

CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES IN VACAVILLE

This memorandum documents the existing conditions for cultural and paleontological resources in the Vacaville General Plan study area (study area), which mainly comprises the land within the combined limits of the City's Sphere of Influence and Urban Growth Boundary. The sections that follow summarize information about the study area's setting and recorded paleontological and cultural resources, and describe the regulatory framework.

A. Existing Conditions

This section describes the existing historic, archaeological, Native American, and paleontological resources in the study area.

1. Historic Resources

The term "historic resources" refers to the previously-identified built environment or architectural resources, regardless of their significance. The term may, but does not necessarily, correlate with the term "historical resources" as used in the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), which indicates that a resource meets the conditions for legal significance.

a. Historical Setting

The initial settlement of the Lagoon and Vaca Valleys, and what was later to become Solano County, began in the early 1840s, led by families arriving from New Mexico. They found ideal living conditions in this area due to the fertile soil, ample water, and vast grazing lands. The earliest pioneer of the area was Jose Armijo, who obtained a 13,000-acre land grant in the northeastern Suisun Valley, the southern portion of Lagoon Valley. Granted Rancho Tolenas in March 1839, Armijo established a cattle ranch and constructed a temporary home northwest of present day Fairfield within one year.

By 1842, Manuel Vaca, Juan Felipe Peña, and their families arrived in the area.¹ Both families established temporary homes near the center of Lagoon

¹ Noske, Carole, Brian Irwin, and Vacaville Heritage Council, 2007, *Vacaville*, Charleston, South Carolina: Arcadia Publishing.

Valley and Laguna Creek. Within one year, Vaca constructed a permanent adobe home nestled in the foothills of the Vaca Mountains near present-day Cherry Road, which would become a primary route to the Sacramento Valley. Peña built his small adobe residence approximately 1/3 mile southwest of Vaca's home.

In June 1842, Vaca and Peña petitioned for a land grant of 10 Spanish leagues, which was awarded the following year by Governor Manuel Micheltoarena. However, due to vague language, the grant actually included part of John Wolfskill's Rancho Rio de los Putos. This matter was settled in Wolfskill's favor on July 30, 1845, when Governor Pio Pico issued a new 44,000-acre grant called Los Putos to Vaca and Peña. By 1846, the pair was grazing 2,000 head of cattle and approximately 300 horses on their rancho and growing fruit and vegetables for their own use. The ranchos experienced little change during this period, and the families continued to prosper. Peña's eldest son, Demetrio, wed in 1849 and constructed his own adobe on Los Putos, just southwest of his father's home. Armijo died in 1850 and his rancho was eventually conferred to his son, Antonio, in October 1868.

The rancho lands were already being subdivided prior to the Rancho los Putos patent, which was conferred to Vaca and Peña in June 1858. The earliest subdivision was the purchase of 2,200 acres located between the Ulatis and Alamo drainages by stockbreeders Albert Lyon, John Patton Sr., and John Patton Jr. from Juan Manuel Vaca in 1849, the year before Solano County was established as one of California's original 27 counties.

At the time of its establishment in 1850, Solano County comprised over 0.5 million acres, and, unlike the rancho lands, the vast majority of the county was held as public land by the federal government. The following year, Vaca deeded 9 square miles of land northeast of his home to William McDaniel with the stipulation that he lay out a town, to be named Vacaville, on a 1-square-mile block.² Within one year, the town was surveyed to provide for

² Noske, Carole, Brian Irwin, and Vacaville Heritage Council, 2007, *Vacaville*, Charleston, South Carolina: Arcadia Publishing.

1,055 lots, and by 1851, 580 people had settled in the new town. Vacaville suffered devastating fires in 1877, 1888, and 1890, essentially destroying portions of the entire downtown commercial district each time.³ The population of the region was sparse, but the downtown area was repeatedly rebuilt and Vacaville grew in importance as an economic center of the county.^{4,5}

Like most California ranchos during the mid to late 19th century, livestock and wheat production were the principal economic products in the county until the 1880s. Sheep were the primary focus, followed by cattle, hogs, and horses. Though livestock in the county increased in the 1850s, by the late 1860s, Solano County was one of the leading regions in the state in wheat production.

With the completion of the California Pacific Railroad (CPRR) through Elmira in 1868, located just east of the study area, and the Vaca Valley and Clear Lake Railroad, which linked the CPRR to Vacaville in 1869, there was no longer a need to haul crops to Suisun City for shipment by water. While the railroad sped up transit times, it also cost farmers and ranchers more to ship via the railroad. By the 1880s, hampered by a rise in transportation costs and increased competition, the wheat industry in Solano County was on the decline. Subsequently, Solano County farmers turned to other crops, most of which, like vineyards and row crops, required irrigation.⁶

The fruit industry around Vacaville started as early as the late 1850s, when Ansel W. Putnam and John Dolan, local nursery owners, along with William and Simpson Thomas, constructed a road from Pleasants Valley to Suisun

³ Noske, Carole, Brian Irwin, and Vacaville Heritage Council, 2007, *Vacaville*, Charleston, South Carolina: Arcadia Publishing.

⁴ Noske, Carole, Brian Irwin, and Vacaville Heritage Council, 2007, *Vacaville*, Charleston, South Carolina: Arcadia Publishing.

⁵ Limbaugh, Ronald H., and Walter A. Payne, 1978, *Vacaville: The Heritage of a California Community*, Vacaville, California: Vacaville City Council.

⁶ Gerike, Christian, Karin Goetter, and Alexandra Greenwald, 2009, *Archaeological Research Design: Lagoon Valley Policy Plan Implementation Project, Vacaville, Solano County, California*, Richmond, CA: LSA Associates, Inc.

City. This roadway, which later became known as Pleasants Valley Road, provided for the shipment of fragile fruit from the Vaca, Pleasant, and Laguna valleys to major markets. This key transportation route spurred the purchase of land in the area for commercial fruit and vegetable farming. The construction of two major rail lines by 1870 broadened the market even further by allowing shipment of fruit and vegetables across the United States.⁷ By the 1890s, Vaca Valley and the foothills of the Vaca Mountains were covered with orchards encompassing almost all of the available non-irrigated land. Peaches, apricots, table grapes, and cherries became the most important and popular crops of the area.

Vacaville was incorporated in 1892 and the region continued to grow and ship fruit to all parts of the country into the early 20th century.⁸ In 1917, the Vacaville area exported 1,200 cars of produce; by 1920, however, that number had dwindled to approximately 650. Flooding, droughts, and overuse of soil all contributed to the decline of the orchards once filled with peaches, apricots, apples, and cherries. Many of these orchards shifted to plums and prunes. The dried fruit industry took over and continued through World War II.⁹

After World War I, overproduction for the war effort and rising competition led to a slump in the Vacaville fruit district, which was exacerbated by soil depletion and erosion. Water from local drainages, along with heavy rains in the early years, allowed for the continuation of the prosperous non-irrigated fruit crops in the district, but four years of drought around the turn of the century reduced fruit production by half. Local growers turned to specialized crops, particularly plums and prunes. By the 1920s, three quarters of the orchards in the district were planted in these two crops and only a small

⁷ Noske, Carole, Brian Irwin, and Vacaville Heritage Council, 2007, *Vacaville*, Charleston, South Carolina: Arcadia Publishing.

⁸ Noske, Carole, Brian Irwin, and Vacaville Heritage Council, 2007, *Vacaville*, Charleston, South Carolina: Arcadia Publishing.

⁹ Limbaugh, Ronald H., and Walter A. Payne, 1978, *Vacaville: The Heritage of a California Community*, Vacaville, California: Vacaville City Council.

amount of orchards was devoted to cherries, peaches, grapes, apricots, and pears.¹⁰

The Great Depression of the 1930s brought an even greater decline in the local fruit industry. With steep competition from plum growers in Kern County and high production expenses, local shippers and growers lost substantial amounts of money and many were forced to close their businesses. As fruit production declined, the local economy began to diversify with the arrival of new industry in the area. One of the largest companies to move to north Vacaville was Basic Vegetable Product, which specialized in the mass production of dried vegetables and employed a thousand local workers. To the south of Vacaville, Fairfield-Suisun Air Base (Travis Air Force Base) was established in 1942. The Base was initially intended to station attack bombers for the Fourth Air Force, and then transferred to Air Transport Command to become a major military airport and supply transport facility to the Pacific. By the end of World War II, the Base was the largest aerial port on the west coast.¹¹

During World War II, the Vacaville region rebounded dramatically.¹² Conveniently located along a major highway, with its proximity to the Bay Area and military installations, it provided a favorable community for war workers. With this upsurge in the economy and population came a wartime housing shortage that spurred growth in the region. New housing developments were constructed south and west of Vacaville, and by 1950 the town had nearly doubled its 1940 population.¹³ Orchards gave way to urban expansion; by the end of the war, the fruit industry in Vacaville dwindled to a small per-

¹⁰ Limbaugh, Ronald H., and Walter A. Payne, 1978, *Vacaville: The Heritage of a California Community*, Vacaville, California: Vacaville City Council.

¹¹ Limbaugh, Ronald H., and Walter A. Payne, 1978, *Vacaville: The Heritage of a California Community*, Vacaville, California: Vacaville City Council.

¹² Noske, Carole, Brian Irwin, and Vacaville Heritage Council, 2007, *Vacaville*, Charleston, South Carolina: Arcadia Publishing.

¹³ Gerike, Christian, Karin Goetter, and Alexandra Greenwald, 2009, *Archaeological Research Design: Lagoon Valley Policy Plan Implementation Project, Vacaville, Solano County, California*, Richmond, CA: LSA Associates, Inc.

centage of the overall agricultural production of the county. Freeway reconstruction and expansion in the second half of the 20th century led to greater suburban development, including the construction of thousands of new homes, business parks, warehouses, and medical offices. As of 2009, Vacaville's population has reached nearly 100,000.¹⁴

b. Historic Resources in Vacaville

To obtain information about historic resources, a records search was conducted for the study area at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.¹⁵ The main source of information about historic resources in the study area was the Historic Properties Directory (HPD) for Solano County. Historic resources in the study area consist of historic districts and individual properties. Information about these resources is presented below and summarized in Table 1. Table 2 contains a key to the resource codes in Table 1.

Table 1 first presents historic districts in the study area and their contributing properties, followed by individual resources that are not contributors to historic districts. Some of these non-contributors are individually listed in the National Register, California Register, or California State Historic Landmarks registry, which are discussed further in Section B. Archaeological resources, discussed in Section A.2, are the final properties listed in the table. It is important to note that Table 1 includes all architectural resources in the study area that were identified through background research, regardless of their status under CEQA. A more encompassing listing is appropriate at this stage of analysis because ineligibility under one program may not affect a resource's eligibility under a different program (e.g. a resource found not eligible for listing in the National Register may still be eligible for the California Register or local designation).

¹⁴ State of California, Department of Finance, May 2009, *E-5 Population and Housing Estimates for Cities, Counties and the State, 2001-2009, with 2000 Benchmark*.

¹⁵ The records search (NWIC file #09-1460) was conducted on May 18, 2010.

Table 1 identifies six historic districts. Five of the six districts are locally-designated, each as an aggregation of resources related by a common historical theme. The sixth district, Pleasants/Hoskins Ranch, is listed in the National Register. The six historic districts identified in the HPD are:

- ◆ Buck Avenue District
- ◆ Monte Vista Avenue District
- ◆ 100/200 Block of Kendal Street
- ◆ 300/400 Block of Kentucky Street
- ◆ Parker Addition
- ◆ Pleasants/Hoskins Ranch

In addition to these six districts, the City has designated two historical preservation zones: the larger of the two zones is in the downtown area and is identified on the Zoning Map as the Historic Preservation Overlay District; the second zone is limited to one specific parcel containing a building that served as St. Mary's Catholic Church from 1930 to 1956, located at 600 Main Street.

Seven resources listed in Table 1 are individually listed in the National Register, California Register, or California State Historic Landmarks registry. One of these resources, the Will H. Buck House, is also considered a contributor to the Buck Avenue Historic District, and another resource, the Pleasants/Hoskins Ranch, is also identified as a historic district. The seven individually-listed historical resources identified in the HPD are:

- ◆ Will H. Buck House (listed in the National Register)
- ◆ Vacaville Town Hall (listed in the National Register)
- ◆ Peña Adobe (listed in the National Register)
- ◆ Site of the First Vacaville Buddhist Church (listed in the National Register)
- ◆ Pleasants/Hoskins Ranch (listed in the National Register)
- ◆ Vaca-Peña Adobe (listed in the National Register; also listed as California State Historical Landmark No. 534)
- ◆ Sydney Walker Residence and associated buildings (listed in the California Register)

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TABLE I **CULTURAL RESOURCES IN THE STUDY AREA**

Street Address	Name	Town	Vicinity	Archaeological Sites	Date of Construction	CHRIS Status	Source	Comments
Contributing Buildings Buck Avenue District		Vacaville						
100 Buck Avenue	Hartley House	Vacaville			1891	5D2	HPD, HRI	
113 Buck Avenue		Vacaville			1922	3S	HPD, HRI	
118 Buck Avenue	Chandler House	Vacaville			1915	5D2	HPD, HRI	
119 Buck Avenue		Vacaville			1891	3S	HPD, HRI	
125 Buck Avenue	Steiger House	Vacaville			1900	5D2	HPD, HRI	
201 Buck Avenue	Crystal House	Vacaville			1900	5D2	HPD, HRI	
212 Buck Avenue		Vacaville			1890	3S	HPD, HRI	
218 Buck Avenue	Kloppenbug House	Vacaville			1890	3S	HPD, HRI	
225 Buck Avenue	Frank H. Buck House, Buck Mansion	Vacaville			1900	3S	HPD, HRI	
230 Buck Avenue	McKevitt House	Vacaville			1892	3D	HPD, HRI	
300 Buck Avenue	Chubb House	Vacaville			1930	5D2	HPD, HRI	
301 Buck Avenue	Will H. Buck House	Vacaville			1890	3S	HPD, HRI	
306 Buck Avenue	Akerly House	Vacaville			1896	1S	CAOHP, HPD, HRI	National Register No. N1393
312 Buck Avenue	McLaughlin House	Vacaville			1916	3S	HPD, HRI	
318 Buck Avenue		Vacaville			1920	5D2	HPD, HRI	
Contributing Buildings Monte Vista Avenue District		Vacaville						
106 Bush Street		Vacaville			1890	5D2	HPD, HRI	
130 Bush Street		Vacaville			1910	5D2	HPD, HRI	
131 Bush Street	Single-family residence	Vacaville			1920	5D2	HPD, HRI	
136 Bush Street		Vacaville			1928	5D2	NWIC, HPD, HRI	California State Designation P-48-000828
East Monte Vista Avenue	Harbison House	Vacaville			1918	5D2	HPD, HRI	
601 East Monte Vista Avenue		Vacaville			1906	2S2	HPD, HRI	
813 East Monte Vista Avenue		Vacaville			1892	5D2	HPD, HRI	
		Vacaville			1895	5D2	HPD, HRI	

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819 East Monte Vista Avenue		Vacaville			1890	7N	HPD, HRI	
831 East Monte Vista Avenue	J.W. Stitt Home	Vacaville			1890	5S2	HPD, HRI	
Contributing Buildings 100/200 Block of Kendal Street								
100 Kendal Street		Vacaville			1900	5D2	HPD	
101 Kendal Street		Vacaville			1900	5D2	HPD	
107 Kendal Street		Vacaville			1900	5D2	HPD	
112 Kendal Street		Vacaville			1890	5D2	HPD	
113 Kendal Street		Vacaville			1910	5D2	HPD	
118 Kendal Street		Vacaville			1900	5D2	HPD	
119 Kendal Street		Vacaville			1900	5D2	HPD	
124 Kendal Street		Vacaville			1889	5D2	HPD	
125 Kendal Street		Vacaville			1910	5D2	HPD	
130 Kendal Street		Vacaville			1910	5D2	HPD	
131 Kendal Street		Vacaville			1890	5D2	HPD	
154 Kendal Street		Vacaville			1910	5D2	HPD	
215 Kendal Street		Vacaville			1915	5D2	HPD	
221 Kendal Street		Vacaville			1915	5D2	HPD	
Contributing Buildings 300/400 Block of Kentucky Street								
312 Kentucky Street	Will Buck Carriage House	Vacaville			1892	2D3	HPD	
425 Kentucky Street		Vacaville			1914	5D2	HPD	
431 Kentucky Street		Vacaville			1926	5D2	HPD	
501 Kentucky Street		Vacaville			1926	5D2	HPD	
531 Kentucky Street		Vacaville			1938	7R	HPD	
601 Kentucky Street		Vacaville			1926	5D2	HPD	

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Street Address	Name	Town	Vicinity	Archaeological Sites	Date of Construction	CHRIS Status	Source	Comments
607 Kentucky Street		Vacaville			1920	5D2	HPD	
Contributing Buildings	Parker Addition	Vacaville			1884	5D2	HPD, HRI	
400 Boyd Street	Community Development Office	Vacaville			1905	5D2	HPD, HRI	
401 Boyd Street		Vacaville			1920	5D2	HPD, HRI	
405 Boyd Street		Vacaville			1930	5D2	HPD, HRI	
406 Boyd Street		Vacaville			1915	5D2	HPD, HRI	
409 Boyd Street		Vacaville			1935	5D2	HPD, HRI	
413 Boyd Street		Vacaville			1920	5D2	HPD, HRI	
421 Boyd Street	College Realty	Vacaville			1890	5D2	HPD, HRI	
424 Boyd Street		Vacaville			1920	5D2	HPD, HRI	
430 Boyd Street		Vacaville			1934	5D2	HPD, HRI	
512 Boyd Street		Vacaville			1935	5D2	HPD, HRI	
518 Boyd Street		Vacaville			1937	5D2	HPD, HRI	
525 Boyd Street		Vacaville			1937	5D2	HPD, HRI	
501 Catherine		Vacaville			1900	5D2	HPD, HRI	
507 Catherine		Vacaville			1925	5D2	HPD, HRI	
513 Catherine		Vacaville			1931	5D2	HPD, HRI	
336 Davis Street		Vacaville			1890	5D2	HPD, HRI	
342 Davis Street		Vacaville			1900	5D2	HPD, HRI	
400 Davis Street		Vacaville			1895	7N	HPD, HRI	
406 Davis Street		Vacaville			1910	5D2	HPD, HRI	
412 Davis Street		Vacaville			1890	5D2	HPD, HRI	
418 Davis Street		Vacaville			1910	5D2	HPD, HRI	
424 Davis Street		Vacaville			1900	7N	HPD, HRI	
500 Davis Street		Vacaville			1895	7N	HPD, HRI	

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512 Davis Street		Vacaville			1910	5D2	HPD, HRI	
518 Davis Street		Vacaville			1910	5D2	HPD, HRI	
331 Elizabeth Street		Vacaville			1890	3S	HPD, HRI	
337 Elizabeth Street		Vacaville			1900	5D2	HPD, HRI	
343 Elizabeth Street		Vacaville			1895	5D2	HPD, HRI	
400 Elizabeth Street		Vacaville			1884	7N	HPD, HRI	
403 Elizabeth Street	The Place	Vacaville			n.d.	5D2	HPD, HRI	
406 Elizabeth Street		Vacaville			1884	7N	HPD, HRI	
412 Elizabeth Street		Vacaville			1884	7N	HPD, HRI	
413 Elizabeth Street		Vacaville			1928	5D2	HPD, HRI	
418 Elizabeth Street		Vacaville			1884	5D2	HPD, HRI	
419 Elizabeth Street		Vacaville			1930	5D2	HPD, HRI	
424 Elizabeth Street		Vacaville			1884	5D2	HPD, HRI	
425 Elizabeth Street		Vacaville			1930	5D2	HPD, HRI	
430 Elizabeth Street		Vacaville			1884	5D2	HPD, HRI	
431 Elizabeth Street		Vacaville			1930	5D2	HPD, HRI	
500 Elizabeth Street		Vacaville			1900	7N	HPD, HRI	
506 Elizabeth Street		Vacaville			1924	5D2	HPD, HRI	
512 Elizabeth Street		Vacaville			1920	5D2	HPD, HRI	
513 Elizabeth Street		Vacaville			1900	5D2	HPD, HRI	
519 Elizabeth Street		Vacaville			1940	5D2	HPD, HRI	
531 Elizabeth Street		Vacaville			1910	5D2	HPD, HRI	
200 Stevenson Street		Vacaville			1929	5D2	HPD, HRI	
206 Stevenson Street		Vacaville			1929	5D2	HPD, HRI	
212 Stevenson Street		Vacaville			1929	5D2	HPD, HRI	

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224 Stevenson Street		Vacaville			1920	5D2	HPD, HRI	
225 Stevenson Street		Vacaville			1912	5D2	HPD, HRI	
300 Stevenson Street		Vacaville			1940	5D2	HPD, HRI	
306 Stevenson Street		Vacaville			1940	5D2	HPD, HRI	
312 Stevenson Street		Vacaville			1940	5D2	HPD, HRI	
318 Stevenson Street		Vacaville			1940	5D2	HPD, HRI	
324 Stevenson Street		Vacaville			1940	5D2	HPD, HRI	
424 William Street	The Tax Factory Incorporated	Vacaville			1920	5D2	HPD, HRI	
Contributing Buildings	Pleasants/Hoskins Ranch	Vacaville			1877	IS	HPD	
8212 Pleasants Valley Road	Pleasants Ranch Barn #2/Tractor Barn	Vacaville			1902	1D	HPD	
8212 Pleasants Valley Road	Pleasants Ranch Chicken Coop	Vacaville			1896	6X	HPD	
8212 Pleasants Valley Road	Pleasants Ranch Foreman's House	Vacaville			1899	1D	HPD	
8212 Pleasants Valley Road	Pleasants Ranch Garden Shed	Vacaville			1917	1D	HPD	
8212 Pleasants Valley Road	Pleasants Ranch Stock Barn	Vacaville			1900	1D	HPD	
8212 Pleasants Valley Road	Pleasants Ranch Garage #3	Vacaville			1915	1D	HPD	
8212 Pleasants Valley Road	Pleasants Ranch Garage #2	Vacaville			1915	1D	HPD	
8212 Pleasants Valley Road	Pleasants Ranch Garage #1	Vacaville			1915	1D	HPD	
8212 Pleasants Valley Road	Pleasants Ranch Barn #1/Buggy Barn	Vacaville			1900	1D	HPD	
8212 Pleasants Valley Road	Pleasants Ranch Cook's Bunkhouse	Vacaville			1904	IS	HPD	
8212 Pleasants Valley Road	Pleasants Ranch/Hoskins Ranch	Vacaville			1877	IS	HPD	
8212 Pleasants Valley Road	Pleasants Ranch Smoke House	Vacaville			1877	1D	HPD	
8212 Pleasants Valley Road	Pleasants Ranch Tool House	Vacaville			1877	1D	HPD	
8212 Pleasants Valley Road	Pleasants Ranch Gazebo	Vacaville			1892	2D	HPD	
8212 Pleasants Valley Road	Pleasants Ranch Main House	Vacaville			1891	1D	HPD	

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Individual Architectural Resources								
400 Cernon Street		Vacaville			1890	SS2	HPD	
406 Cernon Street		Vacaville			1900	SS2	HPD	
412 Cernon Street		Vacaville			1910	SS2	HPD	
428 Cernon Street	Nexas Beauty Shop	Vacaville			1900	SS2	HPD	
430 Cernon Street	Dover Realty	Vacaville			1921	SS2	HPD	
782 Davis Street		Vacaville			1942	6Y	NWIC, HPD	California State Designation P-48-000544
788 Davis Street		Vacaville			1944	6Y	HPD	
788 and 794 Davis Street		Vacaville			1944, 1947, 1956	6	NWIC	California State Designation P-48-000545
135 Dobbins Street	Dobbins House, Uhl Mansion	Vacaville			1869	7R	HPD	
199 Dobbins Street	Vacaville Fire Station #1	Vacaville			1951	6J	HPD	
201 Dobbins Street	Chinese building/Velez Pool Hall and Restaurant	Vacaville			c. 1910	SS2	NWIC, HPD	California State Designation P-48-000563
620 East Main Street	Vacaville Fire Department and City Storage	Vacaville			c. 1940	6Z	NWIC	California State Designation P-48-000564
620 East Main Street	Vacaville Town Hall	Vacaville			1907	1S	CAOHP, HPD	National Register No. N669
700 East Main Street		Vacaville			1920	7R	HPD	
712 East Main Street		Vacaville			1890	7R	HPD	
718 East Main Street		Vacaville			1930	7R	HPD	
390 East Monte Vista Ave	Site of the first Vacaville Buddhist Church	Vacaville				3S	CAOHP, HPD	National Register No. P43
74 Eldridge Avenue	Wycoff Home	Vacaville			1885	SS2	HPD	
501 Elizabeth Street	Seventh-day Adventist Church	Vacaville			1891	3S	NWIC	California State Designation P-48-000571
Elmira Road	Elmira Cemetery	Vacaville			1852	7R	HPD	
Foothill Road	Bridge 23C-84				1928	6Y	HPD	
1225 Hawkins Road		Vacaville			1890	7N	HPD	

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3954 Lagoon Valley Road	Harr farm complex	Vacaville			1920s	6	NWIC	California State Designation P-48-000719
3920 Lagoon Valley Road	Hines Nurseries, Inc. complex	Vacaville			1910s, 1940s, 1970s	6	NWIC	California State Designation P-48-000720
Lagoon Valley Road	Jackson farm complex	Vacaville			1928	6	NWIC	California State Designation P-48-000718
579 Leisure Town Road	Single-family residence	Vacaville			1920	6Y	NWIC, HPD	California State Designation P-48-000745
5726 Leisure Town Road		Vacaville			1920	6Y	HPD	
100 Main Street	Epiphany Episcopal Church	Vacaville			1913	SS2	HPD	
101 Main Street	Hartley House	Vacaville			1896	SS2	HPD	
106 Main Street		Vacaville			1922	SS2	HPD	
107 Main Street		Vacaville			1912	SS2	HPD	
112 Main Street		Vacaville			1895	SS2	HPD	Site
113 Main Street	Thomas S. Wilson House	Vacaville			1915	7R	HPD	
118 Main Street	Gates House	Vacaville			1900	SS2	HPD	
119 Main Street	Duncan House	Vacaville			1906	SS2	HPD	
124 Main Street	Hawk House	Vacaville			1890	SS2	HPD	
125 Main Street	Willis Jepson House	Vacaville			1910	SS2	HPD	
300 Main Street	Old Vacaville Public Library	Vacaville			1914	7N	HPD	
308 Main Street	Clark Theater, Vacaville Theater	Vacaville			1926	SS2	HPD	
318 Main Street	Vacaville Reporter Offices	Vacaville			1880	7R	HPD	
344 Main Street	Crystal Brothers Dry Goods Store	Vacaville			1892	SS2	HPD	
400 Main Street	Hutton Block, Triangle Building	Vacaville			1898	3S	HPD	
425-427 Main Street	H.C. Bolter Real Estate and Insurance Office	Vacaville			c. 1950	6Z	NWIC	California State Designation P-48-000562
429-431 Main Street, 410 Kendal Street	Vaca Valley Creamery/Central Meat Market and Vacaville Post Office	Vacaville			c. 1900, 1979	6Z	NWIC	California State Designation P-48-000561
438 Main Street	Eucalyptus Records	Vacaville			1900	3S	HPD	

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TABLE I **CULTURAL RESOURCES IN THE STUDY AREA (CONTINUED)**

Street Address	Name	Town	Vicinity	Archaeological Sites	Date of Construction	CHRIS Status	Source	Comments
513 Main Street	Buckhorn	Vacaville			1900	3S	HPD	
519 Main Street	Sams Club	Vacaville			1910	3S	HPD	
520 Main Street	Vacaville Medical Supplies	Vacaville			1892	3S	HPD	
528 Main Street	Main Street Restaurant	Vacaville			1892	3S	HPD	
534 Main Street	Vacaville IOOF Hall/Odd Fellows	Vacaville			1889	3S	HPD	
548 Main Street	Brooks Place	Vacaville			1895	5S2	HPD	
559 Main Street	Terry's Japanese Grocery	Vacaville			1920	3S	HPD	
560 Main Street	Sidney Walker Opera House	Vacaville			1896	3S	HPD	
Maine Prairie Road		Vacaville			1890	7N	HPD	Building
Mason and Depot streets	Vaca Valley Railroad bridge abutments	Vacaville		Elmira quadrangle	1869 -1877	7	NWIC	CA State Designation P-48-000205
125 McClellan Street	St. Matthew Baptist Church	Vacaville			1920s	6Z	NWIC	CA State Designation P-48-000823
137 McClellan Street		Vacaville			1922	6Z	NWIC	CA State Designation P-48-000824
143 McClellan Street		Vacaville			1928	6Z	NWIC	CA State Designation P-48-000825
219 McClellan Street	La Union Espanola de Vacaville	Vacaville			n.d.	7R	HPD	
303 Merchant Street	Chris Deli	Vacaville			1900	3S	HPD	
307 Merchant Street	King Pin	Vacaville			n.d.	3S	HPD	
349 Merchant Street	Asahi Restaurant	Vacaville			1935	5S2	HPD	
590 Merchant Street	Vacaville Veterans Building	Vacaville			1937	5D2	HPD	
818 Monte Vista Avenue	Single family residence	Vacaville			1880s	3CS	NWIC	CA State Designation P-48-000822
Monte Vista Road	Harbison House/Nut Tree	Vacaville			1906-1972		NWIC	CA State Designation P-48-000560
North Gate Road	North Gate Road	Vacaville			c. 1850		NWIC	CA State Designations CA-SOL-383H, P-48-000178
Nut Tree Road	Hawkins Ranch, Pallen Ranch	Vacaville			1893	3S	HPD	
Old Alamo Road	Old Alamo Road	Vacaville			n.d.	6Y	HPD	
155 Peach Tree Avenue		Vacaville			1912	7N	HPD	

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Street Address	Name	Town	Vicinity	Archaeological Sites	Date of Construction	CHRIS Status	Source	Comments
Pena Adobe Park	Peña Adobe	Vacaville		Fairfield North Quadrangle	1842		CAOHP	National Register No. N146; CA State Designations CA-SOL-30/H, P-48-000038
Pena Adobe Road	Vaca-Peña Adobe	Vacaville			1842	IS	CAHL, HPD	CA State Historical Landmark No. 534
Pleasants Valley Road	Bridge 23C-94	Vacaville			1928	6Y	HPD	
Pleasants Valley Road	Pleasants Creek Bridge	Vacaville			1917	2S2	HPD	
Pleasants Valley Road	Culvert B 1290-1.75	Vacaville			1906	6Y	HPD	
Pleasants Valley Road	Bridge 23C-93	Vacaville			1940	6Y	HPD	
Pleasants Valley Road	Pleasants Valley Road Bridge	Vacaville			1947	6Y	HPD	
3972 Pleasants Valley Road	Queen of the Valley	Vacaville			1860	7N	HPD	
6157 Pleasants Valley Road		Vacaville			1910	6Y	HPD	
8256 Quail Canyon Road	Pleasants House	Vacaville			1904	6Y	HPD	
Quinn Road	Vacaville Dixon Substation	Vacaville			1921	6Y	HPD	
5051 Quinn Road	Fank's Mobile Home Repair	Vacaville			1945	6Y	HPD	
5065 Quinn Road	Railroad Ties Sales Office	Vacaville			1930	6Y	HPD	
5085 Quinn Road	Concilla Farm	Vacaville			1935	6Y	HPD	
5115 Quinn Road	Consolidated Rock Shop	Vacaville			1940	6Y	HPD	
5790 Rivera Road	Ranchotel	Vacaville			1953	6	NWIC	CA State Designation P-48-000721
School Street	Bridge #23C-18	Vacaville			1911	2S2	HPD	
2880 Vaca Valley Road		Vacaville			1930	6Y	HPD	
5556 Vanden Road		Vacaville			1925	6Y	HPD	
West Monte Vista Avenue	Wycoff Block Walnut Tree	Vacaville			1886	7R	HPD	
124 Walnut Street		Vacaville			1920	5S2	HPD	
148 Walnut Street		Vacaville			1915	5S2	HPD	
154 Walnut Street		Vacaville			1920	5S2	HPD	

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TABLE I **CULTURAL RESOURCES IN THE STUDY AREA (CONTINUED)**

Street Address	Name	Town	Vicinity	Archaeological Sites	Date of Construction	CHRIS Status	Source	Comments
5813 Weber Road		Vacaville			1873	6Y	HPD	
120 West Street	Neil House, Shalom House	Vacaville			1900	SS2	HPD	
136 West Street		Vacaville			1920	SS2	HPD	
137 West Street		Vacaville			1910	SS2	HPD	
142 West Street		Vacaville			1910	SS2	HPD	
148 West Street		Vacaville			1898	SS2	HPD	
318 West Street		Vacaville			1910	7N	HPD	
320 West Street		Vacaville			1939	SS2	HPD	
324 West Street		Vacaville			1934	SS2	HPD	
325 West Street		Vacaville			1910	SS2	HPD	
331 West Street		Vacaville			1925	6Y	HPD	
337 West Street		Vacaville			1925	SS2	HPD	
406 West Street		Vacaville			1921	SS2	HPD	
412 West Street		Vacaville			1906	SS2	HPD	
425 West Street		Vacaville			1914	SS2	HPD	
437 West Street		Vacaville			1905	SS2	HPD	
506 West Street		Vacaville			1928	SS2	HPD	
507 West Street		Vacaville			1933	SS2	HPD	
512 West Street		Vacaville			1925	SS2	HPD	
513 West Street		Vacaville			1939	SS2	HPD	
515 West Street		Vacaville			1939	SS2	HPD	
518 West Street		Vacaville			1939	SS2	HPD	
519 West Street		Vacaville			1939	SS2	HPD	
534 West Street	Residential Rehabilitation	Vacaville			1890	6Y	HPD	
606 West Street		Vacaville			1926	SS2	HPD	

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Street Address	Name	Town	Vicinity	Archaeological Sites	Date of Construction	CHRIS Status	Source	Comments
612 West Street		Vacaville			1938	5S2	HPD	
618 West Street		Vacaville			1926	5S2	HPD	
624 West Street		Vacaville			1926	5S2	HPD	
336 Wilson Street		Vacaville			1931	6Z	NWIC	CA State Designation P-48-000831
330 Wilson Street		Vacaville			1945	6Z	NWIC	CA State Designation P-48-000832
n/a	Radio Relay Station, Mount Vaca		Vacaville		n.d.	6Y	HPD	
Pleasants Valley Road	Bridge #23C-96		Vacaville		1907	2S2	HPD	
Pleasants Valley Road	B.F. Christopher Wood Frame Barn		Vacaville		1900	6Y	HPD	
Pleasants Valley Road	B.F. Christopher Barn		Vacaville		1890	6Y	HPD	
Pleasants Valley Road	C.B. Christopher House		Vacaville		n.d.	6Y	HPD	
Pleasants Valley Road	Bridge 23C-012		Vacaville		1947	6Y	HPD	
5939 Pleasants Valley Road			Vacaville		1910	6Y	HPD	
6030 Pleasants Valley Road	B.F. Christopher Bungalow Residence		Vacaville		1927	6Y	HPD	
6150 Pleasants Valley Road	J.C. Cunningham Residence Complex		Vacaville		n.d.	6Y	HPD	
6202 Pleasants Valley Road	Rodriguez Ranch		Vacaville		1910	6Y	HPD	
6223 Pleasants Valley Road	H.M. Watson Barn		Vacaville		1890	6Y	HPD	
6297 Pleasants Valley Road	Sydney Walker Residence		Vacaville		1873	2S2	HPD	
6474 Pleasants Valley Road	Fruit Packing Shed		Vacaville		n.d.	2S2	HPD	
6524 Pleasants Valley Road	Deputy Jose Cisneros Bridge		Vacaville		1905	6Y	HPD	
6536 Pleasants Valley Road	Ranch Help Residence		Vacaville		1890	2S2	HPD	
6536 Pleasants Valley Road	Minnie Long and George W. Samuels		Vacaville		1890	2S2	HPD	
6536 Pleasants Valley Road	Play House		Vacaville		1940	2S2	HPD	
6536 Pleasants Valley Road	Barn		Vacaville		1890	2S2	HPD	
6591 Pleasants Valley Road			Vacaville		1900	6Y	HPD	

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TABLE I CULTURAL RESOURCES IN THE STUDY AREA (CONTINUED)

Street Address	Name	Town	Vicinity	Archaeological Sites	Date of Construction	CHRIS Status	Source	Comments
Archaeological Resources								
n/a	Archaeological site (bedrock mortars)	Vacaville		Fairfield North quadrangle	prehistoric		NWIC	CA State Designations CA-SOL-37, P-48-000045
n/a	Archaeological site (bedrock mortars)	Vacaville		Fairfield North quadrangle	prehistoric		NWIC	CA State Designations CA-SOL-39, P-48-000047
n/a	Archaeological site (bedrock mortars)	Vacaville		Fairfield North quadrangle	prehistoric		NWIC	CA State Designations CA-SOL-40, P-48-000048
n/a	Archaeological site (bedrock mortars)	Vacaville		Fairfield North quadrangle	prehistoric		NWIC	CA State Designations CA-SOL-41, P-48-000049
n/a	Archaeological site (bedrock mortars)	Vacaville		Fairfield North quadrangle	prehistoric		NWIC	CA State Designations CA-SOL-445, P-48-000728
n/a	Archaeological site (burial, habitation site)	Vacaville		Elmira quadrangle	prehistoric		NWIC	CA State Designations CA-SOL-357, P-48-000406
n/a	Archaeological site (burial, habitation site)	Vacaville		Elmira quadrangle	prehistoric		NWIC	CA State Designations CA-SOL-466, P-48-000816
Main Street								
n/a	Archaeological site (cemetery)	Vacaville		Elmira quadrangle	prehistoric		NWIC	CA State Designations CA-SOL-425, P-48-000567
n/a	Archaeological site (cemetery)	Vacaville		Elmira quadrangle	prehistoric		NWIC	CA State Designations CA-SOL-318, P-48-000153
n/a	Archaeological site (habitation site)	Vacaville		Fairfield North quadrangle	prehistoric		NWIC	Prehistoric component of Pena Adobe: CA State Designations CA-SOL-30/H, P-48-000038
n/a	Archaeological site (habitation site)	Vacaville		Elmira quadrangle	prehistoric		NWIC	CA State Designations CA-SOL-35, P-48-000043
n/a	Archaeological site (habitation site)	Vacaville		Fairfield North quadrangle	prehistoric		NWIC	CA State Designations CA-SOL-270, P-48-000111
n/a	Archaeological site (habitation site)	Vacaville		Elmira quadrangle	prehistoric		NWIC	CA State Designations CA-SOL-320, P-48-000154
n/a	Archaeological site (habitation site)	Vacaville		Fairfield North quadrangle	prehistoric		NWIC	CA State Designations CA-SOL-324, P-48-000157
n/a	Archaeological site (habitation site)	Vacaville		Elmira quadrangle	prehistoric		NWIC	CA State Designations CA-SOL-406, P-48-000435
n/a	Archaeological site (habitation site)	Vacaville		Elmira quadrangle	prehistoric		NWIC	CA State Designations CA-SOL-411, P-48-000507
n/a	Archaeological site (habitation site)	Vacaville		Allendale quadrangle	prehistoric		NWIC	CA State Designation P-48-000573
n/a	Archaeological site (habitation site)	Vacaville		Fairfield North quadrangle	prehistoric		NWIC	CA State Designations CA-SOL-468, P-48-000860

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TABLE I **CULTURAL RESOURCES IN THE STUDY AREA (CONTINUED)**

Street Address	Name	Town	Vicinity	Archaeological Sites	Date of Construction	CHRIS Status	Source	Comments
Vine Street	Archaeological site (historic house site - Weimer Vine property)	Vacaville		Elmira quadrangle	c. 1940	NWIC	NWIC	CA State Designation P-48-000693
Vanden Road	Archaeological site (historic house site)	Vacaville		Elmira quadrangle	1890s	NWIC	NWIC	CA State Designation P-48-000694
n/a	Archaeological site (historic refuse scatter)	Vacaville		Allendale quadrangle	n.d.	NWIC	NWIC	CA State Designation CA-SOL-362H
n/a	Archaeological site (historic refuse scatter)	Vacaville		Allendale quadrangle	early twentieth century	NWIC	NWIC	CA State Designation P-48-000-558
Peabody Road	Archaeological site (historic refuse scatter)	Vacaville		Elmira quadrangle	late nineteenth century	NWIC	NWIC	CA State Designations CA-SOL-311H, P-48-000392
n/a	Archaeological site (historic trash dump)	Vacaville		Elmira quadrangle	1920s	NWIC	NWIC	CA State Designation P-48-000815
n/a	Archaeological site (isolate)	Vacaville		Elmira quadrangle	prehistoric	NWIC	NWIC	CA State Designation P-48-000747
n/a	Archaeological site (isolate)	Vacaville		Fairfield North quadrangle	prehistoric	NWIC	NWIC	CA State Designation P-48-000790
n/a	Archaeological site (lithic scatter and bedrock mortars; rock wall)	Vacaville		Fairfield North quadrangle	prehistoric and historic	NWIC	NWIC	CA State Designations CA-SOL-2777/H, P-48-000118
n/a	Archaeological site (lithic scatter)	Vacaville		Fairfield North quadrangle	prehistoric	NWIC	NWIC	CA State Designations CA-SOL-43, P-48-000051
n/a	Archaeological site (obsidian isolate)	Vacaville		Elmira quadrangle	prehistoric	NWIC	NWIC	CA State Designation P-48-000419
133 Bush Street	Archaeological site (privy, well)	Vacaville		Elmira quadrangle	n.d.	NWIC	NWIC	CA State Designation P-48-000817
n/a	Archaeological site (pump house foundation, incised boulder)	Vacaville		Fairfield North quadrangle	n.d.	NWIC	NWIC	CA State Designation P-48-000423
n/a	Archaeological site (ranch site)	Vacaville		Allendale quadrangle	historic	NWIC	NWIC	CA State Designations CA-SOL-382H, P-48-000177
n/a	Archaeological site (ranch site)	Vacaville		Elmira quadrangle	1920s	NWIC	NWIC	CA State Designations CA-SOL-434H, P-48-000705
n/a	Archaeological site (ranch site)	Vacaville		Fairfield North quadrangle	1920s	NWIC	NWIC	CA State Designations CA-SOL-435H, P-48-000706
n/a	Archaeological site (single bedrock mortar)	Vacaville		Fairfield North quadrangle	prehistoric	NWIC	NWIC	CA State Designations CA-SOL-42, P-48-000050
n/a	Archaeological site (single bedrock mortar)	Vacaville		Elmira quadrangle	prehistoric	NWIC	NWIC	CA State Designations CA-SOL-44, P-48-000052
n/a	Archaeological site (single bedrock mortar)	Vacaville		Fairfield North quadrangle	prehistoric	NWIC	NWIC	CA State Designation P-48-000421
n/a	Archaeological site (single bedrock mortar)	Vacaville		Fairfield North quadrangle	prehistoric	NWIC	NWIC	CA State Designations CA-SOL-436, P-48-000707

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TABLE I **CULTURAL RESOURCES IN THE STUDY AREA (CONTINUED)**

Street Address	Name	Town	Vicinity	Archaeological Sites	Date of Construction	CHRIS Status	Source	Comments
n/a	Archaeological site (single bedrock mortar)	Vacaville		Fairfield North quadrangle	prehistoric		NWIC	CA State Designations CA-SOL-443, P-48-000726
n/a	Archaeological site (single bedrock mortar)	Vacaville		Fairfield North quadrangle	prehistoric		NWIC	CA State Designations CA-SOL-444, P-48-000727
n/a	Archaeological site (well)	Vacaville		Elmira quadrangle	late nineteenth century		NWIC	CA State Designations CA-SOL-413H, P-48-000508
Depot Street	Depot Street bridge abutment and rock wall	Vacaville		Elmira quadrangle	late nineteenth century		NWIC	CA State Designation P-48-000206
n/a	National Guard Shooting Range	Vacaville		Fairfield North quadrangle	1940s		NWIC	CA State Designation P-48-000422
n/a	Sandstone well	Vacaville		Fairfield North quadrangle	n.d.		NWIC	CA State Designations CA-SOL-446H, P-48-000729
n/a	Shady Grove Airport/Vacaville Airport/Vacaville Gliderport	Vacaville		Fairfield North quadrangle	1940s		NWIC	CA State Designations CA-SOL-437H, P-48-000708
n/a	Spring box	Vacaville		Fairfield North quadrangle	n.d.		NWIC	CA State Designation P-48-000730
n/a	Steinmetz Ranch/Vacaville Gliderport	Vacaville		Fairfield North quadrangle	c. 1915		NWIC	CA State Designations CA-SOL-438H, P-48-000709
Vanden Road	Vanden Road Corral Complex	Vacaville		Elmira quadrangle	n.d.		NWIC	CA State Designation P-48-000555

Source: Solano County Historic Property Data File; LSA, 2010.

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TABLE 2 **KEY TO SOURCES AND CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM STATUS CODES**

Source Code	
HPD	<i>Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File for Solano County.</i> California Office of Historic Preservation, February 8, 2010. Sacramento
NWIC	Files of the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California
CAHL	California Historical Landmark
CAOHP	California Office of Historic Preservation: Listed Resources (California Department of Parks and Recreation, 2009)
HRI	<i>Northeast Solano County Historic Resources Inventory</i> (Lortie, 1981)
California Historical Resources Information System Status (CHRIS) Codes*	
1D	Contributor to a district or multiple resource property listed in the National Register (NR) by the Keeper. Listed in the California Register (CR).
1S	Individual property listed in NR by the Keeper. Listed in the CR.
2S2	Individual property determined eligible for NR by a consensus through Section 106 process. Listed in the CR.
3D	Appears eligible for NR as a contributor to a NR eligible district through survey evaluation.
3S	Appears eligible for listing in NR as a separate property through survey evaluation.
3CS	Appears eligible for CR as an individual property through survey evaluation.
5D2	Contributor to a district that is eligible for local listing or designation.
5S2	Individual property that is eligible for local listing or designation.
6	Not eligible for listing or designation [not specified by recorder].
6J	Landmarks or Points of Interest found ineligible for designation by State Historical Resources Commission (SHRC).
6X	Determined ineligible for NR by SHRC or Keeper.
6Y	Determined ineligible for NR by consensus through Section 106 Process – Not evaluated for CR or Local Listing.
6Z	Found ineligible for NR, CR or Local designation through survey evaluation.
7	Not evaluated for NR or CR or needs reevaluation [not specified by recorder].
7N	Needs to be reevaluated (Formerly NR Status Code 4)
7R	Identified in Reconnaissance Level Survey: Not evaluated.

Source: California Office of Historic Preservation, *California Historical Resource Status Codes*, 2004; *Technical Assistance Bulletin 8*.

2. Archeological Resources

The term “archaeological resources” refers to previously-identified prehistoric and historical archaeological deposits, regardless of their significance. The term does not necessarily correlate with the term “unique archaeological resources” as used in CEQA, which indicates that a resource meets the conditions for legal significance.

a. Archaeological Setting

This section describes the prehistory and ethnography of Vacaville.

i. Pre-Contact Background

Although the Sacramento Valley may have been inhabited by humans as early as 10,000 years ago, the evidence for early human use is likely deeply buried by alluvial sediments that accumulated rapidly during the late Holocene epoch.¹⁶ Archaeological remains from this early period, though rare, have been found in and around the Central Valley, although to date none have been identified in Solano County. These early archaeological remains were grouped into what is called the Farmington Complex, which is characterized by core tools and large, reworked percussion flakes. It is generally thought that the economy of this early period was based on the exploitation of large game. Later periods are more understood than this period because of a better representation in the archaeological record.

The taxonomic framework of the Sacramento Valley has been described in terms of archaeological patterns. A pattern is a general mode of life characterized archaeologically by technology, particular artifacts, economic systems, trade, burial practices, and other aspects of culture. Fredrickson¹⁷ identified

¹⁶ Rosenthal, Jeffrey S., Gregory G. White, and Mark Q. Sutton, 2007, “The Central Valley: A View from the Catbird’s Seat” in *California Prehistory: Colonization, Culture, and Complexity*, eds. Terry L. Jones and Kathryn A. Klar. Lanham, Maryland: AltaMira Press, pages 147 to 164.

¹⁷ Fredrickson, David A., 1974, “Cultural Diversity in Early Central California: A View from the North Coast Ranges,” *Journal of California Anthropology* 1(1): pages 41to 54.

three general patterns of resource use for the period between 4500 years before present (B.P.) and the arrival of European Americans in California: the Windmill, Berkeley, and Augustine patterns.

The Windmill Pattern (4500 B.P. to 2500 B.P.) shows evidence of a mixed economy that relied on the procurement of game and plant foods. The archaeological record contains numerous projectile points and a wide range of faunal remains. Fishing was also an important activity, as evidenced by fishing hooks and spears found in association with the remains of sturgeon, salmon, and other fish. Plant use is indicated by ground stone artifacts and clay balls that were used for boiling substances like acorn mush. Settlement strategies during the Windmill period reflect seasonal adaptations; habitation sites in the valley were occupied during the winter months, with populations moving into the foothills during the summer.

The Windmill Pattern ultimately changed to a more specialized adaptation termed the Berkeley Pattern (2500 BP to 1500 B.P.). A reduction in the number of handstones and millstones and an increase in mortars and pestles indicate a greater dependence on acorns. Although gathered plant resources gained importance during this period, the continued presence of projectile points and atlatls (spear-throwers) in the archaeological record indicates that hunting was still an important activity.

The Berkeley Pattern was superseded by the Augustine Pattern around A.D. 500 (1500 B.P.) and persisted into the ethnographic period. The Augustine Pattern reflects a change in subsistence and land use patterns to those of the ethnographically-known Patwin people of the historic era. This pattern exhibits a great elaboration of ceremonial and social organization, including the development of social stratification. Exchange became well developed, with an even more intensive emphasis on the use of the acorn, as evidenced by shaped mortars and pestles and numerous hopper mortars. Other notable elements of the Augustine Pattern's artifact assemblage include flanged tubular smoking pipes, harpoons, clamshell disc beads, and an especially elaborate baked clay industry, which included figurines and pottery vessels (Cosumnes

Brownware). The presence of small projectile point types, referred to as the Gunther Barbed series, indicates the use of the bow and arrow. Other traits associated with the Augustine Pattern include the introduction of pre-interment burning of offerings in a grave pit during mortuary rituals, increasingly sedentary villages, population growth, and an incipient monetary economy in which beads were used as a standard of exchange.

ii. Ethnographic Background

Vacaville was most likely settled by native Californians between 12,000 and 6,000 years ago. Penutian peoples, ancestors of the Patwin, migrated into central California around 4,500 years ago. When Europeans first entered central California, the area west of the Sacramento River and north of Suisun Bay was occupied by a series of linguistically- and culturally-related tribelets. These groups had no common name, but spoke dialects of the same historically-related language. This linguistic similarity led Powers in 1877 to call the groups “Patwin,” a term each group used in reference to themselves. This section describes what is known about the way of life of the Patwin around the time of contact with Euro-American explorers and settlers.

The Patwin lands include all of present-day Vacaville; the village of Ululato was located along Ulatis Creek in present-day Downtown Vacaville. As with most of the hunting-gathering groups of California, the tribelet represented the basic social and political unit. Typically, a tribelet headman would reside in a major village where ceremonial events were often held. The position of tribelet headman was patrilineally inherited among the Patwin. Social organization among the Patwin was divided into three groupings based on familial ties: the paternal family, the family social group, and the household.¹⁸

The paternal family was the most inclusive unit and included the patriarch, his brothers and sisters, his sons and daughters, and his sibling’s sons and daughters. The family social unit was made up of all members of the paternal

¹⁸ Johnson, Patti J., 1978, “Patwin,” in *California*, ed. Robert F. Heizer, Volume 8 in *Handbook of North American Indians*, ed. William C. Sturtevant, Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution, pages 350 to 369.

family except the headman's married sisters, those female family members whose husbands had established their own households, and those married men who resided with their wife's family. The latter exception lasted until the married male had acquired enough wealth to establish his own household, at which time he was once again under the direction of the paternal headman. The household was comprised of that portion of a family living under one roof and was often composed of a man, his wife, his unmarried offspring, and his married daughters and their husbands and children.

Certain families within Patwin society were said to possess special knowledge, charms, and rituals which allowed them to excel at ceremonial, occupational, shamanistic, or official pursuits.¹⁹ While the methods of carrying out these pursuits were no different than those employed by non-specialist families, the special knowledge, rituals, and charms of the "functional family" are said to have given them an advantage. Such pursuits include fishing, arrow making, goose and duck hunting, obtaining salt, making baskets, leading ceremonial activities, and performing shamanistic duties, among others.²⁰ Membership in a functional family provided the individual with specific status which was known and acknowledged. Those families who had no functional specialty were said to have had lower social prestige.

The permanent village was usually organized such that the chief's house was at the center of the village. The dance house rested at either the northern or southern margins of the community. The sweat house, or sudatory, was either to the west or east of the dance house with its door facing the dance house. The menstrual hut lay as far away from the ceremonial dance house as possible, usually at the opposite end of the village. Family dwellings were not

¹⁹ Johnson, Patti J., 1978, "Patwin," in *California*, ed. Robert F. Heizer, Volume 8 in *Handbook of North American Indians*, ed. William C. Sturtevant, Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution, pages 350 to 369.

²⁰ Johnson, Patti J., 1978, "Patwin," in *California*, ed. Robert F. Heizer, Volume 8 in *Handbook of North American Indians*, ed. William C. Sturtevant, Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution, pages 350 to 369.

arranged in any particular grouping and any vacant spot within the village was considered suitable for house construction.

Permanent houses were typically of the semi-subterranean type and usually sheltered more than one household, each occupying their own side of the dwelling. Characteristically, Patwin houses were greater than 20 feet in diameter and had only one door, which faced either east or west. A fire pit was located at the center of the house between the two main support beams under a smoke hole left open in the earthen roof. Temporary shelters were often occupied seasonally when families were away from the permanent winter village. These simple constructions, primarily used as shelter from the summer sun and infrequent rains, were essentially brush-covered sheds composed of four corner posts and a flat roof.²¹

The Patwin economy was based principally on the use of natural resources from the riparian corridors, wetlands, and grasslands adjacent to the Sacramento River and along drainages of the North Coast Range. The family was the basic subsistence unit that used this resource mosaic. These groups relied on riparian and wetland resources, and fish, shellfish, and waterfowl were important sources of dietary protein.

Salmon, sturgeon, perch, chub, sucker, pike, trout, and steelhead were caught with nets, weirs, fishhooks, and harpoons. Mussels were harvested from the gravels along the Sacramento River channel. Geese, ducks, and mudhens were hunted using decoys and various types of nets. Tribelets with territory on the western margin of the Sacramento River Valley relied less on riparian and wetland animal resources and more on terrestrial game. Deer, tule elk, antelope, bear, mountain lion, fox, and wolf were driven, caught with nets, or shot with bow and arrow. Bear, mountain lion, fox, and wolf were hunted primarily for their hides.

²¹ Johnson, Patti J., 1978, "Patwin," in *California*, ed. Robert F. Heizer, Volume 8 in *Handbook of North American Indians*, ed. William C. Sturtevant, Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution, pages 350 to 369.

The majority of important plant resources in the Patwin diet came from the grasslands of the Sacramento River floodplain and the woodlands of the Coast Range foothills. Acorns were a staple food of all of the Patwin tribelets. As in many other native California cultures, acorns were pulverized into meal and leached with water in a sand basin. The processed meal was then used to make a gruel or bread. A number of seed plants were also important secondary food sources, such as sunflower, wild oat, alfilaria, clover, and bunchgrass. The seeds from these plants typically were parched or dried, then ground into meal. Manzanita and juniper berries were also dried, pulverized, and strained through baskets to make cider. Blackberries, elderberries, and wild grapes were eaten raw, dried, and ground into meal or boiled. On the western margin of the Patwin culture area, sugar pine and foothill pine nuts were roasted and eaten whole.

Intensive Hispanic exploration and settlement of the Bay Area began in the late 18th century, and Patwin culture was radically transformed when European settlers moved into northern California. These settlers established the mission system and exposed the Patwin to diseases to which they had no immunity. Patwin from the Vacaville area were baptized at several missions in the Bay Area, including Mission San Francisco de Asis (San Francisco) between 1815 and 1821, Mission San Francisco Solano (Sonoma) between 1823 and 1824, and Mission San Jose between 1826 and 1832.²² Following the secularization of the missions in 1834, native peoples often moved to ranchos, where they worked as manual laborers.²³

²² Slaymaker, Charles, 1990, *Archaeological Augering of the Proposed Lower Lagoon Valley Drain Alignment, Vacaville, California: Site CA-SOL-30*. On file, Northwest Information Center, California Historical Resources Information System, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.

²³ Milliken, Randall, 1995, *A Time of Little Choice, The Disintegration of Tribal Culture in the San Francisco Bay Area 1769-1810*, Anthropological Papers No. 43, Menlo Park, California: Ballena Press, page 254.

b. Archaeological Resources in Vacaville

As indicated in Section A.1.b, a records search was conducted for the study area at NWIC. The records search identified 29 recorded prehistoric archaeological resources in the study area, which are listed in Table 1. These resources consist of the following: habitation sites, containing evidence of resource procurement and social organization; bedrock mortars, representing use of technology in food processing; and isolated stone tools, found in contexts other than typical archaeological sites. To protect the sites from disturbance, the locations of these sites are not disclosed in this document. It is highly probable that the study area contains additional, as-yet-unrecorded archaeological resources.

The records search also identified 20 recorded historical archaeological resources in the study area, which are also listed in Table 1. These resources are the material remnants of the historical trends and settlement patterns described earlier in Section A.1.a. The historical archaeological resources in the study area include rock walls, wells, refuse scatters, and the remains of former ranch complexes. It is highly probable that the study area contains additional, as-yet-unrecorded historical archaeological resources.

3. Native American Cultural Resources

Aside from the prehistoric archaeological resources discussed in the Section A.2.b, no Native American cultural resources that may have traditional or cultural significance have been identified by records searches, literature review, and consultation with interested parties.²⁴ Because the study area was part of the ancestral territory of Native Americans starting between 12,000 and 6,000 years ago, the long periods of occupation indicate the probable presence of as-yet-unrecorded prehistoric archaeological resources that may be valued by Native American tribes for reasons other than scientific significance.

²⁴ On May 25, 2010, Ms. Debbie Pilas-Treadway, Environmental Specialist III at the NAHC, faxed a response to LSA's request for a search of the Sacred Lands File for the study area. Ms. Pilas-Treadway stated that the search "did not indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area."

4. Paleontological Resources

The study area is at the transition zone between the Sacramento Valley to the east and the Coast Ranges to the west. The study area includes two small valleys, Vaca and Lagoon, and is drained by Alamo Creek and its tributaries (Laguna Creek and Encinosa Creek), Ulatis Creek, and Horse Creek and its tributaries (Pine Tree Creek and Gibson Canyon Creek). The Vaca Valley fault runs northwest to southeast on the west side of Vaca Valley.

The sediments underlying the study area are Quaternary (2.6 million years ago to present) alluvial deposits dating from the Holocene (10,000 years ago to present) and Late Pleistocene (126,000 to 10,000 years ago). These sediments were deposited by Alamo and Ulatis creeks.²⁵ Underlying the Holocene and Pleistocene deposits, at an unknown depth, are Pliocene (5.3 to 2.6 million years ago) non-marine deposits of conglomerate, sandstone, siltstone, and claystone.^{26,27} Underlying the Pliocene deposits at an unknown depth are Miocene (23.8 to 5.3 million years ago) basalt deposits.^{28,29} Underlying the

²⁵ Wagner, D.L., et al, 1981, *Geologic Map of the Sacramento Quadrangle, California*, 1:250,000, Regional Geologic Map Series, San Francisco-San Jose Quadrangle-Map No. 5A, Sacramento: California Division of Mines and Geology.

²⁶ Wagner, D.L., et al, 1981, *Geologic Map of the Sacramento Quadrangle, California*, 1:250,000, Regional Geologic Map Series, San Francisco-San Jose Quadrangle-Map No. 5A, Sacramento: California Division of Mines and Geology.

²⁷ Graymer, R.W., D.L. Jones, and E.E. Brabb, 2002, *Geologic Map and Map Database of Northeastern San Francisco Bay Region, California; Most of Solano County and Parts of Napa, Marin, Contra Costa, San Joaquin, Sacramento, Yolo, and Sonoma Counties*, U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Field Studies Map MF-2403, Menlo Park, CA: U.S. Geological Survey.

²⁸ Wagner, D.L., et al, 1981, *Geologic Map of the Sacramento Quadrangle, California*, 1:250,000, Regional Geologic Map Series, San Francisco-San Jose Quadrangle-Map No. 5A, Sacramento: California Division of Mines and Geology.

²⁹ Graymer, R.W., D.L. Jones, and E.E. Brabb, 2002, *Geologic Map and Map Database of Northeastern San Francisco Bay Region, California; Most of Solano County and Parts of Napa, Marin, Contra Costa, San Joaquin, Sacramento, Yolo, and Sonoma Counties*, U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Field Studies Map MF-2403, Menlo Park, CA: U.S. Geological Survey.

Miocene deposits at an unknown depth are Eocene (56 to 34 million years ago) marine sandstone deposits.³⁰ The Pliocene non-marine sedimentary deposits, Miocene basalt flows, and Eocene marine sedimentary deposits are all part of the Vacaville Assemblage.³¹ Underlying the Eocene deposits at an unknown depth are Cretaceous (154 to 65 million years ago) marine sedimentary deposits of the Great Valley Complex.³² These deposits have been exposed at the surface in the study area where fault activity has made these older rocks visible.³³

Deposits within the study area consist of the geological units below, described in stratigraphic sequence from youngest to oldest.

a. Holocene Alluvium (Holocene: Recent to 10,000 years old)

Late Holocene alluvial sediments were deposited by Alamo and Ulatis Creeks and by intermittent streams overlies older Pleistocene alluvium in Vaca and Lagoon Valleys. This alluvium consists of sand, silt, and gravel deposited in

³⁰ Graymer, R.W., D.L. Jones, and E.E. Brabb, 2002, *Geologic Map and Map Database of Northeastern San Francisco Bay Region, California; Most of Solano County and Parts of Napa, Marin, Contra Costa, San Joaquin, Sacramento, Yolo, and Sonoma Counties*, U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Field Studies Map MF-2403, Menlo Park, CA: U.S. Geological Survey.

³¹ Graymer, R.W., D.L. Jones, and E.E. Brabb, 2002, *Geologic Map and Map Database of Northeastern San Francisco Bay Region, California; Most of Solano County and Parts of Napa, Marin, Contra Costa, San Joaquin, Sacramento, Yolo, and Sonoma Counties*, U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Field Studies Map MF-2403, Menlo Park, CA: U.S. Geological Survey.

³² Graymer, R.W., D.L. Jones, and E.E. Brabb, 2002, *Geologic Map and Map Database of Northeastern San Francisco Bay Region, California; Most of Solano County and Parts of Napa, Marin, Contra Costa, San Joaquin, Sacramento, Yolo, and Sonoma Counties*, U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Field Studies Map MF-2403, Menlo Park, CA: U.S. Geological Survey.

³³ Graymer, R.W., D.L. Jones, and E.E. Brabb, 2002, *Geologic Map and Map Database of Northeastern San Francisco Bay Region, California; Most of Solano County and Parts of Napa, Marin, Contra Costa, San Joaquin, Sacramento, Yolo, and Sonoma Counties*, U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Field Studies Map MF-2403, Menlo Park, CA: U.S. Geological Survey.

fan, valley fill, terrace, or basin environments. This unit is typically in smooth, flat valley bottoms, in medium-sized drainages, and in other areas where the terrain allows a thin veneer of this alluvium to deposit.³⁴ These alluvial deposits contain vertebrate and invertebrate fossils of extant, modern taxa,³⁵ which are generally not considered paleontologically significant.³⁶

b. Pleistocene Alluvium (Pleistocene: 10,000 to 2.6 million years old)

The majority of alluvium northeast of Leisure Town Road in Vacaville consists of Pleistocene-age alluvial formations. These less permeable sediments are basin, terrace, or riverbank deposits found at a distance from the present-day course of the Sacramento River. Vertebrate fossils found in Late Pleistocene alluvium are representative of the Rancholabrean land mammal age, from which many taxa are now extinct,³⁷ and include but are not limited to bison, mammoth, ground sloths, saber-toothed cats, dire wolves, cave bears, rodents, birds, reptiles, and amphibians.³⁸ These alluvial deposits are highly sensitive for paleontological resources.

³⁴ Graymer, R.W., D.L. Jones, and E.E. Brabb, 2002, *Geologic Map and Map Database of Northeastern San Francisco Bay Region, California; Most of Solano County and Parts of Napa, Marin, Contra Costa, San Joaquin, Sacramento, Yolo, and Sonoma Counties*, U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Field Studies Map MF-2403, Menlo Park, CA: U.S. Geological Survey.

³⁵ Helley, E.J., et al, 1979, *Flatland Deposits of the San Francisco Bay Region - Their Geology and Engineering Properties, and Their Importance to Comprehensive Planning*, Geological Survey Professional Paper 943, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Geological Survey and Department of Housing and Urban Development.

³⁶ Society of Vertebrate Paleontology, 2007, *Policy Statements*, <http://www.vertpaleo.org/society/polstatconformimpactmigig.cfm>, accessed on May 24, 2010.

³⁷ Bell, C.J., et al, 2004, "The Blancan, Irvingtonian, and Rancholabrean Mammal Ages," in *Late Cretaceous and Cenozoic Mammals of North America*, ed. M.O. Woodburne, New York: Columbia University Press, pages 232 to 314.

³⁸ Bell, C.J., et al, 2004, "The Blancan, Irvingtonian, and Rancholabrean Mammal Ages," in *Late Cretaceous and Cenozoic Mammals of North America*, ed. M.O. Woodburne, New York: Columbia University Press, pages 232 to 314.

c. The Tehama Formation (Pliocene: 2.6 to 5.3 million years old)

The Tehama Formation is part of the Vacaville Assemblage and is exposed in the northern side of the study area, north of the former Nut Tree complex. This formation is composed of sandstone, siltstone, conglomerate, and volcanoclastic (ash fragments) rocks.^{39,40} According to the fossil locality search conducted for this study, the one fossil within the Vacaville study area was found in the Tehama Formation.

d. Putnam Peak Basalt (Miocene: 5.3 to 23 million years old)

The Putnam Peak Basalt is part of the Vacaville Assemblage and is exposed in the English Hills northeast of Vaca Valley.^{41,42} The Putnam Peak Basalt is a remnant of extensive flood basalts that once extended from the Sierra Nevada to the Coast Range.⁴³ The Putnam Peak Basalts are not expected to contain significant paleontological resources.

³⁹ Wagner, D.L., et al, 1981, *Geologic Map of the Sacramento Quadrangle, California*, 1:250,000, Regional Geologic Map Series, San Francisco-San Jose Quadrangle-Map No. 5A, Sacramento: California Division of Mines and Geology.

⁴⁰ Graymer, R.W., D.L. Jones, and E.E. Brabb, 2002, *Geologic Map and Map Database of Northeastern San Francisco Bay Region, California; Most of Solano County and Parts of Napa, Marin, Contra Costa, San Joaquin, Sacramento, Yolo, and Sonoma Counties*, U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Field Studies Map MF-2403, Menlo Park, CA: U.S. Geological Survey.

⁴¹ Graymer, R.W., D.L. Jones, and E.E. Brabb, 2002, *Geologic Map and Map Database of Northeastern San Francisco Bay Region, California; Most of Solano County and Parts of Napa, Marin, Contra Costa, San Joaquin, Sacramento, Yolo, and Sonoma Counties*, U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Field Studies Map MF-2403, Menlo Park, CA: U.S. Geological Survey.

⁴² Wagner, D.L., et al, 1981, *Geologic Map of the Sacramento Quadrangle, California*, 1:250,000, Regional Geologic Map Series, San Francisco-San Jose Quadrangle-Map No. 5A, Sacramento: California Division of Mines and Geology.

⁴³ Graymer, R.W., D.L. Jones, and E.E. Brabb, 2002, *Geologic Map and Map Database of Northeastern San Francisco Bay Region, California; Most of Solano County and Parts of Napa, Marin, Contra Costa, San Joaquin, Sacramento, Yolo, and Sonoma Counties*, U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Field Studies Map MF-2403, Menlo Park, CA: U.S. Geological Survey.

e. Markley Sandstone (Eocene: 34 to 56 million years old)

The Markley Sandstone is part of the Vacaville Assemblage and is exposed in the English Hills northeast of Vaca Valley.^{44,45} The Markley Sandstone ranges in color from yellow and tan to light gray and white. The sandstone ranges from fine to coarse-grained and, in places, contains mudstone with fossils of single-celled organisms (foraminifers). Plant fossils are abundant in places.⁴⁶ There are no fossils recorded in the Markley Sandstone in the study area, but fossils from this formation would be of paleontological significance.^{47,48}

f. Domengine Sandstone (Eocene: 34 to 56 million years old)

The Domengine Sandstone is part of the Vacaville Assemblage and is exposed in the English Hills northeast of Vaca Valley.^{49,50} The Domengine Sandstone

⁴⁴ Graymer, R.W., D.L. Jones, and E.E. Brabb, 2002, *Geologic Map and Map Database of Northeastern San Francisco Bay Region, California; Most of Solano County and Parts of Napa, Marin, Contra Costa, San Joaquin, Sacramento, Yolo, and Sonoma Counties*, U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Field Studies Map MF-2403, Menlo Park, CA: U.S. Geological Survey.

⁴⁵ Wagner, D.L., et al, 1981, *Geologic Map of the Sacramento Quadrangle, California*, 1:250,000, Regional Geologic Map Series, San Francisco-San Jose Quadrangle-Map No. 5A, Sacramento: California Division of Mines and Geology.

⁴⁶ Graymer, R.W., D.L. Jones, and E.E. Brabb, 2002, *Geologic Map and Map Database of Northeastern San Francisco Bay Region, California; Most of Solano County and Parts of Napa, Marin, Contra Costa, San Joaquin, Sacramento, Yolo, and Sonoma Counties*, U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Field Studies Map MF-2403, Menlo Park, CA: U.S. Geological Survey.

⁴⁷ Graymer, R.W., D.L. Jones, and E.E. Brabb, 2002, *Geologic Map and Map Database of Northeastern San Francisco Bay Region, California; Most of Solano County and Parts of Napa, Marin, Contra Costa, San Joaquin, Sacramento, Yolo, and Sonoma Counties*, U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Field Studies Map MF-2403, Menlo Park, CA: U.S. Geological Survey.

⁴⁸ Society of Vertebrate Paleontology, 2007, *Policy Statements*, <http://www.vertpaleo.org/society/polstatconformimpactmig.cfm>, accessed on May 24, 2010.

⁴⁹ Graymer, R.W., D.L. Jones, and E.E. Brabb, 2002, *Geologic Map and Map Database of Northeastern San Francisco Bay Region, California; Most of Solano County and Parts of Napa, Marin, Contra Costa, San Joaquin, Sacramento, Yolo, and Sonoma Coun-*

is a white, fine- to coarse-grained quartz and quartz-lithic sandstone and very light brown siltstone.⁵¹ There are no fossils recorded in the Domengine Sandstone in the study area, but fossils from this formation would be of paleontological significance.^{52,53}

g. The Guinda Formation (Cretaceous: 65 to 145 million years old)
The Guinda Formation is part of the Great Valley Sequence and is exposed in the hills separating Vaca and Lagoon Valleys.^{54,55} The Guinda Formation outcrop is bounded on the northeast by the Vaca Valley Fault. The Guinda Formation is comprised of thick beds of coarse- to fine-grained sandstone and

ties, U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Field Studies Map MF-2403, Menlo Park, CA: U.S. Geological Survey.

⁵⁰ Wagner, D.L., et al, 1981, *Geologic Map of the Sacramento Quadrangle, California*, 1:250,000, Regional Geologic Map Series, San Francisco-San Jose Quadrangle-Map No. 5A, Sacramento: California Division of Mines and Geology.

⁵¹ Graymer, R.W., D.L. Jones, and E.E. Brabb, 2002, *Geologic Map and Map Database of Northeastern San Francisco Bay Region, California; Most of Solano County and Parts of Napa, Marin, Contra Costa, San Joaquin, Sacramento, Yolo, and Sonoma Counties*, U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Field Studies Map MF-2403, Menlo Park, CA: U.S. Geological Survey.

⁵² Graymer, R.W., D.L. Jones, and E.E. Brabb, 2002, *Geologic Map and Map Database of Northeastern San Francisco Bay Region, California; Most of Solano County and Parts of Napa, Marin, Contra Costa, San Joaquin, Sacramento, Yolo, and Sonoma Counties*, U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Field Studies Map MF-2403, Menlo Park, CA: U.S. Geological Survey.

⁵³ Society of Vertebrate Paleontology, 2007, *Policy Statements*, <http://www.vertpaleo.org/society/polstatconformimpactmigig.cfm>, accessed on May 24, 2010.

⁵⁴ Graymer, R.W., D.L. Jones, and E.E. Brabb, 2002, *Geologic Map and Map Database of Northeastern San Francisco Bay Region, California; Most of Solano County and Parts of Napa, Marin, Contra Costa, San Joaquin, Sacramento, Yolo, and Sonoma Counties*, U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Field Studies Map MF-2403, Menlo Park, CA: U.S. Geological Survey.

⁵⁵ Wagner, D.L., et al, 1981, *Geologic Map of the Sacramento Quadrangle, California*, 1:250,000, Regional Geologic Map Series, San Francisco-San Jose Quadrangle-Map No. 5A, Sacramento: California Division of Mines and Geology.

fine-grained gray siltstone and shale. This formation contains Late Cretaceous single-celled organisms (radiolarians and foraminifers). There are no fossils recorded in the Guinda Formation in the study area, but fossils from this formation would be of paleontological significance.^{56,57}

B. Regulatory Framework

This section summarizes existing federal, State, and local laws, policies, and regulations that apply to cultural and paleontological resources in and around Vacaville.

1. National Historic Preservation Act

The National Register of Historic Places established by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), as amended, recognizes properties that are significant at local, State, and national levels. Properties in the Vacaville General Plan study area that are listed on the National Register are discussed in Section A.

According to the NHPA, the following four areas of significance may qualify a property as eligible for listing on the National Register:

- ◆ Properties associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ◆ Properties associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

⁵⁶ Graymer, R.W., D.L. Jones, and E.E. Brabb, 2002, *Geologic Map and Map Database of Northeastern San Francisco Bay Region, California; Most of Solano County and Parts of Napa, Marin, Contra Costa, San Joaquin, Sacramento, Yolo, and Sonoma Counties*, U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Field Studies Map MF-2403, Menlo Park, CA: U.S. Geological Survey.

⁵⁷ Society of Vertebrate Paleontology, 2007, *Policy Statements*, <http://www.vertpaleo.org/society/polstatconformimpactmigig.cfm>, accessed on May 24, 2010.

- ◆ Properties that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; that represent the work of a master; that possess high artistic values; or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.
- ◆ Properties that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

In addition to meeting one or more of the four criteria listed above, a property must possess “integrity,” defined as the ability to convey its significance.⁵⁸ Properties that are eligible for listing in the National Register are afforded the same protection given to properties that are listed in the National Register.

If a property is listed or eligible for listing, Section 106 of the NHPA requires agencies to consider the effects of their undertakings on that property before proceeding with actions that could affect the property through consultation. “The goal of consultation is to identify historic properties potentially affected by the undertaking, assess its effects and seek ways to avoid, minimize or mitigate any adverse effects on historic properties.”⁵⁹ NHPA applies only to projects that are federally funded, regulated, or permitted.

2. State Laws and Regulations

This section summarizes State laws and regulations that apply to cultural and paleontological resources in Vacaville.

a. California Register of Historical Resources

California Code of Regulations Title 14, Chapter 11.5, Section 4850 creates the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register). The California Register is a guide to cultural resources that helps government

⁵⁸ National Park Service, 1998, *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*.

⁵⁹ Section 800.1(a) of Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

agencies identify and evaluate California’s historical resources⁶⁰ and identifies which properties are to be protected from substantial adverse change.⁶¹ Properties in the Vacaville General Plan study area that are listed on the California Register are discussed in Section A.

The California Register was modeled after the National Register. The California Register’s significance and integrity criteria for listing historical resources are consistent with those of the National Register. Any resource eligible for the National Register is also eligible for the California Register. According to the California Register, the following four types of cultural resources are determined to be historically significant:

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

The California Register also requires a resource to possess integrity, which is defined as “the authenticity of a historical resource’s physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource’s period of significance. Integrity is evaluated with regard to the retention of

⁶⁰ California Office of Historic Preservation, 2001, *California Register of Historical Resources: Q&A for Local Governments*, Technical Assistance Series No. 4, Sacramento: California Department of Parks and Recreation, page 3.

⁶¹ Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5024.1(a).

location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.”⁶² Integrity is relative to the specific significance that the resource conveys. For example, the integrity of archaeological deposits is judged according to the ability of a site to yield scientific and cultural information that can be used to address important research questions.⁶³

The National Register criteria have been modified by the California Office of Historic Preservation to include a range of historical resources that better reflect the history of California.^{64,65} There are three instances in which a resource not eligible for the National Register may be eligible for the California Register:

- ◆ *Moved buildings, structures, or objects.* A moved building, structure or object that is otherwise eligible may be listed in the California Register if it was moved to prevent its demolition at its former location, and if the new location is compatible with the original character and use of the historical resource.
- ◆ *Reconstructed buildings.* A reconstructed building less than 50 years old may be eligible if it embodies traditional building methods and techniques that play an important role in a community's historically-rooted beliefs, customs, and practices (e.g. a Native American roundhouse).

⁶² California Office of Historic Preservation, 2006, *California Register and National Register: A Comparison (for purposes of determining eligibility for the California Register)*, Technical Assistance Series No. 6, Sacramento: California Department of Parks and Recreation, page 2.

⁶³ National Park Service, 2000, *Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Archeological Properties*, Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, pages 35 to 42.

⁶⁴ California Office of Historic Preservation, 2001, *California State Law and Historic Preservation*, Technical Assistance Series No. 10, Sacramento: California Department of Parks and Recreation, pages 69 to 70.

⁶⁵ California Office of Historic Preservation, 2006, *California Register and National Register: A Comparison (for purposes of determining eligibility for the California Register)*, Technical Assistance Series No. 6, Sacramento: California Department of Parks and Recreation, page 1.

- ◆ *Historical resources achieving significance within the past 50 years.* Resources less than 50 years old may be considered for listing in the California Register if it can be demonstrated that sufficient time has passed to develop a scholarly perspective on their historical importance.⁶⁶

b. California Historic Property Directory

The California HPD is a list compiled by the California Office of Historic Preservation that contains information regarding a property with respect to the California Register of Historical Resources, California State Historical Landmarks, California State Points of Historical Interest, and the National Register of Historic Places. As indicated in Section A.1.b, the HPD was the main source of information used to identify historic resources in the Vacaville study area for this memorandum.

c. Public Resources Code Section 5097.5

Public Resources Code Section 5097.5 prohibits excavation or removal of any “vertebrate paleontological site...or any other archaeological, paleontological or historical feature, situated on public lands, except with express permission of the public agency having jurisdiction over such lands.” Public lands are defined to include lands owned by or under the jurisdiction of the State or any city, county, district, authority, or public corporation, or any agency thereof. Therefore, this Code applies to publicly-owned lands in the Vacaville study area. The Code also states that any unauthorized disturbance or removal of archaeological, historical, or paleontological materials or sites located on public lands is a misdemeanor.

d. Government Code Section 65352.3

Government Code Section 65352.3 requires local governments, prior to making a decision to adopt or amend a general plan, to consult with California Native American tribes identified by the Native American Heritage Commis-

⁶⁶ California Office of Historic Preservation, 2006, *California Register and National Register: A Comparison (for purposes of determining eligibility for the California Register)*, Technical Assistance Series No. 6, Sacramento: California Department of Parks and Recreation, page 3.

sion (NAHC) for the purpose of protecting or mitigating impacts to cultural places. The City of Vacaville has already initiated this consultation process for the General Plan Update.

e. Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5

Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that in the event of discovery or recognition of any human remains in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, there shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains until the coroner of the county in which the remains are discovered has determined whether or not the remains are subject to the coroner's authority. If the human remains are of Native American origin, the coroner must notify NAHC within 24 hours of this identification. NAHC will then identify a Native American Most Likely Descendant⁶⁷ to inspect the site and provide recommendations for the proper treatment of the remains and associated grave goods. This law applies to all development within the Vacaville study area.

f. State Historic Building Code

The State Historic Building Code provides alternative building regulations and building standards for the rehabilitation, preservation, restoration (including related reconstruction), or relocation of buildings or structures designated as historic buildings. These regulations are intended to facilitate the restoration or change of occupancy so as to preserve their original or restored architectural elements and features, to encourage energy conservation and enable a cost-effective approach to preservation, and to provide for the safety of the building occupants. This Code applies to historic buildings within the Vacaville study area.

⁶⁷ "Native American Most Likely Descendant" is a term used in an official capacity in *CEQA Guidelines* Section 15064.5(e), and other places, to refer to Native American individuals assigned the responsibility/opportunity by NAHC to review and make recommendations for the treatment of Native American human remains discovered during project implementation. Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code and Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code also reference Most Likely Descendants.

3. Local Regulations and Policies

This section summarizes local regulations and policies that apply to cultural and paleontological resources in Vacaville.

a. Vacaville General Plan

The City of Vacaville’s current General Plan contains guiding and implementing policies that are relevant to the cultural resources in the study area. These guiding and implementing policies occur in the Conservation Element and are presented in Table 3.

TABLE 3 **VACAVILLE GENERAL PLAN CONSERVATION ELEMENT POLICIES RELEVANT TO CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES**

Policy Number	Policy Content
Policy 8.5-G 1	Continue to protect historic sites and archaeological resources for their aesthetic, scientific, educational, and cultural values.
Policy 8.5-G 2	Continue to protect the historic value of the Downtown area.
Policy 8.5-I 1	Working in conjunction with the California Archaeological Inventory, review each proposed development project to determine whether the site contains known prehistoric or historic cultural resources and/or to determine their potential for as-yet-undiscovered cultural resources.
Policy 8.5-I 2	Require that areas found to contain significant historic or prehistoric artifacts be examined by a qualified consulting archaeologist or historian for appropriate protection and preservation, if feasible.
Policy 8.5-I 3	Continue to encourage the renovation of designated historic structures in the Downtown historic district to preserve the architectural, historical, and cultural significance of those buildings; continue to require new buildings in the Downtown historic district to be complementary to the character of the existing buildings.
Policy 8.5-I 4	Consider the creation of a Historic Preservation District for the residential areas west of Downtown.
Policy 8.5-I 5	Encourage property owners to rehabilitate historic buildings, consistent with regulations which allow such properties, with densities that exceed General Plan standards or are residential uses in a commercial district to be legally conforming.

Source: Vacaville General Plan, 1990.

b. Vacaville Land Use and Development Code

The Vacaville Land Use and Development Code establishes a Historic Preservation Overlay District that identifies historically significant buildings and areas, and has adopted standards to ensure the preservation of these resources. The Historic Preservation Overlay District includes individual sites that contain historic buildings, as designated by the City of Vacaville, as well as multiple sites designated by the City of Vacaville as a historic district. The City's criteria for designating historic buildings and districts pertain to the historical and cultural significance of the structure or district; the historic, architectural, and engineering significance of the structure or district; and the neighborhood and geographic setting of the structure or district.

The Land Use and Development Code also establishes design standards for exterior alterations to designated historic buildings and sites, and prohibits the demolition of historic buildings unless specific findings are made by the Planning Commission.

C. Implications for the General Plan Update

Based on the information contained in this memorandum, the General Plan Update process should consider the following:

- ◆ Vacaville's historic and archaeological resources constitute an important part of its unique local character and should therefore be protected and preserved.
- ◆ The policies in the updated General Plan should balance new development and twenty-first century design and architecture with respect for historic buildings or significant sites.
- ◆ Native American tribes should be consulted throughout the General Plan Update process.
- ◆ Policies should protect cultural and paleontological resources and comply with State and federal laws and regulations.

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- ◆ Land use designations on properties that contain cultural and paleontological resources should take into account the presence of these resources.