

HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT

1. UNDERTAKING DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

District	County	Route	Post Miles	Unit	E-FIS Project Number	Phase
<i>District</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Funding Source</i>	<i>Federal-Aid Proj. No.</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>E-FIS Proj. No.</i>	<i>Phase</i>
4	Solano	Highway Bridge Program	BRLS-5923(059)	Stevenson Bridge Road		

For Local Assistance projects off the highway system, use headers in italics)

Project Description:

The County of Solano (County), in conjunction with County of Yolo, the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), and the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), is proposing to rehabilitate Bridge 23C0092 (Stevenson Bridge) over Putah Creek. Stevenson Bridge is a two-lane bridge that crosses the Solano and Yolo county line at Putah Creek. The road on the Solano County side of the bridge is Stevenson Bridge Road; the road on the Yolo County side of the bridge is County Road 95A. The project location is approximately 5 miles west of the City of Davis and 8 miles east of the City of Winters. See the Historical Resources Evaluation Report (HRER), completed by Mead & Hunt, Inc. (Mead & Hunt), which is included as Attachment A to this Historic Property Survey Report for a Vicinity Map and Project Location Map.

Bridge 23C0092 has been identified by Caltrans as being both functionally obsolete and structurally deficient. The functionally obsolete rating is based on the existing 20-foot deck width, compared to current standards of 28 feet. The structurally deficient rating was assigned mainly due to existing delaminated concrete on the bridge deck and the tight curve radius of the south roadway approach along Stevenson Bridge Road. Additional major issues include spalled or delaminated concrete and exposed reinforcing steel bar, flexural cracks in both approach spans, and failure of the retaining wall at Pier 1.

A study was conducted to assess the feasibility of rehabilitating the existing bridge structure. The study recommendations are described in the "Feasibility Study for Stevenson Bridge Road Bridge over Putah Creek, Bridge Number: 23C0092, Location 04-SOL/03-YOL Co. Line" (Feasibility Study) dated February 1, 2007. The Feasibility Study determined that the bridge is past the design life span, is scour critical, and has seismic deficiencies. The main issues affecting the bridge are spalled or delaminated concrete, exposed reinforcing steel bar, flexural cracking in both approach spans, and the failure of the retaining wall at Pier 1. As such, the County proposes to rehabilitate and seismically retrofit Bridge 23C0092 and realign the south approach of Stevenson Bridge Road to correct the deficiencies. Additional proposed project activities include a staging area, the construction of an access road, a temporary creek crossing, traffic detour, and possible utility relocation.

Bridge Rehabilitation - Seismic assessment of the bridge showed that many of the existing structural components of the bridge are unable to withstand seismic loads without retrofitting. Flexural and shear demands exceeded the corresponding capacities, requiring retrofit or replacement of several structural members in order to meet safety requirements. Deficient components include the bridge railing, deck spalling and carbonation, deck drains, cracking of approach spans, and substandard south approach alignment. In addition, the hydraulic analysis determined the structure is scour critical and scour mitigation will be required to maintain the structural integrity of the bridge. Bridge rehabilitation work will be conducted on the deck, piers, abutments, bent caps, hanger column, retaining wall, concrete railings, and approach spans. Deck drains will be removed, reconstructed, and refinished. The concrete railing will also be refinished, and the spalled and delaminated concrete will be patched. A hanger column will be removed and reconstructed, and the arch ribs from the spring line to the first column will be fiber wrapped. Piers 1, 2, and 3 will also be fiber wrapped. The pier curtain wall will be removed and reconstructed at Piers 1 and 2. Two cast-in-drilled-holes (CIDH) piling and pier footing overlays will be constructed at Piers 1, 2, and 3, and two CIDH piling and caps will be placed behind the abutments. Exterior girders and bent caps will be bolstered. The retaining wall on the south side of the bridge will be reconstructed, and 10 feet of the approach span slab will be removed and reconstructed. Rock slope protection will be used to stabilize the creek bank around the abutments and prevent scour. Pier bents will have 5 to 7 feet of excavation immediately around them for installation of scour protection measures.

For the federal undertaking described in Part 1: To minimize redundancy and paperwork for the California Department of Transportation and the State Historic Preservation Officer, and in the spirit intended under the federal Paperwork Reduction Act (U.S.C. 44 Chapter 35), this document also satisfies consideration under California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines Section §15064.5(a) and, as appropriate, Public Resources Code §5024 (a)(b) and (d).

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Road Approach Realignment - Stevenson Bridge Road will be realigned to eliminate two sharp turns just south and east of the bridge, one of which is a 90-degree curve. The roughly 1,000-foot realignment will go through an existing orchard and transition onto the existing road alignment near Strathgordon Lane. The realigned road will comply with County standards and provide for safer vehicle passage. Realignment of the south approach will require right of way (ROW) acquisition from one privately owned parcel, APN 0107-020-040. Fill will be needed to create the new roadway alignment. No buildings or other structures on the privately owned parcel will need to be relocated or removed as a result of the proposed realignment.

Staging Area - The area above the northeast creek bank between County Road 95A and the access road will be used as a staging area. General bridge construction equipment to be used includes, but is not limited to, haul trucks, backhoes, dump trucks, excavators, grade-alls, bulldozers, drilling equipment, water trucks, concrete delivery trucks, and service vehicles.

Access Road and Temporary Creek Crossing - An access road will be cut down east of the bridge, on the north bank of Putah Creek, to access Piers 1 and 2. A temporary access road splits off from the permanent road at the top of the slope to access Pier 3. The access road will be composed of gravel and allow construction equipment to access the creek bed and the underside of the bridge. A creek crossing will be constructed between Piers 1 and 2, using either culverts and fill or a temporary low-span bridge. The Putah Creek Streamkeeper and the Solano County Water Agency have requested the access road to the creek bed be designed as a permanent road to allow better access to the Putah Creek floodplain.

Traffic Detour - Road closure will be required during road construction and bridge rehabilitation work. Traffic will be detoured using a loop along Stevenson Bridge Road, Sievers Road, Pedrick Road, Russell Boulevard, and Road 95A, with a maximum length of 13.7 miles.

Utility Relocation - Overhead poles with electric and phone lines occur along the south bridge approach, cross Putah Creek parallel to each side of the bridge, and continue north of the bridge. It is uncertain whether the poles and lines will need to be relocated. If relocation is necessary, the utility companies will be required to move the utilities prior to construction.

2. AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

Frances Schierenbeck, Caltrans District 4, PQS Principal Architectural Historian, and Matt Tuggle, Solano County Public Works Engineering Manager, approved the Historic Architectural Area of Potential Effects (APE) on July 22, 2011. The APE for the built environment resources was established as encompassing Bridge 23C0092 and the linear extent of the realignment of Stevenson Bridge Road from north of Bridge 23C0092 to south of Putah Creek, south of Strathgordon Lane. The APE includes the legal parcels in which additional right-of-way will be acquired for the realignment of Stevenson Bridge Road, the existing right-of-way, and a portion of the parcel in which a temporary access road extends outside existing right-of-way to account for potential direct and indirect effects. See Appendix A in the HRER (Attachment A) for the Project APE Map.

Maureen Zogg, Caltrans District 4, PQS Co-PI Prehistoric Archaeology, and Matt Tuggle, Solano County Public Works Engineering Manager, approved the Archaeological APE on July 22, 2011. The Archaeological APE encompasses approximately 9.34 acres and includes the Right-of-Way (ROW), covering all areas where there will be ground-disturbing activities or Area of Direct Impacts (ADI). Specifically, on the north side of the bridge, the APE coincides with the western shoulder of the road, extending as much as 200 feet eastward of the eastern shoulder of the road for purposes of staging. On the south side of the bridge, the existing road approaches the creek approximately 300 feet east of the bridge so that it is necessary to turn west, paralleling the creek before reaching the crossing. The APE on the north edge of the east/west segment (paralleling the creek) extends northward up to 200 feet to the south edge of the creek. On the south edge of the east/west segment, the APE runs diagonally to southeast, connect with the existing road approximately 750 feet south of the creek, cutting across a walnut orchard to adjust the road/approach alignment.

Vertical impacts will be constrained to the pile driving around the existing piers, grading for the new road alignment through the adjacent walnut orchard, and roughly 5 to 7 feet of excavation near pier bents for scour protection measures to be installed.

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3. CONSULTING PARTIES / PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

X Native American Tribes, Groups and Individuals

- TREMAINE contacted all Native American individuals and organizations by letter on January 3, 2011. These included Kesner Flores, the Cortina Band of Indians, Dave Jones of the Wintun Environmental Protection Agency, and several individuals from the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation: Marshall McKay, Leland Kinter, Cynthia Clarke, and Reno Franklin. Follow-up phone calls were conducted on June 9, 2011. TREMAINE has received a letter from Marshall McKay, dated January 11, 2011, stating that while their Cultural Resources Department has not identified any known sites within the project area, the project is situated within the aboriginal territories of the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation. They requested a site visit to evaluate their concerns and determine the best management course. The field visit occurred on March 31, 2011. In attendance were Jeffery Flores, Michelle Flores, and Reno Keoni Franklin. See Appendix C in the ASR, included as Attachment B, for the Native American Consultation Documentation.

X Native American Heritage Commission

- On December 7, 2010, the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted with a request for a query of their Sacred Lands File and a list of Native American contacts. The NAHC responded on December 17, 2010, noting no Native American cultural resources had been recorded within the project area. The NAHC also provided a list of Native American individuals and organizations that might have concerns with or interest in the current undertaking. See Appendix C in the ASR, included as Attachment B, for the Native American Consultation Documentation.

X Local Historical Society / Historic Preservation Group *(also if applicable, city archives, etc.)*

- In an effort to establish public outreach and to inquire about the local history of the project area, TREMAINE contacted relevant preservation groups within Solano and Yolo County. A letter dated January 4, 2011, was sent to the Solano County Genealogical Society, Solano County Historical Society, Yolo County Historical Museum (Gibson House), and the Yolo County Historical Society to inquire whether they had any particular knowledge of the project area or could provide helpful contacts. To date, TREMAINE has received no responses. See Appendix D in the ASR, included as Attachment B, for the Consultation with Local Preservation Societies.

Public Information Meetings *(list locations, dates below and attach copies of notices)*

4. SUMMARY OF IDENTIFICATION EFFORTS

- | | |
|---|---|
| <u>X</u> National Register of Historic Places | Month & Year: 1979-2002 & supplements |
| <u>X</u> California Register of Historical Resources | Year: 1992 & supplemental information to date |
| <u>X</u> California Inventory of Historic Resources | Year: 1976 |
| <u>X</u> California Historical Landmarks | Year: 1995 & supplemental information to date |
| <u>X</u> California Points of Historical Interest | Year: 1992 & supplemental information to date |
| <u>X</u> State Historic Resources Commission | Year: 1980-present, minutes from quarterly meetings |
| <u>X</u> Caltrans Historic Highway Bridge Inventory | Year: 2006 & supplemental information to date |
| <u>X</u> Archaeological Site Records <i>[List names of Institutions & date below]</i> | |
| • Northwest Information Center (NWIC), Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, (NWIC File # 10-0812). See Appendix B in the ASR, included as Attachment B, for the Records Search Documentation. | |
| <u>X</u> Other sources consulted <i>[e.g., historical societies, city archives, etc. List names and dates below]</i> | |
| • University of California, Davis, Map Collection Room at Shields Library, January 2011. | |
| • Solano County Historical Society, Fairfield, February 3, 2011. | |
| • Yolo County Historical Society, Woodland, February 3, 2011. | |
| <u>X</u> Results: <i>(provide a brief summary of records search and research results, as well as inventory findings)</i> | |

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Two previous studies (Shapiro 2003 and McMorris 2004; see Appendix B in the ASR, included as Attachment B) have been conducted within a one-mile radius of the Stevenson Bridge.

- Shapiro's work (S-28246) involved an intensive pedestrian survey and subsurface testing of the proposed site for a University of California, Davis building, located 0.75 mile northeast of the APE. Subsurface testing consisted of 56 auger probes. The probe locations had varying depths between 4 feet and 5 feet (diameter of 15 inches) and were spread 200 feet apart throughout the property. No cultural materials were discovered during either phase of work.
- In 2004, McMorris (S-030906) updated Caltrans' *Historic Bridge Inventory*, see "Inventory of Concrete Arch Bridges," prepared for Caltrans by JRP Historical Consultants, Inc. (January 2003). During this update, McMorris revisited the Stevenson Bridge and found that it still maintained structural integrity and eligibility and should still be considered eligible for inclusion in the National and California Registers (concurring with the 1986 Caltrans Bridge Inventory).

Two previously documented sites have been recorded within the project area: P-48-000785 and P-57-0000132 (see Appendix B in the ASR, included as Attachment B).

- P-48-000785, an historic refuse scatter containing glass bottle and metal fragments dating to the 1940s and 1950s, is located within the ADI. Situated along the south bank of Putah Creek, the site is directly beneath the Stevenson Bridge and extends westward. The site has been heavily disturbed by modern trash deposits (i.e., a continuous dump site) and looting. Site P-48-000785 appears to represent long term, sporadic episodes of discarding activity from the early 1900s to present. Numerous fragments of plate glass, bottle glass, ceramic dishware (some crazed but none with makers marks), and rusting metal pieces were observed eroding from the slope between the upper and lower terraces at the bridge crossing. Discarding continues today, as modern items, including a couch and old computer, were also seen.

P-48-000785 is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as the refuse cannot be associated with events that made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, or with the lives of persons significant in our past, nor do they embody distinctive characteristics of a particular type, period, or method of dumping. Further, this dump is not likely to yield information important to history. See Appendix A in the ASR, included as Attachment B, for the location of this site.

- The second site, P-57-0000132 (Les 1986a), located roughly 0.75 mile northwest and outside of the APE, documents native oak groves of Valley Oak trees.

In addition, three Historic Resources Inventory (HRI) sites have also been recorded.

- YOL-HRI-6/194, the Stevenson Bridge (Les 1986b), has been evaluated and is considered eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.
- YOL-HRI-6/173 documents the Russell Ranch complex, situated 0.75 mile northwest of the bridge and outside the APE. Francis and Lucy Russell built this ranch (including the main house, barn, and outbuildings) in 1868 and the family resides there to this day. At the time of the complex's recordation (Historic Environment Consultants 1980, update Les 1986c) the site maintained good integrity and is recognized as Historically Significant by Local Government (i.e., rated 5 on the California Historical Resources Status Codes).
- YOL-HRI-6/174 (Historic Environment Consultants 1980, update Les 1986d) records the Glide Hillcrest Farm, which consists of the main house, a gazebo, and outbuildings. It is situated 0.9 mile northeast of the project and outside the APE. The farm includes portions of the "Big Ranch" initially owned by Hutchison and Green until the mid-1860s. The Glides were known for their stock breeding and received many awards for their cattle. The site is also rated as locally significant.

Only YOL-HRI-6/194, the Stevenson Bridge (Bridge 23C0092), is located within the APE for archaeology or built environment resources. Solano County Bridge 23C0092 was found eligible for listing in the National Register in Caltrans' *Historic Bridge Inventory*. The bridge was determined eligible under *Criterion C* as a rare example of a reinforced concrete through tied arch and the oldest surviving example of this type in California.

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DPR 523 Forms for Bridge 23C0092 are included in Appendix B in the HRER, attached as Attachment A. A copy of the page from Caltrans' *Historic Bridge Inventory* and the inventory rating sheet are provided in Appendix C of the HRER.

The remaining sites, YOL-HRI-6/173 and YOL-HRI-6/174, are not located within the APE for archaeology or built environment resources.

5. PROPERTIES IDENTIFIED

- As assigned by FHWA, Caltrans has **determined** the following properties within the Project APE are **not eligible** for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places:
- Clark Farmstead (APN 0107-020-040) located at 9415 Stevenson Bridge Road
- As assigned by FHWA, Caltrans has determined the following properties within the Project APE are **eligible** for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places:
- Bridge 23C0092 (Stevenson Bridge, Solano County).

6. LIST OF ATTACHED DOCUMENTATION

- Project Vicinity, Location, and APE Maps
- Built environment resources - See Appendix A in the HRER (Attachment A) for the Project Historic Architectural APE Map.
 - Archaeological resources - See Appendix A, Figure 3, in the ASR (Attachment B) for the Project Archaeological APE Map.
- California Historic Bridge Inventory sheet
- See Appendix C in the HRER (Attachment A) Caltrans' *Historic Bridge Inventory* sheet.
- Historical Resources Evaluation Report (HRER)
- Attachment A.
- Archaeological Survey Report (ASR)
- Attachment B.

7. HPSR to File

- Not applicable.

8. HPSR to SHPO

- As assigned by FHWA, Caltrans has determined that there are properties evaluated as a result of the project that are **not eligible** for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places within the Project APE. Under Section 106 PA Stipulation VIII.C, Caltrans requests SHPO's concurrence in this determination.

9. FINDINGS FOR STATE-OWNED PROPERTIES

- Not applicable; project does not involve Caltrans right-of-way or Caltrans-owned property.
- Caltrans has determined that there are **no State-owned cultural resources** within the Project APE.

10. CEQA IMPACT FINDINGS

- Not applicable; Caltrans is not the lead agency under CEQA.

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11. HPSR PREPARATION AND DEPARTMENT APPROVAL

Prepared by: *(sign on line)*



5/15/12

Consultant / discipline:

Chad Moffett / Architectural History

Date

Affiliation

Mead & Hunt, Inc., Sacramento, CA

Reviewed for approval by: *(sign on line)*



1-7-13

District 4 Caltrans PQS
discipline/level:

Maureen Zogg
PQS Archaeology
Office of Local Assistance
California Department of Transportation-District 4

Date

Approved by: *(sign on line)*



1/7/13

District 4 EBC:

Boris Deunert
Environmental Branch Chief,
Office of Local Assistance
California Department of Transportation-District 4

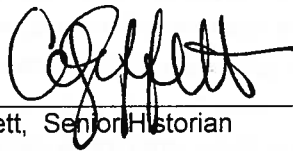
Date

Attachment A
Historical Resources Evaluation Report (HRER)

Historical Resources Evaluation Report
Stevenson Bridge Road (23C0092) Rehabilitation Project at Putah
Creek
Solano County, California

Federal Aid No. BRLS-5923(059)

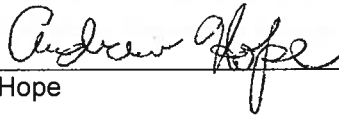
Prepared By:



Date: 5/15/12

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Reviewed for
Approval By:



Date:

6/5/12

Andrew Hope
PQS Architectural History,
Office of Cultural Resource Studies,
California Department of Transportation – District 4

Approved By:



Date:

6/5/2012

Elizabeth Krase Greene
Senior Environmental Planner,
Office of Cultural Resources Studies,
California Department of Transportation – District 4

May 2012

Summary of Findings

The County of Solano (County), in conjunction with the County of Yolo, the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), and the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), is proposing to rehabilitate Bridge 23C0092 (Stevenson Bridge) over Putah Creek. Stevenson Bridge is a two-lane bridge that crosses the Solano and Yolo county line at Putah Creek. The road on the Solano County side of the bridge is Stevenson Bridge Road; the road on the Yolo County side of the bridge is County Road 95A. The project location is approximately five miles west of the City of Davis and eight miles east of the City of Winters, as shown on the Project Vicinity Map and Project Location Map in Appendix A.

Rehabilitation is necessary to repair structural and seismic deficiencies. Work will include refinishing the deck drains and concrete railing, fiber wrapping the arches and columns, construction of two cast-in-drilled-holes (CIDH) piling and pier footing overlays at Piers 1, 2, and 3 as well as two CIDH piling and caps behind the bridge abutments. Additionally, the retaining wall on the south side of the bridge will be reconstructed and the approach span slab will be removed and reconstructed. Stevenson Bridge Road will be realigned to eliminate two sharp turns south and east of the bridge. The realignment will require right of way (ROW) acquisition from one privately owned parcel, APN 0107-020-040. It will pass through an existing orchard and transition onto the existing road alignment near Strathgordon Lane. Stevenson Bridge Road will be closed to through traffic during construction. Traffic will be detoured on existing access roads during construction work. Utility lines and poles will be relocated by utility owners if required.

The project Area of Potential Effects (APE) for built environment resources includes Bridge 23C0092 and the first tier of parcels located along Stevenson Bridge Road adjacent to realignment activities. See Appendix A – Project APE Map.

The purpose of the investigation is to identify built environment resources that are 50 or more years old within the APE and evaluate eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) or the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register). Work followed the guidance provided in Caltrans' Standard Environmental Reference (SER), Volume 2. Based on archival research and field investigation, two properties were identified in the APE for evaluation. One of the properties, the Clark Farmstead, was found to be not eligible for listing in the National Register or the California Register. One property, Bridge 23C0092, has been determined eligible for listing in the National Register in Caltrans' *Historic Bridge Inventory*. See Appendix A – Cultural Resources Location Map for the Map Reference Number and location of identified and evaluated properties within the APE.

National Register Eligible Properties

Name of Property	Location	Applicable Criteria	Period of Significance	Level of Significance	Map Reference (MR) No.
Bridge 23C0092	Stevenson Bridge Road over Putah Creek	<i>Criterion C</i>	1923	Local	MR#1

Bridge 23C0092 is also considered a historical resource for the purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

The following properties are not historical resources for the purposes of CEQA:

Property Name	APN No.	Address	Map Reference (MR) No.
Clark Farmstead	0107-020-040	9415 Stevenson Bridge Road	MR#2

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Utility Relocation – Overhead poles with electric and phone lines occur along the south bridge approach, cross Putah Creek parallel to each side of the bridge, and continue north of the bridge. It is uncertain whether the poles and lines will need to be relocated. If relocation is necessary, the utility companies will be required to move the utilities prior to construction.

The project will utilize federal funds; therefore, it must comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Section 106), as amended.

The APE for the built environment resources encompasses Bridge 23C0092 and the linear extent of the realignment of Stevenson Bridge Road from north of Bridge 23C0092 to north of Strathgordon Lane. The APE includes the legal parcels in which additional right-of-way will be acquired for the realignment of Stevenson Bridge Road, the existing right-of-way, and a portion of the parcel in which a temporary access road extends outside existing right-of-way, to account for potential direct and indirect effects. See Appendix A – Project APE Map.

The general environment of the project location is rural and agricultural consisting of small acreage farms with orchards or ground crop production, and a segment of Putah Creek characterized as a riparian corridor with dense tree cover.

2. Research Methods

Research provided a broad context in which to identify and evaluate built environment resources within the APE. Background, prior to field survey, and resource-specific research was conducted at the following repositories:

- California State Library, Sacramento
- University of California, Davis, Map Collection Room at Shields Library
- Solano County Historical Society, Fairfield
- Yolo County Historical Society, Woodland
- Solano County Assessors Office, Fairfield (online assessment records)

A record search was requested from the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) at Sonoma State University and was completed on January 7, 2011 (NWIC File No.: 10-0627). The record search was conducted for an area within one mile of the project site. This search includes one property (Bridge 23C0092) within the APE for built environment resources that is listed in the State Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) Historic Properties Directory (HPD) and has been determined eligible for listing in the National Register in Caltrans' *Historic Bridge Inventory*: Stevenson Bridge (HPD numbers 046218 and 114946; OHP Historic Resources Inventory trinomial YOL-HRI-6/194). No other built environment resources were identified within the APE that are listed in, or determined eligible for, listing in the National or California Registers. No built environment resources within the APE are listed as California Historical Landmarks or California Points of Interest. An interview was conducted with a property owner of the Clark Farmstead located at 9415 Stevenson Bridge Road on December 16, 2010, while conducting the field survey. The purpose of the interview was to obtain the construction history and understand the historic use of the Clark Farmstead, which is located within the APE at 9415 Stevenson Bridge Road. This information was included into the Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 Forms for this property in Appendix B.

Areas of research to establish the context include settlement, agriculture, and transportation in Solano County. Primary and secondary source materials, as well as historic aerial images and maps, were reviewed in the development of the historical overview. A bibliography of sources consulted is presented in Section 9.

Public participation and consultation activities are provided in the Archaeological Survey Report, which was completed by Tremaine & Associates, Inc. as part of this project, and are summarized in the Historic Property Survey Report.

3. Field Methods

A field survey was completed for each resource not exempted from evaluation under Attachment 4 of Caltrans' January 2004 Programmatic Agreement. Chad Moffett of Mead & Hunt, Inc. (Mead & Hunt) completed the field survey of the APE for built environment resources in December 2010 to document

and photograph each property at least 50 years of age or that may have achieved exceptional significance within the last 50 years, in accordance with National Register Bulletin 22 and as outlined in Caltrans' SER. Carol Roland assisted with research, property evaluation, and report preparation. Moffett and Roland meet the *Caltrans Professionally Qualified Staff Standards* for Principal Architectural Historian and Architectural Historian. High-resolution digital images and descriptive information were recorded to complete DPR 523 Forms presented in Appendix B.

4. Historical Overview

Introduction

The project location is situated on the border of Solano and Yolo Counties. Bridge 23C0092 spans Putah Creek. Putah Creek is the northern border of Solano County and the southern border of Yolo County. The realignment of Stevenson Bridge Road will occur within Solano County. A small portion of the APE for activities associated with the rehabilitation of Bridge 23C0092 is located in Yolo County. No built environment resources were identified in Yolo County through research or field survey, and one built environment resource in addition to Bridge 23C0092 was identified in Solano County through research and field survey. See Appendix A – Cultural Resources Location Map, for locations of built environment resources.

Settlement

Prior to California's annexation into the United States in 1848, the area that became Yolo and Solano Counties was occupied by Mexican citizens who ranched and farmed the land.¹ The most prominent historical figures in the settlement of the area were brothers John and William Wolfskill, who settled on a Mexican land grant located in the western portion of the Rancho Rio De Los Putos, in southern Yolo County and northern Solano County. The land grant was comprised of more than 17,754 acres granted to William Wolfskill in 1842 by the Mexican government.^{2 3}

John Wolfskill emigrated from Los Angeles with a few head of cattle, settled on the land grant in 1842, and built a ranch along Putah Creek. He was among the earliest Euro-American settlers in the area during this period.⁴ William Wolfskill, John's brother, operated a rancho near the Los Angeles River, where he remained, and is responsible for establishing one of the earliest commercial orange groves in

¹ Central Solano County Cultural Heritage Commission, *Our Lasting Heritage: An Historic and Archaeological Preservation Plan for Central Solano County*, (Fairfield, Calif.: Central Solano County Cultural Heritage Commission: 1977), 20-21.

² United States General Land Office, *Map of the Rancho Rio De Los Putos, Finally Confirmed to William Wolfskill Containing 17,754 Acres* (San Francisco: United States General Land Office, 1857); Warren Beck and Ynez Haase, *Historical Atlas of California* (Norman, Okla.: University of Oklahoma Press), 26, 29.

³ Beck and Haase, 26, 29.

⁴ Tom Gregory, *Solano and Napa Counties, California* (Los Angeles: Historic Record Company, 1912), 57-58.

California. John Wolfskill lived at a ranch at the base of the Coast Mountains within the land grant and raised an estimated 1,000 cattle.⁵ He began subdividing the land grant in 1858.⁶

By 1878 the Wolfskills had sold much of the land within the Rancho Rio De Los Putos. South of Putah Creek, S.G. McMahon owned land in the area in 1878, and by 1890 J.B. Yount owned 843 acres of the land, including the portion within the APE.⁷ The land was further subdivided, and by 1909 Joseph Clark owned the land that constitutes the farmstead within the APE south of Bridge 23C0092.⁸

As a result of successful fruit orchard industries, canning factories, and packing plants in the area, the population of Solano County soared from 27,559 to 40,602 between 1910 and 1920.⁹ Because most of the population of Solano County centered in the southwest near Fairfield, settlers in the Rancho Rio De Los Putos area more closely identified with their northern neighbors in Yolo County centered around the cities of Davis and Winters.¹⁰ Yolo County experienced tremendous growth in the early twentieth century due to farming and agricultural industries.¹¹

The development of a robust agricultural industry in this region of Yolo and Solano Counties sustained the settlers and farmers throughout the Great Depression. Both Yolo and Solano Counties continued to grow in the 1930s, with the total population of the counties increasing by 4,000 and 9,000 residents, respectively.¹² Population growth continued after the Great Depression and World War II, which led to further subdivision of the land of the Rancho Rio De Los Putos land grant and the development of new road systems to reach newly established farms and ranches.

Agriculture

Land along Putah Creek within the Ranchos Rio De Los Putos was an area of early agricultural settlement. During the California wheat boom of the 1850s and 1860s, south-central Yolo County and northern Solano County were major grain producing regions due to the area's fertile lands and its

⁵ David Vaught, *After the Gold Rush: Tarnished Dreams in the Sacramento Valley* (Baltimore, Johns Hopkins University Press, 2007), 32-34.

⁶ Vaught, 110.

⁷ Historical Atlas of Solano County, California (San Francisco: Thompson & West, 1878); *Official Map of the County of Solano, California* (San Francisco: Britton & Rey, 1890).

⁸ E.N. Eager, *Official Map of the County of Solano, California: Showing Mexican Grants, United States Government and Swamp Land Surveys, Present Private Land Ownerships, Roads & Railroads*, (San Francisco: Britton & Rey, 1909).

⁹ Frank Keegan, *Solano: The Crossroad County, an Illustrated History* (Windsor Publications, 1989), 60; Richard Forstall, "California: Population of County by Decennial Census: 1900 to 1990," compiled by the Population Division, U.S Bureau of the Census on 27 March 1995, www.census.gov/population/cencounts/ca190090.txt (accessed 1 April 2011).

¹⁰ Vaught, 60.

¹¹ Forstall, www.census.gov/population/cencounts/ca190090.txt (accessed 1 April 2011).

¹² Historic Environmental Consultants, *Winters' Architectural Heritage* (Winters, Calif.: City of Winters, 1985), 11-12; Forstall, www.census.gov/population/cencounts/ca190090.txt (accessed 1 April 2011).

proximity to markets in San Francisco. Over many previous centuries the seasonal flooding of Putah Creek and the Sacramento River resulted in rich layers of alluvial soil in south-central Yolo County and northern Solano County, which in combination with the relatively mild climate resulted in high crop yields and the potential to produce more than one crop in a year. In 1866 Solano County was the second largest wheat growing county in California.¹³ However, land speculation, frequent and disastrous flooding, and overproduction resulted in fortunes that were quickly made and lost. Many early farmers and ranchers lasted only a few decades before being wiped out by overextended loans and mortgages and successive floods that ruined crops. Among the best known of these unsuccessful early agriculturists in the region were William Dresbach and Jerome Davis, the founders of the town of Davisville (later renamed Davis).¹⁴

Area farmers who were able to hold on beyond the tumultuous settlement years and expand their land holdings created large agricultural estates encompassing thousands of acres.¹⁵ In the 1880s a major transition from wheat to fruit production began in Solano and Yolo Counties, with vineyards and orchards replacing grain fields. This was a change that historian David Vaught calls one of the most “dramatic and complete” agricultural transformations in American agriculture.¹⁶ Vaught notes that in 1889 California was the nation’s second leading wheat producing state, but by 1909 the state had emerged as one of the world’s principal producers of fruits, grapes, vegetables, and nuts. The transition from wheat farming to fruit and nut production in the Sacramento Valley, Vaught notes, “significantly altered the region’s economy and landscape” resulting in fruit and nut orchards that became the dominant crops in Solano and Yolo Counties.¹⁷

Orchards for fruit and nut production remained dominant in Solano and Yolo Counties between 1880 and 1920. The success of Solano County’s agricultural production was best evidenced at the 1894 California Midwinter International Exposition, where the county was awarded a gold trophy for the best exhibit of farm produce in the state.¹⁸ The growth of the fruit industry was further aided by rail access, making overland transport quicker and more economical.¹⁹ The heyday of the orchard industry in the area resulted in orchards of cherries, figs, lemons, olives, oranges, peaches, pears, prunes, almonds, and

¹³ Frank Keegan, 45.

¹⁴ David Vaught’s study of Yolo County in the period from 1840-1900 chronicles the agricultural practices and land speculation that characterized the post gold-rush era with particular emphasis on Dresbach and Davis and their shifting fortunes.

¹⁵ Vaught, 184-185.

¹⁶ Vaught, 205.

¹⁷ Vaught, 205.

¹⁸ Keegan, 65.

¹⁹ Keegan, 49-50.

walnuts. Fruit packing industries and canneries were established in the communities of Vacaville, Suisun, and Winters, which encouraged orchard production.²⁰

After the turn of the century, the San Joaquin Valley to the south became a more lucrative area for the orchard industry due to the construction of a canal system to provide irrigation, which resulted in larger fruit and greater production per acre. As a result of higher quality fruit production from the San Joaquin Valley, the amount of fruit exported from the Sacramento Valley between 1925 and 1939 dropped by 90 percent. During this time, many farmers in Yolo and Solano Counties began to diversify by adding grain crops and cattle rearing to support farms.²¹ Fruit crops made a resurgence in the area after the outbreak of World War II due to an increase in demand for dried fruit for troops. The construction of the Monticello Dam to the west and creation of the Solano Irrigation District after World War II provided land in Yolo and Solano Counties with a source of irrigation that allowed orchard fruit production to once again become profitable for farmers.²² Orchards and vineyards continue to be an important agricultural industry for the area.

Transportation

The development of the roads and bridges in Yolo and Solano Counties was undertaken by landholders through labor and taxes. In the 1850s and 1860s the system of roads and bridges that connected farmers to larger communities were developed and maintained by the farmers. Each farmer donated five days of labor to repair or construct the county's roads and bridges. Roads were essential in rural areas of the Sacramento Valley to transport agricultural products to the railroad lines. As a result, farmers petitioned the board of county supervisors for the construction of roads and bridges.²³

A petition to establish Stevenson Bridge Road and a bridge at the crossing with Putah Creek began in 1862 to provide a route for farmers to cross Putah Creek further east than an existing crossing near Winters. In Yolo County the road replaced an existing lowland road that paralleled the north side of Putah Creek, which was frequently impassable due to flooding. The portion of Stevenson Bridge Road in Yolo County was sited on higher ground to alleviate flooding and provided a crossing at Putah Creek approximately 13 miles closer to the city of Davis than the existing crossing. In Solano County, the road providing access for farmers to the port at Maine Prairie was located to the south.

The road was constructed through the Andrew and George Stevenson ranch in Solano County in 1867.²⁴ A truss bridge was also constructed at the same time as the road. The road was one of three crossing

²⁰ Matt Bowen, "Historic American Engineering Record of the Winters Bridge," prepared for the California Department of Transportation by Jones & Stokes, 2008, 5; Kristen Delaplaine, *Solano's Gold: The People and the their Orchards* (Vacaville, Calif.: Vacaville Museum, 1999), 5

²¹ Delaplaine, 6-9.

²² Delaplaine, 6-10, 13.

²³ Keegan, 51; Vaught, 65.

²⁴ Vaught, 93,101,110.

Putah Creek at the time and was numbered “Road No. 143.” The road connected to existing “Road No. 190,” currently Putah Creek Road, which traveled east-west and lead to Winters to the west.²⁵

Stevenson Bridge Road was one of many rural roads within south-central Yolo County and northern Solano County that existed in the late nineteenth century to provide access to main routes that connected the communities of Yolo and Solano Counties. Putah Creek Road provided east-west access to agricultural fields south of Putah Creek, and Winters Road provided north-south access between Fairfield and Vacaville to Davis by way of Russell Boulevard/County Road 32.

The original alignment of the Stevenson Bridge Road traveled due north, where it crossed over Putah Creek further to the east than the current bridge location.²⁶ Between 1890 and 1905 Stevenson Bridge Road was realigned, resulting in 90-degree turns in the road similar to its current alignment. This realignment likely indicates the construction of a second bridge built to carry the road over Putah Creek. During the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, additional road construction occurred in the area to provide access to newly subdivided ranches.²⁷

Bridge 23C0092 appears to be the third bridge to cross Putah Creek along Stevenson Bridge Road, likely due to frequent flooding of Putah Creek. The concrete arch bridge was designed by Solano County engineer Asa Proctor and constructed in 1923 by J.L. Webster. It is an early and rare example of this bridge type. The system of roadways remained as it did until the mid-twentieth century, when further subdivision of farmland brought new roads to the area.²⁸ The transportation network remains unchanged from the mid-twentieth century.

5. Description of Cultural Resources

Two built environment resources within the APE were evaluated to determine if they qualify for listing in the National and California Registers.

Property Name	APN No.	Address	Map Reference (MR) No.
Bridge 23C0092	None	Stevenson Bridge Road over Putah Creek	MR#1
Clark Farmstead	0107-020-040	9415 Stevenson Bridge Road	MR#2

Solano County Bridge 23C0092 is eligible for listing in the National Register. The bridge was determined eligible under *Criterion C* as a rare example of a reinforced concrete through tied arch and the oldest surviving example of this bridge type in California.²⁹

²⁵ Historical Atlas of Solano County, California.

²⁶ Historical Atlas of Solano County, California.

²⁷ Eager, *Official Map of the County of Solano, California*.

²⁷ Eager, *Official Map of the County of Solano, California*.

²⁸ *Map of Solano County, California* (Oakland, Calif.: Harry Freeze, 1945).

²⁹ Caltrans, *Historic Bridge Inventory*, Survey Rating Sheet for Bridge 23C0092.

The Clark Farmstead is not eligible for listing in the National Register or California Register.

Detailed physical descriptions and an evaluation of historic significance and integrity are provided on the DPR Forms in Appendix B.

6. Resource Significance

Historic archaeological sites are addressed in the Archaeological Survey Report completed as part of this project.

7. Findings and Conclusions

a) Historic properties listed in the National Register:
None

b) Historic properties previously determined eligible for the National Register:

Property Name	APN No.	Address	OHP Status Code	Map Reference (MR) No.
Bridge 23C0092	None	Stevenson Bridge Road over Putah Creek	2S2	MR#1

c) Resources previously determined not eligible for the National Register:
None

d) Historic properties determined eligible for the National Register as a result of the current study:
None

e) Resources determined not eligible for the National Register as a result of current study:

Name	Address/Location	Community	OHP Status Code	Map Ref.#
Clark Farmstead	0107-020-040	9415 Stevenson Bridge Road	6Z	MR#2

f) Resources for which further study is needed because evaluation was not possible:
None

g) Historical resources for purposes of CEQA:

Name	Address/Location	Community	OHP Status Code	Map Ref.#
Bridge 23C0092	None	Stevenson Bridge Road over Putah Creek	2S2	MR#1

h) Resources that are *not* historical resources under CEQA, per CEQA guidelines 15064.5, because they do not meet the California Register criteria outlined in PRC 50241:

Name	Address/Location	Community	OHP Status Code	Map Reference (MR) No.
Clark Farmstead	0107-020-040	9415 Stevenson Bridge Road	6Z	MR#2

8. Conclusions

Solano County Bridge 23C0092 carries Stevenson Bridge Road over Putah Creek. This concrete arch bridge was constructed in 1923 and found eligible for listing in the National Register in Caltrans' *Historic Bridge Inventory*. The bridge was determined eligible under *Criterion C* as a rare example of a reinforced concrete through tied arch and the oldest surviving example of this bridge type in California.³⁰ Descriptive information and character-defining features were recorded to complete DPR 523 Forms for Bridge 23C0092 in Appendix B, and a copy of the page from Caltrans' *Historic Bridge Inventory* and the inventory rating sheet is provided in Appendix C.

9. Bibliography

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³⁰ "Inventory of Concrete Arch Bridges," *Bridge 23C0092 Form*, prepared for Caltrans by JRP Historical Consultants, Inc. (January 2003) as part of Caltrans' *Historic Bridge Inventory*.

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- Vaught, David. *After the Gold Rush: Tarnished Dreams in the Sacramento Valley*. Baltimore, Johns Hopkins University Press, 2007.

10. Preparers Qualifications

This report was prepared by Chad Moffett, Carol Roland, and Katherine Haun of Mead & Hunt. Roland holds a B.A. and M.A. from the University of California, Riverside in American History and a PhD from the University of California, Riverside, also in American History. She has 26 years of active involvement in cultural resources and environmental programs in California, including experience in historic resource survey and individual property and district evaluation. She was a Senior Environmental Planner for Caltrans Headquarters Unit from 2000 to 2003. Moffett holds a B.A. in American History and an M.A. in Cultural Resource Preservation from the University of Wisconsin. He has 12 years of experience with Mead & Hunt completing historic resource surveys for Section 106 compliance. Haun holds a B.A. in history from Central College and an M.S. in Historic Preservation from Ball State University. She has two years of experience completing historic resources surveys for Section 106 compliance. Mead & Hunt staff working on this project meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards. Roland and Moffett meet the *Caltrans Professionally Qualified Staff Standards* for Principal Architectural Historian and Haun meets the *Caltrans Professionally Qualified Staff Standards* for Architectural Historian.

Appendix A. Maps

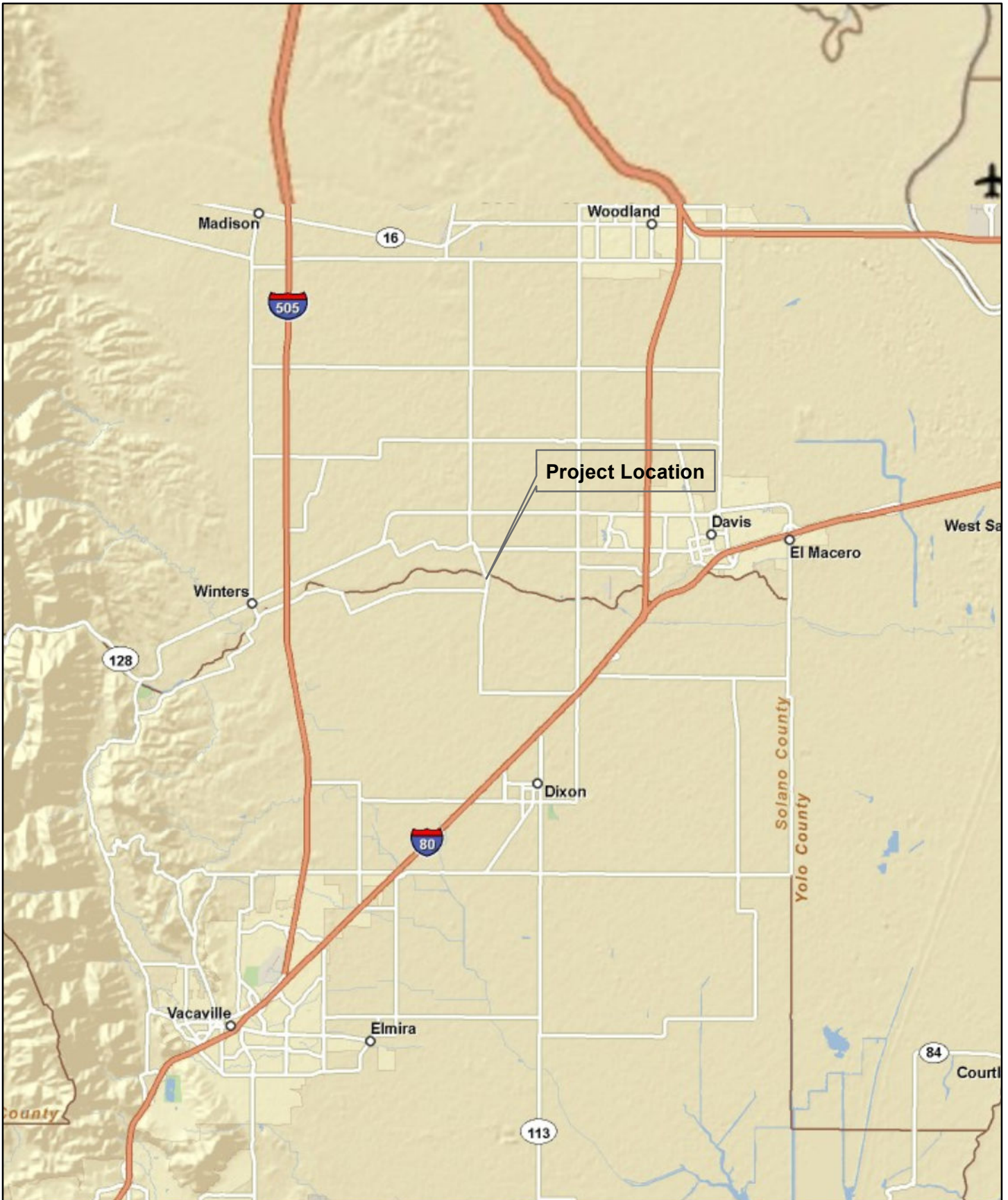
Project Vicinity Map

Project Location Map

Project Historic Architectural APE Map

**Cultural Resources Location Map For Built Environment
Resources**

Appendix A – Project Vicinity Map



HISTORICAL RESOURCES EVALUATION REPORT
Stevenson Road Bridge Rehabilitation Project at Putah Creek
Solano County, CA
Federal Project No.: BRLS-5923(059)



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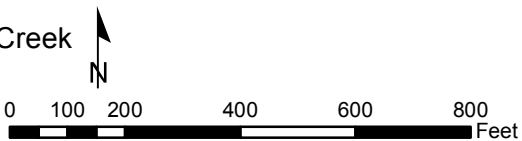


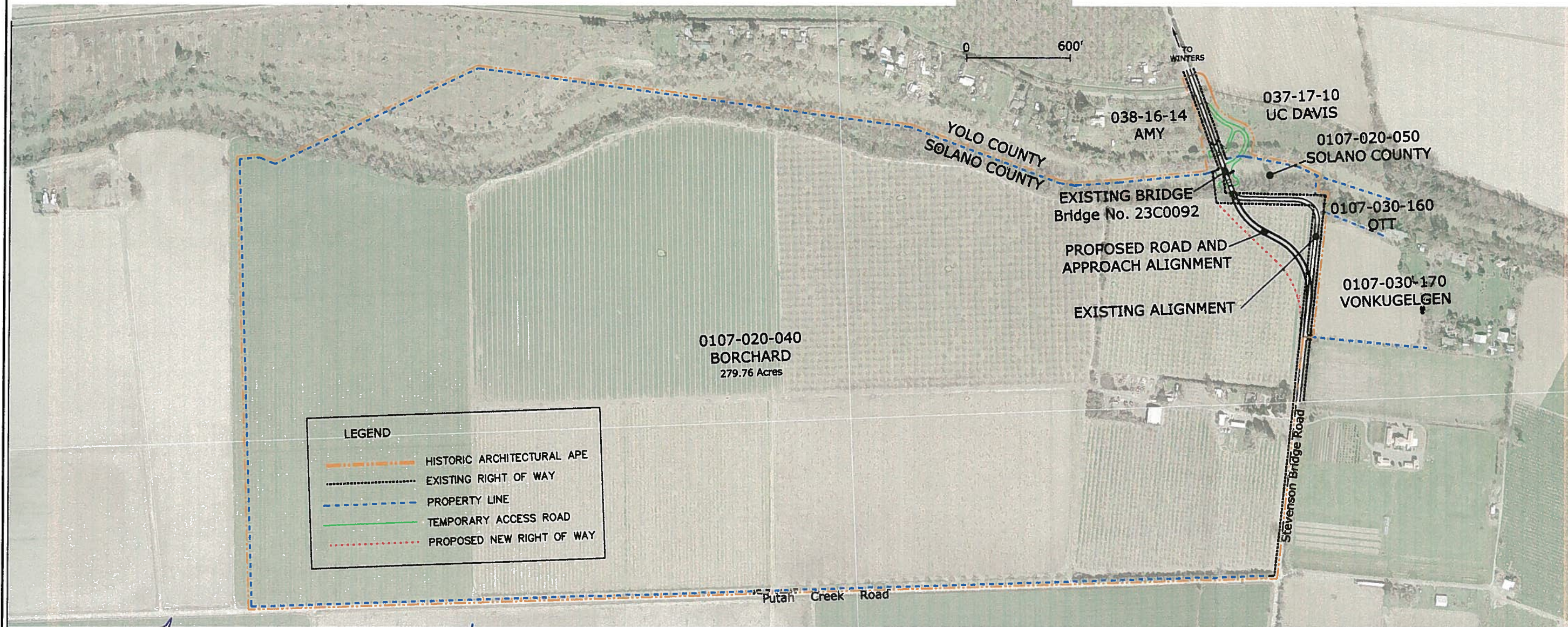
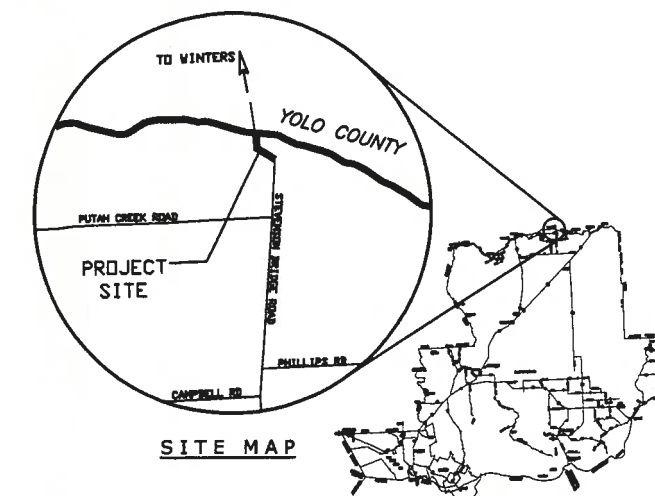
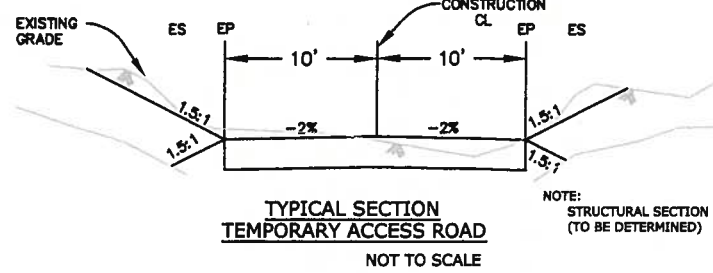
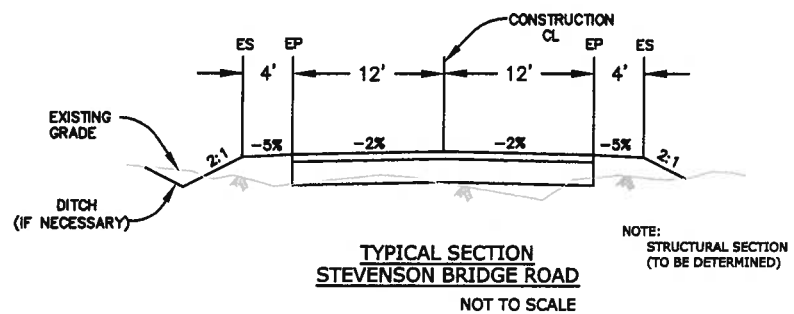
Appendix A – Project Location Map



Bing Aerial Imagery ©2011 Microsoft Corporation

HISTORICAL RESOURCES EVALUATION REPORT
Stevenson Road Bridge Rehabilitation Project at Putah Creek
Solano County, CA
Federal Project No.: BRLS-5923(059)





LEGEND	
	HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL APE
	EXISTING RIGHT OF WAY
	PROPERTY LINE
	TEMPORARY ACCESS ROAD
	PROPOSED NEW RIGHT OF WAY

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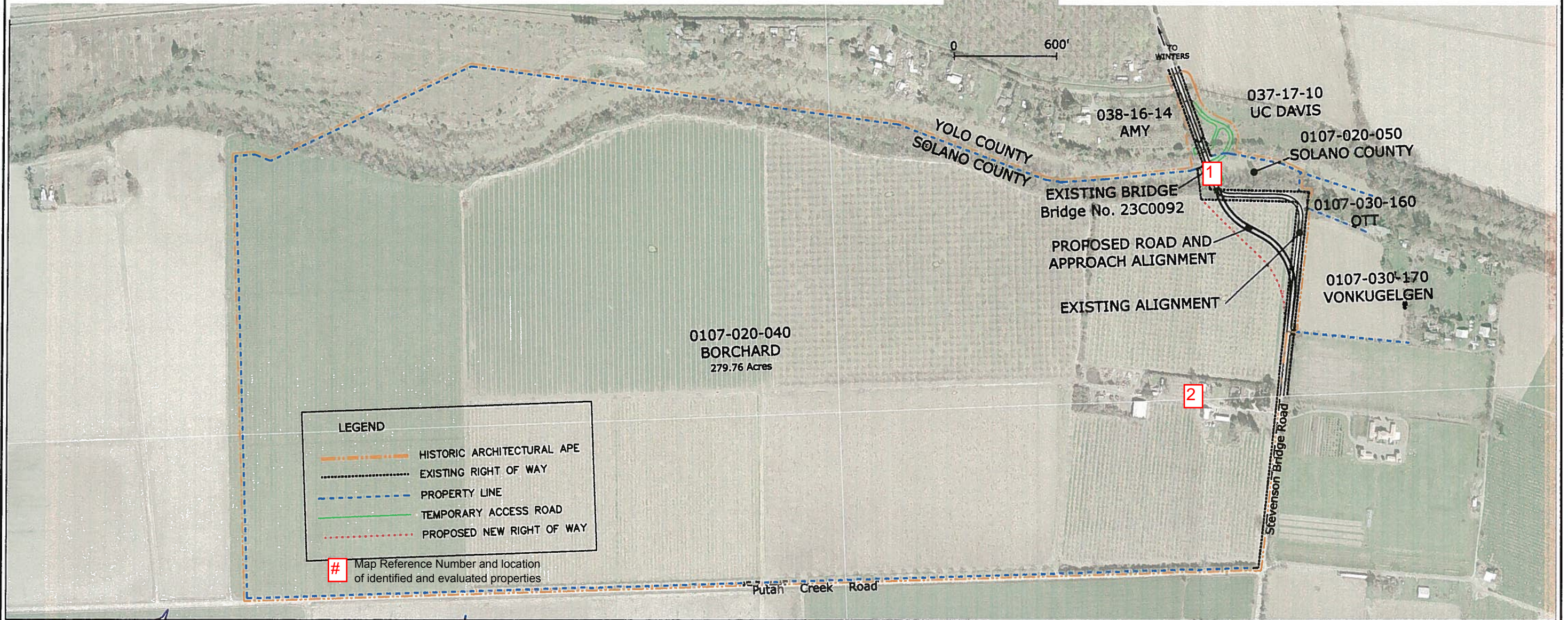
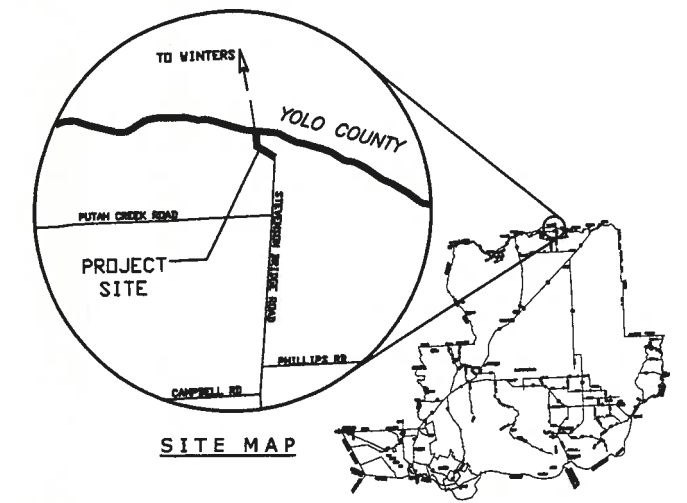
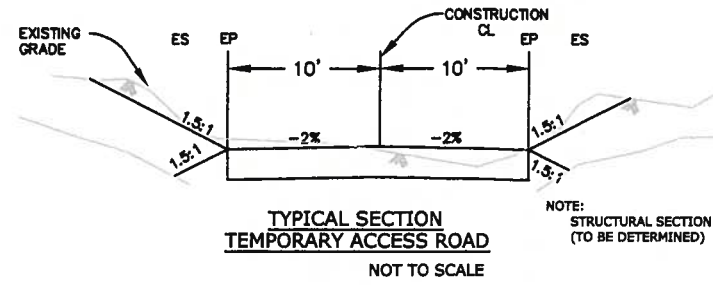
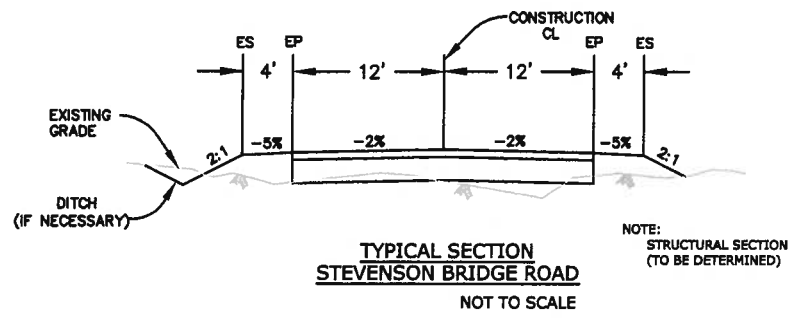
SIGNATURE, COUNTY PROJECT MANAGER
SENIOR CIVIL ENGINEER

SIGNATURE, CALTRANS DISTRICT 4
LOCAL ASSISTANCE ENGINEER

7/22/11

SIGNATURE
CALTRANS DISTRICT 4 PQS

STEVENSON BRIDGE ROAD AT PUTAH CREEK: BRIDGE REHABILITATION
FEDERAL ID NO.: BRLS-5923 (059)
Historic Architectural Area of Potential Effects



LEGEND

	HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL APE
	EXISTING RIGHT OF WAY
	PROPERTY LINE
	TEMPORARY ACCESS ROAD
	PROPOSED NEW RIGHT OF WAY

Map Reference Number and location of identified and evaluated properties

RAPVENG\arcad\SDSKPRJ\US STEVENSON BRIDGE.dwg VAPE-REVISED HIST.dwg 06/10/2011 11:05:52 AM PDT

[Signature]
SIGNATURE, COUNTY PROJECT MANAGER
SENIOR CIVIL ENGINEER

[Signature] 7/22/11
SIGNATURE, CALTRANS DISTRICT 4
LOCAL ASSISTANCE ENGINEER

[Signature]
SIGNATURE
CALTRANS DISTRICT 4 PQS

STEVENSON BRIDGE ROAD AT PUTAH CREEK: BRIDGE REHABILITATION
FEDERAL ID NO.: BRLS-5923 (059)
Historic Architectural Area of Potential Effects

Appendix B. DPR 523 Forms

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
 HRI # _____
 Trinomial _____
 NRHP Status Code: _____
 Other Listings _____
 Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

*Resource Name or #: Bridge 23C0092 **Caltrans Map Reference No.:** 1
 P1. Other Identifier: _____
 *P2. Location: *a. County Solano County **County/Route/Postmile:** Stevenson Bridge Road
 b. Address Stevenson Bridge Road over Putah Creek
 City N/A Zip _____
 *c. UTM: USGS Quad: Merritt Quadrangle, 7.5 Minute, 1952 d. UTM: _____
 *e. Other Locational Data (APN #) N/A

*P3a. Description: (Briefly describe resource below)
 Bridge 23C0092 is a reinforced concrete, open spandrel, through, tied parabolic arch bridge with two spans. Each span measures 108 feet long. The total length of the bridge is 298 feet and includes two reinforced concrete girder approach spans, each 40 feet long. The two-lane bridge is 24.2 feet wide. The bridge features open reinforced concrete railing with rectangular rail and end posts; the bridge has no pedestrian walkways. Concrete finishes have a smooth texture. The bridge spans Putah Creek and connects Solano and Yolo Counties.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP19 - Bridge
 **P4. Resources Present: _____ Building Structure _____ Object _____ Site _____ District
 _____ Elements of District _____ Other



P5b. Description of Photo: West elevation, view northeast
 *P6. Date Constructed/Age: 1923
 Historic Prehistoric Both
 *P7. Owner and Address: Solano County
Department of Public Works
675 Texas Street
Fairfield, CA 94533
 *P8. Recorded by: Mead & Hunt, Inc.
180 Promenade Circle, Suite
240, Sacramento CA 95834
 *P9. Date Recorded: 6/1/11
 *P10. Type of Survey: Intensive
 Reconnaissance Other
Describe: _____

*P11. Report Citation: Historic Resources Evaluation Report, Stevenson Bridge Road Rehabilitation Project at Putah Creek, prepared by Mead & Hunt, Inc. for Solano County Department of Resource Management and Caltrans District 4, 2011.

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Map Reference No.: 1

*Resource Identifier: Bridge 23C0092 *NRHP Status Code: 2S2

B1. Historic Name: Stevenson Bridge

B2. Common Name: Stevenson Bridge County/Route/Postmile: Solano/Stevenson Bridge Road

B3. Original Use: Vehicular Road Bridge B4. Present Use: Vehicular Road Bridge

*B5. Architectural Style: Concrete

*B6. Construction History: Constructed 1923

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

*B8. Related Features (describe below):
None.

B9a. Architect: Asa Proctor, Yolo County Engineer and Surveyor B9b. Builder: J. L. Webster

*B10. Significance: Theme: Transportation Area: Rural, Solano County

Period of Significance: 1923 Property Type: Bridge (HP 19) Applicable Criteria: C

Bridge 23C0092 was designed by Asa Proctor, who served as the Yolo County Engineer and Surveyor beginning in 1910. In his role as County Engineer, Proctor designed a number of bridges in the county to replace earlier wood bridges. Bridge 23C0092 is also known as the Stevenson Bridge or the Putah Creek Bridge, which references the creek crossing and A.M. and G.B. Stevenson, early Yolo County ranchers who were also directors of the Vaca Valley Railroad Company.

(see Continuation Sheet, page 3)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: N/A

B12. References:
(see Continuation Sheet, page 3)

B13. Remarks:
None

B14. Evaluator: Chad Moffett and Carol Roland, Mead & Hunt, Inc.
180 Promenade Circle, Suite 240
Sacramento, CA 95834

Date of Evaluation: June 1, 2011

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

See Sketch Map attached.

(This space reserved for official comments.)

CONTINUATION SHEET

Continuation Update

Caltrans Map Reference No.: 1

Resource Identifier: Bridge 23C0092

County/Route/Postmile: Solano/Stevenson Bridge Road

B10. Significance: (continued)

Bridge 23C0092 was identified in the “Bridges of Yolo County” Historic Resources Inventory as one of 14 historically significant bridges remaining in Yolo County. The bridges identified in the multiple resource listing represented the oldest, most architecturally significant, and unaltered bridges in the county. Bridge 23C0092 was evaluated in Caltrans’ *Historic Bridge Inventory* as eligible under *Criterion C* for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) as “a rare example of a reinforced concrete through tied arch in California as the oldest bridge of this type in California and possibly the United States.” Bridge 23C0092 retains good physical integrity and no change in eligibility for Bridge 23C0092 is proposed.

Character-defining features of Bridge 23C0092 include the following:

- Structural features: Reinforced concrete arches tied to reinforced longitudinal girders. This feature also includes the reinforced concrete overhead braces connecting the arches and the vertical spandrel columns connecting the arches to the longitudinal girders (see Image 3 on Continuation Sheet, page 4).
- Aesthetic features: Open reinforced concrete railing, integrated between the vertical spandrel columns with scribed panels; flared solid concrete parapets with recessed panels over the wingwalls (see Image 2 on Continuation Sheet, page 4 and Image 4 on Continuation Sheet, page 5); and scribed panels located on the longitudinal girders (see Image 3 on Continuation Sheet, page 4).

The bridge has substantial amounts of graffiti found on most surfaces (see Image 5 on Continuation Sheet, page 5). According to Robert Lichtenstein, et.al, “Graffiti is an invariably personal, usually specific, and sometimes crude expression that can be linked with broader social conditions and thus can have considerable historical value.” Graffiti as an act of cultural expression, often relating to social dissent, has been historically linked to groups ranging from the early Romans to Native Americans. In current culture, graffiti is associated with using spraypaint to create a personal marking on a surface. The style of graffiti present on the bridge, known as “tagging,” has its roots in New York in the late 1960s. While Bridge 23C0092 has likely experienced graffiti for many years, the graffiti on the structure appears less than 50 years in age and does not contain evidence of text or artistic works associated with historic events or trends in history. As such, the graffiti is not considered a significant feature of the bridge under *Criterion A* of the National Register or *Criterion 1* of the California Register.

B12. References (continued)

Lichtenstein, Robert, Randy Baloiian, Damon Haydu, and Barry Price. *Cultural and Paleontological Resources Investigations for the Proposed Topaz Solar Farm, California Valley, San Luis Obispo County*. Prepared for First Solar, Inc., April 2010.

Lifer. “Birth and Evolution.” *Graffiti*. Available at http://csdt.rpi.edu/subcult/graffiti/culture/Birth_and_Evolution.html (accessed 2 February 2011).

Les, Kathleen. Historic Resources Inventory Form, “The Bridges of Yolo County.” *Bridge 23C0092 Form*. 1986.

“Inventory of Concrete Arch Bridges.” *Bridge 23C0092 Form*. Prepared for Caltrans by JRP Historical Consultants, Inc., January 2003 as part of Caltrans’ *Historic Bridge Inventory*.

The references above were consulted in the preparation of this DPR Form. A historic context and bibliography of sources consulted that assisted in the evaluation of this property are found in the *Historic Resource Evaluation Report, Stevenson Bridge Road Bridge Rehabilitation Project at Putah Creek*, prepared by Mead & Hunt, Inc. for the Solano County Department of Resource Management and Caltrans District 4 in 2011.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Continuation Update

Caltrans Map Reference No.: 1

Resource Identifier: Bridge 23C0092

County/Route/Postmile: Solano/Stevenson Bridge Road



Image 2. South portal and wing walls, view facing north.



Image 3. West elevation, two-span, reinforced concrete, open spandrel arches, view facing east.

CONTINUATION SHEET

See [Office of Historic Preservation Recording Historical Resources](#) for instructions. Continuation Update

Caltrans Map Reference No.: 1

Resource Identifier: Bridge 23C0092

County/Route/Postmile: Solano/Stevenson Bridge Road

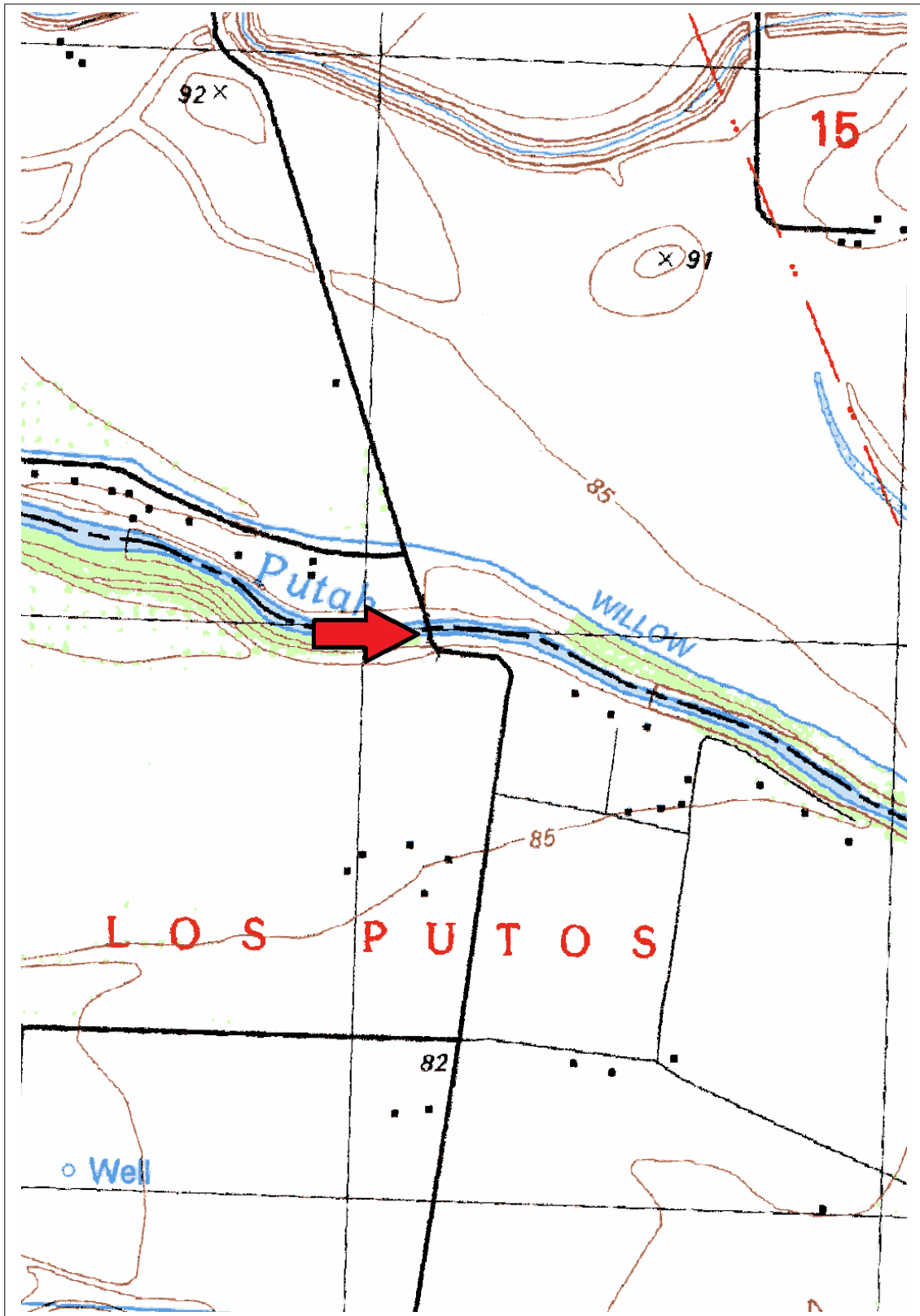


Image 4. Reinforced concrete railing with rectangular window rail design and smooth concrete finish, view facing southeast.



Image 5. South abutment, U-shaped abutment with graffiti, view facing south.

Resource Identifier: Bridge 23C0092 Caltrans Map Reference No.: 1
County/Route/Postmile: Solano/Stevenson Bridge Road
Map Name: Merritt USGS 7.5 Quad *Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1992



*Resource Identifier: Bridge 23C0092 **Caltrans Map Reference No.:** 1
County/Route/Postmile: Solano/Stevenson Bridge Road
*Drawn by: Aerial View *Date: June 10, 2011



PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
 HRI # _____
 Trinomial _____
 NRHP Status Code: _____
 Other Listings _____
 Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

*Resource Name or #: Clark Farmstead **Caltrans Map Reference No.:** 2
 P1. Other Identifier: None
 *P2. Location: *a. County Solano **County/Route/Postmile:** Solano/Stevenson Bridge Road
 b. Address 9415 Stevenson Bridge Road
 City Winters, California Zip 95694
 *c. UTM: USGS Quad: Merritt Quadrangle, 7.5 Minute, 1952 d. UTM: _____
 *e. Other Locational Data (APN #) 0107-020-040

*P3a. Description: (Briefly describe resource below)
 The Jason Clark Farmstead is 279.76 acres in size and is located in northern Solano County, south of Putah Creek along the west side of Stevenson Bridge Road. The farmstead consists of a concentration of seven buildings and four large orchard fields. The concentration of buildings at the farmstead includes two residences, two mobile homes, and three agricultural outbuildings. The date of construction for the buildings range from c.1947-c.1975. The buildings are flanked by the four orchard fields, which were planted from c.1986-c.2006. The two residences and two mobile homes are located north of the driveway, and the agricultural outbuildings are located south of the driveway.

(see Continuation Sheet, page 3)

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP33 – Farm/Ranch
 **P4. Resources Present: Building _____ Structure _____ Object _____ Site _____ District _____
 _____ Elements of District _____ Other _____



P5b. Description of Photo:
 Primary residence, view facing northwest
 *P6. Date Constructed/Age: c.1947-c.1975
 Historic _____ Prehistoric _____ Both _____
 *P7. Owner and Address: Peter Borchard
9415 Stevenson Bridge Road
Winters (Solano County), CA
95694
 *P8. Recorded by: Mead & Hunt, Inc.
180 Promenade Circle, Suite
240
Sacramento, CA 95834
 *P9. Date Recorded: 6/1/11
 *P10. Type of Survey: Intensive
 _____ Reconnaissance _____ Other
Describe: _____

*P11. Report Citation: *Historic Resources Evaluation Report, Stevenson Bridge Road Rehabilitation Project at Putah Creek, prepared by Mead & Hunt, Inc. for Solano County Department of Resource Management and Caltrans District 4, 2011.*

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Map Reference No.: 2

***NRHP Status Code:** 6Z

***Resource Identifier:** Clark Farmstead (APN 0107-020-040)

B1. Historic Name: Clark Farmstead

B2. Common Name: Borchard Farm

County/Route/Postmile: Solano/Stevenson Bridge Road

B3. Original Use: Farm/Ranch

B4. Present Use: Farm/Ranch

***B5. Architectural Style:** Ranch-style

***B6. Construction History:** c.1947 secondary house – c.1975 primary residence

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

***B8. Related Features** (describe below):

The farmstead contains three agricultural outbuildings (c.1945-c.1975), two mobile homes (c.1970), a wood frame pumphouse, and two metal water tanks.

B9a. Architect: Unknown

B9b. Builder: Unknown

***B10. Significance: Theme:** Agriculture

Area: Solano County

Period of Significance: N/A

Property Type: Farmstead

Applicable Criteria: A/C

The area of the Clark Farmstead is located in the western portion of the Rancho Rio De Los Putos, historically a Mexican land grant comprised of more than 17,754 acres granted to William Wolfskill in 1842. Wolfskill, with his brother John, successfully built a ranch along Putah Creek and established citrus groves. In 1858 Wolfskill began subdividing the land grant, with the area of this farmstead first being sold to S.G. McMahon in 1878 and then to J.B. Yount in 1890. By 1909 the parcel was reduced to its current size under the ownership of Jason Clark.

(see Continuation Sheet, page 3)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: N/A

B12. References:

(see Continuation Sheet, page 4)

B13. Remarks:

None

B14. Evaluator: Chad Moffett and Carol Roland, Mead & Hunt, Inc.

180 Promenade Circle, Suite 240

Sacramento, CA 95834

Date of Evaluation: June 1, 2011

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

See Sketch Map Continuation Sheet

CONTINUATION SHEET

Continuation Update

Caltrans Map Reference No.: 2

Resource Identifier: Clark Farmstead (APN 0107-020-040) **County/Route/Postmile:** Solano/Stevenson Bridge Road

P3a. Description: (continued)

The primary residence (labeled A on sketch map) is oriented toward Stevenson Bridge Road and surrounded by dense foliage (see Image 1 on Primary Record). The date of construction is estimated to be c.1975 based on its form, style, and a review of aerial photography, in which the primary residence appears at this location between 1962 and 1984. This Ranch-style house features a rectangular plan with a hip roof, wide eave overhangs, and rests on a concrete slab foundation. The house is clad in stucco with a brick kneewall on the east (front) elevation with a recessed entry. Windows are fixed pane and horizontal sliders with an awning on the east (front) elevation. A brick chimney extends from the northwest corner of the roof. A hip roof garage with a flat roof addition is located to the west of the residence.

The secondary house (labeled B on sketch map and shown in Image 2 on the Continuation Sheet, page 5) was constructed c.1947 based on the discussions with the property owner and research. This residence features a side gable roof with exposed rafter ends and centrally located pipe chimney. The house has had a number of additions, including a side gable addition to the south elevation and a front gable addition to the west (rear) elevation. The residence features replacement two-light horizontal sliders. Vinyl siding was added to the building c.1992.

Two c.1970 mobile homes (labeled C and D on sketch map and shown in Image 3 on the Continuation Sheet, page 5) feature corrugated metal siding.

Agricultural outbuildings include a c.1975 metal pole barn (labeled E on sketch map and shown in Image 4 on the Continuation Sheet, page 6) used to store farm implements; a c.1945 Quonset building (labeled F on sketch map and shown in Image 5 on the Continuation Sheet, page 6) with multi-light windows; and a c.1975 metal pole shed (labeled G on sketch map and shown in Image 6 on the Continuation Sheet, page 7). Ancillary structures include a wood frame pump house and two metal water tanks (Images 7 and 8 on the Continuation Sheet, page 7).

B10. Significance: (continued)

The Clark Farmstead was evaluated for eligibility in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) and the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register). The Clark Farmstead has been in agricultural production since 1909. Like many other Solano County farmsteads, crops raised on the farmstead likely included wheat, fruits, and nuts. The resources and orchards on the farmstead post-date the early agricultural patterns and trends associated with fruit and nut farming in Solano County. Research found no evidence to indicate that this property had a direct or important association with agricultural or farming practices in Solano County or the greater Central Valley. Therefore, it is recommended not eligible for the National Register under *Criterion A* or the California Register under *Criterion 1*. The property is not associated with a person important in local or regional history and is recommended not eligible for the National Register under *Criterion B* or the California Register under *Criterion 2*.

The resources at the farmstead were constructed between c.1945 and c.1975, replacing earlier buildings associated with the early fruit cultivation in Solano County, and it is not a representative example of an orchard farm. A better representative example of an orchard farm would include concentrations of agricultural buildings within the formative or heyday of fruit production in the area during the early twentieth century. Individually and collectively, the resources at the farmstead do not exhibit distinctive characteristics of a style, period, or method of construction; the work of a master; or high artistic value. It is one of a large number of farm/ranch properties constructed during the post-World War II period found in the Solano County area and the greater Central Valley. The property is recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register under *Criterion C* or the California Register under *Criterion 3*.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Continuation Update

Caltrans Map Reference No.: 2

Resource Identifier: Clark Farmstead (APN 0107-020-040) **County/Route/Postmile:** Solano/Stevenson Bridge Road

B12. References (continued)

Aerial images of Solano and Yolo Counties (1925, 1937, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1957, 1962, 1972, 1984). Available at the Peter J. Shields Library, Map Collection, University of California, Davis.

Beck, Warren and Ynez Haase. *Historical Atlas of California*. Norman, Okla.: University of Oklahoma Press, 1974.

Borchard, Pete and Joe. Personal communication with Chad Moffett, Mead & Hunt, Inc. during field survey on 16 December 2011.

Delaplane, Kristen. *Solano's Gold: The People and their Orchards*. Vacaville, Calif.: Vacaville Museum, 1999.

Gregory, Tom. *Solano and Napa Counties, California*. Los Angeles, Calif.: Historic Record Company, 1912.

Historic Environmental Consultants. *Winters' Architectural Heritage*. Winters, Calif.: City of Winters, 1985.

Historical Atlas of Solano County, California. San Francisco, Calif.: Thompson & West, 1878.

Keegan, Frank. *Solano: The Crossroad County, an Illustrated History*. N.p., Windsor Publication, 1898.

Official Map of Solano County. Oakland, Calif.: E.N. Eager, 1915.

Map of Solano County, California. Oakland, Calif.: Harry Freeze, 1945.

Official Map of the County of Solano. San Francisco, Calif.: Britton & Rey, 1890.

U.S. Surveyor General. *Map of the Rancho Rio de Los Potos*, March 1857.

Vaught, David. *After the Gold Rush: Tarnished Dreams in the Sacramento Valley*. Baltimore, Johns Hopkins University Press, 2007.

The references above were consulted in the preparation of this DPR Form. A historic context and bibliography of sources consulted that assisted in the evaluation of this property are found in the *Historic Resource Evaluation Report, Stevenson Bridge Road Bridge Rehabilitation Project at Putah Creek*, prepared by Mead & Hunt, Inc. for the Solano County Department of Resource Management and Caltrans District 4 in 2011.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Continuation Update

Caltrans Map Reference No.: 2

Resource Identifier: Clark Farmstead (APN 0107-020-040) **County/Route/Postmile:** Solano/Stevenson Bridge Road



Image 2. Secondary residence (c.1947) labeled B on sketch map, view facing northwest



Image 3. Mobile homes (c.1970) labeled C and D on sketch map, view facing northwest

CONTINUATION SHEET

Continuation Update

Caltrans Map Reference No.: 2

Resource Identifier: Clark Farmstead (APN 0107-020-040) **County/Route/Postmile:** Solano/Stevenson Bridge Road



Image 4. Metal pole barn (c.1975) labeled E on sketch map,, view facing southwest



Image 5. Quonset building (c.1945) labeled F on sketch map,, view facing southwest

CONTINUATION SHEET

Continuation Update

Caltrans Map Reference No.: 2

Resource Identifier: Clark Farmstead (APN 0107-020-040) County/Route/Postmile: Solano/Stevenson Bridge Road



Image 6. Metal pole shed (c.1970) labeled G on sketch map, view facing southwest

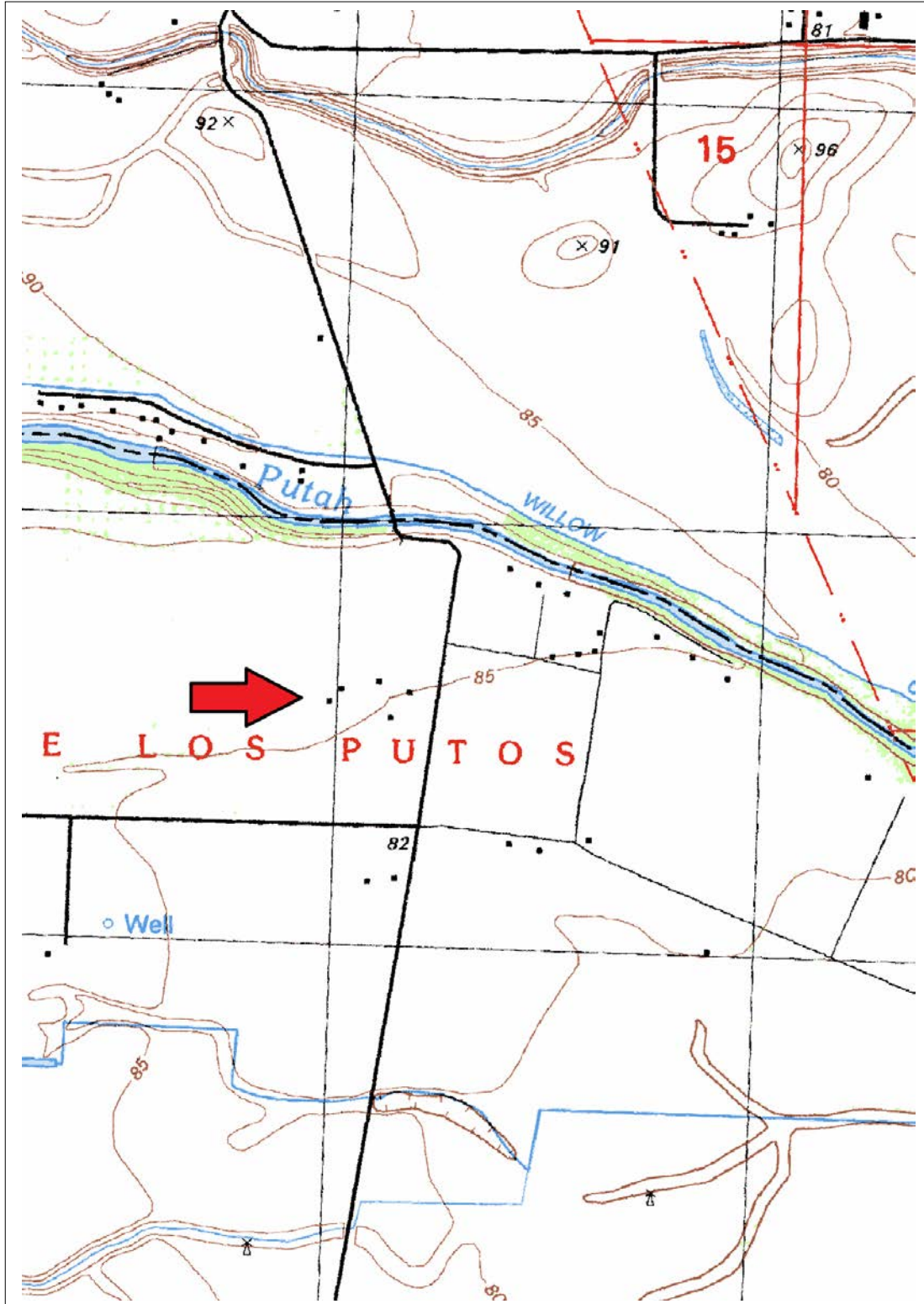


Image 7. Wood frame pump house, view facing northwest



Image 8. Water tanks, view facing southwest

Resource Identifier: Clark Farmstead (APN 0107-020-040) Caltrans Map Reference No.: 2
County/Route/Postmile: Solano/Stevenson Bridge Road
Map Name: Merritt USGS 7.5 Quad *Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1992



*Resource Identifier: Clark Farmstead **Caltrans Map Reference No.:** 2
County/Route/Postmile: Solano/Stevenson Bridge Road
*Drawn by: Aerial View *Date: June 10, 2011



**Appendix C. Caltrans' *Historic Bridge Inventory* Determination for
Bridge 23C0092**



Structure Maintenance & Investigations



Historical Significance - Local Agency Bridges

District 04

Solano County

Bridge Number	Bridge Name	Location	Historical Significance	Year Built	Year Wid/Ext
23C0088	V DRAIN	1.5 MI W LIBERTY ISLND RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1957	
23C0090	SWEENEY CREEK	0.45 MI E OF I-80	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1970	
23C0091	MC CUNE CREEK	1.3 MI E OF I-80	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1970	
23C0092	PUTAH CREEK	SOL/YOL CO LINE	2. Bridge is eligible for NRHP	1923	
23C0093	ENCINOSA CREEK	0.2 MI S Foothill	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1999	
23C0094	ENCINOSA CREEK	0.1 MI S Foothill	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1997	
23C0095	PLEASANTS VALLEY ROAD	3.5 Mi N of Foothill Dr.	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2000	
23C0096	MILLER CANYON CREEK	7.0 MI N FOOTHILL DR	2. Bridge is eligible for NRHP	1907	
23C0097	PLEASANTS CREEK	2 MI S OF HWY 128	4. Historical Significance not determined	1995	
23C0098	PLEASANTS CREEK	0.7 MI S Putah Creek	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1999	
23C0099	PUTAH SOUTH CANAL	3.0 MI W WINTERS RD	4. Historical Significance not determined	1957	
23C0100	ALAMO CREEK	0.4 MI N/W OF I-80	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1955	1978
23C0101	ULATIS CREEK	JUST E ORCHARD AVE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1988	
23C0102	PLEASANTS CREEK	1.9 MI S OF PUTAH CR RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2004	
23C0103	LEDGEWOOD CREEK	0.3 Mi E OF SUISUN VLLY R	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1996	
23C0104	GREEN VALLEY CREEK	0.2 MI W GREEN VALLEY RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1975	
23C0105	GREEN VALLEY CREEK	0.16 MI W GREEN VALLEY RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1936	
23C0106	UNION AVENUE DIVERSION CANAL	BTWN ASH RD & SEQUOIA DR	4. Historical Significance not determined	1991	
23C0107	LAUREL CREEK	BTWN REDWD DR & HICKRY AV	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1982	
23C0108	ALONZO DRAIN	JUST SOUTH OF SH 12	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1985	
23C0109	BLUE ROCK SPRINGS CREEK	0.1 MI S REDWOOD PKWY	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1987	
23C0110	BLUE ROCK SPRINGS CREEK	0.4 MI S REDWOOD PKWY	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1987	
23C0111	CURTOLA PARKWAY POC	04-SOL-141-0-VAL	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1987	
23C0112	UNION AVENUE DIVERSION CANAL	0.1 MI N CEMENT HILL RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1988	
23C0113	LAUREL CREEK	DOVER AVE & CLAY BANK RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1988	
23C0114	LEDGEWOOD CREEK	BTWN HWY 12 & WOOLNER AV	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1982	
23C0115	PENN DITCH	JUST NORTH HWY 12	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1960	1982
23C0116	ULATIS CREEK	0.5 MI NORTH OF HAWKINS	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1964	
23C0117	ULATIS CREEK	1.4 MI W OF RTE 113	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1964	
23C0118	ULATIS CREEK	0.3 MI E OF RTE 113	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1962	
23C0119	SHAG SLOUGH	12.6 MI N RTE 12	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1992	
23C0120	PUTAH SOUTH CANAL	0.2 MI W PADDON RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1977	
23C0121	PUTAH SOUTH CANAL	0.1 MI E PADDON RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1977	
23C0122	SWEENEY CREEK	1.5 MI W/O RTE 505	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1981	
23C0123	SWEENEY CREEK	0.5 MI S ALLENDALE RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1974	
23C0124	WELLS SLOUGH	3 Mi S Cordelia Road	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1997	
23C0125	CANYON CREEK	0.15 MI S Weber Rd	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1997	
23C0126	PUTAH SOUTH CANAL	0.2 MI N MARIGOLD DR	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1978	
23C0127	LAUREL CREEK	0.6 MI W CLAY BANK RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1983	
23C0128	LAUREL CREEK	NEAR FALCON DR	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1991	
23C0129	LAUREL CREEK	NEAR FALCON DR	4. Historical Significance not determined	1991	
23C0133	LAUREL CREEK	SUNSET AVE & FALCON DR	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1987	
23C0135	HORSE CREEK	0.3 MI S OF I-80	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1968	2002

Inventory of Concrete Arch Bridges

Bridge #: 23C0092	District 4	<i>Evaluation Summary (NRHP Eligibility)</i>
Road: STEVENSON BR RD	Route:	Previous: 2 Eligible
	PM:	Update: 2 Eligible
Feature Intersected: PUTAH CREEK		Description: A reinforced concrete, open spandrel, through, tied, parabolic arch bridge with two arch spans. Each span measures 108 feet long. Total length of the bridge is 298 feet and includes two reinforced concrete girder approach spans, each 40 feet long. The two lane bridge is 24.2 feet wide with a flush roadway. Reinforced concrete railings are of a rectangular window rail design and there are no pedestrian walkways. Concrete finish has a smooth texture.
City:	County: Solano	
Other Location Info: Solano / Yolo County Line		
Year Built: 1923		
Year Altered:		
Owner: County		
Designer: Yolo / Solano County Engineers		
Contractor: J.L. Webster		Surveyor: CDM / JMC Survey Date: 1/23/2003

	<u>Points</u>	<u>1986</u>		<u>2003</u>
Date of Construction	11	1921 - 1925 period	11	1921-1925 period
Designer Significance	0	Not significant or not known	0	Not significant or not known
<i>Length:</i>				
Max. Span Length	2	100-124	2	100-124
Total Length	2	250-499	2	250-499
Technical Merit	20	Excellent	20	Excellent
<i>Special Features:</i>				
Lanterns	0	None	0	None
Railings	2	Major	2	Major
Pylons	0	None	0	None
Spandrel Treatment	0	None	0	None
Distinctive Texture	0	None	0	None
Pedestrian Amenities	0	None	0	None
<i>Aesthetics</i>				
Site	5	Excellent	5	Excellent
Structural	5	Excellent	5	Excellent
<i>Integrity:</i>				
Location/Setting	0	Excellent	0	Excellent
Design/Material	0	Excellent	0	Excellent
Feeling/Association	0	Excellent	0	Excellent
Transport. / Hist.Assoc.	3	Local	N/A	
Totals		50	47	

Criterion A Evaluation:
See Historic Evaluation.

Notes:

Historic Evaluation

The Putah Creek Bridge in Solano County, 23C0092, was found eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as part of the Bridge Inventory conducted by Caltrans in the 1980s. The bridge was determined eligible under Criterion C as a rare example of a reinforced concrete through tied arch in California and as the oldest bridge of this type in California and possibly the United States. The Putah Creek Bridge played an important role in linking Solano and Yolo Counties over Putah Creek. Reference: 1980s Survey Rating Sheet for 23C0092.



Facing north



Facing northeast



Facing east



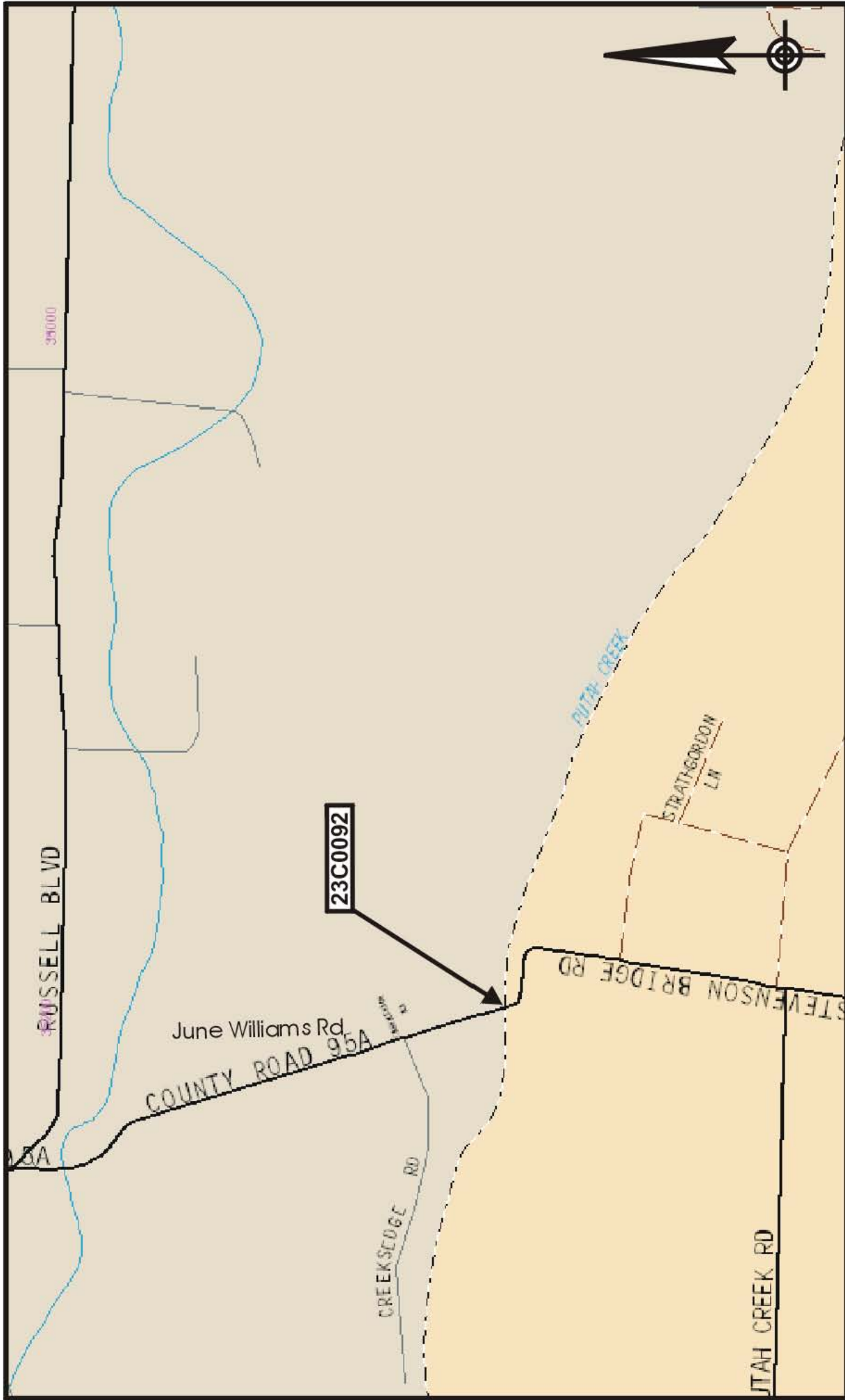
Facing northeast

Bridge 23C0092



Facing northeast

Location Map



Attachment B
Archaeological Survey Report (ASR)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT

Stevenson Bridge Road Bridge (23C0092) Rehabilitation Project Solano County, California

Federal Aid Number: BRLS-5923 (059)

May 2012

Prepared By: Kim Tremaine Date: 5/14/12
Melissa K. Johnson and Kim Tremaine
Tremaine & Associates, Inc.
859 Stillwater Road, Suite 1
West Sacramento, CA 95606

Reviewed By: Maureen Zogg Date: 1-7-13
Maureen Zogg
PQS: Archaeology
Office of Local Assistance
Caltrans District 4

Approved By: B. Deunert Date: 11/7/13
Boris Deunert
Environmental Branch Chief,
Office of Local Assistance
Caltrans District 4

National Archaeological Data Base Information

Type of Study: Cultural Resources literature review and survey; Area Covered: 9.34-acres (3.78-hectares)
USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Merritt Key Words: Bridge Rehabilitation

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Tremaine & Associates, Inc. (TREMACHINE) prepared this Archaeological Survey Report (ASR) for the Stevenson Bridge Road Bridge (23C0092) Rehabilitation Project (Project) in Solano County, California. The study was contracted through Sycamore Environmental Consultants, Inc. on behalf of the Solano County Resource Management Department, Public Works Engineering. It included a records search and literature review, intensive pedestrian survey, consultation with the Native American community and local preservation societies, and an evaluation of whether the project, including road realignment, construction of access roads, and stream channel work, has the potential to affect prehistoric and historic cultural resources, including any historic properties.

As federal funding is involved, the study must comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), under the delegated authority of the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), is acting as lead agency, providing project oversight.

The Archaeological Area of Potential Effects (APE) encompasses approximately 9.34 acres and was approved by Maureen Zogg, Caltrans District 4, PQS Co-PI Prehistoric Archaeology and Matt Tuggle, Solano County Public Works Engineering Manager.

The records search revealed that the existing concrete arch bridge, built in 1923, is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). In addition, the Clark Farmstead (APN 0107-020-040) was identified during the field survey. This ranch complex was evaluated for the National and California Registers and determined not eligible. Both the bridge and ranch complex are discussed in the Historical Resources Evaluation Report (HRER) prepared by Mead & Hunt, Inc.

A historic refuse dump, P-48-000785, is recorded within the APE, along the south creek bank around the existing bridge abutment (Cervantes 2007). During the pedestrian survey, conducted on December 16, 2010 and March 31, 2011, this refuse dump was relocated. No site record update was prepared given the adequacy of the previous documentation. It is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as the refuse cannot be associated with events that made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, or with the lives of persons significant in our past, nor do they embody distinctive characteristics of a particular type, period, or method of dumping. Further, the associated refuse is not likely to yield information important to history.

No other historic or prehistoric materials were found. However, it is cautioned that ground visibility was poor given thick knee-high grass and other vegetation. Given the poor ground visibility and depositional environment, there is a possibility that surface resources may have been obscured during the survey or that buried resources may be present. While no prehistoric resources have been recorded within a one-mile radius of the APE, three lithic scatters and seven occupation sites have been found along Lower Putah Creek, a 35 mile reach between the Monticello Dam and Yolo Causeway (EDAW 2005). Several other sites associated with the

North Fork of Putah Creek, outside EDAW's study area, are known in the vicinity of UC Davis, about five miles to the east. This suggests a density of at least one site every couple of miles. It is our opinion, on the basis of this crude measure, that a low to moderate probability exists for encountering unknown resources during construction. If buried cultural materials are encountered during construction, it is Caltrans' policy that work be halted in that area until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the find.

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INTRODUCTION

This report describes the methods and findings of an archaeological survey conducted for the Stevenson Bridge Road Bridge (23C0092) Rehabilitation Project (Project) in Solano County. The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), acting as lead agency under the delegated authority of the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), is providing the project oversight as federal funds are involved. Tremaine & Associates, Inc. (TREMAINE) prepared this Archaeological Survey Report (ASR) for Solano County to document cultural resources identification efforts. These efforts were made in accordance with the January 2004 Programmatic Agreement (PA) among the Federal Highway Administration, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the California State Historic Preservation Officer, and the California Department of Transportation regarding compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as it pertains to the administration of the Federal-Aid Highway Program in California (FHWA 2004).

The study included a literature review, a records search, consultation with the Native American community and local preservation societies, and an intensive pedestrian survey of the PROJECT area. The pedestrian survey was conducted by Kim Tremaine (Ph.C. Anthropology; 30 years experience) on December 16, 2010 and March 31, 2011. This report conforms to Caltrans guidelines (Caltrans 2004).

PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The proposed Project is situated in a rural region, on the Solano-Yolo county line, approximately 5 miles west of the City Davis and 8 miles east of Winters, along Putah Creek (Figures 1 and 2, Appendix A).

The County plans to rehabilitate the existing Stevenson Bridge Road Bridge (23C0092) over Putah Creek. Rehabilitation is necessary to repair structural and seismic deficiencies. This will include refinishing the deck drains and concrete railing, fiber wrapping the arches and columns, construction of two cast-in-drilled-holes (CIDH) piling and pier footing overlays at Piers 1, 2, and 3 as well as two CIDH piling and caps behind the bridge abutments. Additionally, the retaining wall on the south side of the bridge will be reconstructed and the approach span slab will be removed and reconstructed. Stevenson Bridge Road will be realigned to eliminate two sharp turns just east south of the bridge. The realignment will go through an existing orchard and transition onto the existing road alignment near Strathgordon Lane. Stevenson Bridge Road will be closed to through traffic during construction. Traffic will be detoured to an existing access road (i.e., a loop along Stevenson Bridge Road, Sievers Road, Pedrick Road, Russell Boulevard, and County Road 95A). Should it be required, utility poles will be relocated by the utility owners.

Archaeological Area of Potential Effect

Maureen Zogg, Caltrans District 4, PQS Co-PI Prehistoric Archaeology, and Matt Tuggle, Solano County Public Works Engineering Manager, approved the Archaeological Area of

Potential Effects (APE) on July 22, 2011 (Figure 3). The APE encompasses approximately 9.34 acres and includes the Right-of-Way (ROW), covering all areas where there will be ground-disturbing activities or Area of Direct Impacts (ADI). Specifically, on the north side of the bridge, the APE coincides with the western shoulder of the road, extending as much as 200 feet eastward of the eastern shoulder of the road for purposes of staging. On the south side of the bridge, the existing road approaches the creek approximately 300 feet east of the bridge so that it is necessary to turn west, paralleling the creek before reaching the crossing. The APE on the north edge of the east/west segment (paralleling the creek) extends northward up to 200 feet to the south edge of the creek. On the south edge of the east/west segment, the APE runs diagonally to southeast, connect with the existing road approximately 750 feet south of the creek, cutting across a walnut orchard to adjust the road/approach alignment.

Vertical impacts will be constrained to the pile driving around the existing piers, grading for the new road alignment through the adjacent walnut orchard, and roughly 5 to 7 feet of excavation near pier bents for scour protection measures to be installed.

SOURCES CONSULTED

Summary of Records Search

On February 24, 2011, Melissa Johnson, TREMAINE, conducted a records search at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC), Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California for previously recorded cultural resources and studies within a one-mile (1.6-kilometer) radius of the project area (NWIC File # 10-0812; see Appendix B for documentation). Sources consulted included:

- National Register of Historic Places (National Parks Service 2005);
- California Register of Historical Resources (California Department of Parks and Recreation 2005a);
- California Department of Transportation, Bridge Inventory (California Department of Transportation 2008);
- California Inventory of Historic Resources (California Department of Parks and Recreation 1976);
- California State Historic Landmarks (California Department of Parks and Recreation 1996);
- Points of Historical Interest (California Department of Parks and Recreation 1992);
- Historic Property Data File for Yolo County (California Department of Parks and Recreation 2005b);
- The historic USGS *Woodland* 15' Quadrangle (1907);
- The historic USGS *Woodland* 15' Quadrangle (1953);
- Diseño Rancho Rio de Los Putos (1852);
- Diseño del Rancho Rio de Los Putos (1858);
- General Land Office (GLO) Map T08N, R01E (1851);
- Official Map of Yolo County (1871);
- Official Map of Yolo County (1879);
- Official Map of Solano County (1878).

Previous Studies

Two previous studies (Shapiro 2003 and McMorris 2004) have been conducted within a one-mile radius of the Stevenson Bridge. Shapiro's work (S-28246) involved an intensive pedestrian survey and subsurface testing of the proposed site for a University of California, Davis building located 0.75 mile northeast of the Project APE. Subsurface testing consisted of 56 auger probes. The probe locations had varying depths between 4 feet and 5 feet (diameter of 15 inches) and were spread 200 feet apart throughout the property. No cultural materials were discovered during either phase of work.

In 2004, McMorris (S-030906) updated the Caltrans Historic Bridge Inventory: Concrete Arch Bridges. During this revision, McMorris revisited the Stevenson Bridge and found that it still maintained structural integrity and should still be considered eligible for inclusion in the National and California Registers (concurring with the 1986 Caltrans Bridge Inventory).

Previously Recorded Sites

Two previously documented sites have been recorded within the project area: P-48-000785 and P-57-0000132. P-48-000785, an historic refuse scatter containing glass bottle and metal fragments dating to the 1940s and 1950s, is located within the ADI (see Attachment B). Situated along the south bank of Putah Creek, the site is directly beneath the Stevenson Bridge and extends westward. Cervantes (2007) recorded the site as approximately 80-foot square with metal items noted in a cut at least 5 feet deep. The steep creek bank has a slope of 25%. The site has been heavily disturbed by modern trash deposits (i.e., a continuous dump site) and looting.

The second site, P-57-0000132 (Les 1986a), located roughly 0.75 mile northwest of the Project area, documents native oak groves of Valley Oak trees.

Historic Resources Inventory

In addition, three Historic Resources Inventory (HRI) sites have also been recorded. YOL-HRI-6/194, the Stevenson Bridge (Les 1986b), was constructed in 1923 by Asa Proctor, a Yolo County Engineer and Surveyor. Replacing an older structure, the bridge name originates from A. M. and G. B. Stevenson, Solano County ranchers. The bridge has been evaluated and is considered eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Record YOL-HRI-6/173 documents the Russell Ranch complex, situated 0.75 mile northwest of the bridge. Francis and Lucy Russell built this ranch (including the main house, barn, and outbuildings) in 1868 and the family resides there to this day. At the time of the complex's recordation (Historic Environment Consultants 1980a, update Les 1986c) the site maintained good integrity and is recognized as Historically Significant by Local Government (i.e., rated 5 on the California Historical Resources Status Codes).

YOL-HRI-6/174 (Historic Environment Consultants 1980b, update Les 1986d) records the Glide Hillcrest Farm, which consists of the main house, a gazebo, and outbuildings. It is situated 0.9 mile northeast of the Project APE. The farm includes portions of the "Big Ranch" initially

owned by Hutchison and Green until the mid 1860s. The Glides were known for their stock breeding and received many awards for their cattle. The site is also rated as locally significant.

Summary of Native American Consultation

On December 7, 2010, the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted with a request for a query of their Sacred Lands File and a list of Native American contacts (Appendix C). The NAHC responded on December 17, 2010, noting no Native American cultural resources have been recorded within the Project area. The NAHC also provided a list of Native American individuals and organizations that might have concerns with or interest in the current undertaking.

TREMAINE contacted all Native American individuals and organizations by letter on January 3, 2011. These included Kesner Flores, the Cortina Band of Indians, Dave Jones of the Wintun Environmental Protection Agency, several individuals from the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation: Marshall McKay, Leland Kinter, Cynthia Clarke, and Reno Keoni Franklin. Follow-up phone calls were conducted on June 9, 2011. TREMAINE has received a letter from Marshall McKay, dated January 11, 2011, stating that while their Cultural Resources Department has not identified any known sites within the Project area, the Project is situated within the aboriginal territories of the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation. Upon requesting a site visit to inspect the general Project area Kim Tremaine met with Jeffery Flores, Michelle Flores, and Reno Keoni Franklin on March 31, 2011. At that time, Mr. Flores expressed his satisfaction regarding the Project and had no further concerns.

Consultation with Local Preservation Societies

In an effort to establish public outreach and to inquire about the local history of the Project area, TREMAINE contacted relevant preservation groups within Yolo and Solano counties. A letter (Appendix D), dated January 4, 2011, was sent to the Solano County Genealogical Society, Solano County Historical Society, Yolo County Historical Museum (Gibson House), and the Yolo County Historical Society to inquire whether they had any particular knowledge of the Project area or could provide helpful contacts. To date, TREMAINE has received no responses.

BACKGROUND

Environmental Context

The Project area is situated in a rural region on the Solano-Yolo county line, approximately 5 miles west of Davis and 8 miles east of Winters, along Putah Creek. At an elevation of 73 feet above mean sea level, the Project is situated on flat lands on the west side of the lower Sacramento Valley, away from the rolling hills of the western portions of the two counties.

Geology and Soils

In California, a significant portion of the archaeological record is thought to be buried beneath Holocene-age landforms (Rosenthal 2006). Therefore, these cultural deposits would not be recognizable during a pedestrian survey. For that reason, an understanding of an area's geo-

environmental context can assist in identifying areas with the highest potential for buried cultural deposits.

Graymer et al. (2002) and Gutierrez (2011) identified one surficial geologic unit, which encompasses the Project area as well as the immediate Putah Creek flow corridor (Figure 4). This geologic unit is composed of natural levee deposits. This alluvium consists of sand, silt, and gravels deposited in fan, valley fill, terraces, and basin environments. Underlying the Project area are quaternary fan deposits composed of sediments eroded from the North Coast Ranges (Harden 1998). These broad, flat floodplains have created a rich environment for agriculture. Given this depositional environment, there is a possibility of buried archaeological deposits being present.

Soils within the Project area consist of Yolo Loams (Figure 5) (USDA NRCS 2003). They are very deep well drained alluvial soils with nearly level to moderate slopes. Runoff is slow to medium with moderate permeability; excessive agriculture in the area has restricted much saturation.

Flora and Fauna

The Project area is situated within the riparian forest zone, bordered by grasslands (Küchler 1977; Barbour and Major 1977). Riparian forests typically include box elder (*Acer negundo*); white alder (*Alnus rhombifolia*); seep willow (*Bacharis viminea*); California buttonbrush (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*); creek clematis (*Clematis ligusticifolia*); California sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*); valley oak (*Quercus lobata*); California blackberry (*Rubus vitifolius*); black willow (*Salix Gooddingii*); red willow (*S. laevigata*); mountain nettle (*Urtica holosericea*); and wild grape (*Vitis californica*). California prairie grassland zone include three-awn (*Aristida*), bunch grass (*Poa*), and needle grass (*Stipa*) (Barbour and Major 1977).

Native fish species inhabiting local streams include rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*); thick-tailed chub (*Gila crassicauda*); hitch (*Lavinia exilicauda*); Sacramento blackfish (*Orthodon microlepidotus*); hardhead (*Mylopharodon conocephalus*); speckled dace (*Rhynchithys osculus*); Sacramento pike-minnow (*Ptychocheilus grandis*); suckers (*Catostomidae*); Sacramento perch (*Archoplites interruptus*); and tule perch (*Hysterocarpus traski*) (Moyle 2002). Among anadromous fish of note are Chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*) and sturgeon (*Acipenser* sp.) (Moyle 2002).

Historically, much of the Coast Range foothills and Sacramento Valley were inhabited by several large game mammals including black-tailed deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*); tule elk (*Cervus elaphus nannodes*); pronghorn (*Antilocapra americana*); and grizzly bears (*Ursus arctos*) (Ingles 1965; Zeiner et al. 1990). Among the carnivores were coyotes (*Canis latrans*); gray foxes (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*); raccoons (*Procyon lotor*); ringtails (*Bassariscus astutus*); weasels (*Mustela frenata*); badgers (*Taxidea taxus*); skunks (*Mephitis mephitis*); river otters (*Lutra canadensis*); bobcats (*Lynx rufus*); and mountain lions (*Felis concolor*). Abundant lagomorphs (hares and cottontails – *Lepus*, *Sylvilagus*) and rodents (tree and ground squirrels – *Sciurus*, *Spermophilus*; chipmunks – *Tamias*; pocket mice – *Perognathus*; kangaroo rats – *Dipodomys*; gophers – *Thomomys*; beaver – *Castor canadensis*; wood rats – *Neotoma*; cricetid mice and voles – *Reithrodontomys*, *Peromyscus*, *Microtus*; and porcupines – *Erethizon dorsatum*) were also

found (Ingles 1965; Zeiner et al. 1990). Many of the plant and animal taxa listed above were economically, as well as ritually, important to past and present Native Californians.

Cultural Setting

Prehistoric Context

To provide a broader temporal context, the Central Valley prehistory is addressed below within the framework of five temporal periods: Paleo-Indian, Lower Archaic, Middle Archaic, Upper Archaic, and Emergent.

Paleo-Indian

Little is known about prehistoric occupations in the Central Valley during this early period (12,000-8000 B.P.), as evidence of occupation is limited. Early Holocene components have been identified in several sites in the San Francisco Bay area, supporting the existence of a Paleo-Coastal Tradition in West-Central California (Moratto 1984). Several flaked stone tools associated with the early part of this period (i.e., 12,000-10,000 B.P.) have been found elsewhere in northern California. They include Clovis-like large fluted points that were likely hafted and used as darts on spears propelled by an atlatl. The large fluted points in northern California tend to be found in isolation; however elsewhere in western North America they have been found in association with the remains of large bison. This association has led archaeologists to suggest that these early populations were focused on the pursuit of large game. Inferring further, these people traveled in relatively small groups, were highly mobile and settled around wetlands (e.g., lakes and rivers) where large game were also likely to congregate (Moratto 1984).

Lower Archaic

Like the previous period, the Lower Archaic (8000-5000 B.P.) is poorly understood. Few sites have been found due to the fact that evidence from this time period is largely buried, given the depositional environment. Meyer and Rosenthal (1997) discovered a buried component in the Kellogg Creek drainage, at the toe of Mount Diablo, at a depth of about 13 feet below surface. It yielded a sparse but diverse assemblage, including traces of freshwater mussel, low to moderate densities of faunal material (primarily artiodactyls and small mammals), handstones, millingslabs, large cobble-core tools, and large projectile points and biface fragments (including large wide-stem variants of Napa obsidian). This assemblage reflects long-term, periodic use of the eastern flanks of the Central Valley. Macrofloral remains (acorn and cucumber) indicate only short-term seasonal use, probably associated with a highly mobile adaptation. Recently, Tremaine (2008) encountered a site from this period, in downtown Sacramento, ranging from 10 to 20 feet below the surface.

Middle Archaic

The Middle Archaic Period (5,000-2,200 B.P.), corresponding to the *Early Horizon*, is identified as one that emphasized hunting, evidenced by the relative proportions of tools representative of hunting, fishing, and gathering activities. Artifacts characteristic of this period include

distinctive shell ornaments and charmstones, large projectile points with concave bases and stemmed points, baked clay balls (used for cooking), and milling tools. Net weights, bonefish hooks, and bone spear tips provide evidence for fishing (Bennyhoff 1950; Ragir 1972). Burials of this period, in the Sacramento – San Joaquin Delta Region, tend to be extended, oriented towards the west, and often contain grave goods such as baked clay balls, charmstones, shell beads, and exotic minerals.

Upper Archaic

Sites associated with the Upper Archaic Period (2,200-1,000 B.P.), corresponding to the *Middle Horizon*, contain substantial midden deposits with shell, mammal and fish bone, charcoal, milling tools, and other artifacts. The number of mortars and pestles increases during this time, suggesting a greater reliance on acorn and nuts. A greater density of obsidian artifacts and shell beads are present in the site assemblages of this time period and is thought to indicate a greater complexity of exchange networks and social stratification. Burials are more often flexed, as opposed to extended, with varied orientations and notably fewer grave offerings, generally involving limited numbers of utilitarian items or ornamental objects (Frederickson 1974).

Emergent

The Emergent Period dates between 1,000 B.P. and the arrival of the Spanish in central California (i.e., 1770s) corresponding to the *Late Horizon* (Frederickson 1973). This period involves a dramatic change in general economy, characterized by large village sites situated on high ground, increased evidence of acorn and nut processing, introduction and use of the bow and arrow (indicated by small projectile points), and use of clamshell disc beads as the primary medium of exchange. During the latter part of the period (i.e., within the last 500 years), cremation became a common mortuary practice; grave goods were often burned as well. Sites from the latter portion of this period sometimes include items of Euro-American manufacture, such as glass trade beads or worked bottle glass.

Prehistoric Cultural Resource Expectations

Based on the above discussion, the Project area is considered to possess moderate sensitivity for the presence of prehistoric and/or ethnohistoric cultural resources. The records search results indicate that no cultural resources have been previously recorded within the APE or within a one-mile radius. Small villages or temporary campsites often were located near smaller perennial watercourses. Resource procurement activities (i.e., hunting, food gathering, trade, etc.) regularly took people from their residential localities into the surrounding area. Prehistoric resources, if present within the current Project area, are most likely to consist of temporary campsites associated with resource procurement activities. Evidence for such activities is likely to include flaked and ground stone tools, bedrock-milling features, and/or waste materials resulting from stone tool production.

Ethnographic Context

The Project area lies within the ethnographic territory of Patwin/Southern Wintun speakers, classified as members of the Penutian language family (Johnson 1978). The Patwin are divided into two groups, Hill Patwin and River Patwin, based on differences in dialect. Several sources discuss this native California group (Barrett 1908; Heizer and Hester 1970; Johnson 1978; Kroeber 1925, 1932; McKern 1922, 1923; Powers 1877). Patwin territory included the southwestern portion of the Sacramento Valley. It extended from the Sacramento River westward to the lower foothills of the Coast Range, north to the present town of Princeton, and south to San Pablo and Suisun Bays.

Barrett (1908), Bennyhoff (1977), Heizer (1953), Kroeber (1925; 1932), and Milliken (1995) note a number of Southern Patwin villages were located along Putah Creek near Winters. These include *Chemocu*, *Putato*, *Liwai*, and *Malaca*.

Patwin subsistence included hunting, fishing, and gathering which were conducted throughout their territory. Hunting was focused on deer, tule elk, and waterfowl. Fishing was directed toward harvesting salmon, sturgeon, perch, suckers, hardhead, and chub. Sunflower, clover bunch grass, and wild oats, all growing on open plains, provided seeds that were gathered and processed. Seeds were parched or dried then pounded into meal. Acorns were the primary vegetal staple. Gathering areas, such as acorn groves, were likely communally owned by tribelets. Buckeyes, pine nuts, blackberries, various roots and bulbs, wild grapes, and tule roots were also gathered (Johnson 1978).

The Patwin lived in semi-permanent settlements. These generally were located near springs or creeks in valley settings, and usually were separated by several miles (Kroeber 1932). Two types of houses were constructed, suggesting both long and short-term habitation was practiced. They included substantial earth-covered dwellings and thatch or bark huts used for seasonal camping. Major villages had large ceremonial lodges or dance houses (semi-subterranean earth-covered structures) to host community events.

The main political unit of the Patwin was the autonomous tribelet. It consisted of a primary and several satellite villages. These were situated within an often well-defined territory. River Patwin tribelets predominantly occupied high ground adjacent to the Sacramento River and its tributaries (Kroeber 1932).

Historic Context

The Spanish began establishing the Franciscan missions and military presidios as vehicles for taking complete control of Alta California in 1769 (Milliken 1995). Beginning in San Diego, the priests expanded northward. Father Blas Ordaz, during 1821, traveled with Captain Luis Arguello on a Spanish exploratory expedition to the Sacramento Valley, recording the party's travels. He describes encounters with local Native Americans, as well as noting the names, population, and brief descriptions of the various settlements (Ordaz 1821, translated by S.R. Clemence 1919). Ordaz and his party crossed Carquinez Strait then traveled by road east to the destroyed rancharia of *Suizun*. They then went north to the village of the *Ululatos* (near Vacaville) and then to *Libaytos*, situated on the south bank of Putah Creek.

Not long after this (1830s), the Mexican government began a program of mission secularization in California. Land formerly held by the missions or the government was divided into vast tracts called “ranchos.” The government granted these parcels to individuals who primarily used them for cattle ranching and farming, with vineyards, orchards, and gardens, which were often planted for personal needs (Beck and Haase 1974).

The Wolfskill brothers are credited with being the first American settlers in Solano County, residing on their Rancho Rio de los Putos (Figures 6-8). William acquired the rancho¹ (17,754-acres) and, as per the terms of the grant, sent his brother to occupy the land in 1843. After herding cattle up to the rancho (i.e., Putah Creek), John settled near the present-day city of Winters and began to successfully grow a variety of crops including black walnuts, pecans, pomegranates, apricots, oranges, figs, and olives. Eventually other Wolfskill brothers joined John in Solano County and the tract of land was divided between them and their descendants (Hoover et al. 2002).

In c. 1848, Samuel Green McMahon, one of the early explorers of California, purchased 160-acres of the Wolfskill Rancho (south of Putah Creek and west of Stevenson Bridge Road) (Gregory 1913). By 1878, his lands extended roughly one mile south of the creek and more than one mile west of the road, totaling 2,900-acres (1878 Solano County Map). McMahon came to California in 1841, a member of the Bartleson Party, which had left Missouri six months prior. Upon arriving in California, McMahon spent the winter of 1841-1842 at Sutter’s Fort, before traveling south with the Bear Flag Party, where he was severely injured during a bear attack. McMahon spent time working on the Wolfskill Rancho before driving cattle up to Oregon in 1843, eventually returning south to Sutter’s Fort in 1845 (Barry 2008; Bettencourt 2005).

In 1848, Mexico ceded California to the United States under terms of the *Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo* (Hoover et al. 2002). Just days prior to this treaty, gold was discovered by John Marshall in Coloma, California. Soon, a massive influx of people from around the world poured into California, changing its demographics and physical, social, and cultural landscape overnight. During the Gold Rush, ranchers and farmers quickly discovered that selling their crops to miners was extremely profitable. Much of the early development of Solano and Yolo counties during the American Period resulted from these events.

Settlement of Solano and Yolo Counties

Solano and Yolo counties owe much of their growth and development to the gold rush, but not because of gold. Instead, the county flourished as an agricultural hub to supply traveling gold miners with supplies (Gregory 1913). Ranchers and farmers quickly discovered that by selling

¹ The Wolfskill Rancho, which encompasses the entirety of the Project area, lies on either side of Putah Creek (Yolo and Solano counties), but this grant should not to be confused with Rancho Rio de los Putos. J. Manuel Vaca and other members of the Vaca and Pena families established Rancho Rio de los Putos (44,380-acres) in 1842 by petitioning for a land grant, which Governor Micheltorena granted in 1843. The language of the land-boundaries were so vague that controversy between the Vacas and Wolfskills soon erupted. Micheltorena eventually ended the dispute in Wolfskill’s favor. Located south and west of the Wolfskill grant, Rancho los Putos included the town site of Vacaville and the whole Vaca Valley.

their crops to miners huge profits could be made. The raising of livestock became a secondary pursuit. Western Solano County became a major area for growing apricots and other fruits (Bowen 2004; Delaplane 1999; Limbaugh and Payne 1978). During the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, many canneries and packinghouses were built near Fairfield and Vacaville. These took advantage of the network of railroads and roads that developed in the region, beginning in the 1860s through 1870s. Between 1880 and 1920, the Solano County fresh fruit industry was at its peak, and fruit raising and packing became the region's dominant industry. After World War I, fruit culture declined as a consequence of the general agricultural depression of the 1920s and the Great Depression of the 1930s.

Local History

Stevenson Brothers and the Vaca Valley Railroad

As previously mentioned, agriculture greatly contributed to the development of the region and was most easily transported from various hubs along the Sacramento and American rivers. However, many farmers in the valley were a good distance away from navigable rivers and thus transportation, and more importantly, distribution of their crops was difficult at best. The arrival of the continental railroad vastly improved the local economy, allowing products to circulate east. By 1869, rail lines existed from Vallejo to Dixon and Davisville (Davis) and, in response, two bridges were built over Putah Creek: one at the ford at Thomas Winters' ranch and the other at the present-day site of Stevenson Bridge (Bowen 2004) (Figures 9,10, & 11).

While these bridges greatly improved agricultural transportation, it was still an arduous journey for farmers, needing to cart their goods by horse to either Sacramento or Suisun. The most viable option was to build a connecting rail route north through Winters. Albert Muldro Stevenson and George Bushrod Stevenson (brothers), who had relocated to Vacaville in 1870 (initially owning tracts of land on the Yolo County side of Putah Creek, near what was to become the Stevenson Bridge), came to own the Vaca Valley Railroad Company. With Albert as president and George as general superintendent, the two pledged to construct a line from Elmira to the northern boundary of the Wolfskill Rancho, if \$30,000 could be raised. It was not until 1875 that enough funds were gathered to build the line, greatly aided by the donations of acreage from Theodore Winters and George Stevenson (Bowen 2004).²

Historic Resources Expectations

The Project area evinces a moderate sensitivity for encountering historic resources. While the area does have a long history connected to the early rancho system, examination of the diseño maps and General Land Office maps, as well as historic county maps, show no indication of any structures in the vicinity of the bridge over time. Historically, and presently, the area has been used extensively for agriculture, which has undoubtedly disrupted much of the landscape.

² As an interesting aside, although Theodore Winters is credited with donating 40 acres of his land for the station and subsequent town, Yolo County records do not show a gift of land by Winters, only a land deed stating that George Stevenson paid \$5,000 for those 40 acres of land. Four months later, Stevenson purchased an additional 300-foot section of land from Winters, which allowed the town to expand east of the railroad tracks (Bowen 2004).

Potential resources associated with the area may include items related to early agriculture and settlement.

FIELD METHODS

Survey efforts were made on two separate occasions. On December 16, 2010, the walnut orchard on the south side of Putah Creek and the ROW on both sides of the current Stevenson Bridge Road alignment were inspected. On March 31, 2011, the upper and lower terraces on both sides of the creek were inspected, paying close attention to areas of anticipated impacts at the bridge abutments and planned access roads to the creek bed from the north side. Coverage of the lower terrace was constrained due to heavy vegetation and poison oak. As such, it was only checked where feasible. Coverage of the creek bank and slopes between upper and lower terraces was focused in the vicinity of the bridge abutments where most of the ground disturbance will occur. Elsewhere, the banks and slopes were checked where access was possible (less vegetated) and where exposures could be examined. The upper terrace on the north side of the creek was covered in two zigzag passes to allow inspection of infrequently exposed patches of ground. Because ground visibility was poor, small areas (approximately 4-inch square) were occasionally and randomly cleared of thick grass using a hoe. Photographs of the area were taken to document the terrain, vegetation, and features, as well as ground visibility (Attachment E).

STUDY FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

Walnut Orchard South of Creek

Ground visibility in the walnut orchard was fair. Soils were exposed along the slightly raised tree rows. The area between rows was thinly populated with short sprouts of grass. No cultural materials were observed. A ranch house (Clark Farmstead, APN 0107-020-040) was noted southwest of the bridge location outside of the archaeological APE. It is discussed in the Historical Resources Inventory Report (HRER) prepared by Mead & Hunt, Inc. (Moffett 2011).

North and South Sides of Putah Creek and Bridge Abutments

Ground visibility was variable, ranging from fair to poor. Along the upper terrace on the north side of the creek, the grass was tall and thick, obscuring all but partial glimpses of soil. The bank slopes and lower terrace were also covered in thick grass, as well as black berry vines, thistle, poison oak, and scattered oak trees and elderberry. In contrast, there was fair visibility in the areas beneath the existing bridge where most of the ground disturbing work will occur.

No historic or prehistoric cultural materials were found on the north side of the creek, other than a 1915 fifty-cent piece beneath the bridge. Site P-48-000785, a historic refuse dump, was relocated on the south creek bank. It appears to represent long term, sporadic episodes of discarding activity from the early 1900s to present. Numerous fragments of plate glass, bottle glass, ceramic dishware (some crazed but none with makers marks), and rusting metal pieces were observed eroding from the slope between the upper and lower terraces at the bridge

crossing. Discarding continues today, as modern items, including a couch and old computer, were also seen.

P-48-000785 is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as the refuse cannot be associated with events that made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, or with the lives of persons significant in our past, nor do they embody distinctive characteristics of a particular type, period, or method of dumping. Further, this dump is not likely to yield information important to history.

The Stevenson Bridge (23C0092), considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, is discussed in the Historical Resources Inventory Report (HRER) prepared by Mead & Hunt, Inc. (Moffett 2011).

As ground visibility was, in general, poor, and because the Project area is within a depositional environment, there is a possibility that surface resources may have been obscured during the survey and buried resources may be present. While no prehistoric resources have been recorded within a one-mile radius of the APE, three lithic scatters and seven occupation sites have been found along Lower Putah Creek, a 35 mile reach between the Monticello Dam and Yolo Causeway (EDAW 2005). Several other sites associated with the North Fork of Putah Creek, outside EDAW's study area, are known in the vicinity of UC Davis, about five miles to the east. This suggests a density of at least one site every couple of miles. It is our opinion, on the basis of this crude measure, that a low to moderate probability exists for encountering unknown resources during construction.

Unanticipated Discoveries

In the event that any human remains or any associated funerary objects are encountered during construction, all work will cease within the vicinity of the discovery. In accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Section 1064.5) and the California Health and Safety Code (Section 7050.5), the county coroner should be contacted immediately. If the human remains are determined to be Native American, the coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, who will notify and appoint a Most Likely Descendent (MLD). The MLD will work with a qualified archaeologist to decide the proper treatment of the human remains and any associated funerary objects.

It is Caltrans' policy to avoid cultural resources whenever possible. Further investigations may be needed if the site[s] cannot be avoided by the Project. If buried cultural materials are encountered during construction, it is Caltrans' policy that work stop in that area until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the find. Additional survey will be required if the Project changes to include areas not previously surveyed.

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APPENDIX A: FIGURES

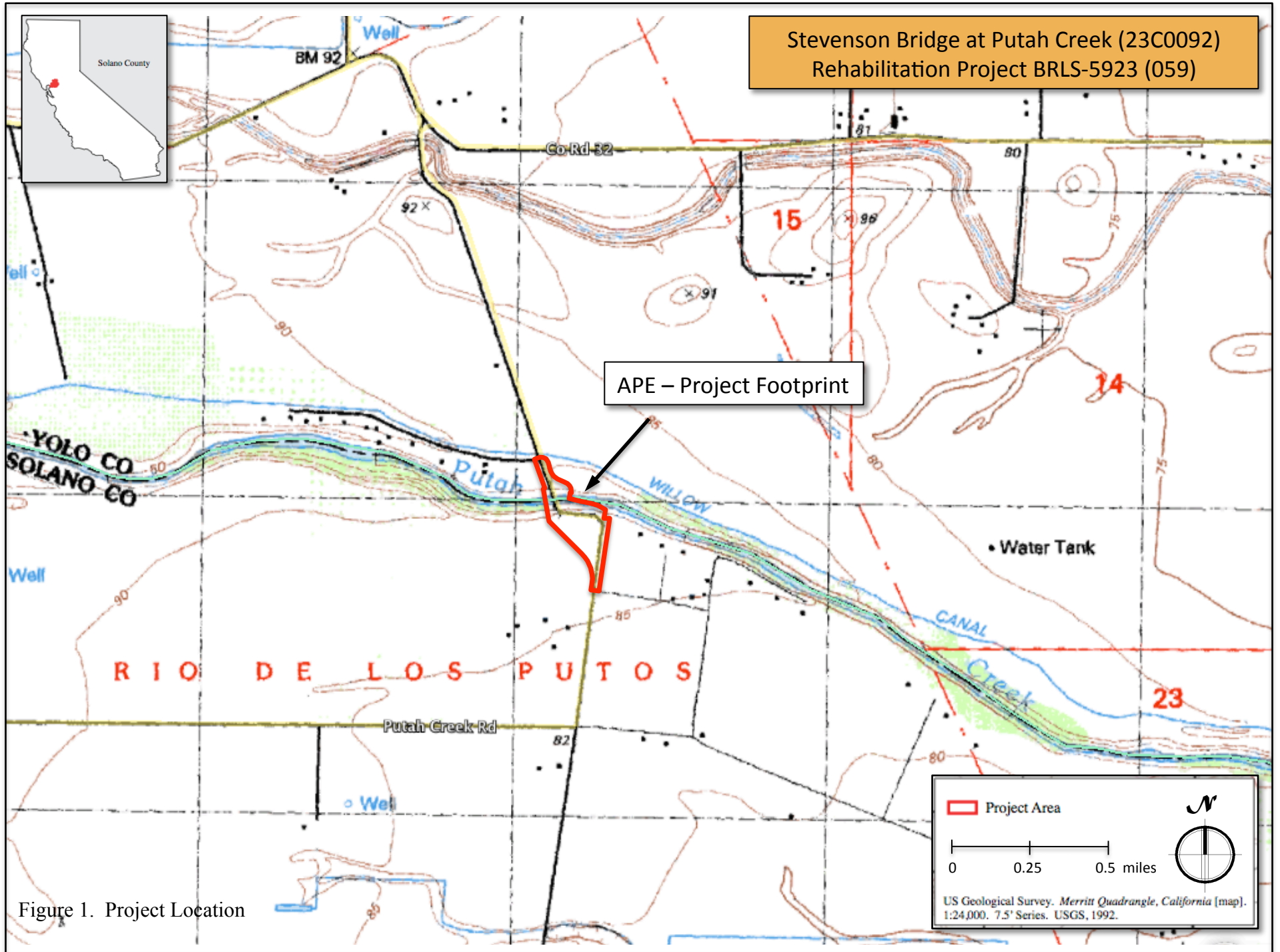


Figure 1. Project Location



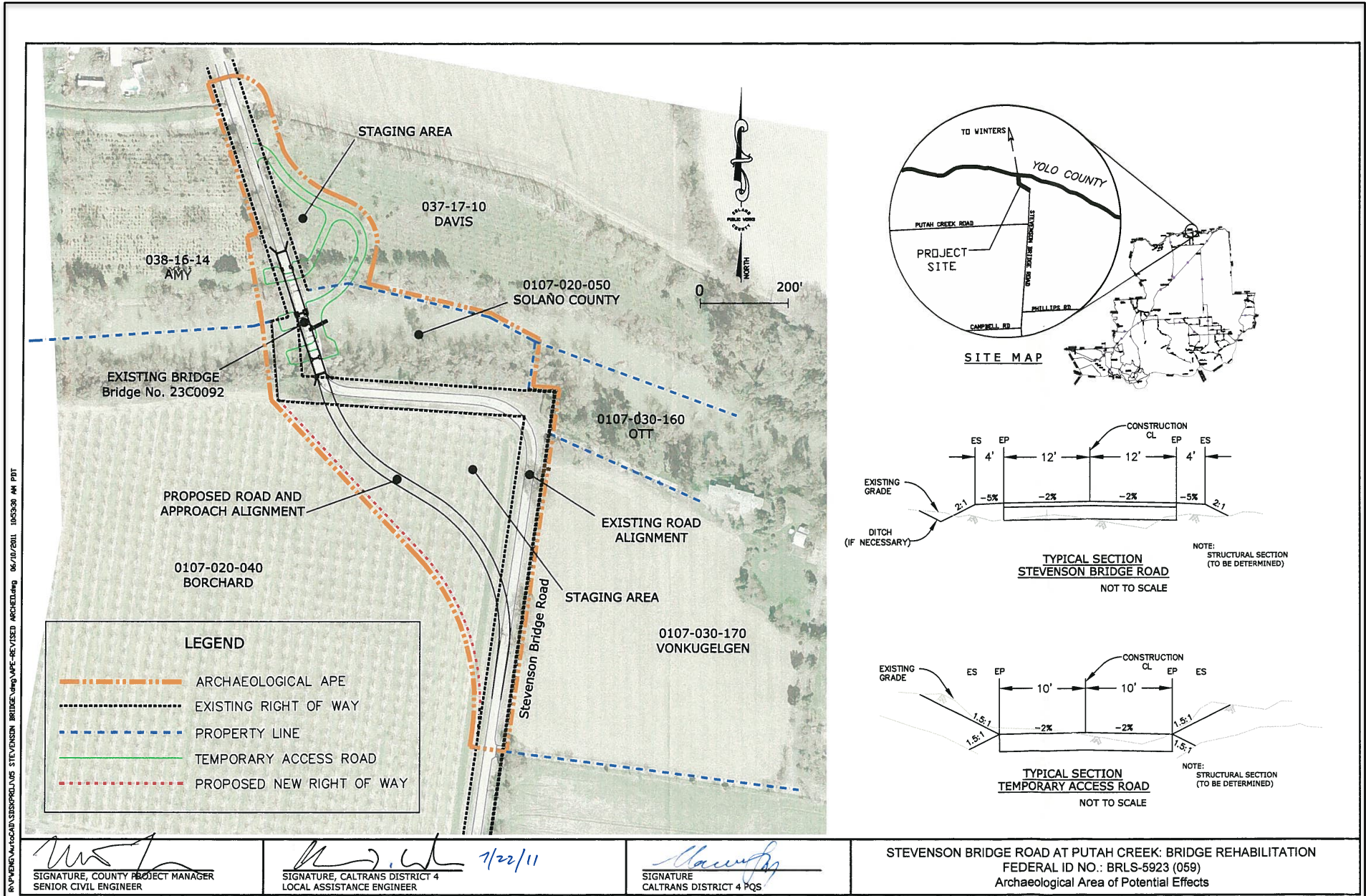


Figure 3. Archaeological Area-of-Potential-Effects Map

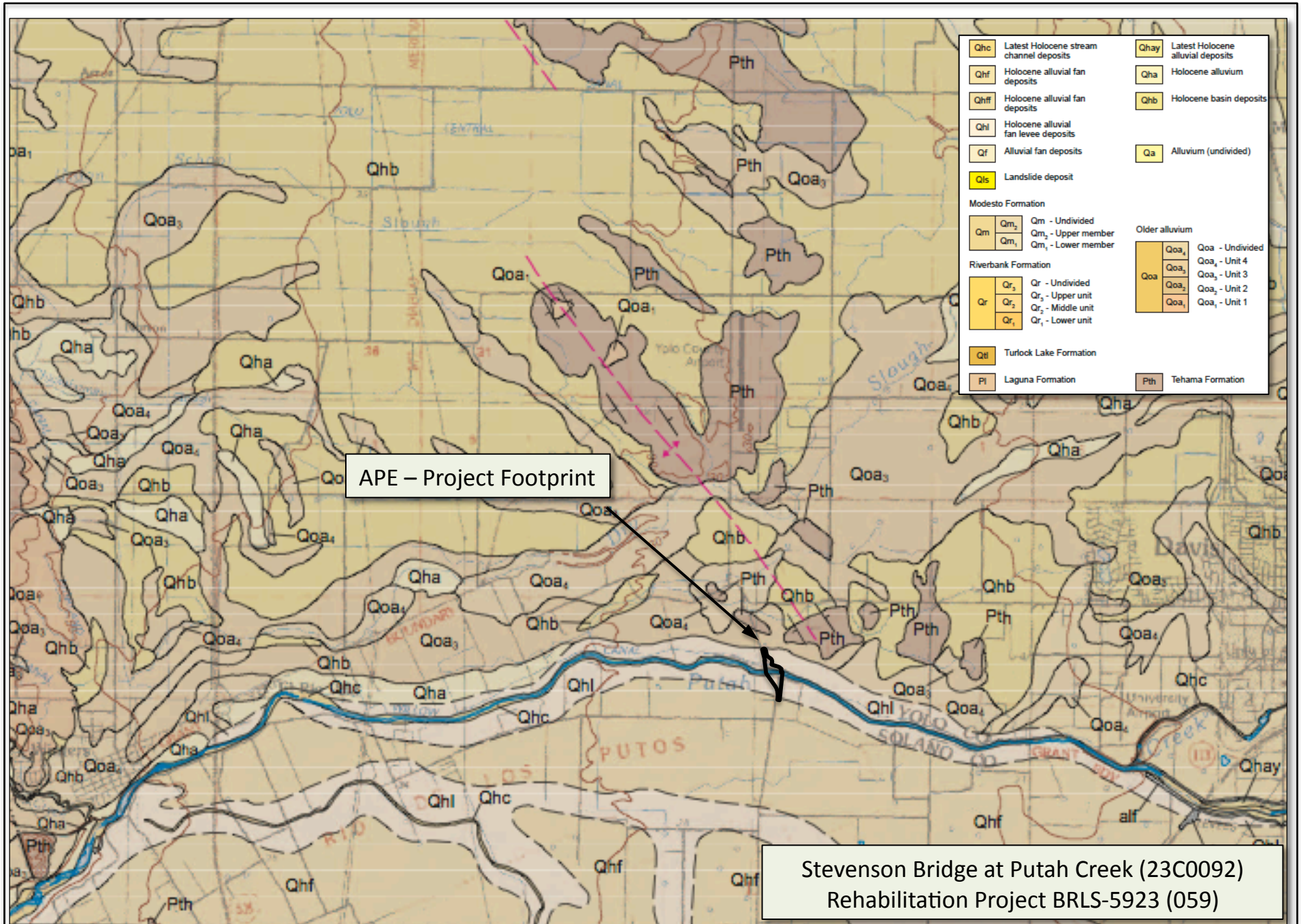


Figure 4. Project Geology (Gutierrez 2011)

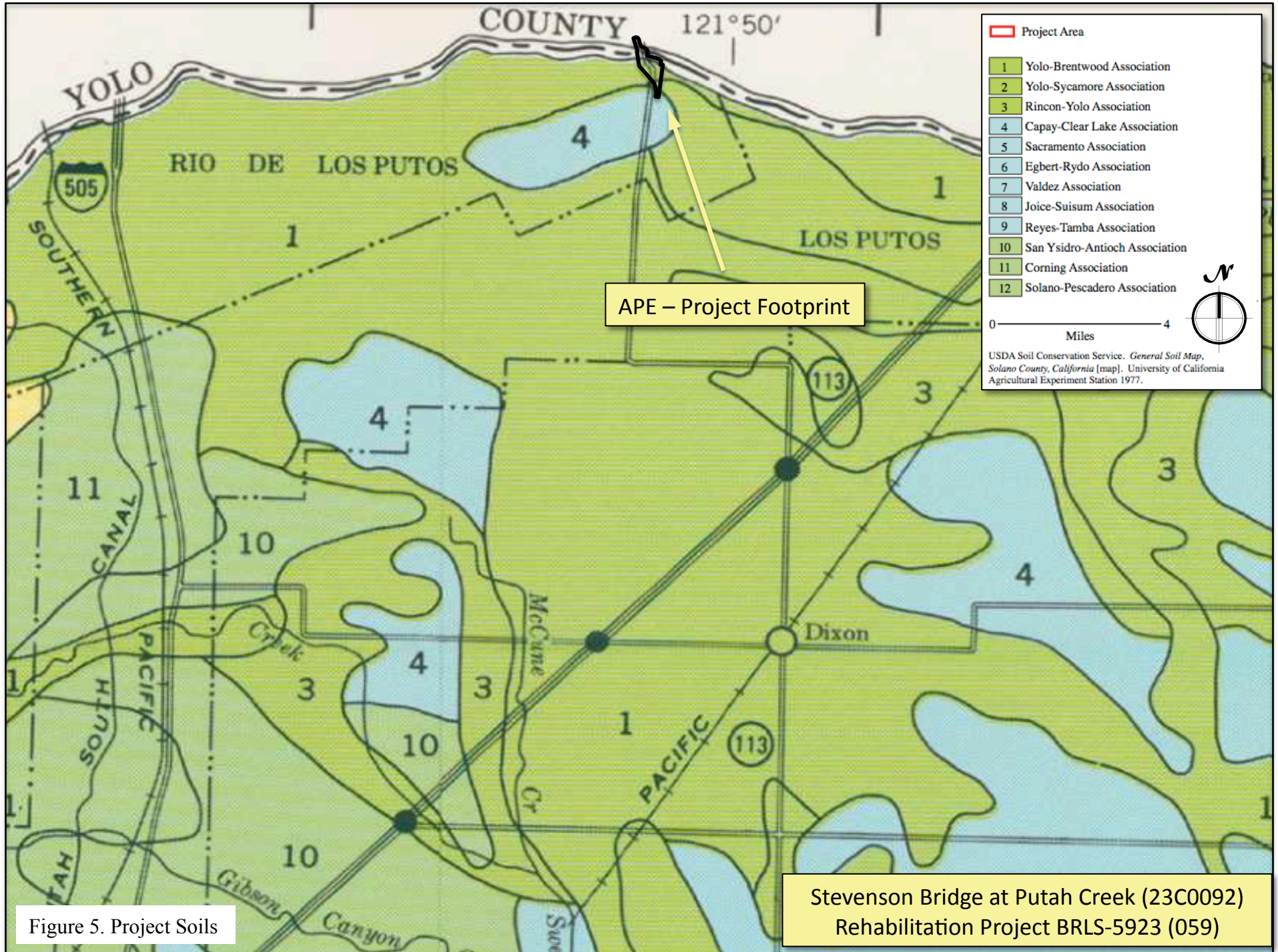


Figure 5. Project Soils

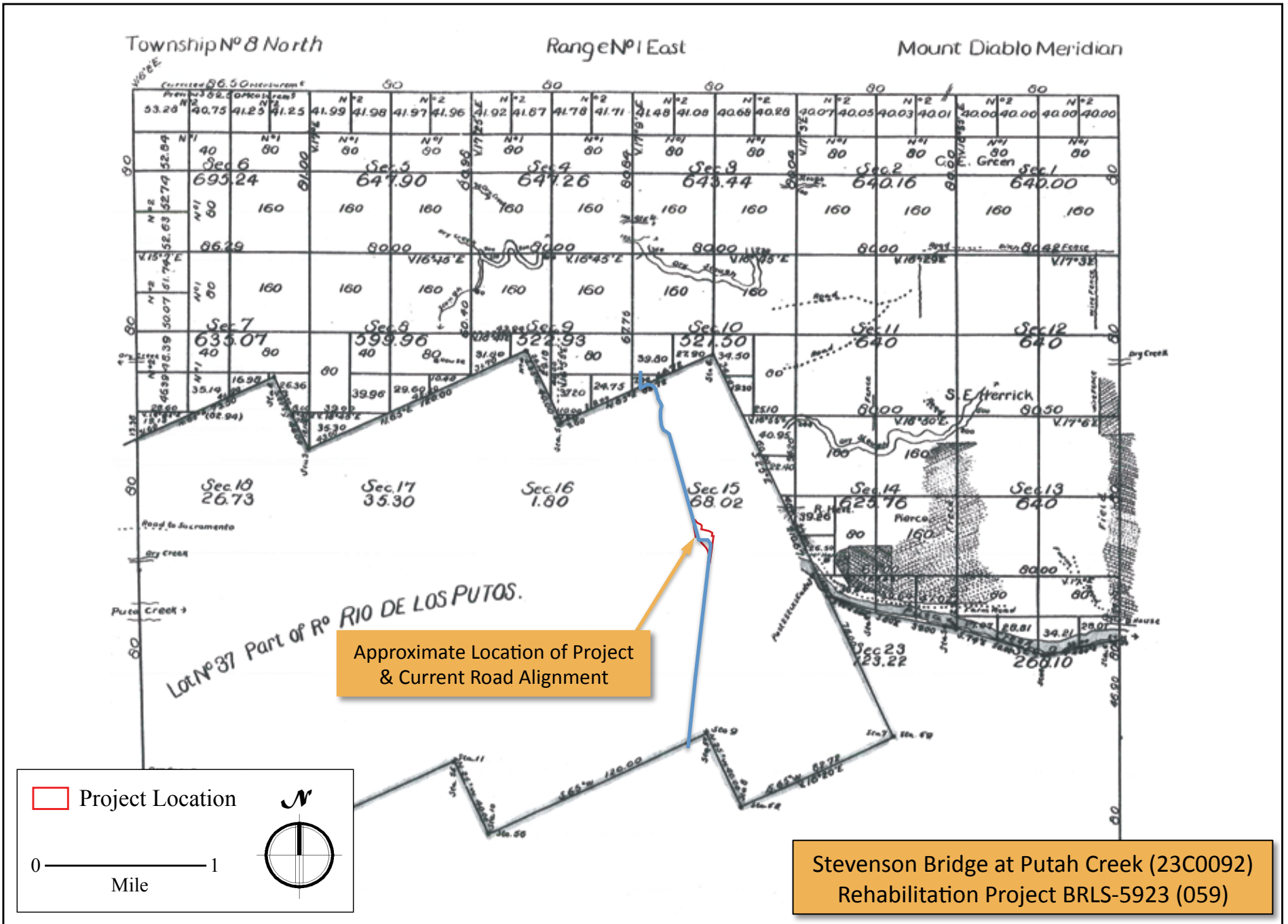


Figure 6. 1851 General Land Office (GLO) Plat

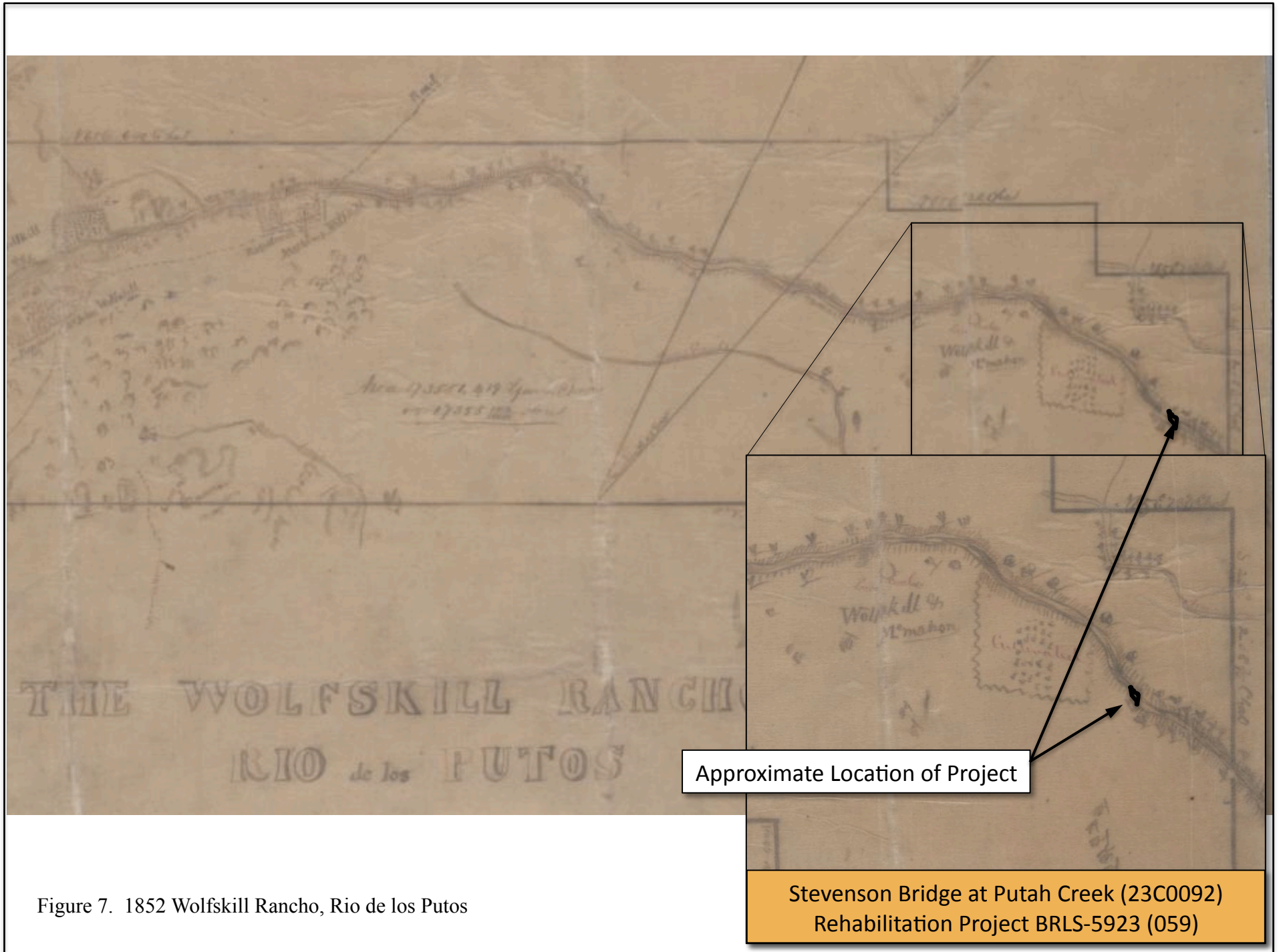


Figure 7. 1852 Wolfskill Rancho, Rio de los Putos

Stevenson Bridge at Putah Creek (23C0092)
Rehabilitation Project BRLS-5923 (059)



Figure 8. 1858 Diseño del Rancho Rio de los Putos

Stevenson Bridge at Putah Creek (23C0092)
Rehabilitation Project BRLS-5923 (059)

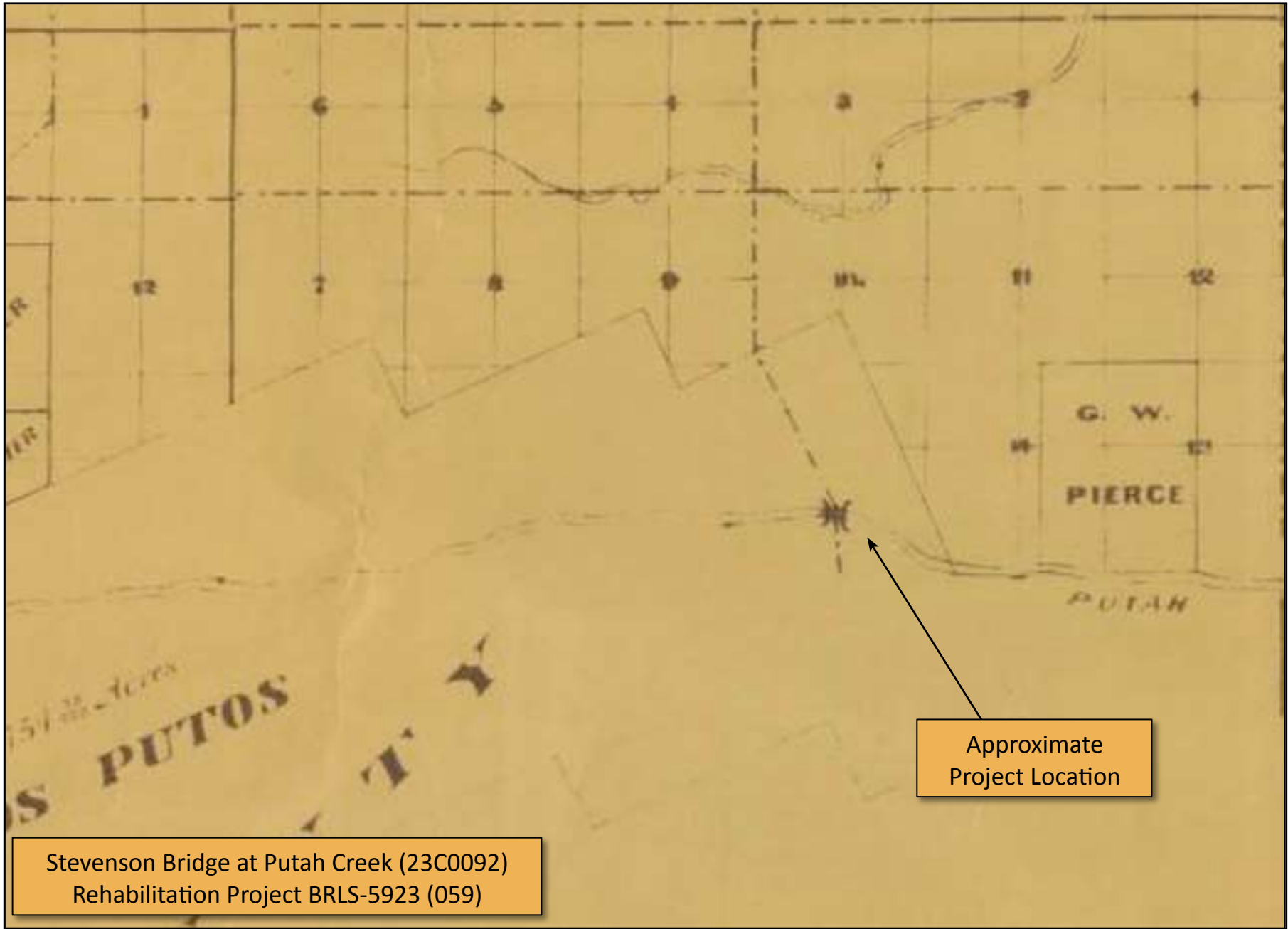
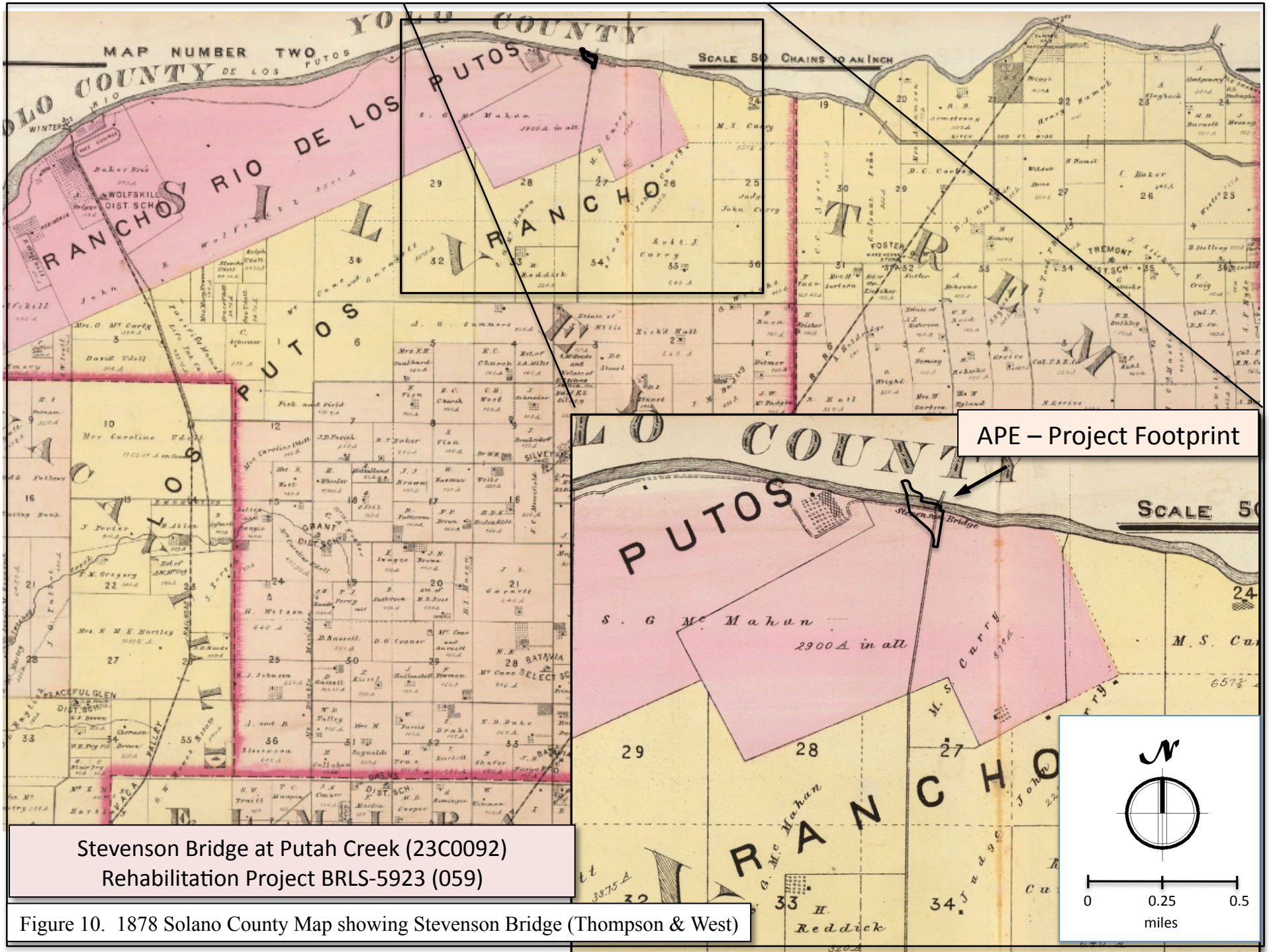


Figure 9. 1871 Yolo County Map showing Crossing at Putah Creek



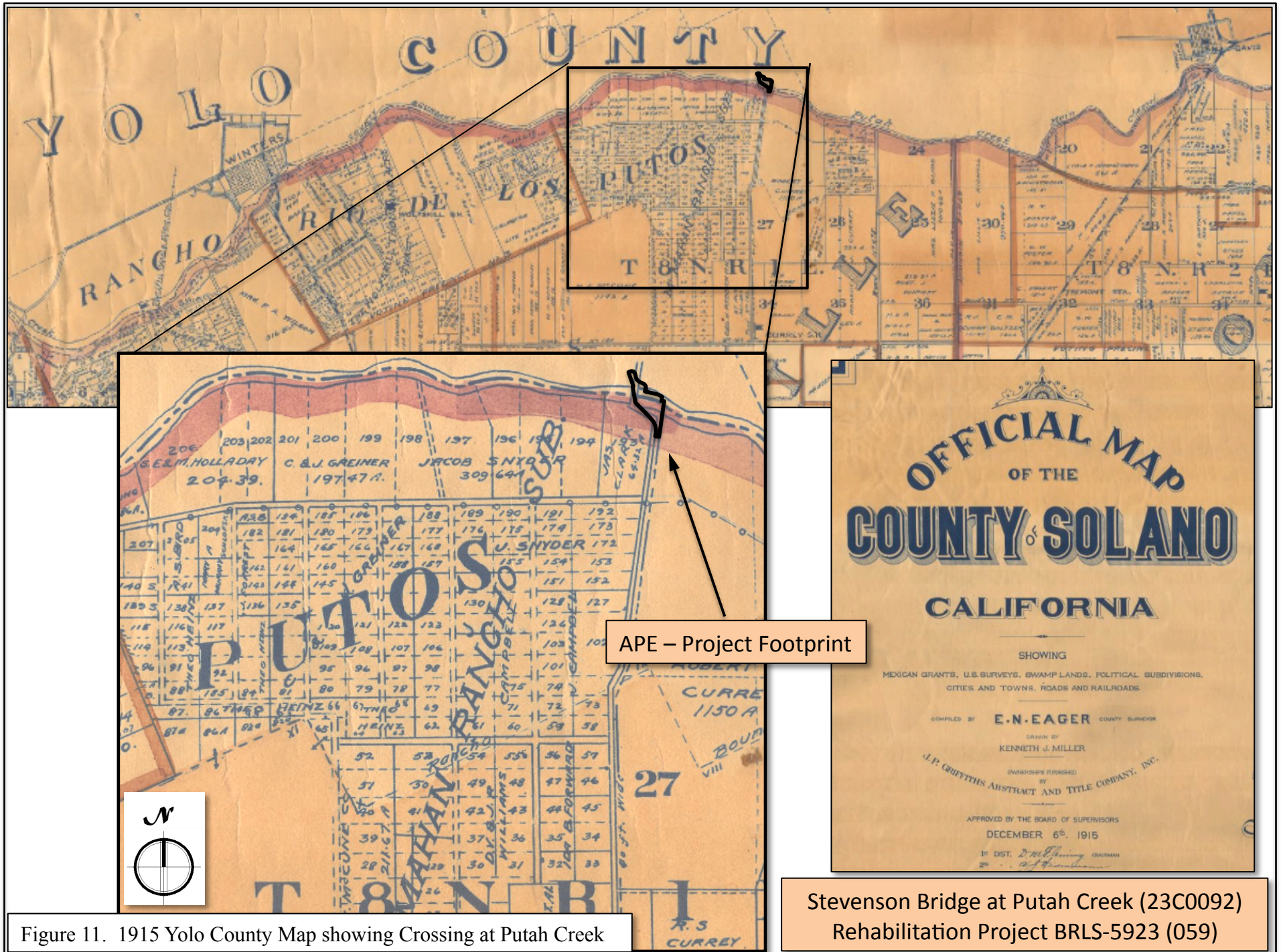
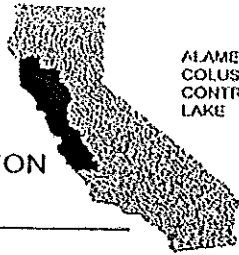


Figure 11. 1915 Yolo County Map showing Crossing at Putah Creek

Stevenson Bridge at Putah Creek (23C0092)
 Rehabilitation Project BRLS-5923 (059)

APPENDIX B: RECORDS SEARCH DOCUMENTATION

CALIFORNIA
HISTORICAL
RESOURCES
INFORMATION
SYSTEM



ALAMEDA
COLUSA
CONTRA COSTA
LAKE

MARIN
MENDOCINO
MONTEREY
NAPA
SAN BENITO
SAN FRANCISCO

SAN MATEO
SANTA CLARA
SANTA CRUZ
SOLANO
SONOMA
YOLO

Northwest Information Center
Sonoma State University
150 Professional Center Drive, Suite E
Rohnert Park, California 94920-3000
Tel: 707.588.8466
Email: teigh.jordan@sonoma.edu
<http://www.sonoma.edu/nwic>

INFORMATION CENTER ACCESS AGREEMENT

FILE NO.: 10-0812

I, the undersigned, have been granted access to historical resources information on file at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System.

I understand that any CHRIS Confidential Information I receive shall not be disclosed to individuals who do not qualify for access to such information, as specified in Section III (A-B) of the CHRIS Information Center Rules of Operation Manual, or in publicly distributed documents without written consent of the Information Center Coordinator.

I agree to submit historical Resource Records and Reports based in part on the CHRIS information released under this Access Agreement to the Information Center within sixty (60) calendar days of completion.

I agree to pay for CHRIS services provided under this Access Agreement within sixty (60) calendar days of receipt of billing.

I understand that failure to comply with this Access Agreement shall be grounds for denial of access to CHRIS Information.

*** PLEASE SIGN AND RETURN THIS FORM. SEE ATTACHED INVOICE ***

Print Name: Melissa Johnson Date: Feb. 24, 2011

Signature: Melissa Johnson

Affiliation: Tremaine & Associates, Inc

Address: 859 Stillwater Rd., Ste 1 City/State/Zip: W. Sacramento, CA 95605

Billing Address (if different than above): Same

Special Billing Instructions: _____

Telephone: 916-376-0656 Fax: 916-376-0676 Email: melissajohnson@tremaine.us

Purpose of Access: _____

Reference (project name or number, title of study, and street address if applicable):
Cottonwood Bridge Replacement, Gamma Creek BR, Stevenson Rd Bridge Repl.

County: Yolo/Solano Township/Range/UTMs: T11N, R1E; Section 57415

USGS 7.5' Quad: Zamora, Merritt, Esparto T8N, R1E Section 16

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

Primary # P-48-000785

HRI # _____

Trinomial _____

NRHP Status Code _____

Other _____

Review Code _____

Reviewer _____

Date _____

Page 1 of 2

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Stevenson Bridge Refuse Dump

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*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 Merritt Date 1992 T 8N; R 1E; 1/4 of 1/4 of Sec Unsectioned; M.D. B.M.

c. Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 10, 600218 mE/ 4265780 mN (NAD 27 CONUS)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation: 75-85 ft.

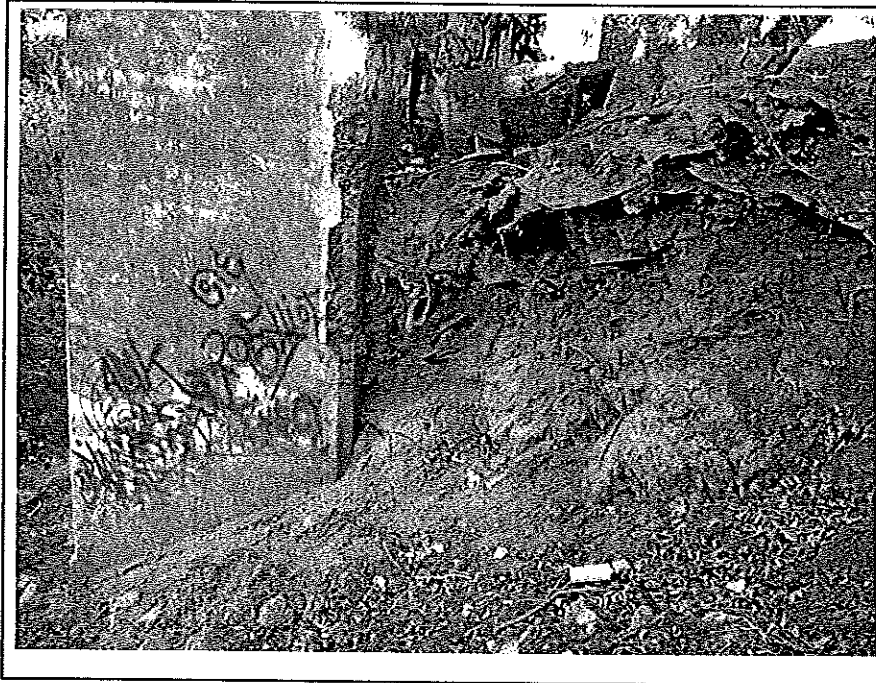
From HWY 113 north of I-80 take Russell Blvd. west to County Road 95a turn left (south) approx. 0.8 mi.

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries).

This is a buried refuse dump on the south side of Putah Creek directly under, and along west edge of Stevenson Bridge (ca. 1923) that has been apparently exposed by looters pits. An older bridge was once immediately west. The extent of the deposit is approximately 80-foot square and metal items were identified in a cut to at least 5 feet deep. It is along the steep creek bank with a slope of up to approximately 25% or more. An expedient identification of artifacts included: many small and medium sanitary cans; (1) hinged tobacco tin (3" L, 13/16" W, 4-3/8" H) no lid present; (2) stamped end vent hole (2-15/16 dia., 3-15/16 H) knife punched; aerosol; various metal such as hardware, fence, auto, sheet, drum fragments, bed springs, possible structural present; Many glass bottle fragments with colors: clear, clear bluish tint, amber, cobalt, aqua, milk; and types: beer, whiskey, soda, jars, medicine. Ceramic fragments include: household whiteware, green and orange glazed fragments, porcelain present, clay sewer pipe fragment. Note that dumping here has been constant over time and artifacts have been transported down slope by gravity and probably covered by colluvium and unknown earthmoving activities. Despite this a shallow buried deposit of varying artifact density apparently remains. Stevenson Bridge is planned to be retrofitted by Solano and Yolo Counties by 2013.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) AH4 Privies/ dumps/ trash Scatters

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) North end of refuse dump, view E, 10-21-07, #0391.

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: Historic

Prehistoric Both

Bottle fragments from 1940s and 1950s on; some cans possibly earlier; extant bridge is ca. 1923.

*P7. Owner and Address:

Solano County?

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) Juan Cervantes, Archaeologist

1050 Lake Blvd. Apt 23
Davis CA, 95616

*P9. Date Recorded: 7-24-2007

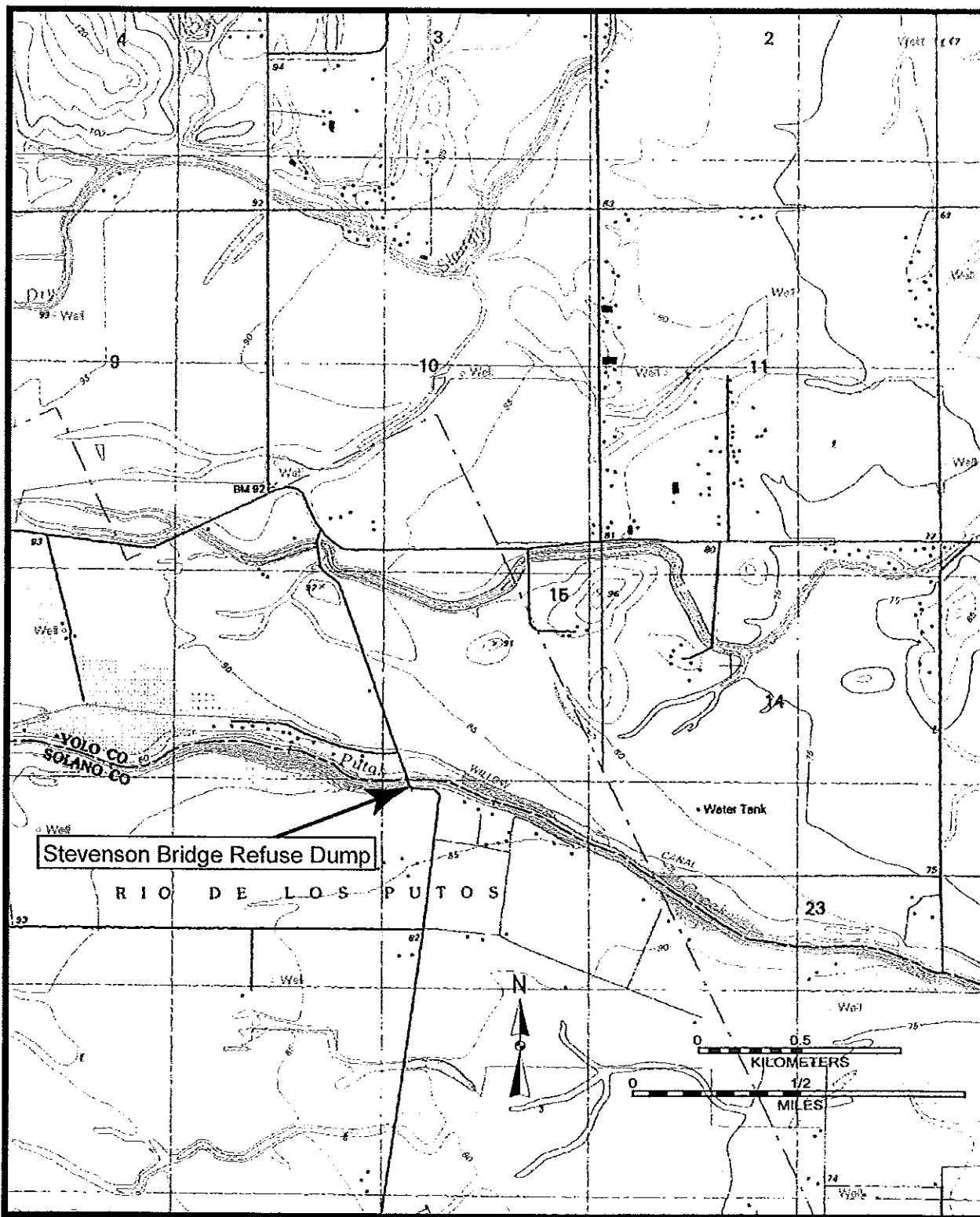
*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

N/A

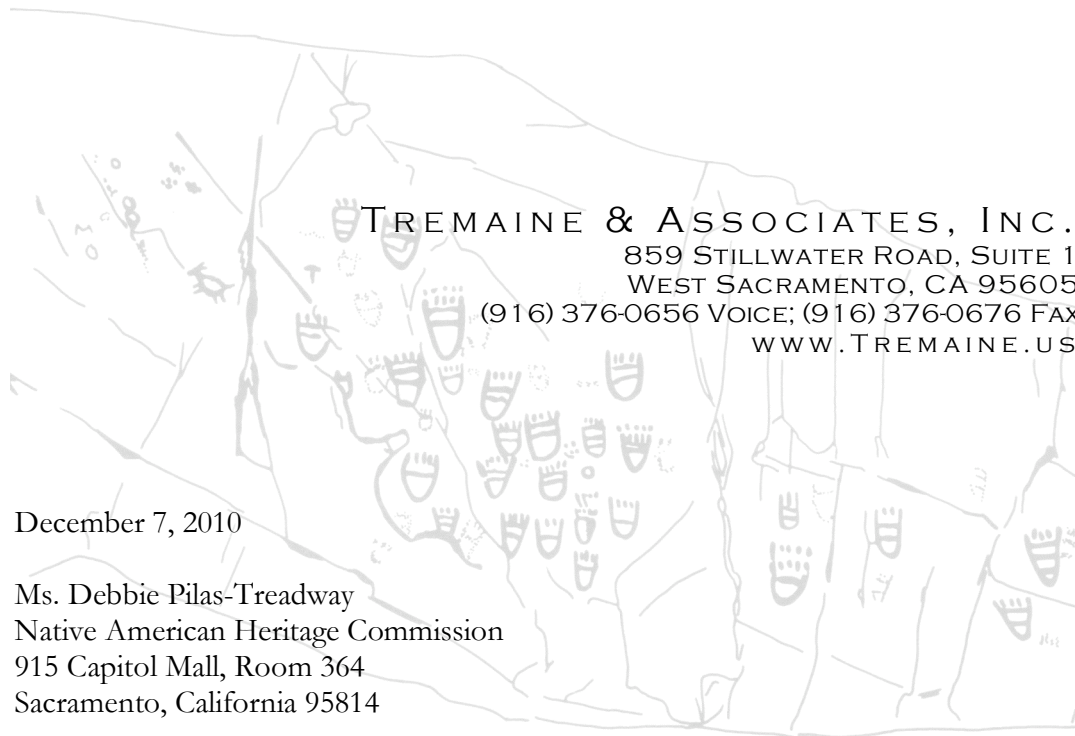
*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") _____

*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): _____



APPENDIX C: NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION DOCUMENTATION



December 7, 2010

Ms. Debbie Pilas-Treadway
Native American Heritage Commission
915 Capitol Mall, Room 364
Sacramento, California 95814

Dear Ms. Pilas-Treadway:

We are conducting the following archaeological investigation in Solano County:

Stevenson Bridge Road Bridge (23C-092) Rehabilitation Project, Solano County, California; T08N R01E: Presumed Section 16 *Merritt Quadrangle, California*. Attached is the 7.5' Quad Map.

We are requesting that you review your Sacred Lands file for any cultural resources within the project area. In addition, please send a list of names of Native American individuals/organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. We would also like to provide them with the opportunity to express any concerns they might have about the project.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call me at 916-376-0656.

Sincerely,

Kim Tremaine
Principal Investigator

Enclosures (1): USGS Topographic Map

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 653-6251
Fax (916) 657-5390
Web Site www.nahc.ca.gov
e-mail: ds_nshc@pacbell.net



December 17, 2010

Kim Tremain
Tremaine & Associates, Inc
859 Stillwater Road, Suite 1
West Sacramento, CA 95605

Sent by Fax: 916-376-0676
Number of Pages: 2

Re: Proposed Stevenson Bridge Road Bridge, Solano County

Dear Ms. Tremain:

A record search of the sacred land file has failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The absence of specific site information in the sacred lands file does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Enclosed is a list of Native Americans individuals/organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. The Commission makes no recommendation or preference of a single individual, or group over another. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe or group. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission 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 me at (916) 653-4038.

Sincerely,

Core

Debbie Pilas-Treadway
Environmental Specialist III

Native American Contacts
Yolo County
December 16, 2010

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calnagpra@hotmail.com
925-586-8919

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Cynthia Clarke, Native Cultural Renewal Committee
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Wintun (Patwin)
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(530) 796-2143 Fax

Cortina Band of Indians
Chairperson
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Williams , CA 95987
(530) 473-3274 - Voice
(530) 473-3190 - Voice
(530) 473-3301 - Fax

Wintun / Patwin

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Reno Franklin, Cultural Resources Director
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(530) 796-3400 - office
(530) 796-2143 Fax

Wintun Environmental Protection Agency
Dave Jones
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jorwepa@hotmail.com
(530) 473-3318
(530) 473-3319
(530) 473-3320 - Fax

Wintun (Patwin)

Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation
Marshall McKay, Chairperson
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(530) 796-3400
(530) 796-2143 Fax

Wintun (Patwin)

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Meland Kinter, Native Cultural Renewal Committee
P.O. Box 18
Brooks , CA 95606
kinter@yochadehe-nsn.gov
(530) 979-6346
(530) 796-3400 - office
(530) 796-2143 Fax

Wintun (Patwin)

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

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 Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Stevenson Bridge Road Bridge Rehab project, Solano County

TREMAINE & ASSOCIATES, INC.
859 STILLWATER ROAD, SUITE 1
WEST SACRAMENTO, CA 95605
(916) 376-0656 VOICE; (916) 376-0676 FAX
WWW.TREMAINE.US

January 3, 2011

Kesner Flores
P.O. Box 1047
Wheatland, CA 95692

Re: Stevenson Bridge Road Bridge Rehabilitation Project, Solano County, California

Dear Mr. Flores:

Tremaine & Associates, Inc. (TREMAINE) will soon be conducting a cultural resources study as part of the Stevenson Bridge Road Bridge Rehabilitation Project in Solano County.¹ The proposed project area crosses Putah Creek, roughly 6.5-miles northeast of Winters and 5-miles west of Davis. The project, as planned, is to rehabilitate the existing bridge (i.e., addition of fiber wrapping the arches and columns; install rock slope protection) and the realignment of the southern bridge approach. I have attached a USGS quadrangle map of the project area.

After consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), we are contacting you to determine if you are aware of any properties of cultural or religious importance in the project area. Any information you share about protected and sacred sites will be held in confidence and not shared with those outside of your community. We hope to work with you to minimize impacts to your cultural resources. Please contact me to discuss how we can accomplish protection of your cultural resources within your limits of confidentiality and the needs of the project.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call me at 916-376-0656, extension 110.

Sincerely,

Kim Tremaine
Principal Investigator

¹ Note: the project area borders both Yolo and Solano Counties.

TREMAINE & ASSOCIATES, INC.
859 STILLWATER ROAD, SUITE 1
WEST SACRAMENTO, CA 95605
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January 3, 2011

Cortina Band of Indians
Chairperson
P.O. Box 1630
Williams, CA 95987

Re: Stevenson Bridge Road Bridge Rehabilitation Project, Solano County, California

Dear Chairperson:

Tremaine & Associates, Inc. (TREMAINE) will soon be conducting a cultural resources study as part of the Stevenson Bridge Road Bridge Rehabilitation Project in Solano County.¹ The proposed project area crosses Putah Creek, roughly 6.5-miles northeast of Winters and 5-miles west of Davis. The project, as planned, is to rehabilitate the existing bridge (i.e., addition of fiber wrapping the arches and columns; install rock slope protection) and the realignment of the southern bridge approach. I have attached a USGS quadrangle map of the project area.

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January 3, 2011

Wintun Environmental Protection Agency
Dave Jones
P.O. Box 1839
Williams, CA 95987

Re: Stevenson Bridge Road Bridge Rehabilitation Project, Solano County, California

Dear Mr. Jones:

Tremaine & Associates, Inc. (TREMAINE) will soon be conducting a cultural resources study as part of the Stevenson Bridge Road Bridge Rehabilitation Project in Solano County.¹ The proposed project area crosses Putah Creek, roughly 6.5-miles northeast of Winters and 5-miles west of Davis. The project, as planned, is to rehabilitate the existing bridge (i.e., addition of fiber wrapping the arches and columns; install rock slope protection) and the realignment of the southern bridge approach. I have attached a USGS quadrangle map of the project area.

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January 3, 2011

Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation
Marshall McKay
Chairperson
P.O. Box 18
Brooks, CA 95606

Re: Stevenson Bridge Road Bridge Rehabilitation Project, Solano County, California

Dear Mr. McKay:

Tremaine & Associates, Inc. (TREMAINE) will soon be conducting a cultural resources study as part of the Stevenson Bridge Road Bridge Rehabilitation Project in Solano County.¹ The proposed project area crosses Putah Creek, roughly 6.5-miles northeast of Winters and 5-miles west of Davis. The project, as planned, is to rehabilitate the existing bridge (i.e., addition of fiber wrapping the arches and columns; install rock slope protection) and the realignment of the southern bridge approach. I have attached a USGS quadrangle map of the project area.

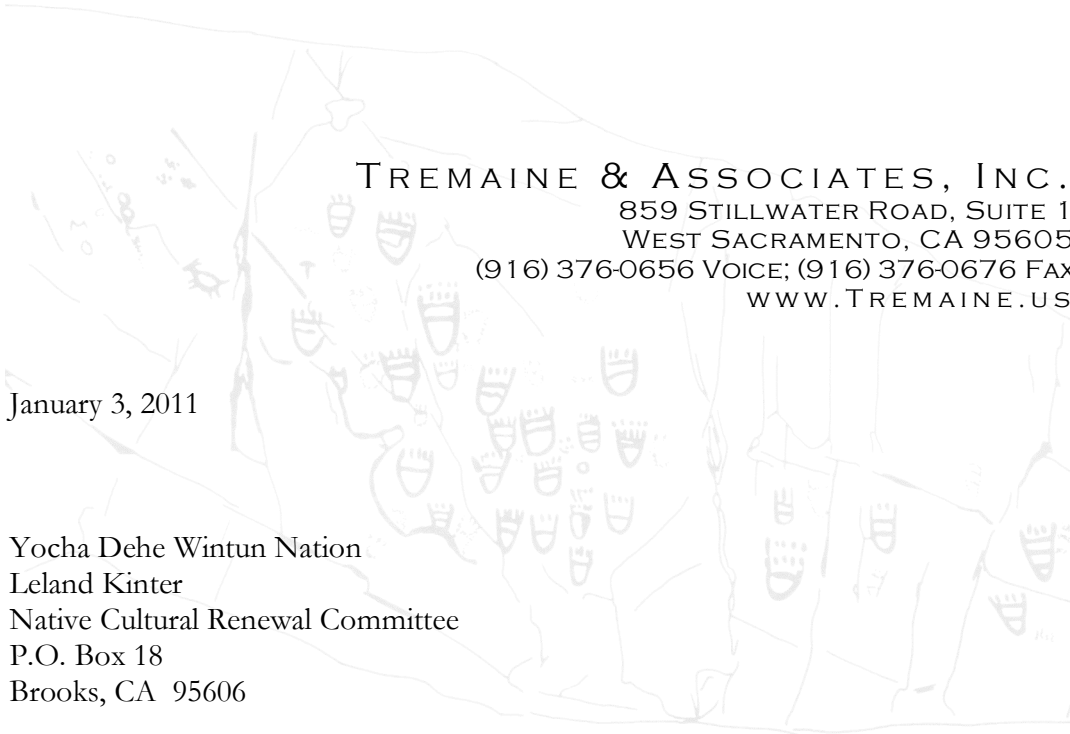
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Sincerely,

Kim Tremaine
Principal Investigator

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January 3, 2011

Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation
Leland Kinter
Native Cultural Renewal Committee
P.O. Box 18
Brooks, CA 95606

Re: Stevenson Bridge Road Bridge Rehabilitation Project, Solano County, California

Dear Mr. Kinter:

Tremaine & Associates, Inc. (TREMAINE) will soon be conducting a cultural resources study as part of the Stevenson Bridge Road Bridge Rehabilitation Project in Solano County.¹ The proposed project area crosses Putah Creek, roughly 6.5-miles northeast of Winters and 5-miles west of Davis. The project, as planned, is to rehabilitate the existing bridge (i.e., addition of fiber wrapping the arches and columns; install rock slope protection) and the realignment of the southern bridge approach. I have attached a USGS quadrangle map of the project area.

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Sincerely,

Kim Tremaine
Principal Investigator

¹ Note: the project area borders both Yolo and Solano Counties.



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January 3, 2011

Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation
Cynthia Clarke
Native Cultural Renewal Committee
P.O. Box 18
Brooks, CA 95606

Re: Stevenson Bridge Road Bridge Rehabilitation Project, Solano County, California

Dear Ms. Clarke:

Tremaine & Associates, Inc. (TREMAINE) will soon be conducting a cultural resources study as part of the Stevenson Bridge Road Bridge Rehabilitation Project in Solano County.¹ The proposed project area crosses Putah Creek, roughly 6.5-miles northeast of Winters and 5-miles west of Davis. The project, as planned, is to rehabilitate the existing bridge (i.e., addition of fiber wrapping the arches and columns; install rock slope protection) and the realignment of the southern bridge approach. I have attached a USGS quadrangle map of the project area.

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If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call me at 916-376-0656, extension 110.

Sincerely,

Kim Tremaine
Principal Investigator

¹ Note: the project area borders both Yolo and Solano Counties.



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(916) 376-0656 VOICE; (916) 376-0676 FAX
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January 3, 2011

Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation
Reno Franklin
Cultural Resources Director
P.O. Box 18
Brooks, CA 95606

Re: Stevenson Bridge Road Bridge Rehabilitation Project, Solano County, California

Dear Mr. Franklin:

Tremaine & Associates, Inc. (TREMAINE) will soon be conducting a cultural resources study as part of the Stevenson Bridge Road Bridge Rehabilitation Project in Solano County.¹ The proposed project area crosses Putah Creek, roughly 6.5-miles northeast of Winters and 5-miles west of Davis. The project, as planned, is to rehabilitate the existing bridge (i.e., addition of fiber wrapping the arches and columns; install rock slope protection) and the realignment of the southern bridge approach. I have attached a USGS quadrangle map of the project area.

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Sincerely,

Kim Tremaine
Principal Investigator

¹ Note: the project area borders both Yolo and Solano Counties.



January 11, 2011

Tribal Council

Marshall McKay
Chairman

Leland Kinter
Secretary

Anthony Roberts
Treasurer

Mia Durham
Member

James Kinter
Member

Ms. Kim Tremaine
Principal Investigator
Tremaine & Associates, Inc.
859 Stillwater Road, Suite 1
West Sacramento CA 95605

**Re: Stevenson Bridge Road Bridge Rehabilitation Project, Solano County,
California**

Dear Ms. Tremaine:

Thank you for your notification letter dated January 3, 2010, regarding the proposed repairs and approach realignment of the southern bridge approach for the Stevenson Bridge in Solano County, California. We appreciate your efforts to contact us, and wish to respond.

The Cultural Resources Department has reviewed the project and concluded that it is within the aboriginal territories of the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation. Therefore, we have a cultural interest and authority in the proposed project area.

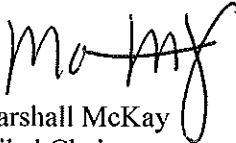
Based on the information provided, the Tribe has concerns that the project could impact undiscovered archaeological deposits. Additionally, Yocha Dehe Wintun Nations requests a site visit to project area to evaluate our cultural concerns.

Please contact the following individual to coordinate a date and time for the site visit.

Mr. Reno Keoni Franklin
Director of Cultural Resources
Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation
Office: (530)796-3400, rfranklin@yochadehe-nsn.gov

Thank you for providing us with this notice and opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,


Marshall McKay
Tribal Chairman

MM:pb

APPENDIX D: CONSULTATION WITH LOCAL PRESERVATION SOCIETIES



TREMAINE & ASSOCIATES, INC.
859 STILLWATER ROAD, SUITE 1
WEST SACRAMENTO, CA 95605
(916) 376-0656 VOICE; (916) 376-0676 FAX
WWW.TREMAINE.US

January 4, 2011

Solano County Genealogical Society
P.O. Box 2494
Fairfield, CA 94533

Re: Cultural Resources Survey for the Stevenson Bridge Road Bridge (#23C0092)
Rehabilitation Project, Solano County, CA.

To Whom It May Concern:

Tremaine & Associates, Inc. (TREMAINE) is an archaeological consulting firm that focuses on conducting archaeological surveys and cultural resources sensitivity assessments for various local and county projects throughout California. We are currently working on a bridge project that crosses Putah Creek at Stevenson Bridge Road, roughly 6.5-miles northeast of Winters and 5-miles west of Davis. The project, as planned, is to rehabilitate the existing structure and realign the southern approach. The current bridge was constructed in 1923 and is listed as eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), due to its overhead tie arch design. Upon further research of this bridge location, on historic Solano and Yolo County maps, the creek crossing appears as early as 1871 and the name Stevenson (or Stephenson) appears by 1878. I have attached a USGS quadrangle map of the project area.

In an effort to create a comprehensive overview of the project area's history, TREMAINE is contacting your institution to see if you have any specific knowledge of the project area (e.g., historic land-use, notable residents in the area, etc.) or if you can provide us with contacts who may have information.

If you have any questions or concerns, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

Kim Tremaine
Principal Investigator

Enclosure (1): USGS Topographic Map



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January 4, 2011

Solano County Historical Society
P.O. Box 3009
Fairfield, CA 94533-0309

Re: Cultural Resources Survey for the Stevenson Bridge Road Bridge (#23C0092)
Rehabilitation Project, Solano County, CA.

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Principal Investigator

Enclosure (1): USGS Topographic Map



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(916) 376-0656 VOICE; (916) 376-0676 FAX
WWW.TREMAINE.US

January 4, 2011

Yolo County Historical Museum (Gibson House)
512 Gibson Road
Woodland, CA 95695

Re: Cultural Resources Survey for the Stevenson Bridge Road Bridge (#23C0092)
Rehabilitation Project, Solano County, CA.

To Whom It May Concern:

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Sincerely,

Kim Tremaine
Principal Investigator

Enclosure (1): USGS Topographic Map



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WWW.TREMAINE.US

January 4, 2011

Yolo County Historical Society
P.O. Box 1447
Woodland, CA 95776

Re: Cultural Resources Survey for the Stevenson Bridge Road Bridge (#23C0092)
Rehabilitation Project, Solano County, CA.

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Kim Tremaine
Principal Investigator

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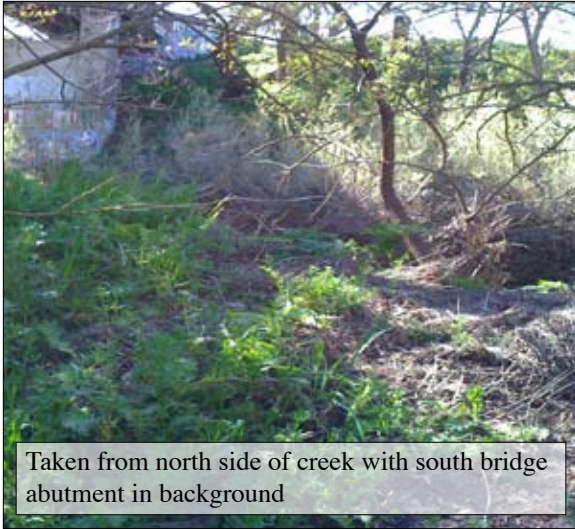
APPENDIX E: PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION
(CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY)



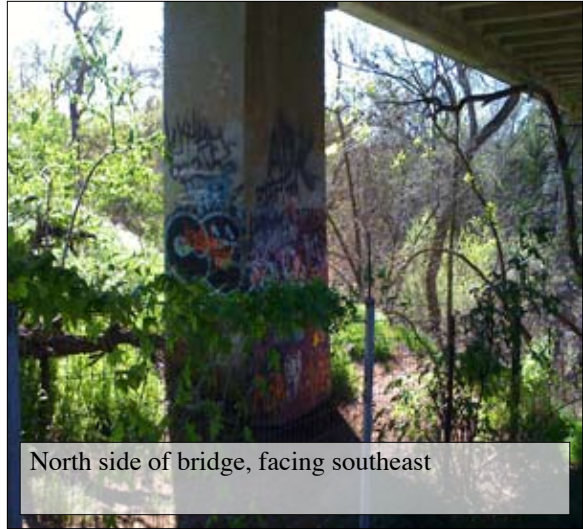
North side of creek (lower terrace), east of bridge, facing west



Example of scattered modern trash, below bridge (north side)



Taken from north side of creek with south bridge abutment in background



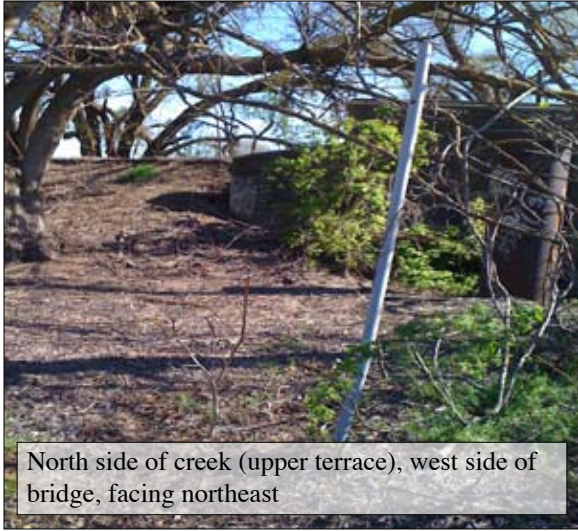
North side of bridge, facing southeast



North side of bridge, facing south



North side of creek (upper terrace), west of bridge, showing conifer farm



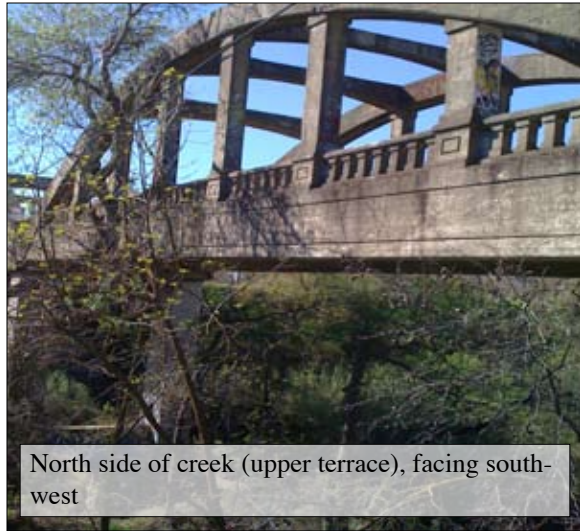
North side of creek (upper terrace), west side of bridge, facing northeast



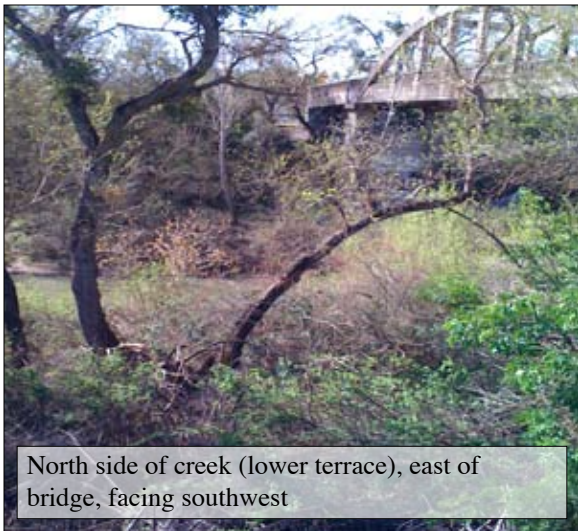
North side of creek (upper terrace), east side of bridge, facing east



North side of creek (upper terrace), facing southwest



North side of creek (upper terrace), facing southwest



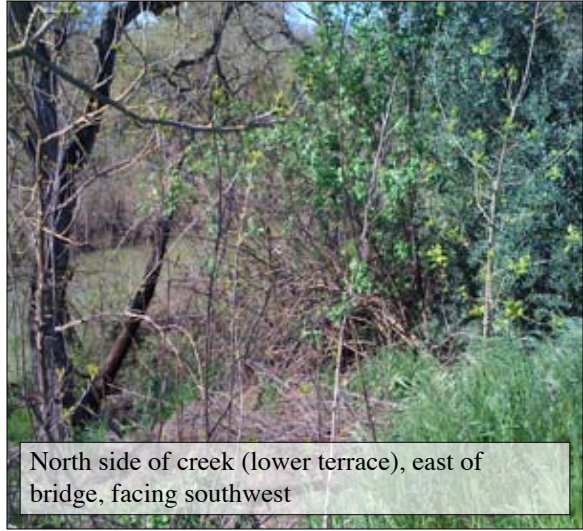
North side of creek (lower terrace), east of bridge, facing southwest



North side of creek (upper terrace), east of bridge, facing northwest



North side of creek (upper terrace), east of bridge, facing north



North side of creek (lower terrace), east of bridge, facing southwest



North side of creek (upper terrace), east of bridge, showing exposed cut



North side of creek (upper terrace), east of bridge, showing exposed cut



North side of creek (upper terrace), east of bridge, showing exposed cut



South side of creek, east of bridge, facing north



South side of creek (lower terrace), east of bridge, showing ground conditions



South Bridge Abutment, showing graffiti and site P-48-000785



Surface P-48-000785 artifacts evident near south bridge abutment