prehistoric resources by:
- providing educational programs to the public, staff, and commissions that promote awareness of the county's history and the value in preserving historic or prehistoric resources; and
 - exploring and developing historic or prehistoric sites that can be used appropriately as visit oriented destinations.

RS.I-29: Develop historic preservation programs and development guidelines to prevent the loss of significant historic buildings and structures. This should be done in conjunction with Program SS.I-16.

2 CULTURAL CONTEXT

2.1 Prehistoric Context

Prehistoric Context

Numerous chronological sequences have been devised to aid in understanding cultural changes in the Bay Area region. The vast majority of previously recorded sites date from the Late Holocene, or the last 4,000 calendar years before present (cal BP). The relative abundance of sites dating to this period is largely because earlier populations were smaller, producing less archaeological material, and the landscape has substantially changed during the more than 10,000 years since people first began to inhabit the region.

Much of the larger region's cultural sequence was synthesized by Beardsley (1948) from a number of previous findings to form the Central California Taxonomic System. This describes three primary horizons (Early, Middle, and Late) based on analyses of artifact variation (particularly grave goods). Other archaeologists, notably Fredrickson (1973), have described the temporal sequence of the Bay Area region using the Archaic-Emergent structure that was derived through grouping periods by trends in economic and social adaptation. Building on early studies and focusing on data synthesis, Fredrickson (1974, 1994) developed a prehistoric chronology for human history in this region that used sociopolitical complexity, trade networks, population, and the introduction and variation of artifact types to differentiate between cultural groups. Three periods are presented in Fredrickson's prehistoric sequence: Paleoindian, Archaic (consisting of Lower, Middle, and Upper), and Emergent. Following four decades, Fredrickson's synthesis is still widely used today as the dominant framework for northwest California researchers.

Paleoindian Period (ca. 10,000–6,000 BP)

Fredrickson's Paleoindian period marked the initial human migration into California with most known sites found on the edge of former lakeshores and waterways. Groups were small and highly mobile, occupying broad geographic areas. The vast array of research conducted on Paleoindian sites relies heavily on data collected from the Great Basin or Southern California region. Although Paleoindian sites exist in northwest California, a lack of well-defined Paleoindian assemblages associated with these sites prohibits the full understanding of the adaptive system of these early peoples. The oldest dating sites in the region are CA-CA-CCO-637 and CA-CCO-696, located in eastern Contra Costa County. These resources, dating 9,870-6,600 years before present (BP), included buried cultural deposits up to 4 meters in depth (Meyer and Rosenthal 1997). In northwest California, the Borax Lake site (CA-LAK-36) near Clear Lake basin is the best illustration of the Paleoindian period, with fluted projectile points and chipped stone crescents. A site near Clear Lake (CA-LAK-510) and another at Cache Creek (CA-LAK-1581) have early dates associated with obsidian hydration, but they lack diagnostic items with strong associations to well-dated strata. Evidence of milling technology and associations with faunal remains is unknown (Hildebrandt 2007).

Archaic Period (6000–1300 BP)

Fredrickson's Archaic period was characterized by three subdivisions based on developmental trends in subsistence strategies, settlement, technology, and social organization (Chartkoff 1998). The subdivisions defined a Lower (6000–3500 BC), Middle (3500–500 BC), and Upper (500 BC–AD 1000) Archaic sequence. A more diverse range of resources for groups to exploit proliferated during the Archaic period's substantial climate change to warmer and drier conditions. The diversification of the food base required more complex geographic mobility and expansion into surrounding environments, and the settlement strategies increased correspondingly. Archaic period social organization consisted of small-scale, semi-nomadic, socially egalitarian societies shifting from a foraging to a collecting way of life (Chartkoff 1998). Archaic cultures retained the use of large projectile points, but acorn and seed processing technology, consisting of the milling slab and handstone, was developed; this was eventually replaced by the bowl mortar and pestle. Trade systems and sustained exchanges between groups grew from the new diffuse economies. Shell beads gained significance as trade items.

Emergent Period (1300–200 BP)

In the Emergent period (Fredrickson 1974, 1994), which lasted from the end of the Upper Archaic (ca. AD 1000) until European contact, there was an increase in the use of plant food resources in addition to an increase in terrestrial and fish game. There was a concurrent increase in the diversity and complexity of material culture during the Emergent period, as demonstrated by more classes of artifacts. The recovery of a greater number of small, finely chipped projectile points, often stemless with convex or concave bases, suggests an increased usage of the bow and arrow rather than the atlatl (spear throwing technology) and dart for hunting. Other items included the increased presence of smaller bone and Olivella beads, perforated stones, a variety of bone tools, and personal ornaments made from shell, bone, and stone. Many Emergent sites contain are highly formal and unnecessarily decorative. These items include the flanged pipe, the Olivella callus cup bead, and the banjo effigy ornament (Bennyhoff 1994). Mortuary customs were elaborate and include interment with abundant grave goods and cremation replacing the loosely flexed burial (Milliken et al. 2007).

During this period, there was an increase in population size accompanied by the advent of larger, more permanent villages (Wallace 1955). Larger populations and higher population densities are characteristic. Many of the larger settlements were permanent villages in which people resided year-round. The populations of these villages may have also increased seasonally (Milliken et al. 2007).

2.2 Ethnographic Period

Patwin

The project area is in an area historically occupied by the Penutian speaking Hill-Patwin, who were part of the larger Patwin group, which also contained the River Patwin. Patwin territory spanned from the southern portion

of the Sacramento River Valley to west of the river and from the town of Princeton south to Suisun Bay. The Penutian languages were spoken by five other groups, including the Wintu, Nomlaki, Konkow, Niesenan, Miwok, and Yokuts. These groups exhibited similar cultural and technological characteristics, as well as similar linguistic roots, indicating that they shared a history of interaction and intermingling (AWE 2011).

Patwin were grouped into tribelets that consisted of a primary village and a series of outlying hamlets, which were presided over by a hereditary chief. The chief in these groups presided over economic and ceremonial decisions. Residence and marriage in Patwin groups was generally matrilineal, though unrestricted. Individuals and extended families owned hunting and gathering grounds and trespassing along these grounds was generally discouraged without permission (AWE 2011).

Patwin subsistence practices consisted of hunting, fishing, and gathering. Game hunted included tule elk, deer, antelope, bear, waterbirds, turtles, and other small animals. Types of fish included sturgeon, salmon, perch, chub, sucker, hardhead, pike, trout, steelhead, and mussels. Tools used for hunting included decoys, nets, and holding pens. Patwin also gathered numerous types of plants including acorn, which constituted a staple of the Patwin diet, sunflower, alfalfa, clover, bunchgrass, wild oak, yellow flower, buckeye, pine nuts, juniper berries, Manzanita berries, blackberries, wild grapes, and tule roots.

Patwin culture was structured around the cult system, which was found throughout northern central California. The main feature of this system was the existence of secret societies whose membership was by strict initiation. The secret societies were made up primarily of men, though high status women sometimes were a part of these groups (AWE 2011). The secret societies were an integral part of everyday Patwin life. Rituals conducted by these societies varied, but included intricate ceremonies, which involved sacred dances, costumes, and music. These ceremonies occasionally lasted several days.

With the arrival of the Spanish, the life of the Patwin and their neighbors was indelibly changed. By 1800, missionaries had begun removing Patwin people to Mission Dolores, Mission San Jose, and Mission Sonoma. During the mission period Native American land was largely overtaken by Mexicans and Americans.

2.3 The Historic Period

Post-Contact history for the state of California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish Period (1769–1822), Mexican Period (1822–1848), and American Period (1848–present). Although Spanish, Russian, and British explorers visited the area for brief periods between 1529 and 1769, the Spanish Period in California began with the establishment in 1769 of a settlement at San Diego and the founding of Mission San Diego de Alcalá, the first of 21 missions constructed between 1769 and 1823. Independence from Spain, which took effect in California in 1822, marks the beginning of the Mexican Period, and the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, ending the Mexican-American War, signals the beginning of the American Period, when California became a territory of the United States.

Spanish Period (1769–1822)

In search of the legendary Northwest Passage, Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo stopped in 1542 at present-day San Diego Bay. With his crew, Cabrillo explored the shorelines of present Catalina Island as well as San Pedro and Santa Monica bays. Much of the present California and Oregon coastline was mapped and recorded in the next half-century by Spanish naval officer Sebastián Vizcaíno. Vizcaíno's crew also landed on Santa Catalina Island and at San Pedro and Santa Monica bays, giving each location its current name. The Spanish crown laid claim to California based on the surveys conducted by Cabrillo and Vizcaíno (Bancroft 1885; Gumprecht 1999).

More than 200 years passed before Spain began the colonization and inland exploration of Alta California. The 1769 overland expedition by Captain Gaspar de Portolá marks the beginning of California's Historic period, occurring just after the King of Spain installed the Franciscan Order to direct religious and colonization matters in assigned territories of the Americas. With a band of 64 soldiers, missionaries, Baja (lower) California Native Americans, and Mexican civilians, Portolá established the Presidio of San Diego, a fortified military outpost, as the first Spanish settlement in Alta California.

In July of 1769, while Portolá was exploring southern California, Franciscan Fr. Junípero Serra founded Mission San Diego de Alcalá at Presidio Hill. Later this same year, the Portolá expedition also entered San Francisco Bay. The first Spanish overland expedition into the region was led by Juan Bautista de Anza. The expedition reached San Francisco in 1776, where its members founded Mission Dolores and the Presidio. A total of 21 missions were constructed by the Dominican and Franciscan orders between 1769 and 1823. Missions in the region included San Francisco de Asís (1776), Santa Clara de Asís (1776), San José de Guadalupe (1797 in Alameda County), San Rafael Arcángel (1817 in Marin County), and San Francisco Solano (1823 in Sonoma County) (Grunsky 1989). The mission served as a way for the Spaniards to establish economic, social, political, and religious control of the native population of California. Under the guise of religious salvation, the Spaniards were able to amass a huge labor force that could be used to meet the unrelenting demands of the colonists. The mission period has a disastrous effect on Native Californians, and a third of the native population died during this period.

Mexican Period (1822–1848)

After more than a decade of intermittent rebellion and warfare, New Spain (Mexico and the California territory) won independence from Spain in 1821. In 1822, the Mexican legislative body in California ended isolationist policies designed to protect the Spanish monopoly on trade, and decreed California ports open to foreign merchants (Dallas 1955).

Mexico's separation from the Spanish empire in 1821 and the secularization of the California missions in the 1830s caused further disruptions to native populations. Following the establishment of the Mexican republic, the government seized many of the lands belonging to Native Americans, providing them as parts

of larger Land Grants to affluent Mexican citizens and rancheros. The 1833 Secularization Act passed by the Mexican Congress ordered half of all mission lands to be transferred to Native Americans, and the other half to remain in trust and managed by an appointed administrator. These orders were never implemented due to several factors that conspired to prevent Native Americans from regaining their patrimony. The project area was part of the Los Potos Land Grant, which was made to Manuel Vaca and Juan Felipe Peña in 1842 (Noske et al. 2007).

American Period (1848–Present)

War in 1846 between Mexico and the United States brought U.S. Colonel Stephen Watts Kearny and part of his Army of the West from Kansas to California through present-day Imperial Valley. Lt. Colonel Philip St. George Cooke and the Mormon Battalion, following Kearny west to map a strategic wagon road through the territory, likewise moved through Imperial Valley. The Mexican-American War ended with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo signed in 1848, ushering California into its American Period.

During this time, gold was discovered at a lumber mill in Northern California owned by European immigrant John Sutter. This discovery initiated the California Gold Rush, which brought thousands of miners from all over the world to northern California. Due to the rapid population increase, California quickly made the transition from territory to State, officially earning its star in 1850 (Waugh 2003).

2.4 History of Vacaville

Manuel Vaca, a farmer and rancher from New Mexico, and Juan Felipe Peña settled in the area near Putah Creek in the early 1842 and applied for a Mexican land grant. The pair were granted a ten-league land grant called Lihuaytos and built adobes along Lagoon Valley, which would become the center of Vacaville. In 1850, Vaca sold a portion of his land to William McDaniel, under the provision that one-square mile of this land would be developed into a town called Vacaville and that Vaca would be deeded back 1,055 lots in the new town. McDaniel with the assistance of his attorney Lansing B. Mizner, entered into an arrangement with Vaca, which turned into a land dispute with a series of lawsuits in the early 1850s. The basis for the suit was predominately about a miscommunication between the parties regarding the amount of land that was part of the deal. In the end, McDaniel took ownership of the land and subsequently facilitated the survey and platting of what would become Vacaville by December of 1851 (Barrows 1897; Bowen 2004a; City of Vacaville 2018; Noske et al 2007).

Vacaville began as a small town with mainly small, family run farms benefiting from the fertile soil and warm climate of the region. The town of Vacaville developed slowly with merchandise stores and the opening of the Ulatis Academy in the 1850s. Development continued in the town and in 1865, a Pony Express stop was established. Many gold miners also settled in Vacaville following the Gold Rush and established homes and ranches to take advantage of the lush landscape and warm climate the region offered.

Increased railroad development also influenced the early growth and development patterns of Vacaville. In 1869, a spur to the California Pacific Railroad was constructed, thus essentially connecting Vacaville to the Bay Area and Sacramento (Bowen 2004a).

By the 1880s, much of Solano County including Vacaville moved away from wheat cultivation as a primary crop and transitioned to a fruit based agricultural enterprise. The climate of the region, as well as, reliable water sources made fruit cultivation an easy and successful transition for Vacaville. Popular fruits were peaches, apricots, and cherries. The introduction of refrigerated train cars further propelled the fruit industry in Vacaville, because they allowed for fruit transportation to new business markets that were previously not possible due to distance (Bowen 2004a; Noske et al. 2007).

However, the city of Vacaville also suffered many tragedies in the nineteenth century, mainly in the form of devastating fires. Destructive fires were recorded in 1877, 1888, and 1890 and destroyed multiple blocks within Vacaville. In addition to the fires, Vacaville also suffered from a massive earthquake in 1892 (Bowen 2004b; Noske et al. 2007).

Vacaville continued to grow as a small town throughout the early twentieth century and reached a population of 1,608 by the 1940s. Despite the small population of the town, work programs were put in place in order to survive the World War I years and the Depression years. One such program was the Farm Labor Office that was ran by Esther Eldredge during World War I. The purpose of the organization was to help staff farms with labor while many of the men were off fighting in the war. During the Depression years, Vacaville became a site for the CCC (Citizen's Conservation Corps) under FDR's New Deal Program in 1935. At the peak of the program, there were up to 300 men housed at the camp. The Vacaville camp was largely focused on soil erosion tasks including the building of dams, tree plantings, installation of drain pipes, and clearing of creeks (Rico 1978b; The Reporter 2006b).

Between 1941 and 1960 Vacaville experienced a massive population boom and grew to a population of 12,000 people. Growth and development of Vacaville continued and by 1978, there was a population of approximately 38,000 people, which represented an increase of 35,000 in the last three decades. The steady population increases in the area can be attributed to the construction of new freeways, which encouraged the construction of new business parks, schools, and residential subdivisions. Today the city of Vacaville has a population of just over 92,000 people and agriculture has been eclipsed as the major economic driver in the city, which is now home to two correctional facilities, four biotechnology/pharmaceutical facilities, and the headquarters for a drone manufacturing company (City of Vacaville 2018; Noske et al. 2007; Rico 1978a).

2.5 Ownership and Management History of the Eldredge Property

The history of the Eldredge family and their relationship to the history of Vacaville begins with noted Vacaville contractor George Sharpe. Sharpe (1861–1938) was born in England and came to the United

States with his parents when he was a young child. The Sharpe family settled in Kansas and the family remained there with the exception of George. Following his marriage to Angeline Parker and the birth of his two children, Sharpe and his family set out for California. The family settled in Vacaville in the late 1880s and Sharpe started working as a builder and contractor. He constructed numerous buildings throughout Vacaville over the years, but his earliest projects were the Buck Mansion and the William Buck House in 1890. Sharpe continued his building career by constructing beautiful speculation houses along Buck Avenue and became heavily involved in the public architecture of the City of Vacaville. Sharpe was noted for his craftsmanship and superior material choices during construction, as well as his site landscaping for his construction projects. In addition to his architectural contributions to the early development of Vacaville, Sharpe also served as a town trustee, town council member, and from 1916 to 1918 he served as the mayor of Vacaville (Delaplane 1999; Goerke-Shrode 2002). His public projects included but were not limited to the following: grammar school (1898), high school (1898), Christian church (1891), and Masonic Hall (date unknown).

One of Sharpe's most notable projects was the construction of the Carnegie Library in Vacaville in 1915. Fundraising efforts from a local group known as the Saturday Club resulted in the purchase of land and the construction of the Carnegie Library in Vacaville. Sharpe was awarded the contract to build the library and when it opened he referred to it as "Esther's Library" in honor of his daughter Esther, who would later establish the Eldredge property with her husband Charles Eldredge in 1919 (Noske et al 2007).



Figure 3. George and Angeline Parker Sharpe and their children Millard, Maude, and Esther (who became Esther Sharpe Eldredge and settled the subject property in 1919 (Delaplane 1999)

Charles “Guy” Eldredge (1887–1933) and Esther Sharpe Eldredge (1891–1984) married when they were in their 20s and began their married life in Fort Worth, Texas. The move from California to Texas was a result of Guy getting a job as the City Chemist in Fort Worth. Guy had trained in chemistry and his father was a practicing pharmacist, so he followed his father’s example. However, their time in Fort Worth was short-lived once World War I broke out and Charles left for the war. Following the close of the war, Guy and Esther returned to Vacaville with their daughter Angie Beth and purchased the subject property in 1919 (Delaplane 1999; U.S. Census 1930).

Shortly after purchasing the property, George Sharpe (Esther’s Father) built a temporary dwelling for the Eldredge family on the property from wood that was salvaged from an old schoolhouse. Sharpe was known for building large homes for his other children and it seemed that the intention was to do this for Esther, but there is no archival evidence to suggest that a larger permanent residence was ever constructed on the property by Sharpe (Delaplane 1999).

Guy and Esther continued to reside on and cultivate the farm and expand their family to include a son Charles and a daughter Doris. However, in 1933 tragedy struck the family when Guy passed away suddenly, which left Esther and the three children alone on the farm. Determined to keep the land, Esther leased the farm and continued to reside on the subject property for most of her life (Delaplane 1999; U.S. Census 1930).

Following her husband’s death, Esther built a life for herself and her children outside of farming. During World War II, Ester ran the Farm Labor Office in Vacaville. The purpose of the Farm Labor Office was to provide labor for local farms, struggling due to the absence of so many local men who left for the war (The Reporter 2006b).

The most notable position that Esther held was as librarian at the Carnegie Library in Vacaville. When the Carnegie Library was constructed by Esther’s father, George Sharpe, in 1915, he was known to affectionately call it “Esther’s Library.” Esther served as the librarian from 1945 to 1966 when she retired. The Historical Articles of Solano County described Esther in a 1979 article titled ““Esther Days’ Will Long Be Remembered” Local resident and newspaper columnist for *The Reporter*, John Rico, captured Esther’s character and personality quite eloquently in the following excerpt from the 1979 article:

During the “Esther Days” at the local library, many of us who knew this charming personality, will vouch that conditions were a bit more hectic than one would expect to find among the solitude of the present-day libraries.

Being a local native, schooled here through Vaca High, and married to a rancher (her husband Guy, died in 1933), Esther Eldredge was in a position to know most of the inhabitants of this rural community by their first names. She could spill yarns about fruit with Mike Caligiuri; gave me (John Rico) a constant belittling for not publishing her Library Notes the way she wrote

them; chatted with the Buck Avenue ladies about their card games; chided with city officials; and spared no bit of her vast vocabulary in making her views known. She was inebriated with compassion, and although she was being paid to dole out books, her prime concern was about the health of her many visitors to the library (Rico 1979).

By the late 1940s, Esther's son Charles took over management of the farm and built a home circa 1949 for his wife Phyllis and their family. Charles and Phyllis had two children that grew up on the farm and resided at the farm throughout portions of their lives, Mary Eldredge (1947-present) and Charles Guy Eldredge (1948–2006). During the period of Charles' management of the farm, Esther continued to reside at the property and maintain ownership of the property. Charles continued to manage the farm until his sudden death in 1967. Following the death of Charles, Phyllis leased the farm and sent her children to college. Mary went on to become a librarian at UC Davis and her brother Charles went on to become a banker in San Francisco (Delaplane 1999; The Reporter 2006a, The Reporter 2006b).

In the late 1980s, the people who leased the farm since the late 1960s decided to end the lease. Phyllis and her daughter Mary decided in 1988 that Mary would take over managing the farm once the lease expired. Mary left her librarian position at UC Davis and returned to the family homestead in the late 1980s. Her brother Charles also returned to the family homestead following his retirement from banking in 1989. In an interview conducted with Mary in 1999, she summarized her experience with farming as follows:

I always loved the country, but I wasn't really trained to be a farmer, although I did some jobs. When I was five, my father would sit me down; I would sort the peaches by size. I used to pick up walnuts and fill buckets. I'd make five cents or ten cents a bucket. I enjoyed all of that part of growing up on a farm.

When I was growing up on the ranch, a retired Chinese man, who had farmed and lived all of his life in Vacaville, was living here on the ranch in a trailer. His name was Chong Yee. He used to catch me when I was coming home from school or when I walked out on Saturday and he taught me more than I can tell you about farming (Delaplane 1999).

While Mary was not experienced at farming when she took over the Eldredge property, she quickly found her way and developed her own method of farming. She worked closely with business partner Aliko Poulou to develop a more diverse farm with a combination of fruit trees and vegetables. The fruit trees were starting to die out and were suffering from wood rot when Mary took over management of the farm in the late 1980s. In the early years of the farm, Mary realized that her farm was not large enough to compete with the commercial scale farms, so she began organic farming. She and Aliko functioned successfully within that niche market for many years selling to San Francisco Wholesalers, exporting to Southern California, selling at nearby Farmer's Markets, and running a roadside fruit and vegetable stand (called Aliko's Finest by the

locals) on the property all under the name Vaca Valley Orchard Company. Aliko and Mary continued to run the business until their retirement and the closure of the orchard in 2015 (Delaplane 1999; Fu 2015; Proctor 2018; Spitz 2000).

2.6 Construction and Development History of the Eldredge Property

Extensive archival research was conducted in order to establish a timeline of development for the Eldredge property. Previously conducted interviews with Mary Eldredge, historic photographs, historic maps, and building permits were all used in the preparation of the following construction and development history of the Eldredge property. The subject property currently has two (2) residential buildings and eleven (11) ancillary structures to support its function as a working farm and orchard. Details and estimated dates of construction obtained through archival research are summarized in Table 1.

While family history accounts state that the property's development began shortly after the purchase of the property by Guy and Esther Eldredge, there was no archival evidence that showed the original layout of the property or any details of the temporary house constructed by George Sharpe for his daughter Esther (Delaplane 1999). The earliest available aerial photograph of the project area is from 1937, and the subject property appears in this image. It appears that a residence (Residence 1), barn (Structure 5), shed (Structure 4), and a storage area (Structure 7) are present along with three other structures. Bordering the project area along North Orchard Avenue is a windbreak of large canopied trees. Both Fruitvale Road and North Orchard Avenue appear as unpaved, dirt roads in 1937. The surrounding plots to the north, east, south and west of the project area appear to all have been orchards in 1937 (USDA 1937).

Despite the availability of aerial photographs between 1948 and 1965, poor image quality made it impossible to determine any detailed information related to the buildings on the project site. According to information provided by Mary Eldredge in a 1999 interview, Charles (her father) took over management of the farm in 1949 and built a house on the property (Residence 2), which was her childhood home. While the date of construction for Residence 2 on the site cannot be confirmed through building permits or aerial photography, it is clearly present in a 1965 aerial photograph (CAS 1965; Delaplane 1999; FAS 1949; USDA 1957).

In 1965, a high-resolution aerial photograph shows significant change on the subject property. As seen in earlier aerial photographs, Residence 1 and Structure 4, Structure 5, and Structure 7 are still present on the subject property. Recent changes to the site include a second residential building (Residence 2) at the east end of the site. Additional ancillary structures include the following: garage (Structure 1) located to the east of Residence 2, carport (Structure 3) located to the east of Residence 1. Details of these structures cannot be obtained due to vegetation coverage. Two new structures also appear to the north of the existing barns, while the details of these buildings could not be determined due to image quality and vegetation it is likely that they are Structures 8 and 9. There is also a new dirt access road to the north of the main driveway that provides access to the farm buildings located to the north of the residential buildings on the site. The trees

planted along North Orchard Avenue area still present. The 1965 aerial photograph also shows significant change in the surrounding area including the following: development of Hemlock Elementary School to the south, tract home residential development to the south, subdivision of the parcel to the north of the project area, and the paving of Fruitvale Road and North Orchard Avenue (CAS 1965).

Aerial photographs for the subject property and surrounding area were reviewed between the years 1965 and 1974, but there are no discernable differences to the subject property or the surrounding area during this time. Between 1970 and 1973 a second access road, north of the original appears leading from the subject property to North Orchard Avenue (CAS 1965, 1970, 1973; NETR 2018).

Between the 1973 and 1988 aerial photograph, the area surrounding the subject property fully develops into a residential neighborhood. By 1988, the residential blocks extend north to Ulatis Creek and west to Alamo Creek and Granada Lane, forming the current urban boundary for the City of Vacaville. In 1993, there is another aerial photograph with enough resolution to see the buildings. They appear unchanged since the 1965 building stock and layout (CAS 1973; NETR 2018; PAS 1988).

Aerial photographs since 1993 and building permits on file with the Solano County Building Division provide evidence for the development of the property resulting from Mary's management of the property in the late 1980s. In 1993, a building permit was filed for the construction of a detached utility room and half bathroom for Residence 2 (Permit #B-6906). Archival research suggests that Residence 2 was used as a residence for Mary's brother following his retirement to the farm in the late 1980s. Another significant development during this period is in the northeast corner of the subject property with the construction of the Alik's Finest Fruit Stand (Structure 11). The vegetation around the buildings on site has grown so much so that the other individual buildings could not be distinguished in the 2005 photograph (Delaplane 1999; NETR 2018; The Reporter 2006a).

According to archival research sources, in 2006 a tragic fire on the property resulted in the death of Mary's brother Charles and destroyed significant portions of Residence 2 (The Reporter 2006a, 2006b). According to building permits obtained from Solano County, Residence 2 was renovated and fire damaged areas were demolished in 2007 (Permit # B2007-0531). In 2007, a permit was also filed for a garage remodel effecting Structure 1. The work is described as "Add 19' paralam and 20' header over door opening, add siding to east wall, and reroof" which is consistent with the current appearance of Structure 1 (Permit #B2007-0875). The next aerial photograph from 2009 indicates a different building footprint for Residence 2, which is the last significant change seen on the subject property (NETR 2018).

In summary, the Eldredge property remained a working farm from 1919 until 2015. Despite multiple management changes and lease agreements, the farm was able to remain in the Eldredge family throughout its history. A summary of all current buildings and structures located on the property today is shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Inventory of Buildings and Structures for Eldredge Property

Name and ID #	Description of Resource	Date of Construction
Residence 1	Residence	Circa 1937
Residence 2	Residence	Circa 1949
Structure 1	Garage	Circa 1965
Structure 2	Detached Utility Room	1993
Structure 3	Carport	Circa 1965
Structure 4	Shed	Circa 1937
Structure 5	Barn	Circa 1937
Structure 6	Shed	Unknown
Structure 7	Firewood Storage Area	Circa 1937
Structure 8	Barn	Circa 1965
Structure 9	Equipment Storage Area	Circa 1965
Structure 10	Pergola	Unknown
Structure 11	Fruit Stand	Circa 1993

3 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

As part of the cultural resources study prepared for the project, staff at the NWIC conducted a CHRIS records search on March 26, 2018, for the project site and surrounding a half (0.5) mile. This search included their collection of mapped prehistoric, historic, and built-environment resources, Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) Site Records and technical reports. Additional consulted sources included historical maps of the project area, the NRHP, the CRHR, the California Historic Property Data File, and the lists of California State Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, and the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility. Confidential Appendix B provides the confidential results of the records search and a bibliography of prior cultural resources studies (OHP 1995).

3.1 Previous Cultural Resources Studies

NWIC records indicate that six previous cultural resources technical investigations have been conducted within the half-mile records search area (Table 2). None of the studies intersects the current area of potential effect (APE).

Table 2. Previously Cultural Resources Investigations within 0.5-Mile of the APE

Report Number	Authors	Year	Title	Publisher
S-005071	Ann S. Peak and Associates	1976	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Jepson Junior High School Expansion Project, Vacaville, California.	Ann S. Peak and Associates
S-012876	D. L. True	1989	An archaeological survey of a parcel at the junction of Fruitvale Road and Gibson Canyon Road, Vacaville, California (letter report)	University of California, Davis
S-012877	Charles Slaymaker and Suzanne Grisct	1991	A Preliminary Report of the Archaeological Resources of Burton Estates, Vacaville, California	
S-027182	Miley Paul Holman	2003	Archaeological Literature Review and Field Inspection for the 200 Fruitvale Road Property, APN-125-050-030, Vacaville, Solano County, California (letter report)	Holman & Associates
S-032615	Scott Billat	2006	Collocation ("CO") Submission Packet, FCC Form 621, North Orchard Park, SF70XC972B	Earth Touch, Inc.
S-037504	Kristina Crawford	2007	Historic Property Survey Report for the Proposed Nob Hill Bike Path Project, City of Vacaville, Solano County, California	North State Resources, Inc.

3.2 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

Records at the NWIC indicate that while no cultural resources have been previously identified within the APE, three cultural resources have been identified outside the APE within the 0.5-mile records search area (Table 3; Confidential Appendix B). Two of these are prehistoric in age, one of which reportedly contained human remains. One is a historic farm/ranch containing.

Table 3. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 0.5-Mile of the APE

Primary No.	Trinomial No.	Resource Name	Resource Type	Age	Attributes	Recording Events
P-48-000406	CA-SOL-000357	Burton Estates	Site	Prehistoric	Burials, habitation debris	1991 (Charles Slaymaker, [none])
P-48-000860	CA-SOL-000468	AD-P1	Site	Prehistoric	Habitation debris	2009 (Adrian Whitaker, Phillip Kaijankoski, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.)
P-48-000870		Rogers Lane Property	Building	Historic	Ancillary building, Farm/ranch	2009 ([none], URS Corp)

P-48-000406

This prehistoric site has been reported to include a dark midden buried under 25 to 35 centimeters of sterile alluvium. The site is located at the confluence of Ulatis Creek and a smaller, unnamed creek. The area was previously planted in plum and walnut orchards. The site has undergone archaeological exploration via augers, and a 1-meter by 1-meter control unit and a series of trenches as part of mitigation measures for a development. Cultural material exists to 140 centimeters below surface and includes basalt, chert and obsidian debitage, faunal bone and stone tools, milling and handstone fragments, bone tools. A burial feature and a feature consisting of fire-affected rock with a milling stone and faunal bone were revealed in excavated portions of the site. This site is located more than a quarter-mile outside of the project APE and would not be affected by the project.

P-48-000860

This prehistoric site has been recorded as a large amount of fire-affected rock and prehistoric artifacts extending along Alamo Creek. There are two distinct strata of cultural material, separated by 1.5 meters of sterile alluvium. Radiocarbon and obsidian hydration dates of the two strata reveal a surface occupation of 2200 cal BP and a buried deposit date of 4000–5000 cal BP. Artifacts identified at the site include chert and

obsidian debitage, handstones, fire-affected rock, bifaces, cores, and burned faunal bone. This site is a half-mile outside of the project APE and would not be affected by the project.

P-48-000870

This historic site consists of five rural buildings and structures dating from the 1890s to 1930s including a water tank with attached sheds, a pump house shed, and three additional storage sheds/garages. In addition, the property holds non-historic structures, trailers, and equipment, orchards and residences. These structures are located 0.4 miles west of the project APE and would not be affected by the project.

3.3 Native American Heritage Commission

Dudek contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on March 27, 2018, to request a search of its Sacred Lands File (SLF) for the proposed project site and surrounding area. The NAHC responded on March 30, 2018, indicating that the search did not identify any Native American resources in the vicinity of the project site (Appendix C). The City will be notifying and consulting with traditionally geographically associated NAHC-listed Native American representatives pursuant to the regulatory conditions of AB 52. Should it be requested, Dudek will integrate information provided by these individuals into the present report.

3.4 Building Development Research

Solano County Building Division

Dudek visited the Solano County Building Division on April 2, 2018, and requested all building records related to the project area. All building records provided by the counter representative and available on the County's Online Citizen's Portal were used in the development of the historic context for the project area.

Vacaville Heritage Council

Dudek contacted the Vacaville Heritage Council on April 16, 2018 to obtain all records pertaining to the subject property. A response with multiple links to articles pertaining to the history of the subject property was received on April 16, 2018, and all information provided was used in the development of the historic context for the project area.

Vacaville Museum

Dudek contacted the Vacaville Museum on April 16, 2018 to obtain all records pertaining to the subject property. At the time of this report, there was no response from the Vacaville museum.

Aerial Photograph and Historic Map Review

A review of historic maps and aerial photographs was conducted as part of the archival research effort for the project and the results were used in the development of the subject property's history context in Section 2. All Sanborn maps for the City of Vacaville were reviewed, and the project area was not included on any of the maps. Historic aerial photographs were reviewed for the project site from the following years: 1937, 1948, 1949, 1957, 1965, 1968, 1970, 1973, 1988, 1993, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, and 2014. Historical topographical maps were reviewed for the project site for the following years: 1942, 1952, 1957, 1959, 1967, 1968, 1973, 1977, 1981, 1985, and 2012 (NETR 2018).

Historic topographic maps depicting the project area give little more information on the development history of the project area and vicinity. All topographic maps prior to 1968 show the area as devoid of any development aside from agriculture. By 1968, the USGS topographic maps shows that the residential areas of Vacaville had spread towards the area south of the project area. There are no changes visible within the project area throughout history as evidenced by historic topographic maps (NETR 2018).

4 CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY

Dudek archaeologist Brittany Lovejoy, BA, conducted an intensive-level pedestrian survey of the project area on April 2, 2018. The intensive-level survey methods consisted of a pedestrian survey of the entire project area for both archaeological and built environment resources. Methods consisted of a pedestrian survey conducted in parallel transects spaced no more than 15 meters apart over the entire project site. Within each transect, the ground surface was examined for prehistoric artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools, ceramics, fire-affected rock), soil discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden, soil depressions, features indicative of the current or former presence of structures or buildings (e.g., standing exterior walls, post holes, foundations), and historic artifacts (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics, building materials). Ground disturbances such as burrows, cut banks, and drainages were also visually inspected for exposed subsurface materials. All fieldwork was documented using field notes, digital photography, iPad technology with close-scale field maps, and aerial photographs. Location-specific photographs were taken using an Apple 3rd Generation IPAD equipped with 8 MP resolution and georeferenced PDF maps of the project area. Accuracy of this device ranged between 3 meters and 5 meters.

During the survey, all buildings and structures constructed more than 45 years ago were surveyed and recorded. The built-environment survey entailed documenting each building with notes and photographs, specifically noting character-defining features, spatial relationships, and any observed alterations. All fieldwork was documented using field notes, a digital camera, and iPad technology with close-scale field maps, and aerial photographs. All field notes, photographs, and records related to the current study are on file with Dudek.

4.1 Description of Surveyed Resources

Although the project site is a block of farmland, the general vicinity surrounding the project site is predominantly residential. The Hemlock Elementary School is to the south and the Willis Jepson Middle School is at the southwest corner. The elevation of the project area is approximately 220 feet above mean sea level and the topography is flat. Ground visibility was high. The project area consisted of two (2) residential structures and eleven (11) ancillary structures supporting the use of the property as a small agricultural property (see Figures 4 through 16). A DPR Form is provided for the property in Appendix D.

369 North Orchard Avenue, Assessor's Parcel Number 0125-040-110

Residence 1, Circa 1937

Residence 1 is a one-story, vernacular building that is irregular in plan and clad in horizontal siding. The building features a multi-gabled roofline that is clad in composition shingles and features exposed rafter tails. The main elevation features an integral porch with rounded column supports. Fenestration across the main elevation includes one-by-one windows and a centered entry point sheltered by the porch. There are

multiple additions to the rear of the house distinguished by roofline details and a shift in materials. One of the additions is an enclosed sunroom with numerous multi-light windows, which is accessed from the north elevation through a side door that does not appear to be original to the house (See Figure 4).



Figure 4. Main elevation of Residence 1 (View to east_IMG 23)

Residence 2, Circa 1949

Residence 2 is a one-story, vernacular building that is irregular in plan and clad in horizontal siding. The cross gabled roof is clad in composition shingles. The main (north) elevation presents as an L-shape with a single entry point in the east-west oriented block of the house and two more entry points located in the north-south oriented block of the house. All entrances are accessed by a concrete ramp that terminates on a patio. There is one window visible on the main elevation and it is a one-by-one sliding window. Fenestration appears to be irregular on the remaining elevations of the house with a mix of window sizes and configurations including sliding windows, one-over-one, and single lite. The rear (south) elevation features another entry point that is offset to the east and accessed by two steps. The rear of the house also features a dirt walkway leading to a small gabled roof structure that was used as a Utility Building for Residence 2 since the early 1990s (See Figure 5).



Figure 5. Main elevation of Residence 2 (View to South_IMG 2)

Structure 1, Garage, Circa 1965

Structure 1 is a one-story, shed roof structure that is clad in horizontal siding. There is a large brick, interior end chimney on the south elevation of the building. Entry points to the building are located on the east and west elevations (see Figure 6).



Figure 6. Structure 1 (view to northwest_IMG 7)

Structure 2, Detached Utility Room, 1993

Structure 2 is a one-story utility structure that was constructed in 1993 and is clad in vertical siding. The structure features a gabled roof that is clad in composition shingles. It is located to the rear of Residence 2 (see Figure 7).



Figure 7. Structure 2 (view to north_IMG 13)

Structure 3, Carport, Circa 1965

Structure 3 is a one-story carport that is clad in vertical wood siding. The structure features a gabled roof that is clad in corrugated metal. The carport structure is irregular in plan and shows significant signs of structural deterioration, especially on the east elevation (see Figure 8).



Figure 8. Structure 3 (view to southeast_IMG 26)

Structure 4, Shed, Circa 1937

Structure 4 is a small, one-story shed that is clad in wooden shingles. The structure features a gabled roof that is covered in tiles. Entry to the building is provided through a door located on the west elevation (see Figure 9).



Figure 9. Structure 4 (view to east_IMG 33)

Structure 5, Barn, Circa 1937

Structure 5 is a wood frame barn that is clad in vertical wood siding. The structure features a gabled roof that is clad in composition shingles. The structure also features shed roof projections on the north and south elevations that provide storage areas for a variety of equipment and machinery for use on the farm. The shed roof projects do not appear to be original to the building and have corrugated metal roofs instead of the composition shingle roof seen in the main body of the barn. The barn has entry points on the east and west elevations (see Figure 10).



Figure 10. Structure 5 (view to northwest_IMG 48)

Structure 6, Metal Shed, Unknown Date of Construction

Structure 6 is a small metal shed with a corrugated metal roof and siding. There is a single entry point on the east elevation (see Figure 11).



Figure 11. Structure 6 (view to west_IMG 45)

Structure 7, Wood Storage Area, Circa 1937

Structure 7 is a post in ground structure with a shed roof that is located to the north of Structure 5. The building is open on all sides and is currently used as a wood storage area (see Figure 12).



Figure 12. Structure 7 (view to north_IMG 39)

Structure 8, Barn, Circa 1965

Structure 8 is a wood frame barn that is clad predominately in vertical wooden siding. The main block of the structure features a corrugated metal, gabled roof. There is also a shed roof projection located on the north elevation that also features a corrugated metal roof. The building appears to have been designed with entry points on both the east and west elevations. On the west elevation there is a section of corrugated metal siding that appears to have been used as a repair effort at some point during the building's history (See Figure 13).



Figure 13. Structure 8 (view to southwest_IMG 57)

Structure 9, Equipment Storage Shed, Circa 1965

Structure 9 is a wooden post-in-ground, equipment storage area that has a corrugated metal shed roof. The structure features five (5) bays and is open on all sides (see Figure 14).



Figure 14. Structure 9 (view to east_IMG 64)

Structure 10, Pergola, Date of Construction Unknown

Structure 10 is a wood frame pergola that was likely used for flowering or fruit producing vines during the history of the property. It is located to the north of Structure 1 and to the east of Structure 8 (see Figure 15).



Figure 15. Structure 10 (view to southwest_IMG 69)

Structure 11, Retail Fruit Stand, Circa 1993

Structure 11 is a retail fruit stand that was used by the last Eldredge family member to reside at the property, Mary Eldredge. The wood frame structure is located at the corner of Orchard and Fruitvale Avenues and has an independent driveway that provides access via Fruitvale Avenue (see Figure 16).



Figure 16. Structure 11 (view to north_IMG 72)

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5 SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION

The subject property is an agricultural complex that was predominately used throughout its history as a small commercial orchard and farm. The property contains two (2) residential buildings and eleven (11) ancillary structures that were constructed since the original development of the farm in 1919.

NRHP/CRHR Designation Criteria

Starting in 1919, the Eldredge family moved to the property to raise their family and cultivate the land. Archival evidence shows that most of the buildings and structures on the property were constructed circa 1937 to circa 1965. The subject property is representative of a small family farm and orchard that dominated the landscape of Solano County and Vacaville in the early twentieth century. The property was developed with simple, vernacular buildings and structures to support its function as a working agricultural enterprise. While it does continue to convey its original use as a small family farm and is representative of the fruit orchard movement in Solano County, it is a ubiquitous resource type that can be found throughout the region. In addition to its ubiquitous nature, the subject property has been heavily altered throughout the years including the following: additions to Residence 1, repair of significant fire damage to Residence 2, incompatible materials repairs on Structure 8, modifications and siding changes to Structure 1. For these reasons, the subject property does not appear eligible under NRHP/CRHR Criteria A/1.

While archival research did indicate associations with the prominent Sharpe family, the family's prominence is generally associated with George Sharpe and not his daughter Esther Sharpe who owned the subject property. Mr. Sharpe's influence on the early residential and civic architectural development of the area can be considered significant to the history of Vacaville; it is not evident at the subject property. While Sharpe was known for constructing homes for his children, he was responsible for constructing one temporary house for his daughter Esther, and archival research suggests that no other buildings on the subject property were constructed by Sharpe. There is no evidence to suggest that either of the residences on the property today were this temporary house. Further, Sharpe's relatively limited connection to the property is not significant. While the Eldredge family is honored in Vacaville with a street bearing their name, they were a small farming family that predominately maintained the subject property. While Esther's work as the city librarian is interesting and certainly memorable, the Eldredge family does not rise to the level of significance required for the CRHR or the NRHP. Further, the subject property has been heavily altered throughout the years including the following: additions to Residence 1, repair of significant fire damage to Residence 2, incompatible materials repairs on Structure 8, modifications and siding changes to Structure 1. For these reasons, the subject property does not appear eligible under NRHP/CRHR Criteria B/2.

The subject property is a vernacular farmstead with unremarkable and heavily altered buildings and structures. Given the vernacular nature of the early twentieth century farmstead and the lack of ties to any

architects or builders, the subject property is not architecturally significant. Furthermore, significant alterations to many of the buildings and structures on the site, including the repair of significant fire damage on Residence 1, additions to Residence 2, renovations and repairs to multiple structures have compromised the original integrity of the subject property's design and materials. For these reasons, the subject property does not appear eligible under NRHP/CRHR Criteria C/3.

The subject property is unlikely to yield any information important in prehistory or history, and, therefore, does not appear eligible under NRHP/CRHR Criteria D/4.

Local Designation Criteria

For all of the reasons discussed above under the NRHP and CRHR criteria evaluation, the subject property does not appear eligible under any City designation criteria, due to compromised integrity (as detailed below).

Integrity Considerations

The property's location, feeling, and association have remained unchanged since its initial construction, always located on an agricultural parcel and functioning as a small farm. When the subject property was originally developed, it was located in a largely agricultural portion of Solano County. Despite retaining the ability to convey the feeling and association of a small family farm and its original location, the subject property has been compromised with regard to setting, materials, and design.

Throughout the twentieth century, the setting of the subject property has been compromised by suburban development to the north, east, and west, as well as, the development of the school to the south. The setting is no longer representative of an agricultural community. In addition to the compromised setting, the subject property's design and materials have been compromised over the years. Additions and renovations to both of the residences on the property have introduced new materials, designs, scale and massing. Repairs and renovations to Structures 1, 5, and 8 have also introduced new materials and designs including but not limited to the introduction of corrugated metal and replacement siding.

5.1 Conclusions

The subject property located at 369 North Orchard Street was recorded and evaluated in consideration of NRHP/CRHR designation criteria and integrity requirements. This evaluation finds that the subject property is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR as an individual property or as a contributor to an historic district. Further, for all of the reasons presented in the NRHP/CRHR evaluation, the subject property does not appear eligible under any City designation criteria. Therefore, the property is not considered an historical resource under CEQA.

6 FINDINGS AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Historic Built Environment

Findings

The subject property located at 369 North Orchard Avenue was recorded and evaluated in consideration of NRHP, CRHR, and local designation criteria and integrity requirements. This evaluation finds that the subject property is not eligible under any designation criteria either as an individual property or as a contributor to an historic district, largely due to its compromised integrity of setting, materials, and design. Therefore, demolition of the proposed buildings and structures would have a less than significant impact on historical resources under CEQA.

Management Recommendations

As a result, of the current study, the proposed project would have a less-than-significant impact on historical resources. No additional mitigation is required, however, standard protection measures for unanticipated discoveries of archaeological resources and human remains are provided below.

6.2 Archaeology

No archaeological resources were identified within or near the project site as a result of the CHRIS records search or intensive pedestrian survey. A search of the NAHC Sacred Lands File did not indicate that sacred sites were identified in or near the project area. NAHC-listed tribal representatives with traditional geographic associates to this area will have an opportunity to consult directly with the City pursuant to AB 52 concerning any Native American cultural resources. Based on consideration of inventory results and review of the present physical context, the likelihood of encountering significant unanticipated prehistoric or historical-age cultural deposits during project-related earth-disturbing activities is low to moderate.

As a result of the current study, the proposed project would have a less-than-significant impact on historical resources. No additional mitigation is required beyond standard protection measures defining the appropriate management response should unanticipated archaeological resources be encountered.

Management Recommendations

Unanticipated Discovery of Archaeological Resources

If archaeological resources (sites, features, or artifacts) are exposed during construction activities for the proposed project, all construction work occurring within 100 feet of the find shall immediately stop until a

qualified archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards, can evaluate the significance of the find and determine whether or not additional study is warranted. The feasibility of avoidance of cultural resources should be considered prior to any further disturbances. Depending upon the nature of the find and its significance CEQA (14 CCR 15064.5(f); California PRC, Section 21082), the archaeologist may simply be required to record the find and allow work to continue. If the discovery proves significant under CEQA, additional work, such as preparation of an archaeological treatment plan and data recovery, may be warranted.

Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains

In accordance with Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, if human remains are found, the County coroner shall be immediately notified of the discovery. No further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains shall occur until the County coroner has determined, within 2 working days of notification of the discovery, the appropriate treatment and disposition of the human remains. If the County coroner determines that the remains are, or are believed to be, Native American, he or she shall notify the NAHC in Sacramento within 24 hours. In accordance with California PRC, Section 5097.98, the NAHC must immediately notify those persons it believes to be the most likely descendant from the deceased Native American. The most likely descendant shall complete their inspection within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The designated Native American representative would then determine, in consultation with the property owner, the disposition of the human remains.

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APPENDIX A

Preparer's Qualifications

Samantha Murray, MA

Historic Built Environment Lead/Senior Architectural Historian

Samantha Murray is a senior architectural historian with 12 years' professional experience in all elements of cultural resources management, including project management, intensive-level field investigations, architectural history studies, and historical significance evaluations in consideration of the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and local-level evaluation criteria. Ms. Murray has conducted hundreds of historical resource evaluations and developed detailed historic context statements for a multitude of property types and architectural styles, including private residential, commercial, industrial, educational, medical, ranching, mining, airport, and cemetery properties, as well as a variety of engineering structures and objects. She has also provided expertise on numerous projects requiring conformance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*.

EDUCATION

California State University, Los Angeles
MA, Anthropology, 2013

California State University, Northridge
BA, Anthropology, 2003

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

California Preservation Foundation
Society of Architectural Historians
National Trust for Historic Preservation
Registered Professional Archaeologist

Ms. Murray meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for both Architectural History and Archaeology. She is experienced managing multidisciplinary projects in the lines of transportation, transmission and generation, federal land management, land development, state and local government, and the private sector. She has experience preparing environmental compliance documentation in support of projects that fall under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)/National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). She also prepared numerous Historic Resources Evaluation Reports (HRERs) and Historic Property Survey Reports (HPSRs) for the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans).

Dudek Project Experience (2014–2017)

Historical Evaluation of 3877 El Camino Real, City of Palo Alto, Santa Clara County, California (2017). Ms. Murray served as architectural historian, originally providing a peer review of another consultant's evaluation. The City then asked Dudek to re-do the original evaluation report. As part of this work Ms. Murray conducted additional archival research on the property and evaluated the building for historical significance in consideration of local, state, and national designation criteria and integrity requirements. The project proposes to demolish the existing building and develop new housing.

Hamilton Hospital Residential Care Facility Project, City of Novato, Marin County, California (2015). Ms. Murray served as architectural historian, prepared a cultural resources study, and assessed the proposed project's design plans for conformance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. The project proposed to construct an addition and make alterations to an NRHP-listed district contributing property. With review from Ms. Murray, the project was able to demonstrate conformance with the Standards for Rehabilitation.

Edwards Air Force Base Historic Context and Survey, Multiple Counties, California (2013). Ms. Murray served as lead architectural historian and project manager for survey and evaluation of 17 buildings and structures located throughout the base, and preparation of a Cold War historic context statement, an analysis of property types, and registration requirements for all built environment resources on base. Client: JT3/CH2M Hill.

Metro Green Line to LAX Project (2013-2014). Ms. Murray served as project manager for a multi-disciplinary project that includes cultural resources, biology, and paleontology. The Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (Metro), Federal Transit Administration (FTA), Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and Los Angeles World Airports (LAWA) have initiated an Alternatives Analysis (AA)/Draft EIS/Draft EIR for the Metro Green Line to Los Angeles International Airport (LAX) project. The AA/DEIS/DEIR is being prepared to comply with NEPA and CEQA. This study will examine potential connections between the planned Metro Crenshaw /LAX Transit Corridor Project's Aviation/Century Station and the LAX Central Terminal Area (CTA) located approximately one mile to the west. Client: Terry Hayes Associates.

Yosemite Avenue-Gardner Avenue to Hatch Road Annexation Project, City of Merced, Merced County, California (2017). Ms. Murray managed and reviewed the historic resource significance evaluation of a single-family residence/agricultural property within the proposed project site. The evaluation found the property not eligible under all NRHP and CRHR designation criteria. The project proposes to annex 70 acres from Merced County to the City of Merced and to construct and operate the University Village Merced Student Housing and Commercial component on an approximately 30-acre portion of the project site. No development is proposed on the remaining 40 acres.

Land Park Commercial Center EIR, City of Sacramento, Sacramento County, California (2016). Dudek was retained by Mo Capital to prepare a cultural resources study for the Land Park Commercial Center Project. Three resources over 45 years old within the project area required evaluation for historical significance. All properties were found ineligible for designation. Ms. Murray co-authored the cultural resources report.

CSU Chico College Park Demolition Project, Butte County, California (2017). Dudek was retained by California State University (CSU), Chico to complete a cultural resources study for a project that proposes demolition of 10 single-family residences near the CSU Chico campus in the City of Chico, Butte County, California. The study involved completion of a California Historical Information System (CHRIS) records search, outreach with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and local tribes/groups, a pedestrian survey of the project area for built-environment resources, and recordation and evaluation of 10 properties for historical significance. The significance evaluations included conducting archival and building development research for each property; outreach with local libraries, historical societies, and advocacy groups; and completion of a historic context. This study was conducted in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, and the project site was evaluated in consideration of CRHR and City of Chico Historic Resources Inventory eligibility and integrity requirements. Furthermore, as required under California Public Resources Code (PRC) Sections 5024 and 5024.5, CSU Chico is required to provide notification and submit documentation to the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) for any project having the potential to affect state-owned historical resources on or eligible for inclusion in the Master List. In accordance with PRC Section 5024(a), all properties were also evaluated in consideration of the NRHP and California Historical Landmark (CHL) criteria and integrity requirements. All 10 properties evaluated for historical significance appear to be not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, CRHR, CHL, or local register (6Z) due to a lack of significant historical associations and compromised integrity.

Kings Beach Elementary School Modernization Project, Tahoe Truckee Unified School District, Tahoe City, Placer County, California (2016). Ms. Murray served as architectural historian and co-author of the cultural resources study. The study involved evaluation of the existing school for NRHP, CRHR and local eligibility, conducting archival and building development research, a records search, and Native American coordination.

Adam Giacinto, MA, RPA

Archaeologist

Adam Giacinto is an archaeologist with more than 12 years' experience preparing cultural resource reports, and managing archaeological survey, evaluation, and data recovery-level investigations. His research interests include prehistoric hunter-gatherer cultures and contemporary conceptions of heritage. His current research focuses on the social, historical, archaeological, and political mechanisms surrounding heritage values. He has gained practical experience in archaeological and ethnographic field methods while conducting research in the throughout the Southwest United States, Mexico, and Eastern Europe.

Mr. Giacinto brings additional specialized experience in cultural resources information processing gained while working at the South Coastal Information Center. He has worked as part of a nonprofit collaboration in designing and managing a large-scale, preservation-oriented, standardized database and conducting site and impact predictive Geographic Information Systems (GIS) analysis of the cultural resources landscape surrounding ancient Lake Cahuilla. He provides experience in ethnographic and applied anthropological methods gained in urban and rural settings, both in the United States and internationally.

Selected Projects

SFO Rental Car Center/Air Train Project, San Francisco, California: As Principal archaeological investigator, Mr. Giacinto managed and completed archaeological work for the SFO Rental Car Center/Air Train Project included a Northwest Information Center records search, NAHC sacred lands file search, tribal outreach, and preparation of a constraints study, Archaeological Resource Management Report-style technical report for compliance with CEQA and Section 106. Work included an assessment of known resources and potential for unanticipated buried cultural resources by consulting geologic, soils, historical map, geotechnical, slope, landscape, and previous technical study information. Preparation of a report and maps that met State Historic Preservation Office, FAA and Airport staff needs was completed. The report addressed anticipated subsurface disturbance that would result from proposed project components and analyzed the potential for impacts to unanticipated archaeological deposits. These efforts resulted in the recommendation of No Historic Properties Effected based on the review of archival data, previous investigations, and clear geomorphic evidence demonstrating that the proposed Rental Car Center/AirTrain footprint was planned in an area underlain by modern fill and Bayshore Mud considered not suitable to support the presence of developed cultural deposits.

Napa Roundabouts Project, City of Napa, California. As Principal archaeological investigator, Mr. Giacinto completed Native American coordination, preparation of an ASR and HRER, review of historical and geoarchaeological documentation, and successfully developed, implemented, and reported upon an XPI Investigation, including preparation of a XPI Proposal and technical report. Mr. Giacinto managed fieldwork, which included survey, the use of mechanical geoprobes and hand excavation with the intent of identifying the potential for both prehistoric and historical-era resources within the NRHP-eligible West Napa Historic District. A successful mitigation strategy was developed for the City of Napa and Caltrans, within federal, state and local regulatory contexts.

EDUCATION

San Diego State University
MA, Anthropology, 2011

Santa Rosa Junior College
AA, Anthropology, 2004

Sonoma State University
BA, Anthropology/Linguistics, 2006

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Register of Professional Archaeologists

Society for California Archaeology

American Anthropological Association

Institute of Archaeomythology

American Anthropological Association

Copeland Creek Trail and Detention Basin Project, City of Rohnert Park, Sonoma County, California. As Principal archaeological investigator, Mr. Giacinto coordinated a Northwest Information Center (NWIC) records search, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and Native American correspondence, archaeological survey, and preparation of a technical report. Project involved archaeological and Native American monitoring and preparation for a monitoring plan meeting both CEQA considerations and Section 106, as well needs expressed by the City, Sonoma County Water Agency, and Regional Parks personnel.

Water Tank No. 8 Project, City of Rohnert Park, Sonoma County, California. As Principal archaeological investigator, Mr. Giacinto coordinated a Northwest Information Center (NWIC) records search, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and Native American correspondence, archaeological survey, and preparation of a technical report. Project involved extended phase I exploratory probing of identified resources and high-probability areas for unidentified resources, site recordation, a geomorphic analysis, and preparation for a monitoring plan meeting both CEQA considerations and Section 106 compliance for USACE review. An appropriate mitigation strategy was developed and provided to the City of Rohnert Park.

City of Rohnert Park On-Call Cultural Resources Services, Sonoma County, California. As Principal archaeological investigator, Mr. Giacinto has provided recommendations, attended AB 52 consultation meetings, and overseen work for more than a half-dozen projects throughout the City of Rohnert Park.

Bellevue Ranch 7 Project, City of Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California. As principal investigator, Mr. Giacinto coordinated a Northwest Information Center (NWIC) records search, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and Native American correspondence, archaeological and historic architectural survey, and preparation of a technical report.

Mr Giacinto prepared and reviewed management recommendations. Project involved evaluation of an 1920s era residential building, review of building records, and assessment for unidentified historic-era resources. All work and recommendations met both CEQA considerations and Section 106 compliance.

Kitchell Santa Rosa Project, Granite Construction, City of Santa Rosa, California. As Principal archaeological investigator, Mr. Giacinto coordinated a Northwest Information Center (NWIC) records search, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and Native American information outreach, and preparation of a technical memo. An appropriate mitigation strategy was developed meeting CEQA and local requirements for this cultural inventory.

Clearwater Project, City of Rohnert Park, Sonoma County, California. As principal archaeological investigator, Mr. Giacinto coordinated a Northwest Information Center (NWIC) records search update and reviewed existing mitigation for the City of Rohnert Park.

Caltrain Electrification Project, Cities of San Francisco, San Mateo, Palo Alto and San Jose, California. As Co-Principal Investigator, Mr. Giacinto supervises, implements, and reports upon cultural inventory and compliance efforts under Section 106 of the NHPA, Joint Power Board, Project MOA, CEQA, and local Guidelines for the San Francisco to San Jose section. General responsibilities include oversight of Native American monitors, built environment specialists and archaeologists, management of cultural monitoring implementation and site treatment, client reporting, meetings and report preparation. Implementation of mitigation included exploratory archaeological investigations at multiple NAHC-eligible resources.

San Pablo Broadband Project, City of San Pablo, California. As principal cultural investigator, Mr. Giacinto coordinated a Northwest Information Center (NWIC) records search, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) sacred lands file search, tribal outreach, and preparation of a constraints study, ARMR-style technical report and monitoring plan, and IS/MND under CEQA and Section 106 for the entire City of San Pablo area. Work included preparation of a regional sensitivity study for known and buried cultural resources by applying a weighted geologic, soils, geotechnical, slope, landscape, and previous technical study information. A mitigation strategy was prepared to meet City needs within in this area containing numerous sensitive NRHP/CRHR-listed archaeological (Nelson Mound sites) and built environment resources.

California High Speed Rail, Fresno, California. As Co-Principal Investigator, Mr. Giacinto supervised, implemented, and reported upon cultural inventory and compliance efforts under Section 106 of the NHPA, Federal Rail Authority, CEQA, and local Guidelines for Fresno to Bakersfield section. General responsibilities included day-to day scheduling oversight of Native American monitors, built environment specialists and archaeologists, management of cultural monitoring implementation and site treatment, client reporting, meetings and report preparation. Mr. Giacinto was the lead in multiple trainings.

New Hogan Reservoir Project, Calaveras County, California. As principal investigator, Mr. Giacinto coordinated a Central California Information Center (CCIC) records search, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), archaeological survey, and preparation of a constraints study with management recommendations for Calaveras County Water District to meet CEQA compliance.

Auburn Recycled Wastewater Treatment Plant Secondary Process Upgrade Improvement Project, City of Auburn, California. As principal investigator, Mr. Giacinto managed the survey, archival searches, tribal correspondence, and reported management recommendations for a cultural resources inventory. Considerations included compliance under CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA.

Recycled Water Pipeline Project, City of Woodland, California. As principal investigator, Mr. Giacinto managed the survey, archival searches, tribal correspondence, and reported management recommendations for a cultural resources inventory. Considerations included compliance under CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA.

Las Gallinas Treatment Plant Secondary Upgrade Improvement Project, Las Gallinas, Marin County, California. As principal investigator, Mr. Giacinto managed the survey, archival searches, tribal correspondence, and reported management recommendations for a cultural resources inventory and evaluation review completed for the Las Gallinas Valley Sanitary District. Considerations included compliance under CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA.

Pure Water Plan Constraints Study and PEIR, City of San Diego, California. As Principal investigator and field director, Mr. Giacinto managed preparation of a constraints study for the Pure Water Project. Work involved a records search of over 100 mile linear miles of San Diego. Site record information from more than 1,236 cultural resources was processed, coded, and integrated within a geospatial sensitivity model to identify archaeological and built environment constraints throughout the proposed alignment. This information was integrated within a PEIR and is currently being used to assist with management planning through the project alignment. Maps were then generated using generalized grid units (1000 x 1000 meters in size) to provide a visual model of relative archaeological resource sensitivity while maintaining the appropriate level of confidentiality for public dissemination to assist in planning.

El Dorado Irrigation 2017 Flume Replacement Project, Riverton, El Dorado County, California. As Principal archaeological investigator, Mr. Giacinto coordinated a North Central Information Center (NCIC) records search, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and Native American information outreach, archaeological survey, and preparation of a technical report for EID under CEQA regulatory context. An appropriate mitigation strategy was developed for this cultural inventory, including updates to the El Dorado Canal, Olgiby Grade, and additional historic-era sites.

El Dorado Irrigation District Emergency Tree Harvest, El Dorado, California. As Principal archaeological investigator, Mr. Giacinto coordinated a North Central Information Center (NCIC) records search, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and Native American information outreach, archaeological survey, and preparation of a technical report for CalFire and EID under CEQA regulatory context. An appropriate mitigation strategy was developed for this cultural inventory, including updates to the El Dorado Canal.

Santa Margarita Hidden Ridge Project, Orange County, California. As principal investigator, Mr. Giacinto managed the survey, SCCIC archival searches, tribal correspondence, and reported management recommendations for a cultural resources inventory. The proposed intersected two NRHP-listed resources and a NRHP-listed archaeological district. Mr. Giacinto developed and managed testing efforts to appropriately define significant deposits and prepared a monitoring plan. Considerations included compliance under CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA, and project was successfully permitted.

South Orange County Water Authority Brine line Project, Orange County, California. As principal investigator, Mr. Giacinto managed an updated survey, archival searches, tribal correspondence, and reported management recommendations for a cultural resources inventory requiring Army Corps review for Section 106 compliance. Mr. Giacinto successfully re-delineated NRHP-listed archaeological resource boundaries based on review of survey and archival data. Considerations included compliance under CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA.

El Toro Recycled Water Project, Orange County, California. As principal investigator, Mr. Giacinto managed the survey, archival searches, tribal correspondence, and reported management recommendations for a cultural resources inventory. Considerations included compliance under CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA.

Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority Reach 5 Project, Riverside County, California. As principal investigator, Mr. Giacinto managed provided recommendations to SAWP for a monitoring approach that would satisfy both State Water Board and Pechanga tribe interests. Project included archaeological monitoring of areas along Tescal Canyon Road and met compliance under CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA.

Carlsbad Desalination Third Addendum to EIR Biological Survey and Monitoring, Poseidon Water LLC, Carlsbad, California. As archaeological consultant, Mr. Giacinto conducted archaeological monitoring and consultation on an as-needed basis.

Lake Morena Dam Project, Lake Morena, City of San Diego, California. As Principal investigator, Mr. Giacinto managed a SCIC records search, NAHC and Native American correspondence, archaeological survey, agency correspondence, and preparation of a archaeological and built environment technical report work related to dam improvements.

Hanson El Monte Pond Restoration, Lakeside's River Park Conservancy, San Diego, California. As Principal investigator, Mr. Giacinto managed the field efforts, reporting, and agency interface for a cultural inventory. Resources were evaluated for significance under county guidelines, CEQA, and Section 106 of the NHPA. Worked with the Army Corps for submittal of documents to SHPO.

Hamilton Hospital Project, City of Novato, California. As principal investigator, Mr. Giacinto managed tribal and archaeological fieldwork and methodological reporting relating to the extended Phase I inventory geoprobe drilling and shovel test pit excavation. Considerations included compliance under CEQA and local regulations.

Laurel Ridge Project, City of Novato, Marin County, California. As third party cultural consultant, Mr. Giacinto reviewed technical report findings and recommendations for compliance with CEQA and Section 106 compliance. Recommendations were made to ensure that all mitigation strategies were well grounded and defensible.

Private Pier Project, City of Tiburon, Marin County, California. As Principal archaeological investigator, Mr. Giacinto coordinated a Northwest Information Center (NWIC) records search, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and Native American correspondence, archaeological survey, and preparation of a technical report. An appropriate mitigation strategy was developed and provided to the County of Marin for this negative cultural inventory.

Oakmont Senior Living Facility, City of Novato, Marin County, California. As Principal archaeological investigator, Mr. Giacinto coordinated a Northwest Information Center (NWIC) records search, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and Native American correspondence, archaeological survey, and preparation of a technical report. An appropriate mitigation

UC Merced Student Housing Project, Merced County, California. As principal investigator, Mr. Giacinto coordinated a Central California Information Center (CCIC) records search, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and Native American correspondence, archaeological and historic architectural survey, and preparation of a technical report. Mr. Giacinto prepared and reviewed management recommendations for CEQA considerations and Section 106 compliance.

New Hogan Reservoir Project, Calaveras County, California. As principal investigator, Mr. Giacinto coordinated a Central California Information Center (CCIC) records search, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), archaeological survey, and preparation of a constraints study with management recommendations for Calaveras County Water District to meet CEQA compliance.

Royal Gorge Trails Project, Donner Summit, Donner Land Trust, Placer County, California. As Principal archaeological investigator, Mr. Giacinto coordinated and completed a North Central Center (NCIC) records search, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and Native American correspondence, archaeological survey, and preparation of a technical report. An appropriate mitigation strategy meeting federal, state, and local standards was developed and provided to the client for this negative cultural inventory.

Emergency Helipad Project, Tahoe-Truckee Airport District, South Lake Tahoe, Placer County, California. As Principal archaeological investigator, Mr. Giacinto coordinated a North Central Center (NCIC) records search, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and Native American correspondence, archaeological survey, and preparation of a technical report. An appropriate mitigation

strategy meeting federal, state, and local standards was developed and provided to the client for this negative cultural inventory.

MCWRA Interlake Spillway Project, Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties, California. As Co-Principal archaeological investigator, Mr. Giacinto provided oversight and management of Inventory and Evaluation. Project involved survey of Lake San Antonio and outflow at Lake Nacimiento, as well as evaluation of the Lake San Antonio historic-era dam.

South Lake Solar Project, Fresno County, California. As principal investigator, Mr. Giacinto coordinated a San Joaquin Valley Information Center (SJVIC) records search, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), review of existing information, and preparation of a Critical Issues Analysis.

Donner Trail Elementary School Project, Truckee, Placer and Nevada County, California. As archaeologist, Mr. Giacinto coordinated a North Central Information Center (NCIC) records search, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and Native American correspondence, archaeological survey, and preparation of a technical report. An appropriate mitigation strategy meeting state and local standards was developed and provided to the client for this negative cultural inventory.

Tahoe Lake Elementary School Project, South Lake Tahoe, California. As archaeological investigator, Mr. Giacinto assisted with report preparation and project coordination, as well as prepared geoarchaeological assessment for ACOE or project area.

Roberts' Ranch Project, Vacaville, California. As Principal archaeological investigator, Mr. Giacinto coordinated a Northwest Information Center (NWIC) records search, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and Native American information outreach, archaeological and historic architectural survey, and preparation of a technical report under CEQA regulatory context. An appropriate mitigation strategy was developed for this cultural inventory.

Collins Drive Project, City of Auburn, California. As Principal archaeological investigator, Mr. Giacinto coordinated a North Central Information Center (NCIC) records search, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and Native American information outreach, archaeological survey, and preparation of a technical memo . An appropriate mitigation strategy was developed meeting CEQA and local requirements for this cultural inventory.

Dorsey Marketplace Project, City of Grass Valley, California. As Principal archaeological investigator, Mr. Giacinto coordinated a North Central Information Center (NCIC) records search, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and Native American information outreach, archaeological survey, and preparation of a technical report. An appropriate mitigation strategy was developed meeting CEQA and local requirements for this cultural inventory, including recommendations relating to historical mining features.

Penn Valley Project, SimonCre, County of Nevada, California. As Principal archaeological investigator, Mr. Giacinto coordinated a North Central Information Center (NCIC) records search, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and Native American information outreach, archaeological survey, and preparation of a technical memo. An appropriate mitigation strategy was developed meeting Army Corps of Engineers, CEQA and local requirements for this cultural inventory update.

Byron Airport Development Program, Contra Costa, California. As Principal archaeological investigator, Mr. Giacinto coordinated a Northwest Information Center (NWIC) records search, Native American Heritage

Commission (NAHC) and Native American information outreach, archaeological survey, and preparation of a technical report. An appropriate mitigation strategy was developed for this cultural inventory.

Combie Road Corridor Improvement Project, Auburn, California. As Principal archaeological investigator, Mr. Giacinto coordinated a North Central Information Center (NCIC) records search, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and Native American information outreach, archaeological and historic architectural survey, DPR 523 building forms, and preparation of a technical report under CEQA regulatory context. An appropriate mitigation strategy was developed for this cultural inventory.

Dodge Flats Power Project, Pyramid Lake, Nevada. As principal investigator, Mr. Giacinto coordinated a the Nevada Cultural Resource Information System (NVCRIS) records search, prepared a study of prehistoric and historical-era constraints, oversaw drone photography, predictive analyses (slope, aspect, drainage, elevation, geomorphic), archaeological survey sampling, and prepared a full report with appropriate mitigation.

Fish Springs Solar Project, Pyramid Lake, Nevada. As principal investigator, Mr. Giacinto conducted a NVCRIS records search and prepared a critical issues analysis for cultural resources.

Lassen Substation Project, Mt Shasta., California. As Principal archaeological investigator, Mr. Giacinto coordinated and conducted a review of the archaeological and built-environment technical study and related sections of the Proponent's Environmental Assessment on behalf of the CPUC.

Meadowrock Vinyard Project, Napa, California. As Principal archaeological investigator, Mr. Giacinto coordinated a Northwest Information Center (NWIC) records search, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and Native American information outreach, archaeological and historic architectural survey, and preparation of a technical report under CEQA regulatory context. An appropriate mitigation strategy was developed for this cultural inventory

Highway 101 Overcrossing Project Offsite Staging Area Project, City of Palo Alto, California. As principal investigator, Mr. Giacinto reviewed existing Historic Property Survey Reports and Archaeological Survey Reports; then prepared an addendum study to meet CEQA and Caltrans regulations and styles. He coordinated a records search, NAHC and Native American consultation, archaeological survey, and preparation of the technical report.

Park Boulevard Environmental Impact Report (EIR), City of Palo Alto, California. As Principal archaeological investigator, Mr. Giacinto coordinated a Northwest Information Center (NWIC) records search, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and Native American consultation, archaeological survey, and preparation of a technical report and EIR section. An appropriate mitigation strategy was developed and provided to the City of Palo Alto for this negative cultural inventory.

Vacaville Center Campus Project, Solano Community College District, City of Vacaville, California. As principal archaeological investigator, Mr. Giacinto coordinated a Northwest Information Center (NWIC) records search, NAHC and Native American communication, archaeological survey, and preparation of a technical report. Recommendations were framed in compliance with CEQA regulations and submitted to the lead agency.

Makani Power Wind Turbine Pilot Program, Alameda, California. As principal investigator, Mr. Giacinto coordinated a NWIC records search, NAHC and Native American consultation, archaeological

survey, and preparation of a negative technical memo a for this potential wind farm. The mitigation strategy did not require additional archaeological monitoring or other work based on the lack of archaeological sites, and the low potential for encountering unrecorded subsurface cultural resources. Recommendations were submitted as a categorical exemption to the reviewing agency.

Maidu Bike Path and Park Projects, City of Auburn, California. As principal investigator, Mr. Giacinto managed the survey, archival searches, tribal correspondence, and reported mangement recommendations for a cultural resources inventory. Considerations included compliance under CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA.

Auburn Recreation District Operations and Development Project, City of Auburn, California. As Principal archaeological investigator, Mr. Giacinto coordinated a North Central Information Center (NCIC) records search, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and Native American information outreach, archaeological survey, and preparation of a technical report. An appropriate mitigation strategy was developed meeting Bureau of Reclamation, CEQA, and local requirements for this cultural inventory.

Auburn Recreation District Creek Vegetation Management Project, City of Auburn, California. As principal archaeological investigator, Mr. Giacinto coordinated a North Central Information Center (NCIC) records search, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and Native American information outreach, archaeological survey, and preparation of a technical report. Two new archaeological sites were recorded. An appropriate mitigation strategy was developed meeting CEQA, US Army Corps Section 106, and local requirements for this cultural inventory.

Steephollow Creek and Bear River Restoration, Nevada County, California. As Principal investigator, Mr. Giacinto assisted with management of field efforts and preperation of a technical report for a cultural inventory. Resources were evaluated for significance under CEQA, and Section 106 of the NHPA.

Yokohl Ranch Development Project, The Yokohl Ranch Company, LLC, Tulare County, California. As co-principal investigator and field director, Mr. Giacinto managed 15 archaeologists in conducting significance evaluation of 118 historical and prehistoric cultural resources throughout the 12,000 acre Yokohl Valley area. Operated as tribal interface, and facilitated the respectful handling and reburial of sensitive cultural material with the tribes, applicant, and NAHC.

Yokohl Ranch Cultural Resources, The Yokohl Ranch Company, LLC, Tulare, California. As Principal investigator and field director, Mr. Giacinto managed 15 archaeologists in conducting 1,900 acres of survey throughout the Yokohl Valley.

Other Pertinent Experience

Mr. Giacinto was an active participant of Fort Ross Historic State Park Living History Day, 1995-2000. During these annual events, visitors would be educated in local Russian and Mexican-era history and prehistory (Aleutian and Kashia Pomo) of the park, and the surrounding region. In addition, Mr. Giacinto has identified and updated numerous archaeological sites throughout the northern Sonoma County coast with the intent of ensuring ongoing preservation and stewardship. The most recent of these was in June, 2017 where prehistoric Kashia Pomo rock art was re-located and DPR forms updated in the Still Water Cove.

Additional Experience

Development

1836 Columbia Street Project, Parikh Properties, City of San Diego, California. As Co-Principal investigator, Mr. Giacinto coordinated a SCIC records search, NAHC, archaeological survey, and preparation of a negative technical report for this small residential development. The mitigation strategy did not require additional archaeological monitoring or other work based on the lack of archaeological sites, and the low potential for encountering unrecorded subsurface cultural resources. Recommendations were submitted to the City of San Diego.

Canergy - Rutherford Road Development Project, Ericsson-Grant, Inc., El Centro, California. As Principal investigator, Mr. Giacinto coordinated records searches, Native American contact, map preparation and fieldwork.

Oro Verde Development Project, Wohlford Land Co., LLC, Valley Center, California. As Principal investigator, Mr. Giacinto coordinated a SCIC records search, NAHC and Native American consultation, archaeological survey, and preparation of a negative technical letter report for this small residential development.

The mitigation strategy did not require additional archaeological monitoring or other work based on the lack of archaeological sites, and the low potential for encountering unrecorded subsurface cultural resources. Recommendations were submitted to the County of San Diego.

Fifth Avenue Development Cultural Inventory, E2 ManageTech, Inc., Chula Vista, California. As Principal investigator, Mr. Giacinto coordinated the preparation of a paleontological, archaeological, and historic resource inventory for a proposed residential project. Responsibilities included a SCIC records search, San Diego Natural History Museum (SDNHM) records search, archival research, agency and client communication, GIS, and compiling the technical report and appendices. Results were submitted as a technical report s to the City of Chula Vista.

Normal Street Evaluations, Darco Engineering, Inc., San Diego, California. As Principal investigator, Mr. Giacinto managed the preparation of a historic resource evaluation for a number of buildings located in the community of University Heights. Responsibilities included an SCIC records search, agency and client communication, archival research, GIS, and compiling the technical report and appendices. Results were submitted as a technical report and associated appendices to the City of San Diego.

Mapleton Park Centre Site Analysis, Kaiser Foundation Health Plan, Inc., Murrieta, California. As Principal archaeological consultant, Mr. Giacinto prepared a project constraints study for Kaiser Permanente, within the County of Riverside.

New Kaiser Permanente Medical Center EIR, Kaiser Foundation Health Plan, Inc., San Diego, California. As field director, Mr. Giacinto conducted a survey of the proposed medical center and reported negative findings to the City of San Diego.

St. John Garabed Church Environmental Services, St. John Garabed Armenian Apostolic Church Trust, San Diego, California. As field director and co-principal investigator, Mr. Giacinto conducted a survey of the proposed church facilities and reported findings to the City of San Diego. Additional responsibilities included preparation of the cultural and paleontological sections for the project EIR.

PMC Quarry Creek Project Phase II Cultural Evaluation, McMillin Land Development, Carlsbad, California. As field director, Mr. Giacinto managed and conducted archaeological testing, data analysis, report writing and mapping of existing cultural resources within the 60-acre Quarry Creek Project study area.

University Office and Medical Park Project Cultural Resource Study Survey, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, San Marcos, California. As field director, Mr. Giacinto managed a team of archaeologists in conducting survey of the 49.5-acre study area in a general inventory of potentially impacted cultural resources and prepared maps and a report for the presentation of this information.

Education

Mission Beach Elementary School EIR, McKellar McGowan, San Diego, California. As principal archaeological investigator, Mr. Giacinto coordinated a Southern California Information Center (SCIC) records search, NAHC and Native American consultation, archaeological survey, and preparation of a technical report. The mitigation strategy did not require archaeological monitoring or other work based on the lack of archaeological sites, and the low potential for encountering unrecorded subsurface cultural resources. Recommendations were submitted to the City of San Diego.

San Diego State University (SDSU) West Campus Housing EIR/Tech Studies, Gatzke, Dillon and Balance, San Diego, California. As principal archaeological investigator, Mr. Giacinto coordinated a SCIC records search, NAHC and Native American consultation, archaeological survey, and preparation of a technical report and EIR section. An appropriate mitigation strategy was developed and provided to SDSU for this negative cultural inventory.

Orange Coast College Initial Study (IS), Coast Community College District, Orange, California. As principal archaeological investigator, Mr. Giacinto coordinated records search, NAHC and Native American consultation, archaeological survey, preparation of a technical report, and provided management and compliance recommendations relating to cultural resources on three Orange County College campuses.

Energy

McCoy Solar Energy Project, Blythe, California. As Principal Investigator, Mr. Giacinto supervised, implemented, and reported upon compliance efforts under Section 106 of the NHPA, BLM Guidelines, CEQA, and County of Riverside Guidelines. General responsibilities included day-to day scheduling oversight of Native American monitors and archaeologists, tribal interface, management of cultural monitoring implementation, and agency reporting. Worked with the Dudek Compliance team to provide cultural summaries for 14 variance requests. Reporting included preparation and submittal of daily cultural resource summaries to interested tribal parties and the BLM, monthly summaries of cultural compliance status and treatment of unanticipated finds, bi-weekly BLM-McCoy Solar, meetings and a monitoring summary report. Mr. Giacinto was the lead in two formal trainings with monitors and counsel members from the Colorado River Indian Tribes regarding federal and state regulations relating to human remains, County and BLM guiding documents, identification of cultural material, and the multiple understandings of "cultural resources".

Blythe Solar Power Project, Blythe, California. As Principal Investigator, Mr. Giacinto supervised, implemented, and reported upon cultural compliance and construction monitoring efforts under Section 106 of the NHPA, BLM Guidelines, California Energy Commission Guidelines, CEQA, and County of Riverside Guidelines. General responsibilities included day-to day scheduling oversight of Native American monitors and archaeologists, tribal interface, management of cultural monitoring implementation, and agency reporting to both the BLM and Energy Commission. Reporting included preparation and submittal

of daily cultural resource summaries to interested tribal parties, Energy Commission, and the BLM, monthly summaries of cultural compliance status and treatment of unanticipated finds, bi-weekly BLM-McCoy Solar, meetings and a monitoring summary report. Mr. Giacinto was the lead in multiple trainings.

BayWa Granger Solar Site Survey, RBF Consulting, Valley Center, California. As Principal Investigator, Mr. Giacinto managed the inventory and prepared management recommendations for a proposed solar farm in Valley Center, California. A relationship of open dialogue between Mr. Giacinto and the client allowed for the project design to avoid significant direct and indirect impacts to cultural resources the proper the development of compliant mitigation and informed project design. Results were submitted to the County of San Diego Department of Planning and Landuse.

Valley Center Solar Site Survey, RBF Consulting, Valley Center, California. As Principal Investigator, Mr. Giacinto managed the inventory and prepared management recommendations for a proposed solar farm in Valley Center, California. A relationship of open dialogue between Mr. Giacinto and the client allowed for the project design to avoid significant direct and indirect impacts to cultural resources the proper the development of compliant mitigation and informed project design. Results were submitted to the County of San Diego Department of Planning and Landuse.

Data Collection for the Tierra Del Sol Solar Farm Project, Tierra Del Sol Solar Farm LLC, Tierra Del Sol, California. As field director, Mr. Giacinto managed a crew of 8 archaeologists in conducting the survey, surface mapping, surface collection, and excavation of 13 prehistoric and historical period sites throughout the McCain Valley. Mr Giacinto prepared a inventory and evaluation report for this project, completed to County of San Diego Standards.

Rugged Solar Farm Project, Rugged Solar LLC, Boulevard, California. As principal investigator and field director, Mr. Giacinto managed a crew of 12 archaeologists in conducting the survey, surface mapping, surface collection and excavation of 42 prehistoric and historical period sites throughout the McCain Valley. Mr Giacinto prepared an inventory and evaluation report and EIR section for this project, completed to County of San Diego Standards

Wind Energy Project, Confidential Client, Riverside, California. As principal cultural investigator, Mr. Giacinto prepared the cultural scope and schedule, coordinated the records search, NAHC and Native American consultation, archaeological survey, and preparation of a technical report for the County of Riverside that provided management and compliance recommendations relating to identified cultural resources. Additional responsibilities included coordination of paleontological and Native American monitor subconsultants.

Gas Line for Poway Pump Station, City of Poway, San Diego County California. As principal investigator, Mr. Giacinto conducted an inventory, coordinated survey, and provided amangement recommendations in technical report.

Sol Orchard Solar Farm, RBF Consulting, Ramona, California. As Principal Investigator, Mr. Giacinto coordinated archaeological and Native American monitoring and prepared management recommendations for a proposed solar farm in Ramona, California. All impacts to significant cultural resources in the vicinity were avoided. Results were submitted to the County of San Diego.

Solar Farm Cultural Resources Services, Confidential Client, San Diego, California. As project director, Mr. Giacinto managed a crew of 8 archaeologists in conducting the survey, surface mapping, surface collection, and excavation of 13 prehistoric and historical period sites throughout the McCain Valley.

As-Needed Environmental Analysis for Solar Project Road Access, Confidential Client, San Diego, California. As field director, Mr. Giacinto managed a crew of 12 archaeologists in conducting the survey, surface mapping, surface collection and excavation of 42 prehistoric and historical period sites throughout the McCain Valley.

East County Substation EIR/Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC), San Diego County, California. As field archaeologist, Mr. Giacinto worked as part of a team to survey the possible impacts to existing and newly recorded cultural resources.

Class III Cultural Resources Inventory for Meteorological Masts 1 and 4 and Access Roads, Iberdrola Renewables, Kern County, California. As field director, Mr. Giacinto managed a team of archaeologists in conducting surveys of the study area in a general inventory of potentially impacted cultural resources.

Wood to Steel Pole Conversion Survey, San Diego Gas and Electric (SDG&E), San Diego County, California. As crew chief, Mr. Giacinto managed a team of archaeologists in conducting a survey of Circuit 75 in a general inventory of potentially impacted cultural resources.

Sunrise Powerlink Project Monitoring, SDG&E, Imperial and San Diego Counties, California. As a field director, Mr. Giacinto assisted in managing an archaeological field crew, aided in data collection, and conducted monitoring by facilitating planned mitigation strategies of construction and pre-construction activities associated with a 500-kilovolt (kV) transmission line, access roads, and work areas.

Cal Valley Solar Ranch-Switchyard Site No. 3 Archaeological Testing, Ecology & Environment Inc., San Luis Obispo County, California. As part of a team of archaeologists, conducted excavations and general testing of a middle prehistoric site.

Wood to Steel Pole Conversion, SDG&E, Cleveland National Forest (CNF), San Diego County, California. As crew chief, Mr. Giacinto managed a team of archaeologists in conducting a survey of Circuit 440 in a general inventory of potentially impacted cultural resources.

Devers to Palo Verde 2 (DPV2) Colorado River Substation Project Monitoring, Southern California Edison (SCE), Blythe, California. As project archaeologist, Mr. Giacinto monitored the geotechnical testing of soils along access road leading into Colorado River Substation from the west.

Sunrise Powerlink Pole Fielding and Environmental Monitoring, SDG&E, Imperial and San Diego Counties, California. As the archaeological representative, Mr. Giacinto worked with SDG&E-contracted engineers, surveyors, and biologists to assess proposed work areas, access roads, and structure locations for possible impacts upon existing cultural resources.

Wood to Steel Pole Conversion Pole Fielding, SDG&E and CNF, San Diego County, California. As the archaeological representative, Mr. Giacinto worked with SDGE-contracted engineers, surveyors, and biologists to assess proposed pole transmission pole locations for possible impacts upon existing cultural resources.

Wood to Steel Pole Conversion, SDG&E and CNF, San Diego County, California. As field archaeologist, Mr. Giacinto worked as part of a team to survey segments of Circuit 449, Circuit 78, TL 625, and TL 629 for possible impacts to existing cultural resources.

Guy Pole and Stub Pole Removal Monitoring, SDG&E, Carlsbad, California. As archaeological representative, Mr. Giacinto monitored activities associated with the removal of existing unused energy transmission infrastructure in an area near recorded cultural resources of noted significance.

DPV2 500 kV Transmission Line Survey, SCE, Riverside County, California. As field archaeologist, Mr. Giacinto worked as part of a team to survey more than 45 miles of linear proposed project area. Conducted an intensive inventory of prehistoric and historical period cultural resources from Desert Center to Thousand Palms.

DPV2 Colorado Switchyard Survey, SCE, Riverside County, California. As project archaeologist, Mr. Giacinto prepared the site records gathered through a pre-field records search and created project area maps in GIS illustrating the location and type of preexisting cultural resources prior field survey for a fiber-optic ground wire project for DPV2 Colorado switchyard in Blythe.

Pole Replacement Projects Surveying, SCE, Orange and Riverside Counties, California. As project archaeologist, Mr. Giacinto prepared the site records gathered through a pre-field records search and created project area maps in GIS illustrating the location and type of preexisting cultural resources prior to fieldwork for the deteriorated pole project within the CNF, and deteriorated pole and pole replacement on private property.

Sunrise Powerlink Environmentally Superior Southern Alternative Survey, SDG&E, San Diego and Imperial Counties, California. As project archaeologist, Mr. Giacinto assisted in preparing the site records gathered through a pre-field records search and digitized the boundaries of archaeological sites in GIS illustrating the location and type of preexisting cultural resources, and a records search of existing site data for alternative route.

Military

Cultural Resources Inventory, March Joint Powers Authority, Riverside County, California. As Principal investigator, Mr. Giacinto managed the field efforts, reporting, and facilitated tribal consultation for cultural inventory. The report included preparation of a cultural context for WW-I and WW-II era history of the air fields and camp in the vicinity. Resource considerations were compliant with CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA.

Utility Corridor Survey at Edwards Air Force Base, U.S. Air Force, California. As Archaeologist, Mr. Giacinto guided the design and preparation of digital field forms to assist in the recordation of archaeological resources at archaeological sites throughout the EAFB, including the Pancho Barnes site.

Infill Survey Project at Edwards Air Force Base, U.S. Air Force, California. As Field Director, Mr. Giacinto managed a team of five archaeologists in conducting a general pedestrian inventory of cultural resources within a 7,650-acre study area

Desert Warfare Training Facility Cultural Resources Inventory Project, U.S. Navy Southwest, Imperial County, California. As field archaeologist, Mr. Giacinto worked as part of a team to conduct an

intensive inventory of prehistoric and historical period cultural resources in selected areas within the Chocolate Mountains Gunnery Range in Niland.

Morgan/Bircham 55 to 12 kV Project Survey, U.S. Navy-Naval Air Weapons Station (NAWS)-China Lake, Inyo County, California. As project archaeologist, Mr. Giacinto prepared the site records gathered through a pre-field records search and created project area maps in GIS illustrating the location and type of preexisting cultural resources prior to field survey at NAWS China Lake.

Resource Management

Pure Water Project Constraints Study and PEIR, City of San Diego, California. As Principal investigator and field director, Mr. Giacinto managed preparation of a constraints study for the Pure Water Project. Work involved a records search of over 100 mile linear miles of San Diego. Site record information from more than 1,236 cultural resources was processed, coded, and integrated within a geospatial sensitivity model to identify archaeological and built environment constraints throughout the proposed alignment. This information was integrated within a PEIR and is currently being used to assist with management planning through the project alignment. Maps were then generated using generalized grid units (1000 x 1000 meters in size) to provide a visual model of relative archaeological resource sensitivity while maintaining the appropriate level of confidentiality for public dissemination to assist in planning.

Lake Morena Dam Project, Lake Morena, City of San Diego, California. As Principal investigator, Mr. Giacinto managed a SCIC records search, NAHC and Native American correspondence, archaeological survey, agency correspondence, and preparation of a archaeological and built environment technical report work related to dam improvements.

Hanson El Monte Pond Restoration, Lakeside's River Park Conservancy, San Diego, California. As Principal investigator, Mr. Giacinto managed the field efforts, reporting, and agency interface for a cultural inventory. Resources were evaluated for significance under county guidelines, CEQA, and Section 106 of the NHPA. Worked with the Army Corps for submittal of documents to SHPO.

Peter's Canyon Regional Park CEQA Study, Orange County Fire Authority, Orange, California. As principal investigator, Mr. Giacinto conducted a cultural resources inventory of all cultural resources within Peters Canyon planned fuel reduction areas. Mr. Giacinto coordinated a SCIC records search, NAHC and Native American consultation, archaeological survey, and preparation of a technical report. Recommendations were provided to agency personnel to assist in mitigating any possible adverse effects to cultural resources in the project vicinity.

Lake Cahuilla Cultural Resources Management Plan, ASM PARC, Riverside County, California. As project archaeologist and lead analyst, Mr. Giacinto developed a standardized database associated with ancient Lake Cahuilla and the surrounding archaeological and ecological landscape. Performed GIS data integration and predictive analysis, data entry of site record information, and completed multi-day, multi-person record search covering 17 USGS quadrangle in Riverside County. The project was finalized with the preparation of a management document submitted to the Friends of the San Jacinto Mountains with the intent of identifying known and potential areas for preservation.

Third Party Review and Monitoring

Ocotillo Wind Energy Facility Third Party Compliance Monitoring, Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Imperial County, California. As third party observer, Mr. Giacinto collaborated with the BLM in

maintaining cultural compliance with federal environmental policies. In addition, processed archaeological and Native American comments for BLM attention.

Rio Mesa Solar Electric Generating Facility CEQA Studies, BrightSource Energy, Inc., Riverside, California. As third party reviewer, Mr. Giacinto collaborated with the BLM, the California Energy Commission, and Brightsource to review URS Corporation's cultural report content, quality, and environmental compliance.

Tribal

South Palm Canyon West Fork Flood Emergency Work, Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, Palm Springs, California. As principal investigator, Mr. Giacinto worked with the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians Tribal Historic Preservation Office to conduct archaeological monitoring on tribal lands of emergency repairs within Andreas Canyon National Register of Historic Places listed district. A monitoring report with a summary of findings and implemented mitigation activities, daily monitoring logs and photos, and confidential figures was provided to the tribe.

South Palm Canyon Improvements, Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, Palm Springs, California. As principal investigator, Mr. Giacinto worked with the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians Tribal Historic Preservation Office to conduct archaeological monitoring on tribal lands of facility improvements within Andreas Canyon National Register of Historic Places listed district. A monitoring report with a summary of findings and implemented mitigation activities, daily monitoring logs and photos, and confidential figures was provided to the tribe.

Shu'luuk Wind Project Cultural Resource Study Survey, Campo Environmental Protection Agency and Invenergy LLC, Campo Indian Reservation, California. As field director, Mr. Giacinto managed two teams of archaeologists, consisting of seven total practitioners, in conducting a survey of the 2,400-acre study area in a general inventory of potentially impacted cultural resources. Worked with Campo Environmental Protection Agency, of the Campo Kumeyaay Nation, in forming management objectives and integrating six Native American Monitors into daily survey activities.

Water/Wastewater

El Toro Recycled Water Project, Orange County, California. As principal investigator, Mr. Giacinto managed the survey, archival searches, tribal correspondence, and reported management recommendations for a cultural resources inventory. Considerations included compliance under CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA.

Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority Reach 5 Project, Riverside County, California. As principal investigator, Mr. Giacinto managed provided recommendations to SAWP for a monitoring approach that would satisfy both State Water Board and Pechanga tribe interests. Project included archaeological monitoring of areas along Tescal Canyon Road and met compliance under CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA.

Santa Margarita Hidden Ridge Project, Orange County, California. As principal investigator, Mr. Giacinto managed the survey, SCIC archival searches, tribal correspondence, and reported management recommendations for a cultural resources inventory. The proposed intersected two NRHP-listed resources and a NRHP-listed archaeological district. Mr. Giacinto developed and managed testing efforts

to appropriately define significant deposits and prepared a monitoring plan. Considerations included compliance under CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA, and project was successfully permitted.

South Orange County Water Authority Brine line Project, Orange County, California. As principal investigator, Mr. Giacinto managed an updated survey, archival searches, tribal correspondence, and reported management recommendations for a cultural resources inventory requiring Army Corps review for Section 106 compliance. Mr. Giacinto successfully re-delineated NRHP-listed archaeological resource boundaries based on review of survey and archival data. Considerations included compliance under CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA.

Phase I Archaeological Inventory Report for the San Juan Creek Outfall Project, Orange County, California. As principal investigator, Mr. Giacinto managed the survey, archival searches, tribal correspondence, and reported management recommendations for a cultural resources inventory. Considerations included compliance under CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA.

Carlsbad Desalination Third Addendum to EIR Biological Survey and Monitoring, Poseidon Water LLC, Carlsbad, California. As archaeological consultant, Mr. Giacinto conducted archaeological monitoring and consultation on an as-needed basis.

Old Mission Dam, City of San Diego, California. As principal investigator, Mr. Giacinto conducted an inventory, coordinated survey, and prepared recommendations for the maintenance of the National Register of Historic Places listed resource, Old Mission Dam.

Otay River Wetland Mitigation, Poseidon Water LLC, San Diego, California. As field director, Mr. Giacinto conducted a cultural resources survey of a mitigation property, managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), to be used for estuary restoration.

Vallecitos Water District Rock Springs Sewer, Infrastructure Engineering Corporation, San Diego, California. As principal investigator, Mr. Giacinto coordinated a SCIC records search, NAHC and Native American consultation, archaeological survey, and preparation of a negative technical letter report for this small residential development. The mitigation strategy did require additional archaeological monitoring based on the potential to encounter subsurface cultural resources. Recommendations were submitted to the Vallecitos Water District.

Relevant Previous Experience

Attended AB 52 Training Hosted by UAIC, Roseville, California. Attended CEQA AB 52 training hosted by United Auburn Indian Community. Was provided training on tribal perspectives provided by UAIC, Pechanga, and NAHC as well as representing council. Also talks by Tom Gates of the Energy Commission.

Guest Lecturer in Cultural Resources for Upper Division CEQA Course, University of San Diego, California. As Cultural Resources Lecturer, Mr. Giacinto was invited to present on Cultural Resources history and management under CEQA for an upper division USD course in April, 2015. A presentation was created with the intention of providing a contextual and technical understanding of how cultural resources are interpreted and evaluated under CEQA. The implications relating to the Friends of Mammoth (1972) decision and other cases were outlined in detail. AB-52 considerations and timing were summarized, and implications of Tribal Cultural Resources as a class of resource discussed.

Investigation of Emergent Trends of San Diego Cultural Resource Management, San Diego County, California. As ethnographic researcher, conducted verbal, semi-structured interviews with 17 archaeologists, policy makers, and Native American monitors and curators regarding the history and current practice of Cultural Resource Management. Information was contextualized through extensive background research using legal, academic, specialized, and archival sources. Analysis employed a synthesis of cultural anthropological and archaeological theory and practice. Results were published as *M.A. thesis in Anthropology* at San Diego State University (2012).

Needs Assessment/Diagnostic for the Community of La Sierra de San Francisco, Baja California Sur, Mexico. As ethnographic researcher, worked for San Diego State University through a grant provided by the International Community Foundation to conduct a general needs assessment in a UNESCO protected community within a UNESCO defined region of World Heritage, la Sierra de San Francisco. Resolved to help with improving the infrastructure of potable water, assisting in the construction of a system of telecommunications for education, and conducting workshops aimed at the preservation of local prehistoric and historical cultural and archaeological resources (2009-2011).

Ethnographic Field School, Zimatlan, Oaxaca, Mexico. As ethnographic student/researcher for San Diego State University, lived with local family and conducted interviews with local population regarding microcredit, sustainable/traditional agriculture and husbandry. Additionally, compiled audio/visual digital stories with local youth and conducted training in research and appropriate documentation. Emphasis was placed on dietary and generational cultural changes (2008).

Research Assistant, San Diego State University Collections Management. As graduate student at SDSU, worked in Collections Management under the instruction of Dr. Lynn Gamble (2007). Responsibilities included laboratory analyses, data entry, record processing, and collections curation management.

Research Assistant, South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University. As graduate student at SDSU, worked at SCIC under the instruction of Dr. Seth Mallios (2008). Responsibilities included site record and report processing and resource mapping.

Archaeological Field School, San Diego State University. As graduate student at SDSU, attended an archaeological fieldschool at Cuyamaca Complex Type Site under the instruction of Dr. Lynn Gamble (2007).

Archaeological Researcher, Institute of Archaeomythology. As a researcher and photographer, attended lectures and assisted with symposiums in Bulgaria, Serbia and Romania (2004,2008)

Archaeological Field School, Sonoma State University. As undergraduate student at SSU, attended an archaeological fieldschool under the instruction of Dr. Adrian Praetzelis (2005).

Publications

Emergent Trends of Cultural Resource Management: Alternative Conceptions of Past, Present and Place.
M.A. thesis in Anthropology, San Diego State University. 2012.

A Qualitative History of "Cultural Resource" Management. anthropologiesproject.org. May 15, 2011.

Lake Cahuilla Cultural Resources Management Plan. ASM PARC. April, 2011.

A Qualitative Investigation of "Cultural Resource" Management In San Diego. The Society for the Anthropology of North America. April 2010.

A Qualitative History of "Cultural Resource" Management. ethnographix.org. May 15, 2010.

Conway, F., R. Espinoza, and A. Giacinto. 2010 Results of Needs Assessment Conducted with Communities of La Sierra de San Francisco, 2009-2010. Submitted to the International Community Foundation.

Selected Technical Reports

Giacinto, Adam, William Burns, and Angela Pham 2017. Cultural Resources Inventory and Extended Phase I Report for the Rohnert Park Water Tank Project, Sonoma County, California

Giacinto, A. and A. Pham 2015. *Phase I Archaeological Inventory Report for the El Toro Recycled Water Project, Orange County, California.* Prepared for the El Toro Water District and submitted to the City of Laguna Niguel.

Giacinto, A. 2015. *Negative Cultural Resources Inventory for the Vacaville Center Campus Project, City of Vacaville, California.* Prepared for and submitted to the Solano Community College District

Giacinto, A. 2015. *Archaeological, Built-Environment, and Paleontological Resources Inventory for the 8777 Washington Blvd. Culver City Project, Los Angeles County, California.* Submitted to the City of Culver.

Giacinto, A. 2015. *Phase I Archaeological Inventory Report for the Santa Margarita Recycled Water Project, Orange County, California.* Prepared for the Santa Margarita Water District and submitted to the City of Laguna Niguel.

Wolf S. and A. Giacinto 2015. *Cultural Resources Survey for the Otay Village IV Project, San Diego County, California.* Submitted to the County of San Diego.

Wolf S. and A. Giacinto 2015. *Cultural Resources Survey for the BayWa Granger Solar Project, San Diego County, California.* Submitted to the County of San Diego.

Wolf S. and A. Giacinto 2015. *Cultural Resources Survey for the Covert Canyon Project, San Diego County, California.* Prepared for Michael Baker International. Submitted to the NPS - Cleveland National Forrest.

Giacinto, A. 2015. *Phase I Archaeological Inventory Report for the San Juan Creek Outfall Project, Dana Point, California.* Prepared for and submitted to the South Orange County Water Authority.

Giacinto, A. and N. Hanten 2015. *Wastewater Treatment Plant Secondary Process Upgrade Improvement Project, City of Auburn, Placer County, California.* Prepared for and submitted to the City of Auburn.

Giacinto, A. 2014. *Data Recovery for CA-RIV-3419 (Locus-14), A Multi-Component Site located within the McCoy Solar Energy Project Right of Way.* Submitted to the Bureau of Land Management.

Giacinto, A. 2014. *Work Plan to Complete Mitigation Requirement for CA-RIV-3419, A Multi-Component Site located within the McCoy Solar Energy Project (MSEP) Right of Way.* Submitted to the Bureau of Land Management.

- Giacinto, A. 2014. *Summary of Data Recovery for CA-RIV-10225, A World War II site located within the McCoy Solar Energy Project (MSEP) Right-of-Way*. Submitted to the Bureau of Land Management.
- Giacinto, A. 2014. *Phase I Archaeological Inventory Report for the Mission Beach Residences Project, San Diego County, California*. Prepared for McKellar-Ashbrook LLC. Submitted to the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- Giacinto, A. 2014. *Negative Cultural Resources Inventory for the Coast Hwy 101 Pump Station Project, City of Encinitas, California*. Prepared for and submitted to the City of Encinitas.
- Giacinto, A. 2014. *Phase I Archaeological Inventory Report for the Santa Barbara Place Residences Project, San Diego County, California*. Prepared for McKellar-Ashbrook LLC. Submitted to the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- Giacinto, A. 2014. *Negative Cultural Resources Phase I Survey Report for the Oro Verde Project, San Diego County, California*. Submitted to County of San Diego Department of Planning and Landuse.
- Giacinto, A. 2014. *Cultural Resources Technical Report for the West Campus Student Housing Complex Project, San Diego County, California*. Submitted to County of San Diego Department of Planning and Landuse.
- Hale, M. and A. Giacinto 2014. *Negative Cultural Resources Phase I Inventory for the Canergy Project, Brawley, Imperial County, California*. Prepared for Ericsson-Grant Inc. Submitted to Imperial County Planning and Development.
- Castells, J. and A. Giacinto 2014. *Historic Resources Inventory for the Normal Street Project, City of San Diego, California*. Submitted to City of San Diego..
- Giacinto, A. 2013. *Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Report for the Smoke Tree Wind Project, Riverside County, California*. Prepared for Ogin, Inc. Submitted to County of Riverside Planning Department.
- Castells, J. and A. Giacinto 2013. *Archaeological, Historical, and Paleontological Resources Inventory for the 5th Avenue Chula Vista Development Project, City of Chula Vista, California*. Prepared for E2 ManageTech, Inc. Submitted to City of Chula Vista.
- Giacinto, A. 2013. *Archaeological Monitoring Summary Memo for the South Palm Canyon Improvements Project, Agua Caliente Band of Mission Indians Reservation, California*.
- Giacinto, A. 2013. *Cultural Resources Phase I Survey Report for the NorthLight Power Valley Center Solar Power Project, San Diego County, California*. Prepared for RBF Environmental. Submitted to County of San Diego Department of Planning and Landuse.
- Giacinto, A. and M. Hale 2013. *Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Report for the WCSS0011R1 and WCS00012R1 Project, Riverside County, California*. Prepared for FloDesign Wind Turbine Corp. Submitted to County of Riverside Planning Department.

- Giacinto, A., and M. Hale. 2013. *Cultural Resources and Paleontological Survey Report for the St. John Garabed Church Project, San Diego County, California*. Submitted to the City of San Diego, California.
- Giacinto, A. 2013. *Cultural Resources Phase I Addendum Report for the Old Mission Dam Maintenance Project, San Diego County, California*. Prepared for the City of San Diego.
- Giacinto, A. 2013. *Archaeological Reconnaissance for Categorical CEQA Exemption for the Makani/Google Airborne Wind Turbine Pilot Project, Alameda County, California*.
- Giacinto, A. 2013. *Negative Findings Letter Report for a Phase I Cultural Resources Study Conducted for the VWD Rock Springs Project, San Diego County, CA*. Submitted on behalf of IEC Corporation to the Vallecitos Water District.
- Hale, M., A. Giacinto, and N. Hanten, ed. 2013. *Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation for the Yokohl Ranch Project, Tulare County, California*. Contributions by S. Hector, A. Garcia-Herbst, L. Akyüz, M. Becker, S. Ní Ghabhláin, and S. Stringer-Bowsher
- Hale, M., and A. Giacinto 2013. *Yokohl Ranch Project EIR, Chapter 4.6, Yokohl Valley, Tulare County, California*
- Giacinto, A., and M. Hale 2012. *Cultural Resources Survey Report for the St. John Garabed Church Project, San Diego County, California*
- A. Giacinto and M. Hale, 2012. *Cultural Resources Inventory for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Otay River Estuary Restoration Project, Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California*
- Giacinto, A. 2012. *Negative Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Kaiser Permanente San Diego Central Medical Center, San Diego County, California*
- Hale, M., and A. Giacinto 2012. *Cultural Resources Inventory for the Orange County Fire Authority Project, Peters Canyon, Orange County, California*
- Hale, M., and A. Giacinto 2012. *North Embarcadero Port Master Plan Amendment (NE-PMPA) EIR, Chapter 4.9, Port of San Diego, San Diego, California*.
- Hale, M., and A. Giacinto 2012. *Rio Mesa Solar EIS, Chapter 4.6, Brightsource, Riverside County, California*.
- Giacinto, A., J. Daniels,, I. Scharlotta, ,M.J. Hale 2012. *Archaeological Evaluation for the Rugged Solar Project*. San Diego County, California.
- Giacinto, A., J.T. Daniels, M.J. Hale, 2012. *Archaeological Evaluation for the Tierra Del Sol Project*. San Diego County, California.
- Hale, M., S. Andrews, M. Dalope, A. Giacinto, and N. Hanten 2012. *Phase I Cultural Resources Inventory of 7,650 acres in Management Areas 1B, 3D, and 3E Edwards Air Force Base, Kern County, California*. Prepared for Richard Bark, JT3 LLC, Subcontract Number 1A10000101.
- Hale, M., A. Giacinto, and J. Schaefer 2012. *Class III Cultural Resources Inventory for the Campo Invenery Project, Campo Indian Reservation, San Diego California*.

Giacinto, A., and M. Becker 2012. *Padre Dam Eastern Service Area Secondary Connection-Alternative Site Location*. Letter Report. San Diego County, California.

Giacinto, A., and J. Cook 2011. *Cultural Resource Study for the UOMP Project*. Letter Report. San Diego County, California.

Ghabhláin, S., A. Giacinto, and T. Quach 2011. *Cultural Resources Evaluation for the Quarry Creek Project*. City of Carlsbad, California.

DeCarlo, M.M., A. Giacinto, and W.T. Eckhardt 2010. *Cultural Resources Inventory for the Proposed Colorado River Substation Expansion Project*. Riverside County, California.

Cook, J.R., A. Garcia-Herbst, A. Giacinto, and M. Dalope 2010. *Addendum to HDR/e²M Final Report: Prehistoric Artifact Scatters, Bedrock Milling Stations and Tin Can Dumps: Results of a Cultural Resources Study for the SDG&E East County Substation Project*. San Diego County, California.

Presentations

Plan it, Do it, Done: Successful Cultural Strategies for Design-Build Projects. Presented by Adam Giacinto, Hale, and Hochart during Design-Build Symposium for Society for California Archaeology Conference. San Diego, CA. 2018.

Shifting Concepts of "Cultural Resource" in CRM. Presented by Adam Giacinto during Renewable Energy Symposium for Society for California Archaeology Conference. Ontario, CA. 2016.

Shifting Concepts of Non-Significant Cultural Resources. Presented by Giacinto, Comeau, and Hale for Zzyzx Conference. Zzyzx, CA. 2015.

Managing California's Cultural Resources on Public Lands: A Third Party Consultant Perspective. Presented Hale and Giacinto for Society for California Archaeology, San Diego, 2015.

Invited Guest Lecture on Cultural Resources in CEQA. University of San Diego, CA. 2015.

A GIS Analysis of Ancient Lake Cahuilla Archaeological Sites, Riverside County, CA, United States. For Society for California Archaeology, San Diego, 2012.

Emergent Trends of San Diego Cultural Resource Management. For Society for California Archaeology, San Diego, 2012.

A GIS Analysis of Ancient Lake Cahuilla Archaeological Sites, Riverside County, CA, United States. For Balancias y Perspectivas, National Institute of Archaeology and History (NIAH), Mexicali, MX, 2011.

Sarah Corder, MFA

Architectural Historian

Ms. Corder is an architectural historian with 13 years' professional experience in all elements of cultural resources management, including project management, intensive-level field investigations, architectural history studies, and historical significance evaluations in consideration of the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) Register and the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and local-level evaluation criteria. Ms. Corder has conducted numerous historical resource evaluations and developed detailed historic context statements for a multitude of property types and architectural styles, including private residential, commercial, industrial, educational, and agricultural properties. She has also provided expertise on numerous projects requiring conformance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*.

EDUCATION

Savannah College of Art and Design
MFA, Historic Preservation, 2004

Bridgewater College
BA, History, 2002

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

California Preservation Foundation
National Trust for Historic Preservation
Los Angeles Conservancy
Society for Architectural Historians

Ms. Corder meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for both Architectural History and History. She has experience preparing environmental compliance documentation in support of projects that fall under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)/National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).

Select Project Experience

The 1431 El Camino Real Project, City of Burlingame, San Mateo County, California (2017). Dudek was retained the City of Burlingame to prepare a Caltrans-compliant Historical Resources Compliance Report (HRCR) for the proposed demolish a 1947 four-unit apartment building along with the detached five-car garage structure. In addition to evaluating the building, Dudek also had to address impacts to an NRHP-listed tree row within the project area. Ms. Corder's responsibilities on the project included: background research, building permit research, co-authoring the final cultural report, and preparation of DPR forms for the evaluation of built resources.

Castilleja School Project, City of Palo Alto, Santa Clara County, California (2017). Dudek was retained by the City of Palo Alto to conduct a cultural resources study for the Castilleja Master Plan and Conditional Use Permit project. The study included a historical significance evaluation of the campus and related buildings and structures. Ms. Corder's responsibilities for the project included: architectural history field survey, background research, preparation of DPR forms for the evaluation of built resources, and co-authoring the cultural resources report.

CSU Chico College Park Demolition Project, Butte County, California (2017). Dudek was retained by California State University (CSU), Chico to complete a cultural resources study for 10 historic age residential properties located near the CSU Chico campus. The study involved completion of a CHRIS records search, outreach with the NAHC and local tribes/groups, a pedestrian survey of the project area for built-environment resources, and recordation and evaluation of 10 properties for historical significance in consideration of NRHP designation criteria and integrity requirements. Ms. Corder's responsibilities for the project included: architectural history field survey, building permit research, background research, preparation of DPR forms for the evaluation of built resources, and co-authoring the cultural resources report.

Elkus Ranch Master Plan Project, University of California Davis, San Mateo County, California (2017). Dudek was retained by UC Davis to complete a historic resources study for the Master Plan of the University's Elkus Ranch property. This study involved a pedestrian survey of the project area for built-environment resources, and recordation and evaluation of all historic age buildings in consideration of NRHP designation criteria and integrity requirements. Ms. Corder's responsibilities for the project included: architectural history field survey, building permit research, background research, and co-authoring the historic resources report.

Fall River Gun Club Project, Pit 1 Hydroelectric Project (FERC NO. 2687), Fall River Mills, Shasta County, California (2017). Dudek was retained by the Pacific Gas & Electric Company (PG&E) to complete a historic resource evaluation for a project that is guided by a Historic Properties Management Plan (HPMP). This study involved a pedestrian survey of the project area for built-environment resources, and recordation and evaluation of all historic age buildings in consideration of NRHP designation criteria and integrity requirements. Ms. Corder's responsibilities for the project included: architectural history field survey, building permit research, background research, and co-authoring the historic resources report.

SFO Residential Sound Insulation Program, Cities of San Bruno and Millbrae, San Mateo County, California (2017). Dudek was retained by SFO to evaluate 28 historic age residential properties within the cities of San Bruno and Millbrae. These properties are proposed to receive installation of sound insulation materials as part of SFO's Residential Sound Insulation Program. All 28 properties were recorded and evaluated on DPR forms for historical significance in consideration of NRHP designation criteria and integrity requirements. Ms. Corder's responsibilities for the project included: architectural history field survey, background research, preparation of DPR forms for the evaluation of built resources, and co-authoring the cultural resources report.

Yosemite Avenue-Gardner Avenue to Hatch Road Annexation Project, City of Merced, Merced County, California (2017). Dudek was retained to prepare a cultural resources evaluation for a project that proposes to construct and operate the University Village Merced Student Housing and Commercial component on an approximately 30-acre portion of the project site. The evaluation included a 1920 single-family residence/agricultural property located within the project site. Ms. Corder's responsibilities for the project included: background research, preparation of DPR forms for the evaluation of built resources, and co-authoring the cultural resources report.

Relevant Training

- A Commissioner and Planner's Primer to the California Environmental Quality Act, CPF, 2018
- Historic Districts: New Processes, SOI Standards for Districts, Infill Construction, Additions & ADU's, CPF, 2017
- Focus on Modernism: Design, Materials Conservation & Review, CPF, 2017

Kate Geraghty Kaiser, MSHP

Architectural Historian

Kate Geraghty Kaiser is an architectural historian with more than five years' professional experience as a cultural resource manager specializing in California Environmental Quality Act/National Environmental Quality Act (CEQA/NEPA) compliance, National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106 compliance, reconnaissance and intensive level surveys, archival research, cultural landscapes, and GIS.

Ms. Kaiser meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for both Architectural History and Archaeology. She is experienced at managing multidisciplinary projects in the lines of transportation and federal land management. She has experience preparing environmental compliance documentation in support of projects that fall under Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)/National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

EDUCATION

University of Oregon
M.S. Historic Preservation, 2017
Boston University
B.A. Archaeology, 2009

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

California Preservation Foundation
Vernacular Architecture Forum
Association for Preservation Technology - Southwest

Select Project Experience

Development

Marin Country Club Stream Improvement Project, Marin County, California (2018). Ms. Kaiser served as architectural historian and author of the CEQA-Plus report MCC Stream Improvement Project. Preparation of the report involved site recordation, archival research, historic context development, historical significance evaluations, and updated DPR forms for a golf course designed in 1957. The project proposed to modify sections of the designed watercourse to retain more rainwater to irrigation.

Trail to Crane Creek Project, Sonoma County, California (2018). Ms. Kaiser served as architectural historian and co-author of the cultural resources report for the Trail to Crane Creek Built Environment Report. This involved site recordation, archival research, historic context development, and historical significance evaluations for the project which proposed to modify sections of the historic wall for the completion of a bike path for a Rohnert Park Regional Park.

Floriston Spring Filtration Project, Nevada County, California. 2018 (In progress) Ms. Kaiser served as architectural historian and author of the cultural resources report for the Floriston Spring Filtration Project. Ms. Kaiser contributed building development descriptions, archival research, historical context development, and historical significance evaluations for the Floriston Schoolhouse.

Stickleback Movie Ranch Evaluation Project, Los Angeles County, California (2018). Ms. Kaiser served as architectural historian and author of the cultural resources report for the Stickleback Movie Ranch Report in support of a larger MND project. Ms. Kaiser contributed on-site fieldwork, building development descriptions, archival research, historical context development, and historical significance evaluations for five extant ranch buildings and several other wildfire-damaged resources.

Education

Emerson Hall Replacement Project, University of California Davis, Yolo County, California (2017).

Ms. Kaiser served as architectural historian and author of the cultural resources report for the Emerson Hall Replacement Project. Ms. Kaiser contributed building development descriptions, archival research, historical context development, and historical significance evaluations for Emerson Hall. The project proposed to demolish Emerson Hall, a University of California, Davis dormitory, and replace it with a new 180,000 gsf dormitory.

Elkus Ranch Master Plan Project, University of California Davis, San Mateo County, California (2017).

Ms. Kaiser served as architectural historian and coauthor of the cultural resources report for the Elkus Ranch Master Plan Project. Ms. Kaiser contributed building development descriptions, archival research, in-field research, GIS data collection, and historical significance evaluations for buildings in the project. The project proposed to create a master plan for the ranch, which includes building improvements, parking improvements, and demolishing select buildings.

Municipal

Los Angeles Department of Water and Power West Los Angeles District Yard Project, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California (2017).

Ms. Kaiser served as architectural historian and author of the cultural resources report for the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power West Los Angeles District Yard Project. Preparation of the report involved extensive archival research, in-field research, historic context development, building development descriptions, historical significance evaluations, and DPR forms for each building of the project.

Publications

Geraghty, Kathryn. 2017. "Colors of the Western Mining Frontier: Painted Finishes in Virginia City, Montana." Thesis. University of Oregon. June 2017.

Geraghty, Kathryn. 2017. "On the Construction and Rehabilitation of the Southern Pacific Train Depot in Springfield, Oregon." *Associated Students for Historic Preservation Journal*. Spring/Summer 2017.

Geraghty, Kathryn, Rachel Ellenson, Royce Utterback. 2016. "White River Ranger Station Cultural Landscape Inventory." *Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI), National Park Service*. December 2016.

Geraghty, Kathryn and Corey Lentz. 2016. "P. Augustus Peterson House." Historic City Landmark nomination, City of Eugene, Oregon. May 2016. (Accepted by Eugene Planning Division November 2016)

Geraghty, Kathryn. 2015. "CRP: 15-034: Greenwater Canyon Petroglyph Site Project Report." National Park Service. May 2015.

Geraghty, Kathryn. 2015. "CRP: 14-010: Cabin Project Report." National Park Service. February 2015.

Geraghty, Kathryn. 2014. "Pile It High: Five New Borax Archaeological Sites on the Valley Floor" Paper presented to the annual Keeler Conference. July 2014.

Geraghty, Kathryn. 2013. "CRP: 13-046: Resource Advisor Report: Scotty's Castle Wildland Fire." National Park Service. December 2013.

APPENDIX B

CONFIDENTIAL

Records Search Results

APPENDIX C

Native American Heritage Commission Sacred
Lands File

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
(916) 373-5471 – Fax
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: Eldredge property Project (#10879)

County: Sacramento

USGS Quadrangle Name: Fairfield North, CA

Township: 6 North **Range:** 1 West **Section(s):** 17

Company/Firm/Agency: Dudek

Contact Person: Adam Giacinto, M.A., RPA

Street Address: 853 Lincoln Way, Suite 208

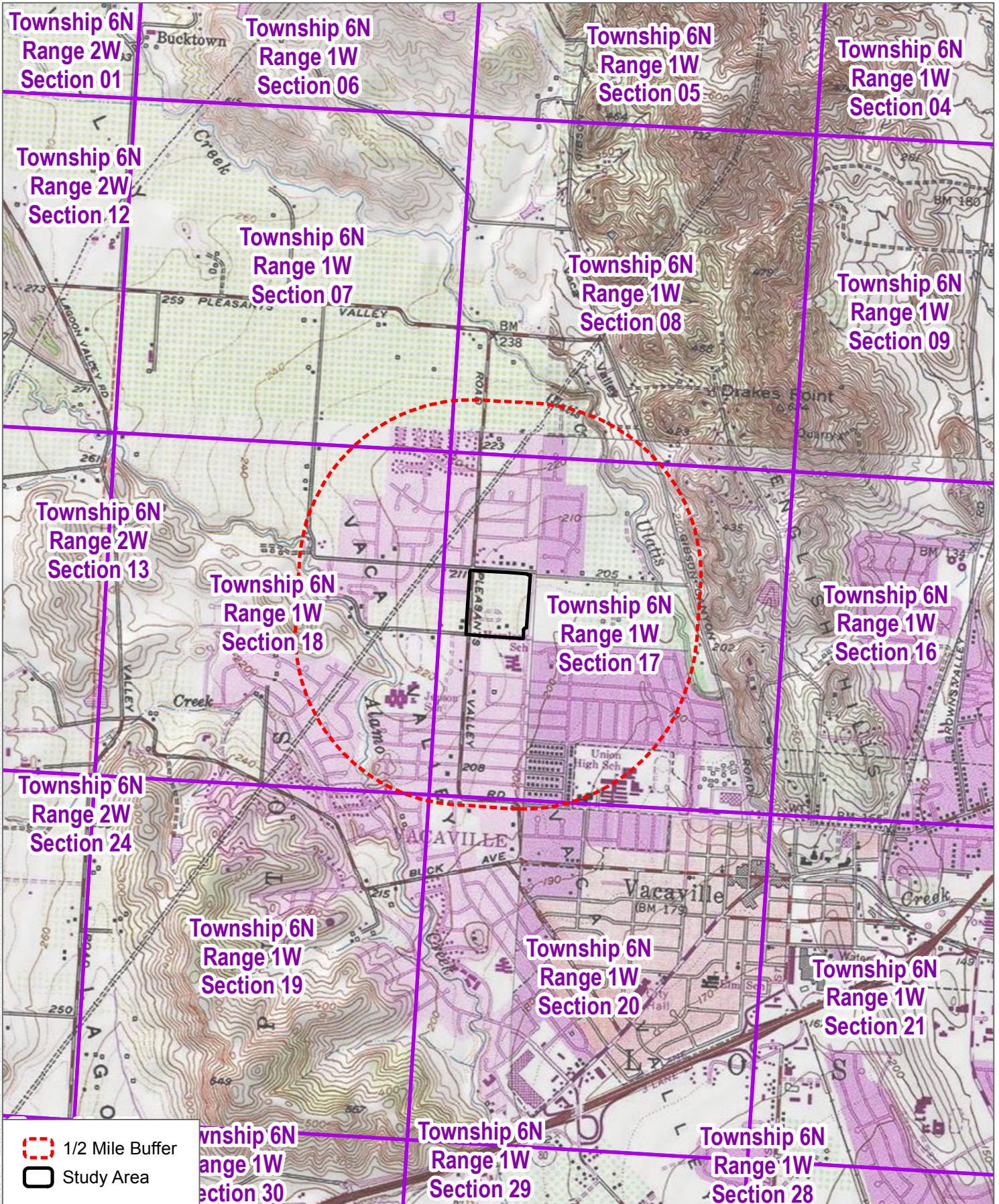
City: Pasadena **Zip:** 95603

Phone: 530.863.4653 **Fax:** 530.887.1250

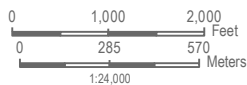
Email: agiacinto@dudek.com

Project Description: The project proposes development of a 15.56 acre property located southeast of the intersection of N Orchard and Fruitvale Rd, Vacaville, CA. The City of Vacaville is the CEQA lead agency. Dudek is requesting a Sacred Lands File search as part of the cultural resources Inventory process. Please provide contacts for appropriate traditionally geographically affiliated Native American representatives and/or organizations from whom this information may be also requested.

(See attached Project Location Map)



SOURCE: SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series Fairfield North Quadrangles
 Township 6N; Range 1W; Section 17



NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

Environmental and Cultural Department
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710



March 30, 2018

Adam Giacinto
DUDEK

Sent by Email: agiacinto@dudek.com
Number of Pages: 2

RE: Eldredge Property Project, Fairfield North, Solano County

Dear Mr. Giacinto:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) *Sacred Lands File* was completed for the area of potential project effect (APE) referenced above with negative results. **Please note that the absence of specific site information in the *Sacred Lands File* does not indicate the absence of Native American cultural resources in any APE.**

I suggest you contact all of those listed, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. The list should provide a starting place to locate areas of potential adverse impact within the APE. **By contacting all those on the list, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult.** If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the NAHC requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact via email: Sharaya.souza@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Sharaya Souza".

Sharaya Souza
Staff Services Analyst
(916) 573-0168

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contacts
3/29/2018**

Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation
Anthony Roberts, Chairperson
P.O. Box 18
Brooks, CA 95606
Wintun (Patwin)
aroberts@yochadehe-nsn.gov
(530) 796-3400
(530) 796-2143 Fax

Cortina Indian Rancheria of Wintun Indians
Charlie Wright, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1630
Williams, CA 95987
Wintun / Patwin
(530) 473-3274 Office
(530) 473-3301 Fax

This list is current only as of the date of this document and is based on the information available to the Commission on the date it was produced.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Code, or Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native American Tribes for the proposed:
Eldredge Property Project, Fairfield North, Solano County.

APPENDIX D

DPR Forms

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

Primary #
 HRI #
 Trinomial
NRHP Status Code
 Date

Other Listings
 Review Code

Reviewer

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

- *a. County Solano and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
- *b. USGS 7.5' Quad Fairfield North Date 1981 T 6N; R 1W; of of Sec 17; Mount Diablo **B.M.**
- c. Address 369 North Orchard Avenue City Vacaville Zip 95688
- d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 10S, 587099.71 m E/ 4247079.03 m N
- e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)

APN: 0125-040-110. The project site is bounded by Fruitvale Road on the north, North Orchard Avenue on the west, two residences and Hemlock Elementary School on the south, and Eldridge Avenue and residential lots along Laramie Way and Fruitvale Road on the east.

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
 The subject property is a family farm and orchard that consists of two (2) residential structures and eleven (11) ancillary structures supporting the use of the property as a small agricultural property. The property site plan included as a continuation sheet shows the numbering system used in the building and structure descriptions (See Continuation Sheet).

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP3 Multiple family property; HP33 Farm/Ranch

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

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Main Elevation, view to east (04/02/2018; IMG 23)

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

Circa 1937 (USDA 1937)

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



***P7. Owner and Address:**

Mary Eldredge
369 North Orchard Avenue
Vacaville, CA 95688

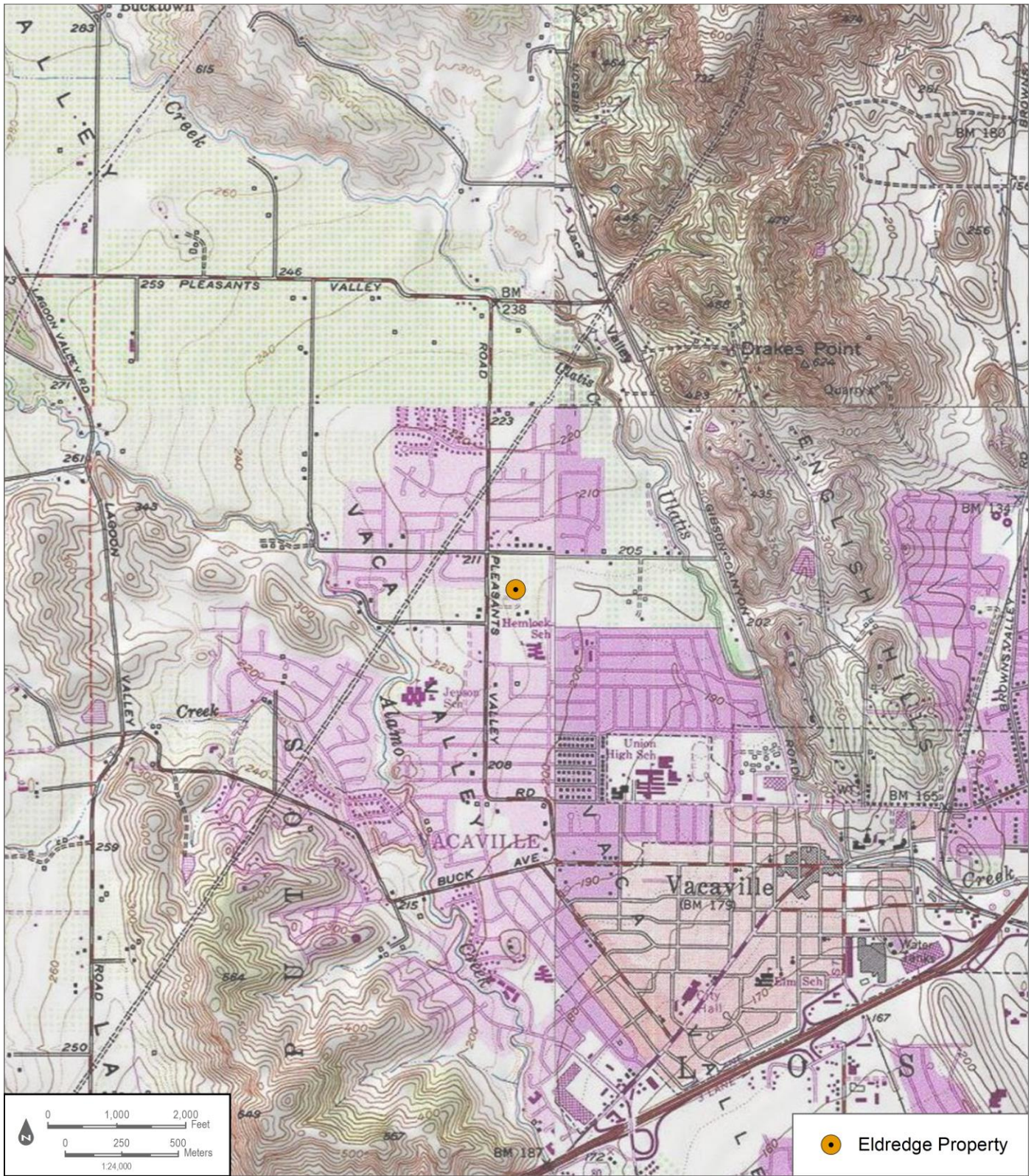
***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address) Sarah Corder, Dudek
38 N Marengo Ave.
Pasadena, CA 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** 4/2/2018

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe)
Intensive pedestrian

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")
Corder, et. al. 2018. Cultural Resources Evaluation Report for the Eldredge Property Project, City of Vacaville, Solano County, California. Dudek.

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



State of California & The Resources Agency Primary #
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION HRI#
BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

B1. Historic Name: Eldredge Property B2.
 B3. Original Use: Family Farm B4. Present Use: vacant

*B5. Architectural Style: vernacular

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
 Extensive archival research was conducted in order to establish a timeline of development for the Eldredge Property. Previously conducted interviews with Mary Eldredge, historic photographs, historic maps, and building permits were all used in the preparation of the following construction and development history of the Eldredge Property. The subject property currently has two (2) residential buildings and eleven (11) ancillary structures to support its function as a working farm and orchard. Details and estimated dates of construction obtained through archival research are summarized in Table 1 (See Continuation Sheet).

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

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: _____
 b. Builder: _____

*B10. Significance: Theme n/a Area n/a

Period of Significance n/a Property Type Industrial Applicable Criteria N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)
 The history of the Eldredge family and their relationship to the history of Vacaville begins with noted Vacaville contractor George Sharpe. Sharpe (1861-1938) was born in England and came to the United States with his parents when he was a young child. The Sharpe family settled in Kansas and the family remained there with the exception of George. Following his marriage to Angeline Parker and the birth of his two children, Sharpe and his family set out for California. The family settled in Vacaville in the late 1880s and Sharpe started working as a builder and contractor. (See Continuation Sheet).

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) _____

*B12. References: See Continuation Sheet

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Sarah Corder, Dudek

*Date of Evaluation: April 2, 2018

(This space reserved for official comments.)

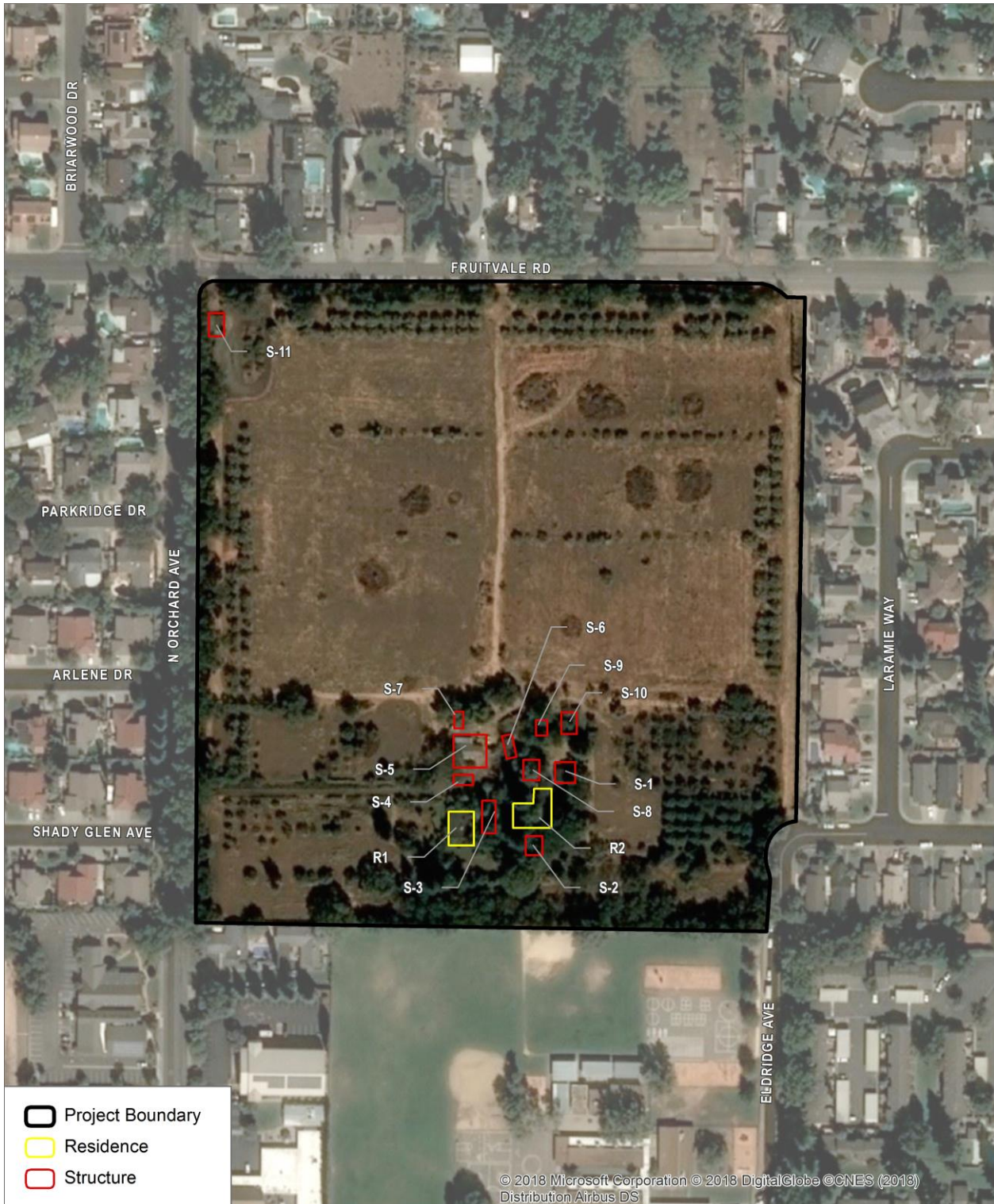


CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Eldredge Property
Page 4 of 17

*P3a. Description: (continued)

Figure 1. Site Plan Showing Buildings and Structures for Eldredge Property



CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Eldredge Property

Page 5 of 17

Residence 1, Circa 1937

Residence 1 is a one-story, vernacular building that is irregular in plan and clad in horizontal siding. The building features a multi-gabled roofline that is clad in composition shingles and features exposed rafter tails. The main elevation features an integral porch with rounded column supports. Fenestration across the main elevation includes one-by-one windows and a centered entry point sheltered by the porch. There are multiple additions to the rear of the house distinguished by roofline details and a shift in materials. One of the additions is an enclosed sunroom with numerous multi-light windows, which is accessed from the north elevation through a side door that does not appear to be original to the house (Photograph 1).

Residence 2, Circa 1949

The Residence 2 is a one-story, vernacular building that is irregular in plan and clad in horizontal siding. The cross gabled roof is clad in composition shingles. The main (north) elevation presents as an L-shape with a single entry point in the east-west oriented block of the house and two more entry points located in the north-south oriented block of the house. All entrances are accessed by a concrete ramp that terminates on a patio. There is one window visible on the main elevation and it is a one-by-one sliding window. Fenestration appears to be irregular on the remaining elevations of the house with a mix of window sizes and configurations including sliding windows, one-over-one, and single lite. The rear (south) elevation features another entry point that is offset to the east and accessed by two steps. The rear of the house also features a dirt walkway leading to a small gabled roof structure that was used as a Utility Building for Residence 2 since the early 1990s (Photograph 2).

Structure 1, Garage, Circa 1965

Structure 1 is a one-story, shed roof structure that is clad in horizontal siding. There is a large brick, interior end chimney on the south elevation of the building. Entry points to the building are located on the east and west elevations.

Structure 2, Detached Utility Room, 1993

Structure 2 is a one-story utility structure that was constructed in 1993 and is clad in vertical siding. The structure features a gabled roof that is clad in composition shingles. It is located to the rear of Residence 2.

Structure 3, Carport, Circa 1965

Structure 3 is a one-story carport that is clad in vertical wood siding. The structure features a gabled roof that is clad in corrugated metal. The carport structure is irregular in plan and shows significant signs of structural deterioration, especially on the east elevation.

Structure 4, Shed, Circa 1937

Structure 4 is a small, one-story shed that is clad in wooden shingles. The structure features a gabled roof that is covered in tiles. Entry to the building is provided through a door located on the west elevation (Photograph 3).

Structure 5, Barn, Circa 1937

Structure 5 is a wood frame barn that is clad in vertical wood siding. The structure features a gabled roof that is clad in composition shingles. The structure also features shed roof projections on the north and south elevations that provide storage areas for a variety of equipment and machinery for use on the farm. The shed roof projects do not appear to be original to the building and have corrugated metal roofs instead of the composition shingle roof seen in the main body of the barn. The barn has entry points on the east and west elevations (Photograph 4).

Structure 6, Metal Shed, Unknown Date of Construction

Structure 6 is a small metal shed with a corrugated metal roof and siding. There is a single

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Eldredge Property
Page 6 of 17

entry point on the east elevation.

Structure 7, Wood Storage Area, Circa 1937

Structure 7 is a post in ground structure with a shed roof that is located to the north of Structure 5. The building is open on all sides and is currently used as a wood storage area.

Structure 8, Barn, Circa 1965

Structure 8 is a wood frame barn that is clad predominately in vertical wooden siding. The main block of the structure features a corrugated metal, gabled roof. There is also a shed roof projection located on the north elevation that also features a corrugated metal roof. The building appears to have been designed with entry points on both the east and west elevations. On the west elevation there is a section of corrugated metal siding that appears to have been used as a repair effort at some point during the building's history (Photograph 5).

Structure 9, Equipment Storage Shed, Circa 1965

Structure 9 is a wooden post-in-ground, equipment storage area that has a corrugated metal shed roof. The structure features five (5) bays and is open on all sides.

Structure 10, Pergola, Date of Construction Unknown

Structure 10 is a wood frame pergola that was likely used for flowering or fruit producing vines during the history of the property. It is located to the north of Structure 1 and to the east of Structure 8.

Structure 11, Retail Fruit Stand, Circa 1993

Structure 11 is a retail fruit stand that was used by the last Eldredge family member to reside at the property, Mary Eldredge. The wood frame structure is located at the corner of Orchard and Fruitvale Avenues and has an independent driveway that provides access via Fruitvale Avenue.



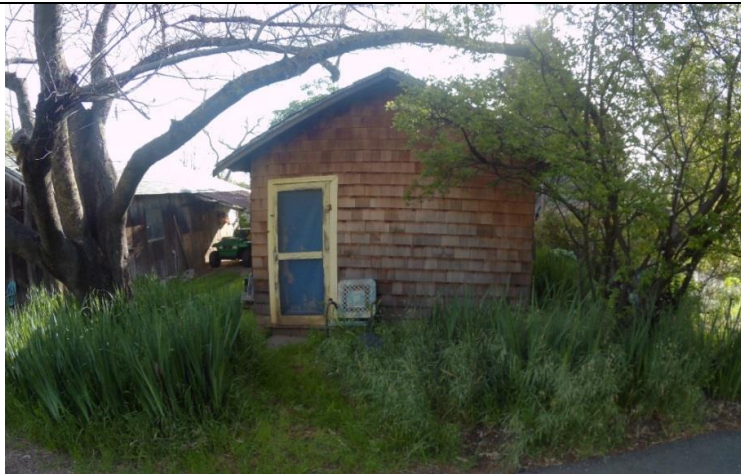
Photograph 1. Rear Elevation of Residence 2 - View to West (Image # IMG_21)

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Eldredge Property
Page 7 of 17



Photograph 2. Main Elevation of Residence 2 - View to South (Image # IMG_2)



Photograph 3. Structure 4 - View to East (Image # IMG_33)



Photograph 4. Structure 5 - View to Northwest (Image # IMG_48)

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Eldredge Property

Page 8 of 17



Photograph 5. Structure 8 - View to Southwest (Image # IMG_57)

*B6. Construction History:

While family history accounts state that the property's development began shortly after the purchase of the property by Guy and Esther Eldredge, there was no archival evidence that showed the original layout of the property or any details of the temporary house constructed by George Sharpe for his daughter Esther (Delaplane 1999). The earliest available aerial photograph of the project area is from 1937, and the subject property appears in this image. It appears that a residence (Residence 1), barn (Structure 5), shed (Structure 4), and a storage area (Structure 7) are present along with three other structures. Bordering the project area along North Orchard Avenue is a windbreak of large canopied trees. Both Fruitvale Road and North Orchard Avenue appear as unpaved, dirt roads in 1937. The surrounding plots to the north, east, south and west of the project area appear to all have been orchards in 1937 (USDA 1937).

Despite the availability of aerial photographs between 1948 and 1965, poor image quality made it impossible to determine any detailed information related to the buildings on the project site. According to information provided by Mary Eldredge in a 1999 interview, Charles (her father) took over management of the farm in 1949 and built a house on the property (Residence 2), which was her childhood home. While the date of construction for Residence 2 on the site cannot be confirmed through building permits or aerial photography, it is clearly present in a 1965 aerial photograph (CAS 1965; Delaplane 1999; FAS 1949; USDA 1957).

In 1965, a high-resolution aerial photograph shows significant change on the subject property. As seen in earlier aerial photographs, Residence 1 and Structure 4, Structure 5, and Structure 7 are still present on the subject property. Recent developments to the site include a second residential building (Residence 2) at the east end of the site. Additional ancillary structures include the following: garage (Structure 1) located to the east of Residence 2, carport (Structure 3) located to the east of Residence 1. Details of these structures cannot be obtained due to vegetation coverage. Two new structures also appear to the north of the existing barns, while the details of these buildings could not be determined due to image quality and vegetation it is likely that they are Structures 8 and 9. There is also new dirt access road to the north of the main driveway for the property that provides access to the farm buildings located to the north of the residential buildings on the site. The trees planted along North Orchard Avenue area still present. The 1965 aerial photograph also shows significant change in the surrounding area including the following: development of Hemlock Elementary School to the south, tract home residential development to the south, subdivision of the parcel to the north of the project area, and the paving of Fruitvale Road and North Orchard Avenue (CAS 1965).

Aerial photographs for the subject property and surrounding area were reviewed between the

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Eldredge Property
 Page 9 of 17

years 1965 and 1974, but there are no discernable differences to the subject property or the surrounding area. Between 1970 and 1973 a second access road, north of the original appears leading from the subject property to North Orchard Avenue (CAS 1965, 1970, 1973; NETR 2018).

Between the 1973 and 1988 aerial photograph, the area surrounding the subject property fully develops into a residential neighborhood. By 1988, the residential blocks extend north to Ulatis Creek and west to Alamo Creek and Granada Lane, forming the current urban boundary for the City of Vacaville. In 1993, there is another aerial photograph with enough resolution to see the buildings. They appear unchanged since the 1965 building stock and layout (CAS 1973; NETR 2018; PAS 1988).

Aerial photographs since 1993 and building permits on file with the Solano County Building Division provide evidence for the development of the property resulting from Mary’s management of the property in the late 1980s. In 1993, a building permit was filed for the construction of a detached utility room and half bathroom for Residence 2 (Permit #B-6906). Archival research suggests that Residence 2 was used as a residence for Mary’s brother following his retirement to the farm in the late 1980s. Another significant development during this period is in the northeast corner of the subject property with the construction of the Aliki’s Finest Fruit Stand (Structure 11). The vegetation around the buildings on site has grown so much so that the other individual buildings could not be distinguished in the 2005 photograph (Delaplane 1999; NETR 2018; The Reporter 2006a).

According to archival research sources, in 2006 a tragic fire on the property resulted in the death of Mary’s brother Charles and destroyed significant portions of Residence 2 (The Reporter 2006a, 2006b). According to building permits obtained from Solano County, Residence 2 was renovated and fire damaged areas were demolished in 2007 (Permit # B2007-0531). In 2007, a permit was also filed for a garage remodel effecting Structure 1. The work is described as “Add 19’ paralam and 20’ header over door opening, add siding to east wall, and reroof” which is consistent with the current appearance of Structure 1 (Permit #B2007-0875). The next aerial photograph from 2009 indicates a different building footprint for Residence 2, which is the last significant change seen on the subject property (NETR 2018).

In summary, the Eldredge property remained a working farm from 1919 until 2015. Despite multiple management changes and lease agreements, the farm was able to remain in the Eldredge family throughout its history. A summary of all current buildings and structures located on the property today is shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Inventory of Buildings and Structures for Eldredge Property

Name and ID #	Description of Resource	Date of Construction
Residence 1	Residence	Circa 1937
Residence 2	Residence	Circa 1949
Structure 1	Garage	Circa 1965
Structure 2	Detached Utility Room	1993
Structure 3	Carport	Circa 1965
Structure 4	Shed	Circa 1937
Structure 5	Barn	Circa 1937
Structure 6	Shed	Unknown
Structure 7	Firewood Storage Area	Circa 1937
Structure 8	Barn	Circa 1965
Structure 9	Equipment Storage Area	Circa 1965
Structure 10	Pergola	Unknown
Structure 11	Fruit Stand	Circa 1993

***B10. Significance:**

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Eldredge Property

Page 10 of 17

He constructed numerous buildings throughout Vacaville over the years, but his earliest projects were the Buck Mansion and the William Buck House in 1890. Sharpe continued his building career by constructing beautiful speculation houses along Buck Avenue and became heavily involved in the public architecture of the City of Vacaville. Sharpe was noted for his craftsmanship and superior material choices during construction, as well as, his site landscaping for his construction projects. In addition to his architectural contributions to the early development of Vacaville, Sharpe also served as a town trustee, town council member, and from 1916 to 1918 he served as the mayor of Vacaville (Delaplane 1999; Goerke-Shrode 2002). His public projects included but were not limited to the following: grammar school (1898), high school (1898), Christian church (1891), and Masonic Hall (date unknown).

The history of the Eldredge family and their relationship to the history of Vacaville begins with noted Vacaville contractor George Sharpe. Sharpe (1861-1938) was born in England and came to the United States with his parents when he was a young child. The Sharpe family settled in Kansas and the family remained there with the exception of George. Following his marriage to Angeline Parker and the birth of his two children, Sharpe and his family set out for California. The family settled in Vacaville in the late 1880s and Sharpe started working as a builder and contractor. He constructed numerous buildings throughout Vacaville over the years, but his earliest projects were the Buck Mansion and the William Buck House in 1890. Sharpe continued his building career by constructing beautiful speculation houses along Buck Avenue and became heavily involved in the public architecture of the City of Vacaville. Sharpe was noted for his craftsmanship and superior material choices during construction, as well as, his site landscaping for his construction projects. In addition to his architectural contributions to the early development of Vacaville, Sharpe also served as a town trustee, town council member, and from 1916 to 1918 he served as the mayor of Vacaville (Delaplane 1999; Goerke-Shrode 2002). His public projects included but were not limited to the following: grammar school (1898), high school (1898), Christian church (1891), and Masonic Hall (date unknown).

One of Sharpe's most notable projects was the construction of the Carnegie Library in Vacaville in 1915. Fundraising efforts from a local group known as the Saturday Club resulted in the purchase of land and the construction of Carnegie Library in Vacaville. Sharpe was awarded the contract to build the library and when it opened he referred to it as "Esther's Library" in honor of his daughter Esther, who would later establish the Eldredge property with her husband Charles Eldredge in 1919 (Noske et al 2007).

Charles "Guy" Eldredge (1887-1933) and Esther Sharpe Eldredge (1891-1984) married when they were in their 20s and began their married life in Fort Worth, Texas. The move from California to Texas was a result of Guy being given a job as the City Chemist in Fort Worth. Guy had trained in chemistry and his father was a practicing pharmacist, so he followed his father's example. However, their time in Fort Worth was short-lived once World War I broke out and Charles left for the war. Following the close of the war, Guy and Esther returned to Vacaville with their daughter Angie Beth and purchased the subject property in 1919 (Delaplane 1999; U.S. Census 1930).

Shortly after purchasing the property, George Sharpe (Esther's Father) built a temporary dwelling for Eldredge family on the property from wood that was salvaged from an old schoolhouse. Sharpe was known for building large homes for his other children and it seemed that the intention was to do this for Esther, but there is no archival evidence to suggest that a larger permanent residence was ever constructed on the property by Sharpe (Delaplane 1999).

Guy and Esther continued to reside on and cultivate the farm and expand their family to include a son Charles and a daughter Doris. However, in 1933 tragedy struck the family when

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Eldredge Property

Page 11 of 17

Guy passed away suddenly, which left Esther and the three children alone on the farm. Determined to keep the land, Esther leased the farm and continued to reside on the subject property for most of her life (Delaplane 1999; U.S. Census 1930).

Following her husband's death, Esther built a life for herself and her children outside of farming. During World War II, Ester ran the Farm Labor Office in Vacaville. The purpose of the Farm Labor Office was to provide labor for local farms, struggling due to the absence of so many local men who left for the war (The Reporter 2006b).

The most notable position that Esther held was as librarian at the Carnegie Library in Vacaville. When the Carnegie Library was constructed by Esther's father, George Sharpe, in 1915, he was known to affectionately call it "Esther's Library." Esther served as the librarian from 1945 to 1966 when she retired. The Historical Articles of Solano County described Esther in a 1979 article titled "'Esther Days' Will Long Be Remembered" Local resident and newspaper columnist for *The Reporter*, John Rico, captured Esther's character and personality quite eloquently in the following excerpt from the 1979 article:

During the "Esther Days" at the local library, many of us who knew this charming personality, will vouch that conditions were a bit more hectic than one would expect to find among the solitude of the present-day libraries.

Being a local native, schooled here through Vaca High, and married to a rancher (her husband Guy, died in 1933), Esther Eldredge was in a position to know most of the inhabitants of this rural community by their first names. She could spill yarns about fruit with Mike Caligiuri; gave me (John Rico) a constant belittling for not publishing her Library Notes the way she wrote them; chatted with the Buck Avenue ladies about their card games; chided with city officials; and spared no bit of her vast vocabulary in making her views known. She was inebriated with compassion, and although she was being paid to dole out books, her prime concern was about the health of her many visitors to the library (Rico 1979).

By the late 1940s, Esther's son Charles took over management of the farm and builds a home circa 1949 for his wife Phyllis and their family. Charles and Phyllis had two children that grew up on the farm and resided at the farm throughout portions of their lives, Mary Eldredge (1947-present) and Charles Guy Eldredge (1948-2006). During the period of Charles' management of the farm, Esther continued to reside at the property and maintain ownership of the property. Charles continues to manage the farm until his sudden death in 1967. Following the death of Charles, Phyllis leased the farm and sent her children to college. Mary went on to become a librarian at UC Davis and her brother Charles went on to become a banker in San Francisco (Delaplane 1999; The Reporter 2006a, The Reporter 2006b).

In the late 1980s, the people who leased the farm since the late 1960s decided to end the lease. Phyllis and her daughter Mary decided in 1988 that Mary would take over managing the farm once the lease expired. Mary left her librarian position at UC Davis and returned to the family homestead in the late 1980s. Her brother Charles also returned to the family homestead following his retirement from banking in 1989. In an interview conducted with Mary in 1999, she summarized her experience with farming as follows:

I always loved the country, but I wasn't really trained to be a farmer, although I did some jobs. When I was five, my father would sit me down; I would sort the peaches by size. I used to pick up walnuts and fill buckets. I'd make five cents or ten cents a bucket. I enjoyed all of that part of growing up on a farm.

When I was growing up on the ranch, a retired Chinese man, who had farmed and lived all of his life in Vacaville, was living here on the ranch in a trailer. His name was Chong Yee. He used to catch me when I was coming home from school or when I walked out on Saturday

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Eldredge Property

Page 12 of 17

and he taught me more than I can tell you about farming (Delaplane 1999).

While Mary was not experienced at farming when she took over the Eldredge property, she quickly found her way and developed her own method of farming. She worked closely with business partner Aliko Poulou to develop a more diverse farm with a combination of fruit trees and vegetables. The fruit trees were starting to die out and were suffering from wood rot when Mary took over management of the farm in the late 1980s. In the early years of the farm, Mary realized that her farm was not large enough to compete with the commercial scale farms, so she began organic farming. She and Aliko functioned successfully within that niche market for many years selling to San Francisco Wholesalers, exporting to Southern California, selling at nearby Farmer's Markets, and running a roadside fruit and vegetable stand (called Aliko's Finest by the locals) on the property all under the name Vaca Valley Orchard Company. Aliko and Mary continued to run the business until their retirement and the closure of the orchard in 2015 (Delaplane 1999; Fu 2015; Proctor 2018; Spitz 2000).

NRHP/CRHR Designation Criteria

Starting in 1919, the Eldredge family moved to the property to raise their family and cultivate the land. Archival evidence shows that most of the buildings and structures on the property were constructed circa 1937 to circa 1965. The subject property is representative of a small family farm and orchard that dominated the landscape of Solano County and Vacaville in the early twentieth century. The property was developed with simple, vernacular buildings and structures to support its function as a working agricultural enterprise. While it does continue to convey its original use as a small family farm and is representative of the fruit orchard movement in Solano County, it is a ubiquitous resource type that can be found throughout the region. In addition to its ubiquitous nature, the subject property has been heavily altered throughout the years including the following: additions to Residence 1, repair of significant fire damage to Residence 2, incompatible materials repairs on Structure 8, modifications and siding changes to Structure 1. For these reasons, the subject property does not appear eligible under NRHP/CRHR Criteria A/1.

While archival research did indicate associations with the prominent Sharpe family, the family's prominence is generally associated with George Sharpe and not his daughter Esther Sharpe who owned the subject property. Mr. Sharpe's influence on the early residential and civic architectural development of the area can be considered significant to the history of Vacaville; it is not evident at the subject property. While Sharpe was known for constructing homes for his children, he was responsible for constructing one temporary house for his daughter Esther, and archival research suggests that no other buildings on the subject property were constructed by Sharpe. There is no evidence to suggest that either of the residences on the property today were this temporary house. Further, Sharpe's relatively limited connection to the property is not significant. While the Eldredge family is honored in Vacaville with a street bearing their name, they were a small farming family that predominately maintained the subject property. While Esther's work as the city librarian is interesting and certainly memorable, the Eldredge family does not rise to the level of significance required for the CRHR or the NRHP. Further, the subject property has been heavily altered throughout the years including the following: additions to Residence 1, repair of significant fire damage to Residence 2, incompatible materials repairs on Structure 8, modifications and siding changes to Structure 1. For these reasons, the subject property does not appear eligible under NRHP/CRHR Criteria B/2.

The subject property is a vernacular farmstead with unremarkable and heavily altered buildings and structures. Given the vernacular nature of the early twentieth century farmstead and the lack of ties to any architects or builders, the subject property is not architecturally significant. Furthermore, significant alterations to many of the buildings

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Eldredge Property

Page 13 of 17

and structures on the site, including the repair of significant fire damage on Residence 1, additions to Residence 2, renovations and repairs to multiple structures have compromised the original integrity of the subject property's design and materials. For these reasons, the subject property does not appear eligible under NRHP/CRHR Criteria C/3.

The subject property is unlikely to yield any information important in prehistory or history, and, therefore, does not appear eligible under NRHP/CRHR Criteria D/4.

Local Designation Criteria

For all of the reasons discussed above under the NRHP and CRHR criteria evaluation, the subject property does not appear eligible under any City designation criteria, due to compromised integrity (as detailed below).

Integrity Considerations

The property's location, feeling, and association have remained unchanged since its initial construction, always located on an agricultural parcel and functioning as a small farm. When the subject property was originally developed, it was located in a largely agricultural portion of Solano County. Despite retaining the ability to convey the feeling and association of a small family farm and its original location, the subject property has been compromised with regard to setting, materials, and design.

Throughout the twentieth century, the setting of the subject property has been compromised by suburban development to the north, east, and west, as well as, the development of the school to the south. The setting is no longer representative of an agricultural community. In addition to the compromised setting, the subject property's design and materials have been compromised over the years. Additions and renovations to both of the residences on the property have introduced new materials, designs, scale and massing. Repairs and renovations to Structures 1, 5, and 8 have also introduced new materials and designs including but not limited to the introduction of corrugated metal and replacement siding.

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Page 14 of 17

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Page 15 of 17

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Page 16 of 17

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