



9 | HISTORIC RESOURCES

9.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides an overview of Galt's cultural and historical resources. This chapter has been divided into four sections. The first section describes cultural resources and regulations. The second section describes background information on the city's historical resources and character. The second section is a listing and description of existing historical resources. The final section describes a preservation study that was conducted by the City to identify a potential historic district.

9.2 CULTURAL RESOURCES

Cultural Resources are defined as buildings, sites, structures, objects, or places of importance to Native Americans that may have historical, architectural, archaeological, cultural, or scientific importance.

The City's planning area lies within a culturally rich province of the Central Valley. To assist in the preservation of the City's unique cultural heritage, this section discusses the federal and state requirements for identifying, evaluating, and preserving cultural resources.

METHODS AND DATA SOURCES

Information on the Study Area's cultural and historic resources was obtained from the Historic Preservation Element of the City of Galt's 1989 General Plan, and various other sources on California history. Records were also accessed and reviewed at the North Central California Information Center, including the Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File for Sacramento County for information on sites of recognized historical significance within the National Register of Historic Places, the California Inventory of Historic Resources, the California Historical Landmarks (2003), the California Points of Historical Interest (2003), and Information Center maps and site records.

REGULATIONS THAT ADDRESS CULTURAL RESOURCES

Federal Regulations

National Historic Preservation Act and NEPA

Most applicable federal regulations concerning cultural resources have been established to comply with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended. The NHPA established guidelines to "preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage, and to maintain, wherever possible, an environment that supports diversity and a variety of individual choice." The NHPA includes regulations specifically for federal land-holding agencies, but also includes regulations (Section

106) which pertain to all projects that are funded, permitted, or approved by any federal agency and which have the potential to affect cultural resources. All projects that are subject to NEPA are also subject to compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA and the NEPA requirements concerning cultural resources can be addressed through compliance with the Section 106 of the NHPA process. Provisions of NHPA establish a National Register of Historic Places (The National Register) maintained by the National Park Service, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, State Offices of Historic Preservation, and grants-in-aid programs.

Other Federal Legislation

Historic preservation legislation was initiated by the Antiquities Act of 1966, which aimed to protect important historic and archaeological sites. It established a system of permits for conducting archaeological studies on federal land, as well as setting penalties for noncompliance. This permit process controls the disturbance, which may be caused to archaeological sites on federal land. New permits are currently issued under the Archeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) of 1979. The purpose of ARPA is to enhance preservation and protection of archaeological resources on public and Native American lands. The Historic Sites Act of 1935 declared that it is national policy to “Preserve for public use historic sites, buildings, and objects of national significance.”

American Indian Religious Freedom Act and Native American Graves and Repatriation Act

The American Indian Religious Freedom Act recognizes that Native American religious practices, sacred sites, and sacred objects have not been properly protected under other statutes. It establishes as national policy that traditional practices and beliefs, sites (including right of access), and the use of sacred objects shall be protected and preserved. Additionally, Native American remains on federal lands are protected by the Native American Graves and Repatriation Act of 1990.

State Regulations

California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA requires that lead agencies determine whether projects may have a significant effect on archaeological and historical resources. This determination applies to those resources which meet significance criteria qualifying them as “unique,” “important,” listed on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), or eligible for listing on the CRHR. If the agency determines that a project may have a significant effect on a significant resource, the project is determined to have a significant effect on the environment, and these effects must be addressed in the appropriate environmental document. If a cultural resource is found not to be significant or unique under the qualifying criteria, it need not be considered further in the planning process.

CEQA emphasizes avoidance of archaeological and historical resources as the preferred means of reducing potential significant environmental effects resulting from projects. If avoidance is not feasible, an excavation program or some other form of mitigation must be developed to reduce the impacts. In order to adequately address the level of potential impacts, and thereby design appropriate mitigation measures, the significance and nature of the cultural resources must be determined. The following are steps typically taken to assess and mitigate potential impacts to cultural resources for the purposes of CEQA:

- Identify cultural resources,

- Evaluate the significance of the cultural resources found,
- Evaluate the effects of the project on cultural resources, and
- Develop and implement measures to mitigate the effects of the project on cultural resources that would be significantly affected.

California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR)

The CRHR was created in 1998 by an act of the State Legislature, and is administered by the State Office of Historic Preservation (OHP).

The CRHR is an authoritative guide to California's significant historical and archeological resources to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens in identifying the existing historical resources of the state, and to indicate which resources deserve to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change (see California Public Resources Code §5024.1).

Historic properties listed, or formally designated for eligibility to be listed, on the National Register are automatically listed on the CRHR. State Landmarks and Points of Interest are also automatically listed. The CRHR can also include properties designated under local preservation ordinances or identified through local historical resource surveys.

State Laws Pertaining to Human Remains

Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code requires that construction or excavation be stopped in the vicinity of discovered human remains until the county coroner can determine whether the remains are those of a Native American. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the coroner must contact the California Native American Heritage Commission. CEQA Guidelines (Public Resources Code Section 5097) specify the procedures to be followed in case of the discovery of human remains on non-federal land. The disposition of Native American burials falls within the jurisdiction of the Native American Heritage Commission.

Tribal Consultation Guidelines (Senate Bill 18)

SB 18, authored by Senator John Burton and signed into law by Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger in September 2004, requires local (city and county) governments to consult with California Native American tribes, when amending or adopting a general plan or specific plan, or designating land as open space, in order to aid in the protection of traditional tribal cultural places ("cultural places"). SB 18 also requires the Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR) to include in the General Plan Guidelines advice to local governments for how to conduct these consultations. The intent of SB 18 is to provide California Native American tribes an opportunity to participate in local land use decisions at an early planning stage, for the purpose of protecting, or mitigating impacts to, cultural places. These consultation and notice requirements apply to adoption and amendment of both general plans (defined in Government Code §65300 et seq.) and specific plans (defined in Government Code §65450 et seq.).

Local Regulations

Sacramento County Requirements

The Sacramento County General Plan Cultural Resources section of the Conservation Element describes the County's policies and programs under six objectives:

- Attention and care during project review and construction to ensure that cultural resource sites, either previously known or discovered on the project site, are properly protected with sensitivity to Native American values.
- Structures with architectural or historical importance preserved to maintain exterior design elements.
- Known archaeological and historic sites protected from vandalism, unauthorized excavation, or accidental destruction.
- Comprehensive knowledge of archaeological and historic site locations.
- Properly stored and classified artifacts for ongoing study.
- Public awareness and appreciation of both visible and intangible historic and cultural resources.

The General plan also enumerates policies to implement the six objectives described above. These policies include, but are not limited to:

- Significant archaeological, prehistoric, or historic sites shall be protected as open space for potential future excavation (CO-157).
- Is a condition of approval of discretionary permits, a procedure shall be included to cover the potential discovery of archaeological resources during development or construction (CO-161).
- The discovery of archaeological remains or human remains during any development activities shall require work to stop and the immediate notification of the Sacramento County Department of Environmental Review and Assessment (CO-162).
- Conduct surveys and designate structures with architectural or historical importance on community plan maps (CO-163).
- Restrict the circulation of cultural resource locational information to prevent potential site vandalism (CO-167).

City of Galt General Plan Historic Preservation Element

It shall be the goal of the City to protect evidence of its cultural development and history.

9.3 BRIEF OVERVIEW OF GALT'S HISTORY

Prehistoric Setting

Although little is known concerning the earliest occupants of the Central Valley, it is clear that much of the Valley and the riverine environments surrounding the meandering San Joaquin and Sacramento Rivers have been occupied throughout most of the Holocene Epoch (~10,000 B.P. [Before Present] to the present). The reconstruction and understanding of pioneering cultures during the late Paleo-Indian to early Archaic Periods (~9,000 B.P. to ~3,000 B.P.) has proven difficult given erosion and depositional patterns of the Central Valley. These processes have redeposited or deeply buried the evidence of much of those early cultures. Much of the direct, dateable evidence for the Central Valley for this time period come from what has been called the Farmington Complex, placed tentatively at around 9,000 to 7,000 B.P. (Treganza and Heizer 1953). The artifact assemblage consisted of core tools and flakes of olive-green chert, which would indicate a hunting-based diet, probably augmented by gathering. Farmington-type artifacts have been discovered in other locations between the Cosumnes and Stanislaus River drainages (Johnson, 1967). However, given scant physical evidence, much of our knowledge of these early peoples has been gleaned from environmental reconstructions of the region and through theoretical explanations for predicting human behavior in specific environmental settings.

The taxonomic framework of the Central Valley has been described in terms of archaeological patterns (Moratto, 1984). A pattern is a general mode of life characterized archaeologically by technology, particular artifacts, economic systems, trade, burial practices, and other aspects of culture. Fredrickson (1973) identified three general patterns of resource use for the time period between 4,500 B.P. and A.D. 1,500: the Windmill, Berkeley, and Augustine patterns.

The Windmill Pattern (4,500 B.P. to 2,500 B.P.) demonstrates evidence of a mixed economy that focused on game procurement and the use of wild plant foods. The archaeological record contains numerous projectile points with a wide range of faunal remains. Hunting was not limited to terrestrial animals, as is evidenced by the Windmill toolkit, which included fishing hooks and spears, with the remains of sturgeon, salmon, and other fish (Moratto, 1984). Plant resources were also used, as indicated by ground stone artifacts and clay balls that were used for boiling acorn mush. Settlement strategies during the Windmill period reflect a seasonal adaptation. Habitation sites in the valley were occupied during the winter months, but populations moved into the foothills during the summer (Moratto, 1984).

The Windmill Pattern ultimately changed to a more specialized adaptation, labeled the Berkeley Pattern (2,500 B.P. to A.D. 500). A reduction in the number of manos and metates and an increase in mortars and pestles indicate a greater dietary dependence on acorns. Although gathered resources grew in importance during this period, the continued presence of projectile points and atlatls in the archaeological record indicates that hunting was still an important activity (Fredrickson, 1973).

The Berkeley Pattern was superseded by the Augustine Pattern around A.D. 500. The Augustine Pattern reflects a change in subsistence and land use patterns similar to those of the ethnographically known people of the historic era. This pattern exhibits a great elaboration of ceremonial and social organization, including the development of social stratification. Exchange became well developed, and an even more intensive emphasis was placed on the use of the acorn, as is evidenced by the presence of shaped mortars and pestles and numerous hopper mortars in the archaeological record. Other notable elements of the artifact assemblage associated

with the Augustine Pattern include flanged tubular smoking pipes, harpoons, clam shell disc beads, and an especially elaborate baked clay industry, which included figurines and pottery vessels (Cosumnes Brownware). The presence of small projectile point types, referred to as the Gunther Barbed series, suggests the use of the bow and arrow. Other traits associated with the Augustine Pattern include the introduction of pre-interment burning of offerings in a grave pit during mortuary ritual, increased village sedentism, population growth, and incipient monetary economy in which beads were used as a standard of exchange (Moratto, 1984).

Many investigations into Central Valley prehistory have been conducted in Sacramento and San Joaquin Counties. Indeed, much of the literature has supported the notion that Central Valley peoples maintained large populations along the banks of major waterways, wetlands, and streams. Although many sites are more obtrusive, such as shell mounds, much of the archaeological record for the region has likely been buried beneath the vast alluvial deposits by erosion and depositional processes indicative of the valley, especially over the last 9,000 years. Consequently, archaeological materials can be revealed unexpectedly during excavation throughout the Central Valley.

Ethnographic Setting

The planning area was aboriginally inhabited by the Plains Miwok, speakers of a language belonging to the Utian language family (ShIPLEY 1978). The Plains Miwok inhabited the lower reaches of the Mokelumne and Cosumnes Rivers, and the banks of the Sacramento River from Rio Vista to Freeport. The primary political unit of the Miwok was the tribelet. Composed of several more or less permanent settlements and numerous seasonally occupied camps, the tribelet represents an independent, sovereign group which defined and defended territory. Also of political significance are lineages which consist of localized groups, named for a specific geographic locality, usually a permanent settlement. A descriptive summary for this tribe has been compiled by R. Levy (1978), and it is upon this work that this brief ethnographic setting is based.

The basic subsistence strategy of the Plains Miwok was seasonally mobile hunting and gathering. The only cultivated crop was tobacco and the only domesticated animal was the dog. An ample supply of seed bearing annuals and forage for game was assured by intentional burning in August. Acorns, the primary staple, were gathered in the fall and stored through the winter. An important staple in the summer were seeds, gathered May through August. Plant foods included, acorns, buckeye nuts, laurel nuts, hazelnuts, seeds, roots, greens and some berries. The Miwok ate more meat in the winter, when only stored plant resources were available. Hunting was accomplished with the aid of the bow and arrow, and traps and snares. Animal foods consisted of deer; elk; antelope; rodents; water fowl; quail, pigeons, flickers and other birds; freshwater mussels and clams; land snails; fish; and a variety of insects.

Miwok technology included bone, stone, antler, wood and textile tools. Basketry items included seed beaters, cradles, sifters, rackets used in ball games, and baskets for storage, winnowing, parching, and carrying burdens. Other textiles included mats and cordage. Tule balsas were constructed for navigation on rivers and in the delta.

The Plains Miwok constructed four types of structures. Conical structures of bark were used in the mountains, while those of tule matting were used more in the lower elevations of the Central Sierra. Semi-subterranean earth-covered dwellings served as winter homes. Also within the Miwok settlement were acorn granaries, menstrual huts, sweathouses, conical grinding huts over bedrock mortars, and two types of

assembly houses. Large semi-subterranean structures were the focal point of ritual and social gatherings. Circular brush structures were used for mourning ceremonies in summer months.

The Plains Miwok first came into contact with Europeans in the second half of the eighteenth century, when Spanish explorers entered the area. It appears that many Plains Miwok tribelets disappeared through the combined effects of population removal to the missions and epidemics. Runaway neophytes were sought by military expeditions. Initially, the Miwok hid, but eventually began to fight back. Militarism grew in the 1820s and 1830s, particularly among the Plains Miwok. With the incursion of trappers, gold miners, and settlers, the Miwok were exposed to more new diseases. Although this early contact with settlers had a profound negative impact on the Miwok population both through disease and violent actions, the Miwok people survive and maintain strong communities.

MODERN SETTING

The Galt area has been typified by near constant cultivation since the 1850s with the original Spanish land grant, Rancho San Jon del los Moquelumnes. By 1861, the entire Dry Creek township was purchased by Dr. Obed Harvey, considered the founder of Galt. As of 1869, the town of Galt was established by the Western Pacific Railroad Company on an area known as Troy Place (Maki 1994). A number of basic services and civic organizations developed fairly rapidly, with several hotels, a general store, and a post office. A prominent early settler, John McFarland, named the town after his former home in Ontario, Canada, which was named after a Scottish novelist, John Galt. The combination of a favorable land for agriculture and the proximity to the railroad provided Galt with the economic support to continue to grow.

A corollary of the vital agricultural and dairy industries was the inception of new industries in the area. With the large number of dairies in the area in need of distribution services, Fred Harvey, son of Obed Harvey, convinced the Utah Condensed Milk Company to establish a plant in Galt in 1917. In 1921, the company changed its name to the Sego Milk Products Company. After many years of prosperous service to the community, the Sego plant fell into disrepair and suffered a fire in 1992. The plant was later demolished due to the damage caused by the fire. The heritage of the dairy industry and agriculture in Galt continues to be vital to Galt's appeal and economic welfare.

Native American Consultation

Cultural resource identification inquiries also included a letter to the Native American Heritage Commission requesting a review of the sacred lands file in regards to the Planning Area and a list of Native American contacts within the region. The Commission's July 12, 2007 response stated that the Sacred Lands file failed to indicate the presence of confidential sacred sites within the Planning Area, although noted that the absence of site information within the Sacred Lands file did not indicate the absence of cultural resources within the area. The NAHC response also included six contacts who have requested information on projects such as this and who may have knowledge of cultural resources within the Planning Area (please refer to Appendix 4). On July 13, 2007, ESA sent letters to designated contacts with information about the City's General Plan Update and a request that they contact us if there were any questions or concerns. On August 14, 2007, the Lone Band of Miwuks responded, stating that their Heritage Commission determined that the project area may be within their Tribe's Ancestral Territory and asked to remain updated as the project progresses. On October 4, 2007, ESA made follow up phone

calls and emails to the remaining organizations and individuals. To date, no other responses have been received.

Existing Cultural and Historic Resources

Known and recorded cultural resources within the planning area were identified through a records search of pertinent survey and site data at the North Central California Information Center, California State University, Sacramento on August 7, 2003. The records were accessed by utilizing the Bruceville, Lodi North, Galt, Clay, and Lockford USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle maps in Sacramento County. The review incorporated the entire planning area for the City of Galt. Previous surveys and studies and archaeological site records were accessed as they pertained to the planning area. Historical records, such as those found in the Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File for Sacramento County, were accessed. An inventory of properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historic Resources, the California Inventory of Historic Resources (1976), the California Historical Landmarks (1996), the Survey of Surveys (1989), or the California Points of Historical Interest (1992 and updates) was also developed for the purposes of this report.

In areas where comprehensive archaeological surveys have not been undertaken, such as the current planning area, creating a probability model of the spatial distribution of cultural resources often has greater utility for the purposes of protection and management of the resources, rather than presenting specific site locations. The selection of variables to predict prehistoric site locations is based on the assumption that sites should occupy only a limited portion of the total variation present in the environment. Therefore, areas of relative archaeological sensitivity can be identified based on the patterns that are reflected in known site locations and by applying certain assumptions regarding the environmental factors that predict archaeological site locations. For instance, in the case of the San Joaquin Valley, areas proximal to water sources, areas where soils are less predisposed to flood, and areas of social and political importance would be factors that would predict prehistoric use.

A Geographic Information Systems (GIS) model was created to generate a spatial representation of archaeological site potential in the Galt planning area. Three variables were selected for the model: Areas of well-drained soils, proximity to water, and proximity to previously recorded prehistoric sites. According to the record search data and the GIS model, most prehistoric settlement in the area surrounding the planning area was focused along major waterways, especially within 300 meters of the Cosumnes River, and along the Dry Creek corridor. It should be noted that although some areas have been shown to possess greater sensitivity than other areas for the presence of prehistoric or historic archaeological resources, it is possible for archaeological deposits to be encountered during ground-disturbing activities in almost any location, including areas considered to have low sensitivity. Prehistoric Archaeological Resources. The evidence from previous survey work and site investigations in the planning area would indicate that the prehistoric site types would encompass the following:

- Mounded Midden sites with or without Native American burials.
- Surface scatters of lithic artifacts and debitage associated with or without associated midden accumulations, resulting from short-term occupation, and/or specialized economic activities, or long-term occupation.
- Grinding stones, such as manos, matates, mortars, etc. [give definitions]

- Isolated finds of cultural origin, such as lithic flakes and projectile points.

9.4 HISTORICAL RESOURCES

Many historic properties in the planning area have been identified through historic building surveys and previous cultural resource studies. A list of properties either listed on or found eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places is presented in Table 9.1. The table also includes information on properties that have not yet been evaluated for significance. The list of historic buildings in Galt presented in Table 9.1 should not be considered a comprehensive list of all historical buildings. Buildings not previously identified as historical may be present and other buildings may become historical during the passage of years.

DOWNTOWN REVITALIZATION AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION SPECIFIC PLAN

In 1995, the City adopted the Downtown Revitalization and Historic Preservation Specific Plan. The goal of this plan is to spur economic revitalization within the downtown core and preserve its historic character. During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Victorian (i.e., Queen Anne, Stick, and Greek Revival) and Italianate architectural styles were at their peak in California (see Figure 9.1). Modest examples of these styles, both commercial and residential, can be found in the Old Town area. Several examples of early (1920s) California Bungalow style residences are also found within the area.

One of the issues addressed through the Historic Preservation Specific Plan's design guidelines is the extent to which the guidelines encourage the authenticity of architectural styles and materials. This is important to promote the vitality of Downtown Galt and to establish a special commitment to the visual quality of the area.

FIGURE 9.1
Historic Victorian Homes in Galt



Source: RACESTUDIO, 2004.

FIGURE 9.2
Old Town Galt



Source: RACESTUDIO, 2003.

SPECIFIC SITES

The following is a description of historic resources within the city and surrounding areas.

Communities to the North

There have been many small communities located over the years between Galt and Elk Grove to the north. These communities were self-sufficient and never considered themselves a part of Galt. These included the small towns of Clay Station, Alta Mesa, Colony, Hicksville, Arno, Twin Cities, and Herald. Over the years, Galt continued to grow and residents in the northern communities began coming into Galt for church, shopping, medical appointments, and social activities.

All that remains today of these communities is a cluster of homes, a school, and a firehouse at the bend of Highway 104 in the town of Herald. If you drive north of Galt, you will find reminders of those small towns in the names of the streets: "Clay Station Road," "Alta Mesa Road," "Colony Road," "Arno Road," and "Twin Cities Road."

The Town of Liberty and Liberty Cemetery

The Town of Liberty was located in the northeast section of San Joaquin County at the crossroads of Lower Sacramento Road (the old stagecoach road) and Liberty Road. It was a productive town until the year 1869 when the railroad built a depot stop in the new town of Galt. The town of Liberty was disbanded within a few years and its post office moved to Galt.

The only remaining artifact from the Town of Liberty is its cemetery. Liberty Cemetery was created in 1852 at the northeast corner of Highway 99 and Liberty Road in San Joaquin County (Figure 9.3). At present there are 425 recorded graves in the cemetery, dating back to the early 1800's.

FIGURE 9.3
Liberty Cemetery



Source: Galt Historical Society, 2004.

Rae House

The Rae House was built by pioneer John Rae as a residence for his daughter, Alice (Figure 9.4). The house is used today by the Galt Historical Society as a museum. The museum offers free admission and various sponsored art exhibits, photographic exhibits, high tea, ice cream socials, Christmas open houses, and special tours.

FIGURE 9.4
Rae House Museum



Source: Galt Historical Society, 2004.

Churches

There are three churches in Galt that date back to the 1800s: St. Luke's Episcopal Church, St. Christopher's Catholic Church, and Galt Christian Church (Figure 9.5). Galt Christian Church is the oldest church building in town and is one of the original buildings of Liberty. The Christian Church was built in 1857 in Liberty and moved in 1887-1888 to the corner of 7th and B Streets in Galt. St. Luke's Episcopal Church was built in 1884 and is located on the corner of 3rd and B Streets. St. Christopher's Catholic Church was built in 1885 and is located on the corner of 3rd and F Streets.

Historic Archaeological Resources

The evidence from previous survey work and site investigations in the Study Area would indicate that the historic archaeological site types would encompass the following:

- Historic artifact scatters and buried deposits of historic debris and artifacts.
- Building foundations and associated deposits.
- Levees and roads.
- Remains of farms and ranches.

FIGURE 9.5
Collage of Galt's Churches



Clockwise from the top: St. Luke's Episcopal Church, St. Christopher's Catholic Church, and the original Galt Christian Church that was moved from the town of Liberty.

Sources: RACESTUDIO, 2003; and Galt Historical Society, 2004.

COMPLETE LIST OF RESOURCES

The following is a listing of historic resources identified within Galt, including a description of their importance and relative condition. This information was derived from the City's 1990 General Plan and side notes have been added for more recent information, including that provided by the Galt Historical Society.

TABLE 9.1
Historic Structures and Features in Galt

Number	Street Address	Description	Importance	Condition
1&2	120 7th Street	Christian Church	Early church. Architecture. Galt Local Historical Landmark #4	Good
3	236 6th Street	1920's Bungalow		
4	603 C Street	Residence	Eiler's Residence (1800s) (Sunny South)	Excellent
5	Corner 6th and C	1920's Bungalow w/ water tower		Removed
6	550 C Street	Galt Water Tower	Galt Local Historical Landmark #1	Excellent
-				
8	312 5th Street	Victorian Residence	Early residence, architecture	Good
9	318 5th Street	Victorian Residence	Early residence, architecture	Removed
10	324 5th Street	Victorian Residence	Early residence, architecture	Good
11	340 5th Street	1920's Bungalow	Early residence, architecture	Good
12	346 5th Street	Victorian Cottage	Early residence, architecture	Good
13	352 5th Street	Victorian Cottage	Early residence, architecture	Removed
14	113 4th Street	Victorian Cottage (Sperry Res)	State Point of Historical Interest, Library-School House	Fair
15,16,17	149 4th Street	Has been almost completely obscured by additions	General Store with gun slits (currently a mortuary)	Good - Building with additions would not be eligible for National Register
18	201 4th Street	2 story C. 1890's brick structure with cast iron columns and exquisite brick cornice details	National Register, Brewster Building, McFarland Building, Odd Fellows Hall	Poor
19	215 & 217 4th Street	C. 1920's one story fire brick structure w/ intricate cast iron vents. Five stores possible	Early Commercial, Dr. Harm's Office, rebuilt after 1924 fire.	Fair – 2/3 of structure painted and windows covered
20,21	227 & 229 4th Street	C. 1980's brick structure rebuild in the 1930's. Checkerboard brick pattern. Tile detail and vents, transom windows; interesting downspouts	Sawyer Building Telephone Exchange, Dr. Osler's Soda Fountain, Ray Arlin's Drug Store, rebuilt after 1924 fire.	Good – one upstairs window not original
22	409 C Street	C. 1920's light brick building w/ intricate iron vents. Three storefronts. Currently used for Galt Activity Center	Early commercial, site of Galt Hotel and Estrellita Ballroom	Good
23	4th & C Street	C. 1890's two-story Halianate Victorian	Early commercial, Bank of Galt 1890s and	Good

Number	Street Address	Description	Importance	Condition
		commercial block building. Two storefronts, plus upstairs rooms.	Steiner's Market.	
24		C. 1890's two-story Victorian commercial building. Two storefronts, apartments upstairs.	Early commercial	Fair – Brick facing of lower façade detracts
25	325 4th Street	Two-story Halianate Victorian brick commercial building. Has been converted completely (upstairs and downstairs apartments)	Early commercial	Poor – Downstairs façade has been severely altered. Upstairs bay windows also altered
26	416 B Street		Old Blacksmith Shop	Removed
27	206 5th Street	Brewster Howe OHP, 1979	Winn House, Brewster Residence, Justice Court, National Register	Excellent
28	218 5th Street		First Court House/Jail	Poor
29	417 B Street	Halianate Victorian Cottage	Early residence, architecture	Excellent
30	4th Street across from Park	Old Diamond National Limber yards – typical 1920's-40's	Example of railroad related industry frame lumber storage structure	Removed
31	3rd and F Street [destroyed by fire in 1992]	Old Sego Milk Plant	Example of railroad related industry	Removed
34,35,36	128-140	Victorian cottages	Early residence, architecture	
37	200 3rd Street	First Congregational Church, frame church w/ prominent spire	Early church, First church built in Galt by John McFarland, architecture, Galt Local Historical Landmark #2	Excellent
38	214 3rd Street	Victorian cottage	Early residence, architecture	Good
39	530 3rd Street	St. Christopher's Church, gothic brick church w/ spire	Early church, architecture, Second church built in Galt, architecture, Galt Local Historical Landmark #3	Excellent
40	119 2nd Street	1920's bungalow	Early residence, architecture	Fair
41	127 2nd Street	1920's bungalow with water tower	Early residence, architecture	Poor
42	131 2nd Street [Demolished in 2003]	Vacant frame Victorian cottage	Early residence, architecture	Removed
43	205 B Street	Residence	McAllister Property	Poor
44	205 2nd Street	1920's bungalow with water tower	Early residence, architecture, water tower	
45	NE corner 2nd & C	Victorian cottage	Early residence, architecture	
47	218 2nd Street	Residence	Granny McKinstry's home	Poor
48	244 2nd Street	Victorian cottage	Early residence, architecture	Fair
49	326 2nd Street	Residence	Dr. Obed Harvey's Office	Removed
50	204 Oak Avenue	Victorian residence	State Point of Historical Interest Rae Residence	Excellent
51	508 5th Street	Dutch Colonial with gambrel roof	State Historic Landmark, Leland	Good

Number	Street Address	Description	Importance	Condition
			Stanford / Charles Crocker owned, architectural style	

Source: Historic Element, City of Galt General Plan, 1990. OHP, Historic Properties Data File for List Sacramento County, 2007. Galt Historical Society 2007.

In addition to those listed in Table 9.1, Galt has two structures that are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. These include the Brewster Building on 4th Street and the Brewster House on 5th Street (Table 9.2). The California Office of Historic Preservation also lists the Rae House at 204 Oak Avenue and 113 4th Street as Points of Historical Interest.

TABLE 9.2
Sites Listed on the National Register of Historic Places

Resource Name	Address	Date Listed
Brewster Building	201 4th Street	08/16/2000
Brewster House	206 5th Street	06/23/1978

Source: National Park Service, 2007.

9.5 PRESERVATION

HISTORIC GALT DOWNTOWN DISTRICT STUDY (1999)

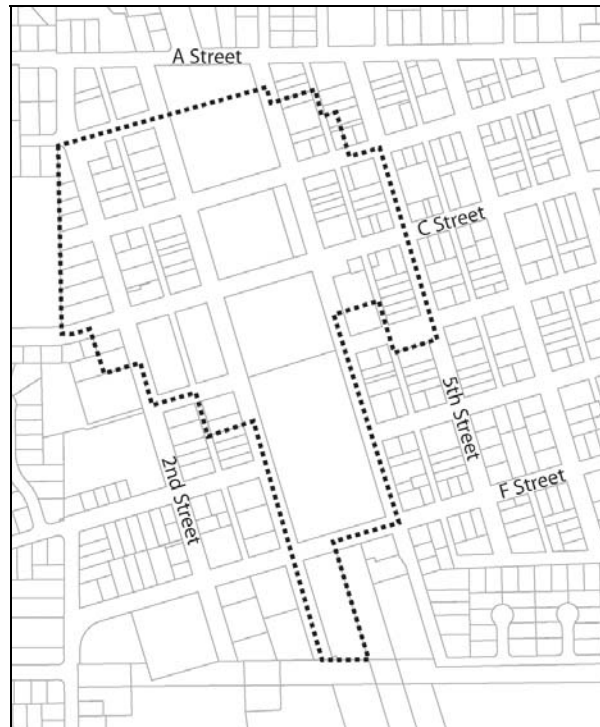
The City of Galt initiated a study in 1999 that looked at the possibility of the creation of a historic district within the downtown. In order for the district to be considered a significant resource, it would have to meet certain criteria set forth by local government and/or the National Register of Historic Places. The study focused primarily on structures that were within the boundary of the Historic Preservation District’s Downtown Revitalization Historic Plan (see Figure 9.6). The study was never completed, but does provide a background on potential preservation techniques that could be used in the future.

The study determined that there are a significant number of structures within the Historic Preservation Specific Plan that would not contribute to a historic district. Non-contributing properties are those that do not have any significant historic or cultural value. In fact, this study concluded that non-contributing properties within the Specific Plan outnumber those that would actually contribute. This is significant since the requirements of a recognized Historic District, as outlined by the National Parks Department, states that over half of historic district properties must contribute.

The report suggested instead that the City could pursue the establishment of a California Register of Historic Resources District. The State has less restrictive requirements that could include a number of properties within the original “town square.” The California Register of Historical Resources is an authoritative guide to the State’s significant historical and archeological resources. The Register defines a historical resource as “any object, building, structure, site, area or place which is historically or archeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military or

cultural annals of California.” This option can aid the City in the preservation of many of these resources within the downtown core area.

FIGURE 9.6
Boundaries of the Historic Business District



Source: City of Galt, 1995; and Mintier & Associates, 2005.

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9.7 GLOSSARY

Archaeology

The study of historic or prehistoric peoples and their cultures through the analysis of their artifacts and monuments.

Bedrock Milling Station (Mortar)

An outcrop of bedrock containing one or more mortar cups, milling slicks or other features related to food grinding or crushing.

California Register of Historical Resources

The California Register of Historical Resources is an authoritative guide to California’s significant historical and archeological resources to be used by State and

local agencies, private groups, and citizens in identifying the existing historical resources of the State, and to indicate which resources deserve to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change. (See *California Public Resources Code* §5024.1)

The California Register Program encourages public recognition and protection of resources of architectural, historical, archeological and cultural significance, identifies historical resources for State and local planning purposes, and defines threshold eligibility for State historic preservation grant funding. The State Historical Resources Commission (SHRC) oversees the California Register program, which the State Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) administers.

Complex

A patterned grouping of similar artifact assemblages from two or more sites, presumed to represent an archaeological culture.

Ethnography

The study of contemporary human cultures.

Historic Site

A property, site, neighborhood or area having historic, cultural or geographic significance; structures on historic sites do not necessarily relate to the site's significance.

Landmark

Any structure or natural feature designated as a Cultural or Historic Monument as listed in *California Historical Landmarks*.

Midden

A deposit marking a former habitation site and containing such materials as discarded artifacts, bone and shell fragments, food refuse, charcoal, ash, rock, human remains, structural remnants, and other cultural leavings.

National Register of Historic Places

The National Register of Historic Places is the Nation's official list of cultural resources worthy of preservation. Authorized under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Register is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect our historic and archeological resources. Properties listed in the Register include districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that are significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture. The National Register is administered by the National Park Service, which is part of the U.S. Department of the Interior.

State Historical Landmark

A historic structure or site of local or state-wide interest.

State Point of Historical Interest

A historic structure or site of local or county-wide interest.

“Victorian” Architectural Style

An architectural style that originated in England during the reign of Queen Victoria (1837-1901). The style was characterized by massive construction and elaborates ornamentation.