

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

Primary  
HRI #  
Trinomial  
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings  
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

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\*Resource Name or #: 214 A Street

P1. Other Identifier: The Belfry, 216 A Street

\*P2. Location:  Not for Publication  Unrestricted

\*a. County Yolo

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Davis, CA Date 2021

T ; R ; ¼ of ¼ of Sec ; B.M.

c. Address: 214 A Street

City: Davis Zip: 95616

d. UTM: Zone 10 S, 609253.12 mE/ 4266784.49 mN

e. Other Locational Data: APN 070-064-003

**\*P3a. Description:**

The subject property is located on the east side of A street between 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> streets. The 0.120-acre lot includes a 3,281-square-foot multi-use building known as The Belfry, which functions as the center for the Lutheran Episcopal Campus Ministry to UC Davis. The building has an irregular-shaped footprint with the primary (west) façade facing A Street and the secondary (south) façade facing a surface parking lot. The one-, two-, and three-story building is capped with shed and hipped roofs and is clad in wood lap siding. Typical fenestration includes fixed and single-hung aluminum-frame windows with wood trim. The primary entrance is composed of a single door with an aluminum-frame screen and is located in an alcove on the secondary façade. The concrete landing is accessed by two ramps.

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP13. Community center/social hall, HP16. Religious building

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



P5b. Description of Photo: Primary (west) and secondary (south) facades, looking northeast. ESA, June 2022.

**\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:**

Historic  Prehistoric  Both  
ca. 1900 – 1921: original one-story portion (Sanborn map); Ca. 1980: front and rear additions and remodel (City permit records)

**\*P7. Owner and Address:**

Lutheran Campus Council Davis  
216 A Street  
Davis, CA 95616

**P8. Recorded by:**

Vanessa Armenta, ESA  
2600 Capitol Avenue, Suite 200  
Sacramento, CA 95816

\*P9. Date Recorded: June 2, 2022

\*P10. Survey Type: intensive

\*P11. Report Citation: none

\*Attachments:  NONE  Location Map  Sketch 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):

# BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

\*Resource Name or # 214 A Street

\*NRHP Status Code 6Z

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B1. Historic Name: 66–67 A Street, later 214 A Street

B2. Common Name: The Belfry

B3. Original Use: Single-family residence

B4. Present Use: Multi-use building for Lutheran Episcopal Church

\*B5. **Architectural Style:** Altered Craftsman style with late Contemporary-style additions

\*B6. **Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

Originally constructed ca. 1900 – 1921 as a single-family residence. Remodeled and enlarged ca. 1980. See permit history on page 7.

\*B7. **Moved?**  No  Yes  Unknown **Date:** n/a

**Original Location:** n/a

\*B8. **Related Features:** none

B9a. Architect: unknown

b. Builder: unknown

\*B10. **Significance: Theme** University Farm and University of California Era (1905 – present) **Area** Downtown Davis

**Period of Significance** ca. 1900 – 1921 **Property Type** Multi-use building **Applicable Criteria** n/a

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

In 2015, the *Davis, California: Citywide Survey and Historic Context Update* was prepared to provide a framework for the evaluation of 20th century resources within the City of Davis. It provided an updated historic context statement focusing on the World War II and post-war periods, evaluation criteria, and significance themes. The significance themes include Native American, Spanish, and Mexican Era (prehistory – 1847); Pioneer and Railroad Era (1848 – 1904); University Farm and University of California Era (1905 – present); Early Twentieth Century and Depression Era (1905 – 1939); World War II and Post-War (1940 – 1958); Explosive Growth (1959 – 1971); and Progressive Visions, Managed Growth (1972 – 2015). The subject property at 214 A Street was originally constructed ca. 1900–1921; therefore, it falls into the University Farm and University of California Era (1905 – present) significance theme established in the 2015 historic context.

(Continued on page 3)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: none

\*B12. **References:** (Continued on page 9)

B13. Remarks: none

\*B14. **Evaluator:** Amber Grady and Johanna Kahn

**Date of Evaluation:** September 8, 2022

(This space reserved for official comments.)



**\*B10. Significance:** (Continued from page 2)

The following excerpt is from the *Davis, California: Citywide Survey and Historic Context Update*.

University Farm and University of California Era (1905 – Present)<sup>1</sup>

In 1905, Davisville experienced a second momentous economic turning point when Governor George Pardee established a commission to find a site for a University Farm. The University of California (which at the time was what is now known as UC Berkeley) had an agriculture department, but California legislators wanted a dedicated university farm located in a rural area where practical farming techniques could be taught, and where Berkeley instructors could easily travel. Communities state-wide competed for the farm, but Davis boosters ultimately won by underwriting the land sale to the University of California, purchasing water rights and promoting Davis as conveniently accessible from the Bay Area via railway. The first building was constructed in 1907, and the Farm began a period of rapid growth. The University Farm brought state investment and a well-educated population to town.

In 1906, after the UC Regents announced the location of the University Farm, the publisher of the Davisville Enterprise changed the paper's name to the Davis Enterprise, to celebrate Davis becoming a more important place. Local residents agreed, and in 1907, the U.S. Postal Service changed the name of the post office, and the town officially became "Davis." In 1922, the campus began its first four-year degree program, and initiated a campus development plan the same year. By 1930, the University Farm encompassed 1,000 acres. [...]

During the early twentieth century Davis' commercial district began to spread to the west and north, and its original wood-frame buildings were replaced with more substantial masonry structures as the town prospered. During the teens and 1920s banks, theaters, and new commercial buildings diversified Downtown Davis. Residents constructed new churches and lodge buildings during this period to serve the growing population. The Davis Community Church, a city landmark, was built during this era.

Early developers subdivided several ranches adjacent to the little town into residential parcels after the establishment of the University Farm. Residential development continued to increase its pace, particularly in the 1920s when prosperity, population growth, and alterations in mortgage practices fueled a construction boom. During this period, development began well west of Downtown in the area north of the University Farm. The unique College Park neighborhood, set on an oval street, was initially planned in 1923. Designed by landscape architect Harry Shepard, College Park was restricted to residential development, and – like many such developments of the era – the deeds contained clauses that were meant to prevent non-whites and Jews from owning or residing in the neighborhood. Twenty-five families signed up for College Park lots, and the houses were constructed gradually over the next decades, resulting in an eclectic neighborhood in a park-like setting. The College Park neighborhood is a City of Davis Historic District.

History of the University/Rice Neighborhood

The following history of the University/Rice Neighborhood (in which the subject property is located) is from the *Central Davis Historic Conservation District Historical Resource Study and Context Statement for the Central Davis Historic Conservation District*.<sup>2</sup>

The University neighborhood is comprised of eight square blocks bounded by A and B Streets, 1<sup>st</sup> Street and Russell Boulevard. It is immediately adjacent to the eastern boundary of the University campus. In 1888 this area was added to the City as the Rice Addition, a subdivision then divided into four blocks. Prior to the establishment of the University Farm in 1908, there were at least three residence buildings in the area. [...] [The] two pre-20th century buildings [located at 223 2<sup>nd</sup> Street and 232 3<sup>rd</sup> Street] are the only examples of Victorian architecture in this part of town and the only structures that relate to the agricultural past, prior to the establishment of the University. Well into the 1920s the University area, like other parts of Davis, was characterized by the concentration of large parcels in the hands of a single, or a few owners. [...] [M]ost of the residential development in the 1910s and 1920s was concentrated in the block between 2nd and 3rd Streets, which by this time had been bisected by University Avenue. This area was known as the Farmview subdivision.

<sup>1</sup> Brunzell Historical, *Davis, California: Citywide Survey and Historic Context Update*, 2015, pages 8–10.

<sup>2</sup> Carol Roland-Nawi, *Central Davis Historic Conservation District Historical Resource Study and Context Statement for the Central Davis Historic Conservation District, Davis, California*, 2003, pages 31–38.

During the 1930s the blocks along A and University filled in, but large areas of open land remained along B Street at the north and south ends of the neighborhood because of consolidated ownership and the fact that Rice Lane has not been cut through to B Street. During the World War II years the southern end of the neighborhood was developed after the extension of Rice Lane. As these agricultural areas were subdivided into small tracts, several blocks were bisected by alleys which now form a characteristic part of the neighborhood landscape. By 1945 most lots had been developed. This build out gave the neighborhood a clear urban/suburban form with houses arranged at close intervals along all of the streets. In the early 1950s, when the Garden Terrace Apartments, Davis' first large apartment complex, was sited on the northernmost block of B Street, this suburban build out was complete.

Prior to the construction of the Garden Terrace Apartments, the University neighborhood was predominantly single family residential. As might be expected, University faculty and employees played an important role in neighborhood development, constructing homes within easy walking distance of the Farm campus. Early faculty houses include the unusually designed hollow tile house of Tracy Storer, Professor of zoology (430 A Street), the Arts and Crafts style house of John Gilmore, professor of viticulture (210 Rice Lane), the shingled Craftsman Bungalow of Ross Ingram, professor of Agricultural Engineering, later occupied by a viticulture researcher named Mytron (223 University), and the J.D. Long house, an adobe designed by Long's Civil Engineering class in 1929 (222 University). [...]

The University area's only non-family residential buildings were related to the campus. A small number of fraternity houses and student association buildings were scattered throughout the area. It is not surprising that the University area had by far the greatest concentration of boarding houses and room rental units in Davis, although their number was never very large. Adjacent to [John] Leggett's residence [at 217 2<sup>nd</sup> Street], the other two buildings he constructed were intended to house students. In a similar manner, Professor Ingram constructed a shingle bungalow next door to his University Street residence, also with the intent of renting to students. The building at 212 University Street with its complex floor plan was always a boarding facility.

The only commercial establishment in the neighborhood prior to 1950 was the University House at the corner of B and 2nd Streets, a three-story hotel constructed in 1915 and demolished in 1971. In the 1950s boarding houses were rapidly replaced by apartment buildings.

Like the Old East area which is physically set off by the railroad tracks, the University neighborhood has distinct boundaries that demarcate it and enhance its separate identity. Unlike Old East where the existence of the tracks defined the neighborhood from its inception, the boundaries that define the University area have become more pronounced with the passage of time and changing street uses. On A Street the neighborhood abruptly comes up against the edge of the campus. As the rural, open space of the University Farm has been replaced by the large institutional buildings and vastly expanded student body of UC Davis, the line between residential neighborhood and campus has become more sharply defined. Similarly, B Street, once residential, has become a major traffic thoroughfare and commercial artery. The small residences and tree-lined, narrow streets of the neighborhood are increasingly a contrast to the bustling businesses and street traffic. Despite the intrusion of commercial establishments, particularly restaurants and cafés, within the neighborhood, the oldest buildings in the University area are the farmhouses cited above, known as the McDonald and Eggleston houses. Both are vernacular Victorian farmhouses displaying the characteristic features of their type: steep gabled and hipped roofs, paired windows, covered porches and clapboard siding. In the case of the more elaborate McDonald house, the porch exhibits turned posts and decorative shingle trim, a gesture in the direction of the Queen Anne cottage. These houses are associated with the earlier agricultural history of the western outskirts of the town.

The majority of historic residences in the area originate in the decades from 1910-1940. The founding of the University Farm in 1908 certainly acted as a catalyst to residential development. Approximately 22% were constructed in the 1910s, another 30% in the 1920s, and 12% in the 1930s. The architectural styles that predominate in the neighborhood reflect the two dominant styles of that time period, first the Craftsman or California Bungalow and then the Period Revival. The majority of bungalows were constructed in the 1910s, as early as 1911 (322 A Street), but the style was still being favored into the early 1920s. Like their contemporaries in the Downtown/Commercial and Old North, these bungalows are one and one and one-half story, middle-class houses which draw strongly on the builder-book tradition that popularized the Arts and Crafts Movement and provided local builders with plans and elevations that could be adapted to local needs. The bungalow types are discussed in more detail in the Old North Davis Historic District nomination. The bungalows in these two areas were constructed at approximately the same time and share many similarities in design. The majority of houses constructed from the mid-1920s to 1930s are either executed in

the Colonial or English Cottage Revival Styles, with a small representation of Mediterranean types. They are generally “small houses” promoted through pattern books such as those published by the Small House Bureau and widely available through contractors and lumber yards.

Subject Property

The construction of residential buildings along A Street between 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> streets appears to have begun in the early 1910s.<sup>3</sup> According to Sanborn maps, the subject property at 214 A Street was originally improved with a wood-frame, gable-roofed dwelling sometime before 1921 (**Figure 1**). Several contemporary single-family residences in the immediate vicinity are extant (e.g., those located on University Avenue, immediately east of the subject property) and were designed in a modest Craftsman style, and it is likely that the subject building was also designed in the Craftsman style. 214 A Street can be seen in later aerial photographs (**Figure 2**). City records indicate that the building was remodeled as a duplex with six bedrooms and four bathrooms ca. 1980. At that time, a large addition was constructed at the front (west end) of the building, and a second large addition was constructed at the rear (east end) of the building around the same time (**Figure 3**). Known owners and occupants of the subject building are listed in **Table 1**. The building at 214 A Street has undergone a number of alterations since it was originally constructed ca. 1900–1921. **Table 2** below includes an account of these various changes from the City’s permit records.

**TABLE 1: OWNERS/OCCUPANT**

Year(s)	Owner/Occupant(s)	Notes
1970	Dayle Crawford (occupant)	Not noted as the owner
??-ca. 1988	Mildred E. MacNiven (owner)	
1988 – present	Lutheran Campus Council Davis (owner)	

**TABLE 2: PERMIT HISTORY**

Date	Permit Number	Type (if known)	Notes
Ca. 1900–1921	n/a	n/a	Building constructed (based on 1921 Sanborn map and previously written historic context of neighborhood)
1980	#8069	Building	Remodel and front addition
1980	n/a	n/a	Reference to duplex conversion and “remodel and addition of a second unit over parking area”
1991	#91-2267		Replace wall furnace
1996	Illegible	Building	Re-roof
2012	12-2182	Plumbing	Replace water heater
2013	#13-3363	Building	Remove interior wall in bedroom
2015	#14-3251	Mechanical	Replace HVAC system in rear unit
2016	#16-2848	Plumbing	Replace water heater
2021	#21-141	Plumbing	Replace water heater

<sup>3</sup> Michael Corbett, *Historical Resource Analysis Study of 201 2<sup>nd</sup> Street/200 A Street, and 209/209 ½ - 213 2<sup>nd</sup> Street, Davis, Yolo County, California 95616*, November 2014, page 1.

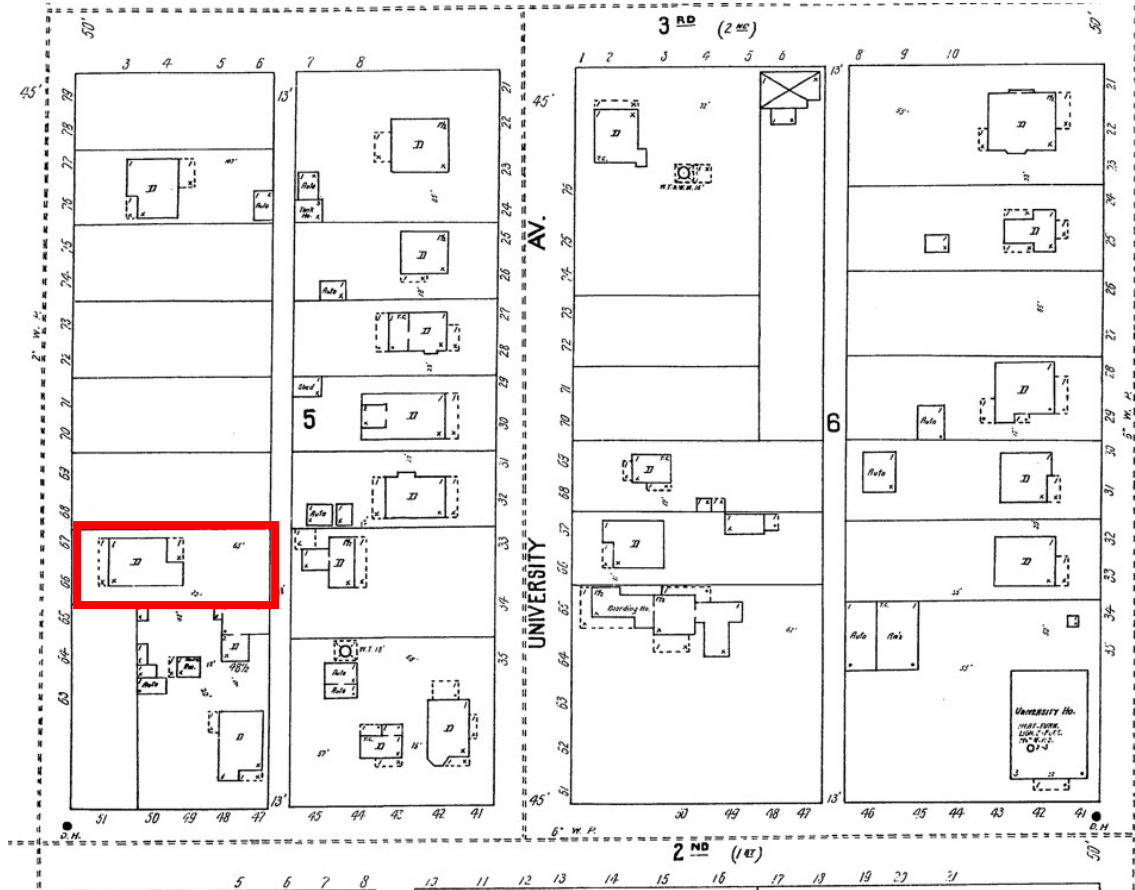
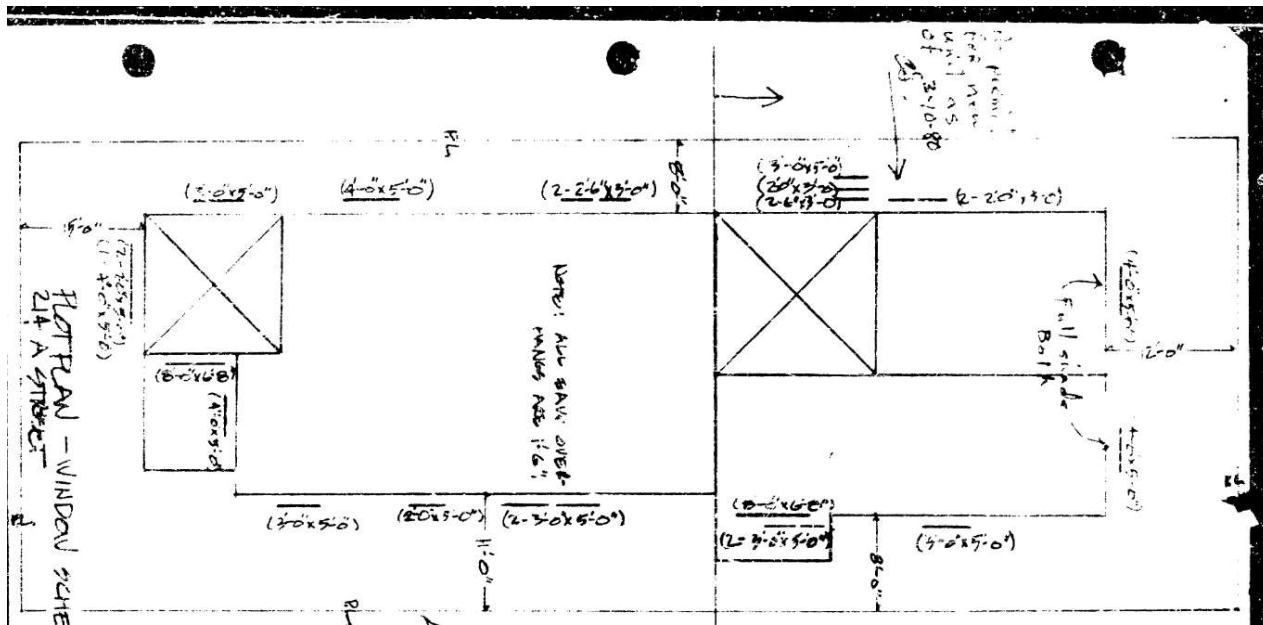


Figure 1: Los Angeles Public Library, 1921 Sanborn Map, accessed June 3, 2022.



Figure 2: UC Santa Barbara Library, Framefinder Aerial Imagery, CAS-2830\_2-99, 1970, accessed June 3, 2022.



**Figure 3:** City of Davis, Attachment to Building Permit Application Showing Front/West Addition (at left) and Rear/East Addition (at right), 1980. The original one-story section of the ca. 1900–1921 dwelling is shown between the two hipped roofs.

Regulatory Framework

*National Register of Historic Places*

A property is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) if it meets the National Register listing criteria at 36 CFR 60.4, as stated below:

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

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

*California Register of Historical Resources*

To be eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) a historical resource must be significant under one or more of the following criteria:

- 1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
- 2. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
- 3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
- 4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history.

*City of Davis Landmark Resource*

In addition to the National and California registers, the City of Davis provides for the additional designations of Landmark Resource and Merit Resource in their Historical Resources Management Zoning Code (40.23.060). To be eligible as a

Landmark a resource must meet at least one of the four criteria at the local, state, or national level of significance and retain a high level of historic integrity.

- (1) Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns in the history of Davis, California, or the nation; or
- (2) Associated with the lives of significant persons in the history of Davis, California, or the nation; or
- (3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, architectural style or method of construction; or that represents the work of a master designer; or that possesses high artistic values; or that represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- (4) Has yielded or may likely yield archaeological or anthropological information important in the study of history, prehistory, or human culture.

The following factors must also be considered:

- (1) A resource moved from its original location may be designated a landmark if it is significant primarily for its architectural value or it is one of the most important surviving structures associated with an important person or historic event.
- (2) A birthplace or grave may be designated a landmark if it is that of a historical figure of outstanding importance within the history of Davis, the state or the nation and there are no other appropriate sites or resources directly associated with his or her life or achievements.
- (3) A reconstructed building may be designated a landmark if the reconstruction is historically accurate and is based on sound historical documentation, is executed in a suitable environment, and if no other original structure survives that has the same historical association.
- (4) A resource achieving significance within the past fifty years may be designated a landmark if the resource is of exceptional importance within the history of Davis, the state or the nation.

#### *City of Davis Merit Resource*

In addition to the National and California registers, the City of Davis provides for the additional designations of Landmark Resource and Merit Resource in their Historical Resources Management Zoning Code (40.23.060). To be eligible as a Merit Resource must meet at least one of the four criteria and retain a high level of historic integrity. The four criteria to qualify as a Merit Resource as nearly identical to those for a Landmark except that Merit Resources only consider local significance.

The following factors must also be considered:

- (1) A resource moved from its original location may be designated a merit resource if it is significant for its architectural value or if an understanding of the associated important person or historic event has not been impaired by the relocation.
- (2) A birthplace or grave may be designated a merit resource if it is that of a historical figure of outstanding importance within the history of Davis and there are no other appropriate sites or resources directly associated with his or her life or achievements.
- (3) A reconstructed building may be designated a merit resource if the reconstruction is historically accurate and is based on sound historical documentation, is executed in a suitable environment, and if no other original structure survives that has the same historical association.
- (4) A resource achieving significance within the past fifty years may be designated a merit resource if it is of exceptional importance within the history of Davis.

Even if a resource is not listed in, or determined eligible for listing in, the California Register, the lead agency may consider the resource to be a "historical resource" for the purposes of CEQA provided that the lead agency determination is supported by substantial evidence (CEQA Guidelines 14 CCR 15064.5).

#### Evaluation

The subject property at 214 A Street was evaluated for potential historic significance under National Register Criteria A through D, California Register Criteria 1 through 4, Davis Landmark Criteria 1 through 4, and Davis Merit Resource Criteria 1 through 4. While the wording is slightly different for each of the four criteria for the National Register, California Register, Davis Landmark, and Davis Merit Resource eligibility, they each align to cover the same potential significance criterion. A/1/1/1 covers associations with significant historical events, B/2/2/2 covers significant people, C/3/3/3 covers significant architecture, and D/4/4/4 covers the information potential of a site.



A/1/1/1 - Events

The subject property falls into the University Farm and University of California Era (1905 – present) significance theme. Archival review indicates that 214 A Street was constructed ca. 1900–1921 at a time when residential development of the University/Rice Neighborhood was beginning. It was built as a typical single-family dwelling, and it does not appear that there are any significant associations between 214 A Street and important events or patterns in history. It does not appear to rise above the typical associations with single-family residential development or the contextual period of development of 1900–1921. Additionally, it does not currently reflect its original design due to the many additions and alterations that obscure the original building. Therefore, it is recommended ineligible under Criteria A/1/1/1.

B/2/2/2 – Persons/Businesses

Archival review also does not indicate that there are any significant associations between 214 A Street and significant persons or businesses. The subject property was originally occupied by an early 20<sup>th</sup>-century single-family dwelling that was converted to a duplex ca. 1980 and later to a religious center associated with UC Davis. The building has been owned by several owners and likely occupied by a number of tenants throughout its existence as a residential building. As research does not indicate that 214 A Street is significantly associated with the productive life of any significant person or business, it is recommended ineligible under Criteria B/2/2/2.

C/3/3/3 – Design/Engineering

The subject property at 214 A Street is an example of a modest Craftsman-style residence that has been significantly altered through at least two large additions and a complete exterior remodel in the early 1980s. It does not appear to be significant for its design or engineering. No specific architect, engineer, or designer is associated with the building at 214 A Street, nor does it appear to be the work of a master architect. For these reasons, 214 A Street is recommended ineligible under Criteria C/3/3/3.

D/4/4/4 – Information Potential

Criterion D/4/4/4 applies to properties that have the potential to inform important research questions about human history. According to National Register Bulletin 15, to qualify for listing, the property must “have or have had information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory and the information must be considered important.” 214 A Street does not meet this criterion and therefore is recommended ineligible under Criteria D/4/4/4.

Integrity

For a property to be eligible for listing in the National Register, California Register, or as Landmark or Merit resources per the City of Davis regulations it must meet one of the eligibility criteria discussed above as well as retain sufficient integrity. However, the subject property does not meet any of the eligibility criteria for significance; therefore, a discussion of integrity is not necessary.

Recommendation

ESA recommends 214 A Street ineligible for listing in the National Register, California Register or locally as a Davis Landmark or Merit Resource.

**\*B12. References:** (Continued from page 2)

1921 Sanborn Map. Proquest Digital Sanborn Maps, 1867-1970. Accessed via the Los Angeles Public Library.

[https://digitalsanbornmaps-proquest-com.ezproxy.lapl.org/browse\\_maps/5/499/2201/2143/21471?accountid=6749](https://digitalsanbornmaps-proquest-com.ezproxy.lapl.org/browse_maps/5/499/2201/2143/21471?accountid=6749).

Brunzell Historical. *Davis, California: Citywide Survey and Historic Context Update*. 2015.

City of Davis. Application for Residential Building Permit and Certificate of Occupancy #8069 (214 A St.). 3/10/1980.

City of Davis. Application for Residential Building Permit and Certificate of Occupancy #8526 (214 A St.). 6/27/1980.

City of Davis. Building Permit # [illegible] – reroof (214 A St.). 9/18/1996.

City of Davis. Building Permit 13-3363 – remove wall in bedroom (214 A St.). 11/7/2013.

City of Davis. Mechanical Permit #14-3251 – replace HVAC (214 A St.). 10/27/2014.

City of Davis. Plumbing Permit #12-2182 – replace water heater (214 A St.). 10/27/2014.

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\*Resource Name or # 214 A Street

\*Recorded by: Amber Grady and Vanessa Armenta, ESA

\*Date: June 2, 2022

Continuation

Update

City of Davis. Plumbing Permit #16-2848 – replace water heater (214 A St.). 8/2/2016.

City of Davis. Plumbing Permit #21-141 – replace water heater (214 A St.). 1/21/2021.

City of Davis. Resale Inspection Application for Certificate of Occupancy (214 A St.). 8/29/2012.

Corbett, Michael. *Historical Resource Analysis Study of 201 2<sup>nd</sup> Street/200 A Street, and 209/209 ½ - 213 2<sup>nd</sup> Street, Davis, Yolo County, California 95616*. November 2014.

R.L. Polk & Co. *Polk's Davis, Yolo County, California, City Directory*. 1970.

Roland-Nawi, Carol. *Central Davis Historic Conservation District Historical Resource Study and Context Statement for the Central Davis Historic Conservation District, Davis, California*. 2003.

UC Santa Barbara Library, Framefinder Aerial Imagery, CAS-2830\_2-96, 03/21/1970, accessed June 3, 2022.

Yolo County Assessor's Parcel Data. ParcelQuest.com. Accessed June 9, 2022.