

Cultural Resources Inventory for the Proposed Sierra Meadows Park in the City of Clovis, Fresno County, California

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Applied EarthWorks, Inc. performed a cultural resources inventory to support the City of Clovis Sierra Meadows Park project in Fresno County, California. The investigation involved a records search and background research, Native American consultation, and a pedestrian survey of the 20-acre study area. The study found no cultural resources nor any definitive evidence that such resources would be exposed during development. Based on the findings and assessment, no further investigation is recommended.

If archaeological remains are discovered, all construction should halt and until a qualified archaeologist can assess the find. Additionally, if human remains are exposed, the Fresno County Coroner is to be notified to arrange their proper treatment and disposition; if the remains are determined to be Native American, California Health and Safety Code 7050.5 and Public Resource Code 5097.98 require that the coroner notify the Native American Heritage Commission within 24 hours of discovery.

Field notes and photographs for this project are on file at Applied EarthWorks' office in Fresno, California. A copy of this report will be transmitted to the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center at California State University, Bakersfield for inclusion in the California Historical Resources Information System.

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1 INTRODUCTION

The City of Clovis (City) plans to develop a recreational park on a 20-acre property in the northeast part of town (Figure 1-1). The Sierra Meadows Park Master Plan includes a large lake with waterfall, a pond, stream, and park-like landscaping; in addition, several civic buildings will be constructed, including a facility for the Clovis Animal Services and Pet Adoption Center (Figure 1-2). Specifically, the proposed development is bounded by Temperance Avenue to the west and Coventry Avenue to the north; private properties border the project area to the east and south. Its legal description is Section 2, Township 13 South, Range 21 East as shown on the Clovis, California, U.S. Geological Survey quadrangle (Figure 1-3). Currently, the project area is, for the most part, undeveloped. One structure—the office of the Fresno Wildlife Rehabilitation Service at 55 Temperance Avenue—stands on the property; this building will be removed as part of the project.

The City is held accountable by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), which mandates that government bodies consider the impact of their discretionary projects on the environment. If a project has the potential to cause substantial adverse change in the characteristics of an important cultural resource or “historical resource”—either through demolition, destruction, relocation, alteration, or other means—then the project is judged to have a significant effect on the environment (CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5[b]). Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines (as amended) defines a historical resource as one that: (1) is listed or determined eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (California Public Resources Code [PRC] Section 5024.1; Title 14, California Code of Regulations [CCR], Section 4852); (2) is included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to Section 5020.1[k] of the PRC), or identified as significant in a historical resources survey per the California Register eligibility criteria (PRC 5024.1[c]); or (3) is considered eligible by a lead agency under PRC 5020.1(j) or 5024.1. The definition subsumes a variety of resources, including prehistoric and historical archaeological sites, structures, buildings, and objects (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5[a][3] and Section 15064.5[c]).

Normally, the first step in the CEQA process is the identification of resources through a cultural resources inventory. The City retained Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) to for this purpose. Æ’s investigation included a pedestrian survey of the project area as well as Native American consultation and a records search to identify previously recorded cultural resources in and around the project area. In addition, Æ performed historical research to assess the likelihood that the property contains significant cultural deposits.

Æ staff archaeologist and historian Randy Baloian performed the background research and Native American consultation, completed the pedestrian survey, and prepared this inventory report. Mary Clark Baloian (Ph.D.), a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA), served as project manager and technical reviewer. Personnel qualifications are provided in Appendix A.

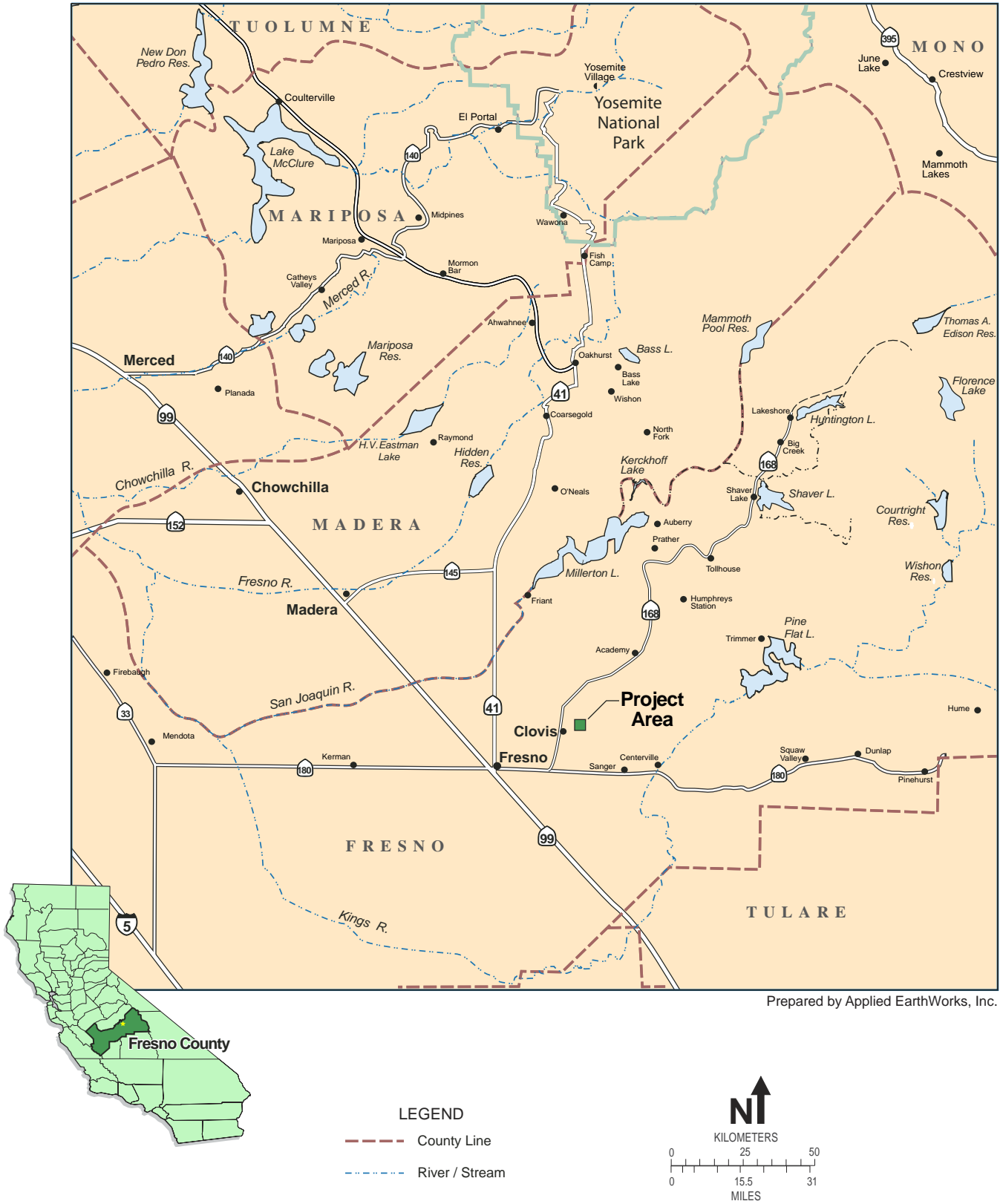
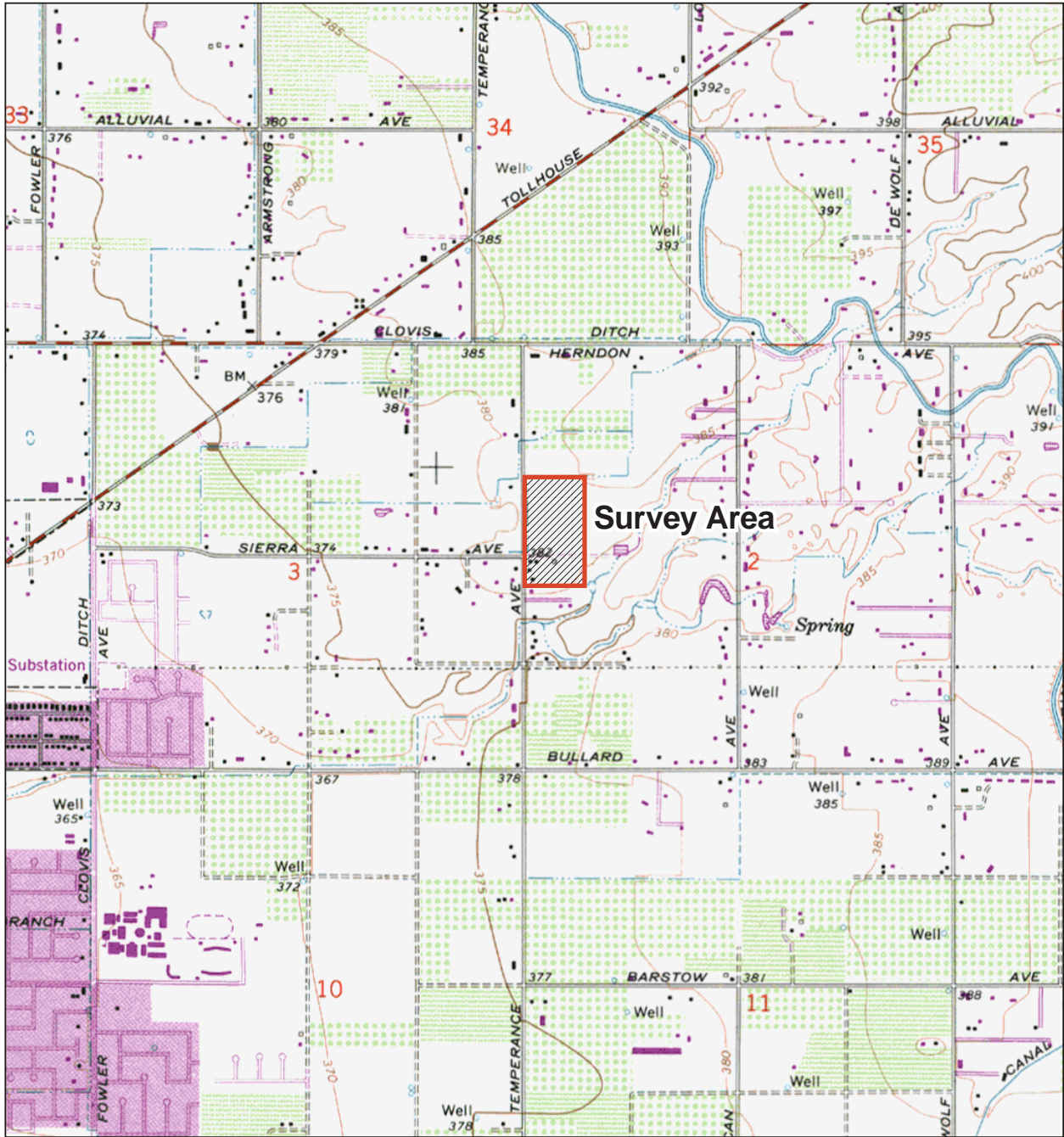


Figure 1-1 Project area in Fresno County.



Figure 1-2 Sierra Meadows Park Master Plan incorporating the Clovis Animal Services and Pet Adoption Center and Nature Education and Rehabilitation Center.



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U.S.G.S. 7.5 Minute
 Topographic Quadrangle
Clovis, CA
 T 13 S - R 21 E
 1964, Photorevised 1981

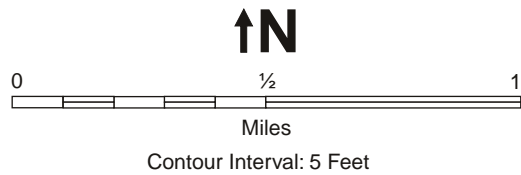


Figure 1-3 Survey location on the Clovis quadrangle.

2 PROJECT SETTING

2.1 PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Greater Clovis lies on the eastern margin of the San Joaquin Valley, near the base of the Sierra Nevada foothills. In general, the valley is bordered on the east by the Sierra Nevada, on the west by the Coast Ranges, and on the south by the Tehachapi Range. The Sierra Nevada greatly influences the general hydrology of the region. The north-south orientation of these mountains directs the flow of rivers and streams westward into the San Joaquin Valley.

The complex geology of the adjacent Sierra Nevada foothills and mountains is reflected in the primary and secondary soils in the valley. The primary soils are developed by weathering of the underlying granitic parent material. The secondary soils are formed by a combination of aeolian and alluvial forces transporting a variety of granitic and assorted metamorphic and metavolcanic materials from mountain streams (Weir 1956). Quaternary and recent alluvium covers most of the valley basin.

The natural vegetation of the San Joaquin Valley has been severely compromised as a result of farming and ranching. Originally, the area was covered with native annual and perennial grasses such as needlegrass (*Stipa* spp.), bluegrass (*Poa* spp.), and three awn (*Aristida divaricata*) commonly found in the Valley Grassland Community (Munz and Keck 1973). Prior to Euro-American colonization, the valley floor was occupied by diverse resident and migratory mammals, birds, and fish that provided a rich resource base for aboriginal subsistence. Historical and modern land use has greatly reduced the size and number of native habitats, eliminating numerous indigenous species. Most commonly found in the study vicinity today are jackrabbits, ground squirrels, field mice, snakes, and frogs, along with such birds as jays, mourning doves, crows, and red-tailed hawks.

The San Joaquin Valley lies within the Mediterranean climate zone typified by hot, dry summers and cool, wet winters. Temperatures range from highs of 90–100°F in the summer months to lows of 40–50°F in the winter (Weir 1956), although temperatures exceeding 100°F in the summer and dropping below freezing in the winter are not uncommon. Annual precipitation averages 10 inches per year, with most of the rain falling between October and March. Thick “tule” fog is common in the valley during December and January.

In particular, the natural topography of the proposed development gently rises to the northeast, ranging from 380 feet above mean sea level (amsl) on the south boundary of the study area to 385 amsl in the northeast corner. The closest natural watercourses to the study area are Dog Creek, 2 miles east, and Dry Creek, 3 miles north. Recently constructed residential properties occupy the vicinity.

2.2 ETHNOGRAPHY

At the time of first contact with the Spanish missionaries, the Yokuts people collectively inhabited the San Joaquin Valley as well as the eastern foothills of the Sierra Nevada from the Calaveras River southward to the Kern River. The Yokuts language belongs to the broader Penutian family, which subsumes a relatively diverse assemblage of languages that also includes Miwok, Costanoan, Maiduan, and Wintuan (Silverstein 1978). Compared to other Penutian languages, however, Yokuts shows considerable internal linguistic homogeneity, especially given its relatively wide geographic distribution. Dialects differ minimally and were mutually intelligible at least among speakers of contiguous groups. This relative lack of linguistic differentiation suggests that ancestors of the Yokuts entered California after the arrival and subsequent radiation of the more linguistically diverse Penutian groups such as the Miwok and Costanoan (Moratto 1984:554).

Linguists and ethnographers have traditionally divided the Yokuts into Northern Valley, Southern Valley, and Foothill categories based primarily on linguistic similarities and differences. Yet such broad groupings were not mirrored in the larger structure of Yokuts society. Instead, the Yokuts were organized into relatively small autonomous tribes or tribelets, which maintained a fluid territory containing multiple semipermanent settlements.

Kroeber (1976), Gayton (1945, 1948), Spier (1978), and Wallace (1978, 1987) have produced primary source material on Yokuts ethnography. Secondary works on this subject include those authored by Langenwaller et al. (1989), Moratto (1984, 1988), and Wallace et al. (1989). The following discussion about Yokuts lifeways is drawn from these sources.

The project area lies within the territory of the Gashowu, a tribelet that occupied the drainages of Big Dry Creek and Little Dry Creek. Two major settlements are attributed to the Gashowu: Pohoniui, below Letcher on Big Dry Creek, and Yokau, on Little Dry Creek in Auberry Valley (Kroeber 1976:481, plate 47). These villages appear to be central year-round settlements occupied more densely in the winter. At these locations, the Gashowu built conical structures 15–20 feet tall over excavated pits, each with a central rock-lined hearth. Other structures probably included acorn granaries, sweat houses, roofed ramadas, sun shades, and large communal houses. During the summer, residents moved with extended families or family groups to base camps within a day's walk of the central village. These stations served as summer villages and temporary storage places for food that would have been transferred to the main village. Summer villages contained smaller structures and are most commonly recognized archaeologically by midden deposits and multiple bedrock milling features. Seed-gathering forays in the spring or summer expanded the Gashowu range to the lowlands of present-day Clovis and Fresno.

Acorns were a Gashowu staple, with additional nutrition culled from other nuts and seeds, berries, fruit, and game. These dietary items as well as toolstone and a variety of other resources were gathered at the summer camps. Procurement loci survive today as scatters of lithic artifacts and bedrock milling stations where plants and seeds were processed. In addition to these features, artifacts used to process procured resources (such as mortars, pestles, and manos) and the remains of resources gathered (such as bone and acorn shell) also may be found.

Steatite is available locally, and items made from this material (including cooking bowls, beads, and ornaments) are often found at Yokuts sites. Steatite goods also were traded with neighbors for obsidian, pine nuts, shell beads and ornaments, and other exotic commodities.

2.3 PREHISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY

Archaeological evidence suggests that the valley's initial occupants settled mostly in lakeshore and streamside environments and used the foothills seasonally. Early ("Paleoindian") sites are typified by fluted points, stemmed dart points, scrapers, and flaked stone crescents. The middle and late Holocene witnessed mobile hunters and gatherers. As compared with their predecessors, Archaic groups utilized a broad resource base, including both large and small game and hard seeds. Manos, milling slabs, mortars, and pestles are common in Archaic assemblages, as are atlatl dart points. Favorable climatic conditions between 3,000 and 3,500 years ago fostered widespread settlement along the Sierran west slope. The late Holocene witnessed various technological and social changes, including the adoption of the bow and arrow, expansion of trade, increasing use of acorns, and improved food storage techniques. As populations grew, social relations became more complex. Economic stress and social instability became more pronounced during a period of xeric climates between circa A.D. 450 and 1250. Thereafter, new levels of population growth were achieved resulting in part from movement of new Sierran groups. By circa A.D. 1600–1700, most groups claimed the territories that would identify them ethnographically.

At least 13 prehistoric sites have been investigated in Gashowu territory (Price 1992). Located in the foothills northeast of Clovis, these sites are primarily either extensive midden deposits found along both small ephemeral drainages and larger permanent watercourses, or multiple bedrock milling features, sometimes with numerous individual stations.

Investigations at CA-FRE-1671, which may have formed the core of the Pohoniui village community, yielded radiocarbon dates showing that Yokuts settlement of the area extended from A.D. 1300 well into the historic period. An earlier occupation phase at the site was dated between circa 700 B.C. and A.D. 300, but could not be linked directly to the Gashowu or any other Yokuts group (Moratto 1988).

At CA-FRE-64, investigations showed that the Yokuts may have occupied the area as early as A.D. 1100–1200, with continuing occupation to around A.D. 1600. An even earlier component lacked the data to attribute it to the Gashowu, but suggested that the steatite industry in the area may have begun as early as A.D. 800 (Wallace et al. 1989).

CA-FRE-1154 and CA-FRE-1155 lie in the foothills east of the current project area. CA-FRE-1154, the Sharer Site, lies "along an abandoned oxbow bend associated with a channelized stream" (Langenwalter et al. 1989:68). This site, interpreted as a seasonal procurement campsite, appears to have been used during a long temporal span, ranging from 850 B.C. to A.D. 1850. It consists of a midden ranging from 60 to 160 centimeters in depth and a large bedrock boulder containing 76 mortars, cups, cupules, and slicks. Artifacts included ground and flaked stone tools, steatite bowl fragments, ornaments, crystals, daub, and ochre. Additionally, the remains of a juvenile burial were encountered.

CA-FRE-1155, the Harlan Site, contains a small but well-developed midden with thickness varying between 80 and 190 centimeters as well as five bedrock features. Artifacts similar to those from CA-FRE-1154 indicate that CA-FRE-1155 was used as a seasonal procurement site. It appears to have been sporadically occupied between 850 B.C. and A.D. 300, with intensive occupation from A.D. 300 to 1500 (Langenwalter et al. 1989).

Surveys of areas east of the current project area have shown that many small processing stations and temporary camps occur along seasonal channels near the lower foothills (Meighan and Dillon 1987), suggesting a pattern of widespread but relatively ephemeral use of the area during the late Holocene (McGuire 1992).

In the first half of the nineteenth century, the Gashowu population was decimated by disease, missionization, and military action. This led to a radical change in settlement; the surviving peoples abandoned the residential sites that they had occupied prehistorically and congregated at a small number of locations. Glass trade beads and other historic artifacts recovered from CA-FRE-687 and CA-FRE-1671 may be evidence of these postcontact settlements (Price 1992:32–33).

2.4 GENERAL HISTORY

2.4.1 Early Years (1800–1875)

For the first half of the nineteenth century, numerous explorers traveled the San Joaquin Valley, including such notable figures as José Moraga, Jedediah Smith, and John C. Fremont. In contrast, settlement in the valley was only partially achieved during the California's Mexican Period. In an attempt to promote settlement in the Californian interior, the Mexican government granted large tracts of land to soldiers and other individuals during the late 1830s and 1840s. It is doubtful, however, that settlements of any consequence took root in the Central Valley before 1849. In 1846, General José Castro purportedly received the Rancho Rio del San Joaquin, a 48,800-acre grant extending from Millerton's townsite to present-day Herndon, encompassing about 1.25 miles on either side of the San Joaquin River (Clough and Secrest 1984:35–36). In 1850, the same year California became the thirty-first state in the Union, Castro founded the City of Washington—a small trading outpost later renamed Fort Washington—but eventually lost his grant as a result of a U.S. Supreme Court decision 10 years later.

W. L. Witt and William Harshfield were the first Euro-Americans to have settled in the plains around Dry Creek (Smith 1991:11, 31). From 1853 to 1856 they supplied hay to the garrison at Fort Miller. In 1856, the property was purchased by Charles Converse, who sold it to Ira McCray 3 years later. McCray built a hotel and stables along the Los Angeles-to-Stockton stage route. Located at the intersection of Shepherd and Thompson avenues, the stop later became known as Collins Corner, after James D. Collins, a Confederate Civil War veteran who operated the business from the 1880s to 1911.

For many years, the lonely outpost stood by itself with no other buildings in sight, but by the late 1860s and early 1870s, sheepherders—many from the southern United States—began to trickle into the area. Some early pioneers who acquired land around the project area went on to become wealthy ranchers and farmers, including former Confederate soldier David Cowan Sample, who arrived in the Dry Creek district in 1868; Missourian John Wesley Potter, who followed 4 years

later; and Tennessee native Andrew M. Darwin, who landed from Tennessee as early as 1852 to mine around Millerton before turning to sheep and cattle ranching (Guinn 1905:1245, 1388; Thompson 1891; Vandor 1919:651).

While many homesteaders originally came to the area to graze their flocks in the pastures around Dry Creek and its drainages, they eventually modified their overall subsistence strategy to adjust to the natural and social environment of the central San Joaquin Valley. Part of this adaptation related to the erratic climate patterns of the 1860s, a decade that experienced alternating periods of severe flooding and drought.

Along with the climate, political factors had a major hand in shaping the economic landscape. Although the 1874 enactment of the “no fence” laws did not necessarily deal a death blow to valley ranching, the statutes greatly curtailed the influence and importance of this industry. Essentially, the law held cattle- and sheepmen monetarily accountable for damage inflicted by their beasts. Without the entire extent of the San Joaquin Valley at his disposal and burdened by the continual task of sequestering his herds and flocks, the rancher found himself increasingly marginalized in the developing valley economy.

For all these reasons, the major landowners of the Dry Creek District rarely specialized in one agrarian pursuit.

2.4.2 Irrigation and the Beginnings of Clovis (1875–1900)

By the last quarter of the nineteenth century, the momentum had definitely swung toward agriculture. In 1872, two years before the passage of the “no fence” laws, the Southern Pacific Railroad rolled into Fresno County, connecting the previously remote region with the northern part of California. Shortly afterward, the town of Fresno was born and quickly rose to become the county seat in 1874. Moses Church and A. Y. Easterby constructed the first extensive irrigation system in the valley, which began supplying water to their agricultural development in 1876 (Clough and Secrest 1984:143). In the coming decades, a network of canals and ditches sprouted from the banks of the Kings River to provide water to various other farm colonies (Mead 1901). In particular, the agricultural lands surrounding Clovis are primarily irrigated by the Gould Canal, built in 1873 by nurseryman L. A. Gould, and the Enterprise Canal, built sometime in the mid and late 1870s (Clough and Secrest 1984:118–119).

For Church and other wealthy landowners, the intended effect of irrigation was to increase the value of their properties so that they could be subdivided and sold to newly arriving homesteaders at a hefty profit. While this primary purpose was certainly achieved, the advent of intensive irrigation additionally led to a shift in both the types of crops grown and the size of a typical farm. As mentioned above, pioneers initially grew wheat and other grain crops or raised cattle—both large-scale ventures requiring substantial acreage. As irrigation water became more readily available, individual farmers realized that premium crops like grapes, citrus, and tree fruit could be profitably grown on lots as small as 20 acres.

Agricultural growth in the San Joaquin Valley generally was accompanied by consistent population growth and urbanization, and with the rise in residential, commercial, and infrastructural development came an increase in demand for building materials. The one-man milling operations of the gold rush era had given way to late nineteenth-century lumber

companies with the financial and technological means to harvest vast stands of timber in the nearby Sierra Nevada. It was primarily in this context that the town of Clovis arose.

The town originated in 1891 as a stop along the San Joaquin Valley Railroad, which extended from Fresno to the aspiring community of Pollasky (formerly called Hamptonville), located on the south bank of the San Joaquin River (Clough and Secrest 1984:281). Although the town of Pollasky (later renamed Friant) never fully materialized and the railroad was eventually sold to the Southern Pacific, the new transportation link had opened up the area northeast of Fresno for settlement and other ventures. Shortly afterward, the Fresno Flume and Irrigation Company, a combination lumber and irrigation venture, located its sawmill on a 60-acre parcel at the current site of Clark Intermediate School and the Clovis Rodeo Grounds.

2.4.3 Agricultural Diversification and Water Issues (1900–1950)

The trend toward smaller farms continued well into the new century; between 1900 and 1920, 45,000 new farms were established in California, of which about 85 percent were less than 50 acres (Hall 1986:170). Yet whether a farm is small or large, the decision of which crop(s) to grow from year to year has historically been a speculative one for valley farmers. Given the decentralized nature of the industry, the market for a particular product was capable of unpredictable and dramatic changes in its volume and price. Oversupply of the previous year's crop and the prospect of low prices have often compelled growers to look for other, more profitable alternatives. Out of this instability, many new fruit and vegetable varieties have been introduced to the valley.

For instance, in the early 1900s, a glut in the grape and raisin market—one of several that would occur in the century—caused many farmers around Selma to turn to peaches and other tree fruit. Predictably, the market became saturated as the commodity was over produced, but tree fruit (peaches, nectarines, plums, and apricots) has since remained a fixture in local agriculture (Hall 1986:170). During this same time, fig orchards began to appear in greater numbers. George Roeding's work with the pollination (or caprification) of Smyrna figs resulted in the development of the calimyrna variety, which eventually surpassed the white Adriatic, the black mission, and the kadota as the state's most popular fig (Hall 1986:171–172). In the Fresno area, the crop is synonymous with J. C. Forkner's "Fig Gardens" (located in what is today the central part of town), but it was also successfully grown on numerous farms in northeast Clovis, such as the Cobb Peerless Orchards formerly located northeast of the study area (Smith 1991:19). Another historically important crop that emerged as an alternative to grain is citrus, which is grown most successfully along the eastern margins of the valley. The microclimate in this region is especially conducive to the cultivation of oranges and lemons; it is cold enough to enhance the sugar content of the fruit yet comparably less prone to the hard freezes that beset other valley regions. So quickly did the citrus industry grow that by 1900 ranchers began planting orange groves on former range land, a decision prompted by the fact that at the time an irrigated orchard fetched \$1,500 per acre compared to \$100 per acre for raw land (Hall 1986:173).

World War I created an unprecedented demand for agricultural products, as the U.S. government sent shiploads of canned food and textiles overseas. The conflict had interrupted the import of Egyptian cotton, and the heightened demand stimulated the local production of the commodity (Hall 1986:175–176). Similarly, the raisin industry benefited from the agricultural boom; in

1920, 2 years after the armistice, growers still received \$295 per ton, while vineyards were valued at over \$1,000 per acre (Hall 1986:175). In time, however, supply caught up and overtook demand for the dried goods, creating surpluses and depressed prices. The war had ended, and the government no longer had the need to purchase tons of crops and textiles. To exacerbate matters for viticulturists, from 1919 to 1933, the Eighteenth Amendment banned the manufacture, sale, and transportation of all alcoholic beverages, including wine, brandy, and other grape-based libations. Ironically, the Roaring Twenties, a period often portrayed as one of the nation's most prosperous times, brought mostly hardship to the nation's farmers.

The steady growth of the San Joaquin Valley's agricultural base and its reliance on irrigation were beginning to erode the state's water supply. Established in 1920, the Fresno Irrigation District acquired the aging conveyance systems from the previous century and immediately set out to revamp and add to the existing canals and structures (Willison 1980). Technological improvements to the electric water pump technology allowed wells to extend even deeper into the aquifer, and by the mid-1920s the proliferation of wells had caused the water table to drop to alarmingly low levels. Among the most threatened were farmers who relied solely on wells for irrigation water. Along with a falling water table, California's water issues included reducing the danger of flooding along the major rivers, providing for more dependable navigation on the Sacramento River, and improving the water quality in the East Bay area (Jackson 1977). The solution was the Central Valley Project (CVP), a statewide multicomponent water conveyance system to control and redistribute the tremendous supply of water flowing from the Sierra Nevada. The CVP began as a New Deal project in the early and mid 1930s, but partially due to labor shortages created by World War II, the entire system was not completed until the early 1950s. The Friant-Kern Canal, an original component of the CVP, flows about 3 miles east of the project area.

In many ways, the Dry Creek drainage was a microcosm of the water issues facing the state during the 1920s and 1930s. Winding southwest from the foothills, Dry Creek disappears into a natural sink near the Old Fig Garden area in north-central Fresno. The natural flow from the creek raises the underground water table, which has been an important source of well irrigation water. Since the earliest days of settlement, however, the annual flooding of the waterway caused traffic hazards, material damage, and considerable loss of life (Wilson 1932).

2.4.4 Modern Water Management (1950–present)

Beginning in the middle part of the twentieth century, water management methods have become more diverse and presently involve the storage of runoff in reservoirs and maintenance of underground water tables for such uses as irrigation and drinking water, hydroelectric power, and flood control. As part of this larger process, the Dry Creek Project has sought to control the stream's natural runoff by channeling the water into reservoirs (*Fresno Bee* 1948). Since beginning operation in 1948, the Dry Creek Project has expanded its scope to prevent flooding while managing the groundwater level (Clovis Unified School District 1984:137; Fresno Metropolitan Flood Control District 2004).

Once the project reached fruition in the 1950s, the CVP sparked a new wave of agricultural growth by providing an ample supply of federally subsidized water across the valley floor. For Fresno County, the important feature of this system has been the Delta-Mendota Canal, which

provides water to west side farmers. Although the Friant-Kern Canal flows through the Dry Creek District, its primary function is to convey irrigation water to the counties of the southern San Joaquin Valley. Nevertheless, water from the channel does not pass through the greater Fresno area completely untouched; along with the City of Fresno, the Garfield Irrigation District and the Harlan Ranch established the right to divert water from the Friant-Kern Canal (Clovis Unified School District 1984:136).

3 METHODS

3.1 RECORDS SEARCH AND BACKGROUND RESEARCH

At Æ's request, the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System at California State University, Bakersfield performed a records search for the project area. Site record files, maps, and other materials were examined to identify previously recorded resources and prior surveys undertaken within 1 mile of the study area. Sources included the Historic Property Data File, the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, the listings of California Historical Landmarks, the California Inventory of Historic Resources, and the California Points of Historical Interest (Appendix B).

The general background information contained in this report has been adapted from several recent, but unrelated, investigations performed by Æ on behalf of the City. Property-specific research was performed at the California Room of the Fresno County Library and the Map Room at the Henry Madden Library, California State University, Fresno. Data sources also included Internet sites and Æ's own in-house library. The main purpose of property-specific research was to assess the likelihood that significant cultural deposits exist within the study area.

3.2 NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

Pursuant to State Public Resources Code Section 5097.9, state and local agencies cooperate with and assist the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) in its efforts to preserve and protect locations of sacred or special cultural and spiritual significance to Native Americans. First, Æ contacted the NAHC to request a search of its sacred lands file to identify Native American resources in the study vicinity and to obtain the names and contact information for individuals knowledgeable of such resources. Next, letters summarizing the investigation were sent to these individuals, soliciting information about the study vicinity in general and the whereabouts of Native American sites in particular. If the NAHC provided an e-mail address, the correspondence was sent electronically; otherwise, the letter was mailed. Lastly, approximately 2 weeks after the letters were sent, a follow-up telephone call to each Native American contact was placed to confirm that the correspondence was received and to provide an opportunity for comment. Documentation regarding Native American consultation is provided in Appendix C.

3.3 SURVEY

Æ performed an archaeological field survey of the study area on 24 November 2010. The survey entailed walking systematic transects spaced at 15- to 20-meter intervals over the 20-acre project area. The survey area was photographed using a digital camera to document cultural resources as well as environmental setting and ground visibility at the time of survey. Digital files are archived at Æ's office in Fresno, California.

4 FINDINGS

4.1 RECORDS SEARCH

The records search revealed that two previous investigations—conducted more than 20 years ago—included the study area in their survey coverage. Wren (1975) and Meighan and Dillion (1987) both examined areas around Redbank and Fancher creeks, presumably in support of a water control project. Wren (1975:9) visited a spring near the study area that may have been used during prehistoric times but found no cultural evidence. Neither survey encountered any cultural resources within the current study area.

Two cultural resources have been recorded within 1 mile of the study area. Located near the northwest corner of Tollhouse Road (State Route 168) and Locan avenues, CA-FRE-3533 designates the archaeological remains of the C. Todd Clark Farm Complex (Smith 1991). At the time of initial documentation in 1991, a few buildings remained from the original complex; however, when Æ revisited the site in 2008, all structures had been removed from the property (Baloian 2008). During the same 2008 investigation, Æ recorded and evaluated the Enterprise Canal, which flows northeast from the current study area. Built in the mid 1870s, the canal irrigates the agricultural properties of northern Clovis and Fresno. Æ found that although the Enterprise Canal is considered a significant resource under Criterion 1 of the California Register of Historical Resources, it lacks integrity due to numerous modifications over the past 135 years and is therefore not eligible for inclusion in the state register.

4.2 PROPERTY-SPECIFIC RESEARCH

In November 1868, William S. Chapman patented Section 2 (T13S, R21E), which included the 20 acres along the section's western border that make up the study area. In the years immediately preceding the arrival of the Southern Pacific, the Bay Area mogul acquired a significant portion of the Central Valley; most of these lots were subsequently sold as agricultural properties, usually in 640- or 320-acre increments.

By 1891, James W. Cate had obtained Sections 2 and 3 as well as most of Section 1 (Thompson 1891:60). Born in 1828 in New Hampshire, Cate moved with his family to Illinois in 1838 (Guinn 1905:976). He arrived in California in 1864. Guinn's (1905:976) account indicates that most of Cate's farming ventures occurred in Southern California, although he did own as much as 1,800 acres in the Clovis area and established the J. W. Cate & Son Flouring Mill (Clough and Secrest 1984:305; Figure 4-1). His youngest son, James Wilbur Cate, appears to have spent more time in the Central Valley. The younger Cate assisted his father with the family flour mill until it burned down in 1896; he engaged in several other ventures, including exploration of the Alberta Province in Canada, viticulture, undertaking, and proprietorship of a real estate firm (Guinn 1905:1526). The Cate family owned Section 2 from at least 1891 to 1907 or shortly thereafter (Harvey 1907). Research could not determine what agricultural crops were grown on the subject property, particularly since available accounts indicate that the family cultivated grain,



Figure 4-1 J. W. Cate & Son Flouring Mill in 1896; the structure burned down in 1897 and was never rebuilt (Clough and Secret 1984:304).

vineyards, and orchards on their holdings. The 1891 *Fresno County Atlas*—which reliably depicts the locations of rural structures throughout the county—does not show any buildings within the study area (Thompson 1891:60).

By 1909, Section 2 had been subdivided into lots of various sizes; the study area overlapped two separate properties (Guard 1909). From that time to 1935, several individuals and organizations owned portions of the subject property, including Agnes B. Carey, the San Joaquin Investment Company, J. D. Morgan, Mary Hockett, Joel Roullard, D. I. Noggle, and Felix K. Roullard. Of these, only the Roullard family is mentioned in local histories. According to Vandor (1919:1740–1741), Joel Roullard settled in Clovis in 1909; his son Fred P. Roullard served as County Commissioner of Horticulture in the 1910s. From 1920 to at least 1935, the northern two-thirds of the study area was part of an 80-acre property owned by the Roullard family (Progressive Map Service 1920, 1935). The 1923 USGS topographic map depicts a structure within the northeast corner of the study area.

The building appears on a 1937 aerial photograph as a modest-sized homestead, set back about 575 feet (east) from Temperance Avenue with surrounding orchards and possible vineyards. At the time, row crops were cultivated in the southern third of the study area. By 1957, a residence or agricultural complex had been built on the property immediately southeast of the intersection of Temperance and Sierra avenues, while the earlier homestead had been removed from the northeast corner of the study area. Both lots were irrigated by a small branch from the nearby Enterprise Canal; these ditches very possibly existed earlier than 1957, although their courses were not apparent on earlier photographs. The 1961 aerial shows that outbuildings had been added to the complex near the Temperance and Sierra Avenue intersection. Sometime between 1961 and 1965, the structure that currently occupies the study area—the office of the Fresno Wildlife Rehabilitation Service at 55 Temperance Avenue—was constructed. The southern third of the study area appears to have been subdivided as semirural/residential property by the 1970s

and possibly as early as the late 1960s, although the northern two-thirds has never been developed for residential use. Sometime after 1998, the complex east of the Temperance and Sierra Avenue intersection was removed.

4.3 NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

In its 8 November 2010 response to Æ’s request for a search of its sacred lands file, the NAHC stated that the search did not indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources within 0.5 mile of the proposed project site (see Appendix C). The commission’s response also included a list and contact information for 12 individuals with knowledge about Native American resources in Fresno County (Table 4-1). On 10 and 11 November 2010, Æ mailed or e-mailed a letter to each representative about the project soliciting information about the study area. On 29 November 2010, Æ followed up by telephone to confirm receipt of the initial contact letter and provide opportunity for comment.

**Table 4-1
Summary of Native American Consultation**

Name/Affiliation	Results
Liz Hutchins Kipp Big Sandy Rancheria of Mono Indians	Left phone message; no response as yet.
Keith F. Turner Dumna Wo-Wah Tribal Government	Left phone message; no response as yet.
Lawrence Bill Sierra Nevada Native American Coalition	On 29 November, Bill expressed his concern regarding any Native American finds that might be exposed during construction. He inquired about the presence of a monitor and requested to be informed if such remains were encountered during the project.
Bob Pennell Table Mountain Rancheria	On 29 November, Pennell stated via telephone that the rancheria requests to be informed if significant finds are encountered within the project area. He will follow-up with a letter.
John Davis King River Choinumni Farm Tribe	On 29 November, Davis stated that he had no specific information or concerns about the study area
Mandy Marine Dunlap Band of Mono Indians	On 16 November, Æ received an e-mail from Marine stating that she is not aware of any cultural resources in the study area. She requested a copy of the final report and to be informed if archaeological testing occurs in the project area.
Jim Redmoon Dumna Tribal Government	On 12 November, Redmoon informed Æ about recent surveys in the study vicinity. He has no concerns, provided no resources are encountered in the study area.
Robert Marquez Cold Springs Rancheria of Mono Indians	On 29 November, Marquez stated that he had yet to review Æ’ correspondence but added that Clovis is outside the Rancheria’s regional scope.
Ron Goode North Fork Mono Tribe	Unable to contact; telephone problems.
Rosemary Smith Choinumni Tribe of Yokuts	On 29 November, Smith stated that she had no specific information or concerns about the study area.
David Alvarez Traditional Choinumni Tribe	On 1 December, Alvarez stated that he had no specific information or concerns about the study area.
Frank Marquez	Left phone message; no response as yet.

4.4 SURVEY

A traffic circle and a paved pedestrian path surrounded by landscaping presently occupy the site of the nonextant agricultural complex (see Section 4.2) just east of the Sierra and Temperance intersection (Figure 4-2); this portion of the study area appears to have been artificially elevated with several feet of underlying fill. The branch of the Enterprise Canal (Section 4.2) has been removed or piped-under; the side road leading to Coventry Avenue and a strip of landscaping now run along the western border of the study area. These developed portions, which comprised about 30 percent of the total area, had excellent (100 percent) visibility but have obviously been subject to recent ground-moving activities.



Figure 4-2 Traffic circle, pedestrian path, and landscaping in the survey area, facing northeast.

Although the ground around the building at 55 Temperance is exposed, it appears that this property has experienced at least a moderate degree of ground moving activity in the past 50 years. An open field covered the remainder of the study area (Figure 4-3). The grasses and sparse weeds that grew in the field generally did not obscure ground visibility, which was good to excellent (60–100 percent).

Particular attention was paid to the site of the nonextant homestead in the northeast corner of the study area; however, only modern trash was observed in this portion of the study area during the survey. Surveyors did not encounter any prehistoric or historical cultural material within the study area during this investigation.



Figure 4-3 Aerial view of the survey area.

5

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Æ's inventory revealed no previously recorded or newly discovered cultural resources. The building at 55 Temperance Avenue was constructed after 1960 and thus does not meet the age criterion (50 years or older) for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources.

In addition to the absence of any surface finds or historical structures, field observations and archival research strongly suggest a very low potential for significant archaeological deposits. Research did not indicate that any significant historical events or individuals are associated with the project area. Review of maps and aerial photographs identified two building sites. However, the lack of surface material and the observed extent of prior ground moving activities at these locations make it unlikely that significant archaeological remains will be uncovered during construction. Moreover, there is no historical evidence to suggest that the study area might contain intact deposits such as nineteenth century privies or trash pits. For these reasons, unless project parameters change, no further studies are warranted.

Nevertheless, the possibility of encountering archaeological material, however remote, still exists. Æ thus offers the following general recommendations:

- In the event that archaeological remains are encountered at any time during development or ground-moving activities within the entire project area, all work in the vicinity of the find should be halted until a qualified archaeologist can assess the discovery.
- If human remains are uncovered, or in any other case when human remains are discovered during construction, the Fresno County Coroner is to be notified to arrange their proper treatment and disposition. If the remains are identified—on the basis of archaeological context, age, cultural associations, or biological traits—as those of a Native American, California Health and Safety Code 7050.5 and Public Resource Code 5097.98 require that the coroner notify the NAHC within 24 hours of discovery. The NAHC will then identify the Most Likely Descendent who will determine the manner in which the remains are treated.

6 REFERENCES

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U.S. Geological Survey

- 1923 Clovis, California, 7.5 minute quadrangle. On file, Henry Madden Library, Map Room, California State University, Fresno.
- 1947 Clovis, California, 7.5 minute quadrangle. On file, Henry Madden Library, Map Room, California State University, Fresno.

APPENDIX A

Personnel Qualifications



RANDY BALOIAN

Expertise

Historical research, architectural and archaeological survey and site evaluation, field logistics, statistical analysis, biological anthropology, proposal preparation, and budget analysis and accounting.

Education

- M.A. Anthropology, University of California, Davis, 1989.
- B.A. Anthropology, California State University, Fresno, 1986.
- B.S. Business Administration, California State University, Fresno, 1986.

Professional Experience

- 2001– Historian/Administrative Archaeologist, Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Fresno, California.
- 1991–2001 Dock Foreman/Administrator, Mountain Produce, Inc., Fresno, California.
- 1986–1991 Teaching Assistant, University of California, Davis.
- 1981–1984 Office Staff, Fresno Mountain Foods, Inc., Fresno, California.

Technical Qualifications

Mr. Baloian conducts historical research, and evaluates architectural and archaeological resources, performs statistical analyses, prepares reports, and assists with various administrative tasks including budget and proposal preparation, logistical coordination, and project tracking. He has evaluated numerous historical resources in the Central Valley and Sierra Nevada foothills, including residences, ranch complexes, commercial structures, mining sites, recreational camps and parks, and irrigation canals. His research of the history of San Luis Obispo has supported architectural evaluations and archaeological investigations in that city. He also maintains the library and site record archives at Æ's Fresno office. In addition to his duties as historian and archivist, Mr. Baloian routinely performs archaeological surveys and has participated in site testing and data recovery fieldwork. Mr. Baloian's academic studies focused on paleoanthropology, primatology, human genetics, statistical analysis, and the genetic and cultural manifestations of ethnicity. These theoretical interests complement his many years of experience in the produce industry, where his responsibilities ranged from customer relations and quality control to accounting and supervision of shipping and receiving.



MARY CLARK BALOIAN, RPA

Expertise

Prehistory of California, archaeological method and theory, lithic analysis, spatial analysis, cultural resources management, report production, and project field management.

Education

Ph.D. Anthropology, Southern Methodist University, 2003.

M.A. Anthropology, Southern Methodist University, 1995.

B.A. Anthropology, University of California, Davis, 1989.

Professional Experience

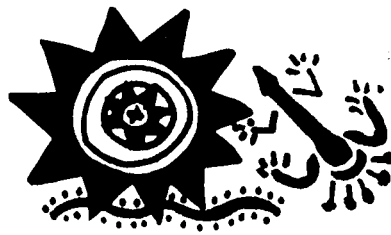
- 2010– Assistant Division Manager, Applied EarthWorks, Inc. Fresno, California.
- 2000–2010 Staff Archaeologist, Applied EarthWorks, Inc. Fresno, California.
- 1998–2001 Adjunct Faculty Member, Fresno City College, Fresno, California.
- 1995–1996 Staff Archaeologist, Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Fresno, California.
- 1994–1995 Staff Archaeologist, INFOTEC Research, Inc., Fresno, California.
- 1992–1994 Teaching Assistant, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas.
- 1989–1991 Archaeological Project Leader, California Department of Transportation, Sacramento.

Technical Qualifications

Dr. Mary Clark Baloian has been involved in archaeology in California and the western United States since 1987. Her areas of expertise include the prehistory of the San Joaquin Valley, Sierra Nevada, Great Basin, and the central California coast. Dr. Baloian has served as principal investigator, project manager, field supervisor, crew chief, or field technician for projects throughout California. Her experience in cultural resources management includes project management, research design, data acquisition, laboratory direction and analysis, and preparation of technical reports and compliance documents; she also has completed the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation course in Section 106 compliance policies and procedures and advanced training in CEQA. Her analytic skills include lithic and ceramic analyses as well as settlement pattern studies and spatial analysis, which were the foci of her doctoral research. As Assistant Division Manager and Senior Archaeologist for Applied EarthWork's Fresno office, Dr. Baloian directs professional staff and subcontractors and provides quality assurance for all project work. She has directed numerous surveys, testing and data recovery excavations as well as prepared dozens of technical reports and compliance documents. She administers both large, complex, multi-year, multi-phase projects as well as smaller. Prior to joining Applied EarthWorks, she served as a Staff Archaeologist for INFOTEC Research, Inc. and Archaeological Project Leader for the Caltrans, where she became well versed in preparation of environmental documents. Dr. Baloian is a Registered Professional Archaeologist.

APPENDIX B

Records Search Results



TO: Randy Baloian
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.
1391 W. Shaw Ave. Suite C
Fresno, CA 93711-3600

(RS #10-468)

DATE: November 12, 2010

RE: Sierra Meadows Park Project

County: Fresno

Map(s): Clovis 7.5'

CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH

The Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center is under contract to the State Office of Historic Preservation and is responsible for the local management of the California Historical Resources Inventories. The following are the results of a search of the cultural resources files at the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center. These files include known and recorded archaeological and historic sites, inventory and excavation reports filed with this office, and properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places, the Historic Property Data File (10/5/10), the California Historical Landmarks, the California Register, the California Inventory of Historic Resources, and the California Points of Historical Interest.

PRIOR CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORIES WITHIN PROJECT AREA AND A ONE MILE RADIUS

According to the information in our files, there have been two (2) cultural resources studies conducted within the project area, FR-548 and 1130. There have been eighteen (18) additional studies conducted within a one mile radius, FR-196, 272, 298, 303, 340, 1588, 1590, 1724, 1725, 1797, 2068, 2215, 2234, 2235, 2269, 2301, 2323, and 2355. See study locations and their associated report numbers on the enclosed project map.

KNOWN CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN THE PROJECT AREA AND A ONE MILE RADIUS

There are no recorded cultural resources within the project area. There is one (1) recorded resource within a one mile radius, P-10-005820. See the project map for resource location.

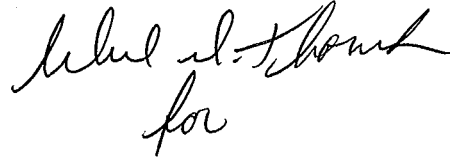
(RS #10-468)

There are no known/recorded cultural resources within the project area that are listed in the National Register of Historic Places, The California Register, California State Historic Landmarks, California Inventory of Historic Resources, or the California Points of Historical Interest.

COMMENTS/RECOMMENDATIONS

Requested copies are enclosed. If you have any questions or need additional information, please don't hesitate to contact our office at (661) 654-2289.

By

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Brian E. Hemphill", with the word "for" written below it.

Brian E. Hemphill, Ph.D.
Coordinator

Date: November 12, 2010

Fee: \$150.00/hr. (Standard Service)

Please note that invoices for Information Center services will be sent under separate cover from the California State University, Bakersfield Accounting Office.

APPENDIX C

Native American Consultation

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Arnold Schwarzenegger, Governor

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
ds_nahc@pacbell.net



November 8, 2010

Mr. Randy Baloian, Project Administrator

Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

1391 Shaw Avenue, Suite C
Fresno, CA 93711

Sent by FAX to: 559-229-2019
No. of Pages: 4

Re: Request for a Sacred Lands File Search and Native American Contacts list for the "Sierra Meadows Park Project;" located in the City of Clovis; Fresno County, California.

Dear Mr. Baloian:

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), the State of California 'Trustee Agency' for the protection and preservation of Native American cultural resources. The NAHC Sacred Lands File (SLF) search, did not indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources within one-half mile of the proposed project site (APE).

Also, this letter includes state and federal statutes relating to Native American historic properties of religious and cultural significance to American Indian tribes and interested Native American individuals as 'consulting parties' under both state and federal law. State law also addresses the freedom of Native American Religious Expression in Public Resources Code §5097.9.

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA – CA Public Resources Code 21000-21177, amendments effective 3/18/2010) requires that any project that causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource, that includes archaeological resources, is a 'significant effect' requiring the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) per the CEQA Guidelines defines a significant impact on the environment as 'a substantial, or potentially substantial, adverse change in any of physical conditions within an area affected by the proposed project, including ... objects of historic or aesthetic significance.' In order to comply with this provision, the lead agency is required to assess whether the project will have an adverse impact on these resources within the 'area of potential effect (APE), and if so, to mitigate that effect.

Early consultation with Native American tribes in your area is the best way to avoid unanticipated discoveries once a project is underway. Culturally affiliated tribes and individuals may have knowledge of the religious and cultural significance of the historic properties in the project area (e.g. APE). We strongly recommend that you contact persons on the attached list of Native American contacts, including non federally recognized tribes/tribal representatives as they are persons with unique expertise in articulating Native American cultural resources.

Furthermore we suggest that you contact the California Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS) for pertinent archaeological data within or near the APE, at (916) 445-7000 for the nearest Information Center.

Consultation with tribes and interested Native American consulting parties, on the NAHC list, should be conducted in compliance with the requirements of federal NEPA (42 U.S.C 4321-43351) and Section 106 and 4(f) of federal NHPA (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*), 36 CFR Part 800.3 (f) (2) & .5, the President's Council on Environmental Quality (CSQ, 42 U.S.C 4371 *et seq.* and NAGPRA (25 U.S.C. 3001-3013) as appropriate. The 1992 *Secretary of the Interiors Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* were revised so that they could be applied to all historic resource types included in the National Register of Historic Places and including cultural landscapes. Also, federal Executive Orders Nos. 11593 (preservation of cultural environment), 13175 (coordination & consultation) and 13007 (Sacred Sites) are helpful, supportive guides for Section 106 consultation.

Also, Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 and Health & Safety Code Section 7050.5 provide for provisions for accidentally discovered archeological resources during construction and mandate the processes to be followed in the event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a project location other than a 'dedicated cemetery'.

To be effective, consultation on specific projects must be the result of an ongoing relationship between Native American tribes and lead agencies, project proponents and their contractors, in the opinion of the NAHC. Regarding tribal consultation, a relationship built around regular meetings and informal involvement with local tribes will lead to more qualitative consultation tribal input on specific projects. Also, the 2006 SB 1059 the state enabling legislation to the Federal Energy Policy Act of 2005, does mandate tribal consultation for the 'electric transmission corridors. This is codified in the California Public Resources Code, Chapter 4.3, and §25330 to Division 15, requires consultation with California Native American tribes, and identifies both federally recognized and non-federally recognized on a list maintained by the NAHC. Consultation with Native American communities is also a matter of environmental justice as defined by California Government Code §65040.12(e).

The response to this search for Native American cultural resources is conducted in the NAHC Sacred Lands Inventory, established by the California Legislature (CA Public Resources Code 5097.94(a) and is exempt from the CA Public Records Act (c.f. California Government Code 6254.10) although Native Americans on the attached contact list may wish to reveal the nature of identified cultural resources/historic properties. Confidentiality of "historic properties of religious and cultural significance" may also be protected under Section 304 of the NHA or at the Secretary of the Interior discretion if not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The Secretary may also be advised by the federal Indian Religious Freedom Act (cf. 42 U.S.C., 1996) in issuing a decision on whether or not to disclose items of religious and/or cultural significance identified in or near the APE and possibility threatened by proposed project activity.

If you have any questions about this response to your request, please do not hesitate to contact me at (916) 653-6251

Sincerely,


Dave Singleton
Program Analyst

Attachment: Native American Contact List

PS: Please provide the complete contact information on your firm submitted with the requests to the NAHC. Thank you.

Native American Contacts
Fresno County
November 8, 2010

Big Sandy Rancheria of Mono Indians
Liz Hutchins Kipp, Chairperson
P.O. Box 337 / 37302 Western Mono
Auberry, CA 93602
(559) 855-4003
ck@bigsandyrancheria.com
(559) 855-4129 Fax

Sierra Nevada Native American Coalition
Lawrence Bill, Interim Chairperson
P.O. 125 Mono
Dunlap, CA 93621 Foothill Yokuts
(559) 338-2354 Choinumni

Cold Springs Rancheria of Mono Indians
Robert Marquez, Chairperson
P.O. Box 209 Mono
Tollhouse, CA 93667
(559) 855-5043
559-855-4445 - FAX

Table Mountain Rancheria
Bob Pennell, Cultural Resources Director
P.O. Box 410 Yokuts
Friant, CA 93626-0177
(559) 325-0351
(559) 217-9718 - cell
(559) 325-0394 FAX

North Fork Mono Tribe
Ron Goode, Chairperson
13396 Tollhouse Road Mono
Clovis, CA 93619
eagleeye@ouip.net-
(559) 299-3729 Home

Kings River Choinumni Farm Tribe
John Davis, Chairman
1064 Oxford Avenue Foothill Yokuts
Clovis, CA 93612-2211 Choinumni
(869) 307-6430

355-1774

Dumna Wo-Wah Tribal Government
Keith F. Turner, Tribal Contact
P.O. Box 306 Dumna/Foothill
Auberry, CA 93602 Mono
t'si-akimcorr@at.net
(559) 855-3128 Home
(559) 696-0191 (Cell)

Dunlap Band of Mono Historical Preservation Soc
Mandy Marine, Board Chairperson
P.O. Box 18 Mono
Dunlap, CA 93621
mandy_marine@hotmail.
com
559-274-1705
559-252-0198 - fax

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. Also, federal National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), National Historic Preservation Act, Section 106 and federal NAGPRA. And 36 CFR Part 800.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans for consultation purposes with regard to cultural resources impact by the proposed Sierra Meadows Park Project; located in the City of Clovis; Fresno County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.

Native American Contacts
Fresno County
November 8, 2010

Dumna Wo-Wah Tribal Government
Jim Redmoon - Cultural Resources Representative
724 W. Fountain Dumna/Foothill
Fresno , CA 93705 Choinumni
559-824-0265
darkstarmoonndog@yahoo.
com
559-243-9926 -home

The Choinumni Tribe of Yokuts
Rosemary Smith, Chairperson
1505 Barstow Choinumni
Clovis , CA 96311 Foothill YoKut
monoclovis@yahoo.com
559-862-5757

Traditional Choinumni Tribe
David Alvarez, Chairperson
2415 E. Houston Avenue Choinumni
Fresno , CA 93720
davealvarez@sbcglobal.net

(559) 323-6231
(559) 292-5057 FAX

Frank Marquez
P.O. Box 565 Mono
Friant , CA 93626 Foothill Yokut
francomarquez@pmr.org
559-213-6543 - cell
559-822-3785

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1391 W. Shaw Avenue
Suite C
Fresno, CA 93711
(559) 229-1856
FAX (559) 229-2019

November 11, 2010

Traditional Choinumni Tribe
David Alvarez
2415 E. Houston Avenue
Fresno, CA 93720

RE: Cultural Resource Investigations for the Sierra Meadows Park Improvement Project
in the City of Clovis

Dear Mr. Alvarez:

Your name and contact information was provided to us by the Native American Heritage Commission, which identifies you as a person with knowledge of Native American resources in Fresno County.

Applied Earthworks, Inc. (Æ) is currently conducting a cultural resources inventory for the City of Clovis's Sierra Meadows Park Improvement Project. The City plans to develop this virtually vacant 20 acre lot by constructing several buildings—including a pet adoption center—and an artificial pond. The property lies in the northeast part of town just east of the intersection of Sierra and Temperance avenues. The legal description is Section 2, T13S, R21E as shown in the Clovis, CA USGS quadrangle (see attached).

The NAHC Sacred Lands File search did not indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources within .5 mile of the project area. We have not as yet received the record search for the current study from the Information Center, but previous Æ investigations indicate that the vicinity is moderately sensitive for historical resources.

If you have information regarding the study area, please phone me, send a letter or to my attention, or send an e-mail to rbaloian@appliedearthworks.com. Your comments will be included in our cultural resources inventory report. You can contact me during normal business hours (559-229-1856, ext. 23) if you have any questions or need additional information. Thank you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Randy Baloian". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, looped initial "R".

Randy Baloian
Project Administrator

Encl.

From: Mandy [mandy_marine@hotmail.com]

Sent: Tuesday, November 16, 2010 2:03 AM

To: Randy Baloian

Subject: Re: cultural resources inventory

Thank you for the notification of this project. I am unaware of specific archaeological or cultural resources at this particular location.

We would appreciate being kept informed of any changes to the project, or if any archaeological testing is proposed. We would also like to receive a copy of the archaeological survey report when the studies are completed. Thank you.

Mandy Marine

cc: Florence Dick, Tribal Council
Dunlap Band of Mono Indians

Sent from my iPhone

On Nov 11, 2010, at 10:44 AM, "Randy Baloian" <RBaloian@appliedearthworks.com> wrote:

Please see attached letter

Thank you,

Randy Baloian, M.A. | **Applied EarthWorks, Inc.**

Historian

1391 W. Shaw Ave., Ste. C

Fresno, CA 93711-3600

559.229.1856 x-23 office

559.229.2019 fax

rbaloian@appliedearthworks.com

<http://www.appliedearthworks.com>

<image001.jpg>

<NA Contact Letter-Marine.pdf>

From: JIM REDMOON [mailto:darkstarmoondog@yahoo.com]

Sent: Friday, November 12, 2010 8:24 PM

To: Randy Baloian

Subject: Re: cultural resources inventory

Randy,

There have been 3 other cultural resources surveys done out there, one MBA & two by Dudley Varner PhD, Both in 2010.

If the staff of A.E. conducted the survey and it is negative, I have no further comments for this project.

Jim Redmoon, CRM

Dumna Tribal Council
