Cultural Resources Studies for the Vulcan Materials Company Sanger-Centerville Mining and Reclamation Project in Fresno County, California

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USGS Sanger, CA and Wahtoke, CA 7.5′ quads
655 acres
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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Vulcan Materials Company (Vulcan) proposes to expand its current aggregate (sand and gravel) mining operations along State Highway 180 approximately 0.5 mile east of Centerville in Fresno County, California. The Vulcan project site consists of 683 acres generally bounded by State Highway 180 on the north, Kings River on the east, and Riverbend Avenue on the west. Aggregate mining activities have occurred on this site since the 1940s. Operations are currently permitted on 226 acres of the site under Fresno County Conditional Use Permits 1466 and 1656 granted in 1978 and 1981, respectively. Expansion of aggregate mining is proposed for approximately 457 acres of the project site. Approximately 198 acres owned or controlled by Vulcan surrounding the permitted mining area are not included in the project site and will remain as open space, wetlands, and wildlife habitat. The project is subject to Fresno County's Regulations for Surface Mining (Zoning Ordinance, Section 858) Surface Mining and Reclamation Act, and is therefore subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), as amended, which mandates that public agencies determine whether a project will have a significant impact on important historical resources.

Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) completed an archaeological and architectural survey and evaluation for the proposed mining and reclamation project. The cultural resources study area included the 457 acres of proposed mining expansion plus most of the 198 acres of open space owned or controlled by Vulcan. Although this open space is not included in the expansion project, because visual and physical impacts (i.e., equipment access, overland conveyors, etc.) to these areas may occur, most of the 198 acres were included in the cultural resources study with Vulcan's concurrence. The study included a records search and literature review, background historical research, field survey of the project area, and documentation and evaluation of cultural resources.

No archaeological or historical resources had been recorded within the study area prior to the survey reported herein. However, archival documents indicate that the Scottsburg town site was located within the project area along its easternmost boundary. This was the original location of the town, which was moved to higher ground west of the river after a series of floods and became known as Centerville. Scottsburg is listed in the California Inventory of Historical Resources under the Exploration/Settlement theme. In addition, the Kings River Lumber Flume appears to have transected the northwest portion of the project area. The Centerville and Kingsburg Canal lies about 0.25 mile northwest of the study area boundaries. Other known yet formally unrecorded sites in the near vicinity include the Centerville Stage stop just north of the town of Centerville, and one "Noren" site (N-22) southeast of the project area on the south side of the Kings River. According to Noren's notes, N-22 is the location of the Indian Village of *Mosahau*, approximately 3 miles east of Sanger. There has been one survey conducted within the project area and six surveys conducted within a 0.5-mile radius. No cultural resources were identified during these surveys.

Six historical cultural resources more that 45 years old were documented and evaluated during the current study. Four of the resources were identified in the western portion of the project area planned for new aggregate mining. These include: (1) the China Canal (P-10-005354), an unimproved earthen irrigation canal; (2) 1533 Riverbend Avenue (P-10-005353), a homestead containing a single-family residence, garage, and pump house; (3) the Gerawan Farm residence (P-10-005351), a single-family home with attached garage (address unknown); and (4) the Gerawan Farm barn (P-10-005352). The other two resources were identified in the northern survey area outside the area planned for expansion. These include CA-FRE-3284 (The Oliver Site), a single-family residence, carriage shed, pump house and associated artifact scatter at 16287 Highway 180, and CA-FRE-3285 a sparse historic trash scatter with possible associated historical features.

Of these, five do not meet CEQA significance criteria because they were built with materials common to the locale, do not exhibit exceptional workmanship or possess high artistic value, and are not associated with important individuals or events of the past. As such, they do not qualify as historical resources according to CEQA, and the proposed project effects on these properties are not considered to be significant environmental impacts. No further study or treatment of these resources is recommended.

CA-FRE-3284, the Oliver Site at 16287 Highway 180, meets the criteria of significance of the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), and thus is considered a historical resource per CEQA guidelines. The Oliver home was built circa 1897 and is an example of the pyramidal family of National Folk style architecture. This style of home is not common in the county, and this is likely one of the few representatives, if not the only example, remaining in the Centerville area. The site also is associated with Orie Odell Oliver, an individual important in local history. Moreover, the site contains a dense and diverse artifact scatter with potential to yield important information on historical research themes relating to early twentieth-century farming and settlement in Centerville.

Current project plans do not include modifications to this property nor to the China Creek riparian corridor that will block the view of proposed aggregate mining to the south. Thus, because there will be no visual impact to the overall feeling of the property or adverse change either through demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration to the characteristics of the Oliver Site that make it eligible for inclusion to the CRHR, the project will not have a significant effect on the environment. No further study or treatment of this property is recommended.

No prehistoric archaeological sites or features were encountered or recorded within the study area during the cultural resources survey, and no effects on prehistoric archaeological resources are anticipated. However, because the project lies within the floodplain of the Kings River and there is potential for buried prehistoric and historic archaeological deposits, it is recommended that work be halted if cultural materials (i.e., flaked stone artifacts, ground stone, historic glass, bone, etc.) or features (e.g., hearths, structural foundations, privies, etc.) are discovered during project-related activities until a qualified archaeologist can be contacted to evaluate the remains.

Field notes and photographs relating to the survey and evaluation are on file at Æ's offices in Fresno, California. A copy of this report will be transmitted to the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System at California State University, Bakersfield.

CONTENTS

APPENDICES

FIGURES

TABLES

1
INTRODUCTION

Vulcan Materials Company (Vulcan) proposes to expand its current aggregate (sand and gravel) mining operations located along State Highway 180 approximately 0.5 mile east of Centerville in Fresno County, California (Figure 1-1). The Vulcan project site consists of 683 acres generally bounded by State Highway 180 on the north, Kings River on the east, and Riverbend Avenue on the west and includes portions of Sections 18 in Township 14 South/Range 23 East of the Sanger, California, 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle and portions of Sections 8, 9, and 17 in Township 14 South/Range 23 East of the Wahtoke 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle (Figure 1-2). Aggregate mining activities have occurred on this site since the 1940s. Operations are currently permitted on 226 acres of the site under Fresno County Conditional Use Permits 1466 and 1656 granted in 1978 and 1981, respectively. Expansion of aggregate mining is proposed for approximately 457 acres of the project site. Approximately 198 acres owned or controlled by Vulcan surrounding the permitted mining area are not included in the project site and will remain as open space, wetlands, and wildlife habitat. The proposed expansion is subject to Fresno County's Regulations for Surface Mining (Zoning Ordinance, Section 858), the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act (SMARA), and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), as amended, which mandates that public agencies determine whether a proposed project will adversely affect the environment, and, if so, whether the adverse effect can be avoided or mitigated (OHP n.d:1).

Specifically, CEQA requires consideration of project impacts on archaeological or historical sites deemed to be "historical resources." A substantial adverse change in the significant qualities of a historical resource is considered a significant environmental impact. For the purposes of CEQA, a "historical resource" is a resource listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). Historical resources may include, but are not limited to:

> Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California [14 California Code of Regulations (CCR) 15064.5(a)(3)].

In accordance with CEQA, Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) performed several tasks including: (1) a formal records search to identify the locations of any known prehistoric or historical cultural resource within 0.5 mile of the study area, (2) a field survey to locate and document prehistoric and historical archaeological resources and architectural properties within the study area, (3) an evaluation of each identified cultural resources' eligibility for listing in the CRHR, (4) consideration of effects on those properties deemed to be a "historical resource," and (5) preparation of this cultural resources report documenting the results of the survey and resource evaluations. Per the advice of the staff at the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System at California State University

Project Vicinity

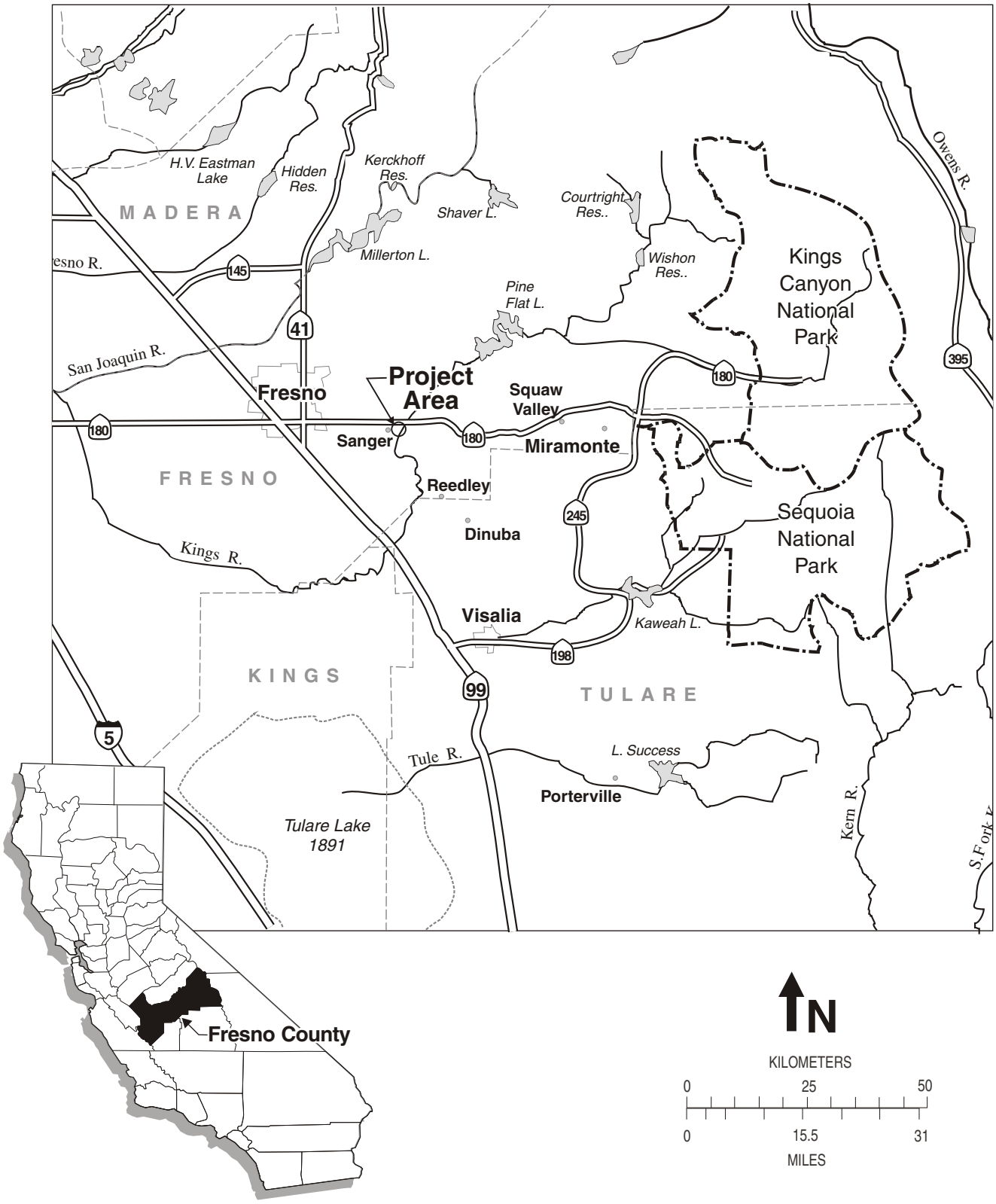


Figure 1-1 Project vicinity in Fresno County, California.

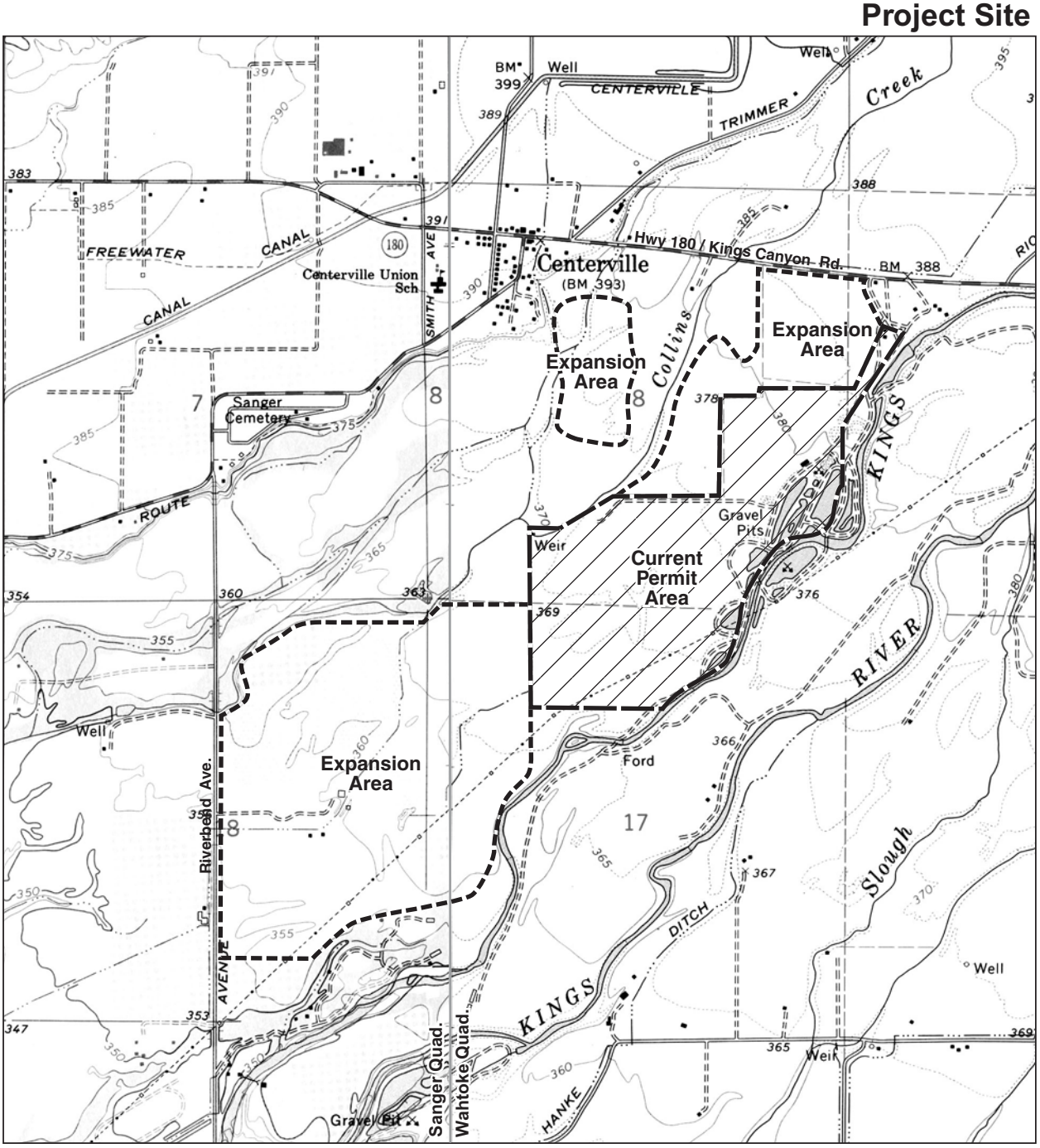


Figure 1-2 Vulcan project site; proposed mining expansion and current mining site.

Bakersfield, Æ consulted Native American representatives to elicit concerns with respect to cultural resources in the study locale.

Æ conducted an archaeological survey between 25 and 28 August 2003 to determine if prehistoric or historical cultural resources are present in the project site. The survey area included the 457 acres of proposed mining expansion plus most of the 198 acres of open space owned or controlled by Vulcan (Figure 1-3). Although this open space is not included in the expansion project, because visual and physical impacts (i.e., equipment access and overland conveyors) to these areas may occur, most of the 198 acres were included in the archaeological survey with concurrence from Russ Austin, Vulcan Materials Company Area Resource Manager. On 17 and 20 October 2003, Æ returned to the project area to conduct architectural evaluations of the identified historical buildings and structures.

Mary Clark Baloian served as project manager in addition to supervising the archaeological survey and report preparation. Wendy M. Nettles conducted the historical research for the project and evaluated the buildings with the assistance of Randy Baloian. Kathleen Jernigan, Kari Lindegren, and Charlie Mendoza participated as field technicians during the archaeological survey. Barry Price served as the project administrator. Resumés for key personnel are provided in Appendix A.

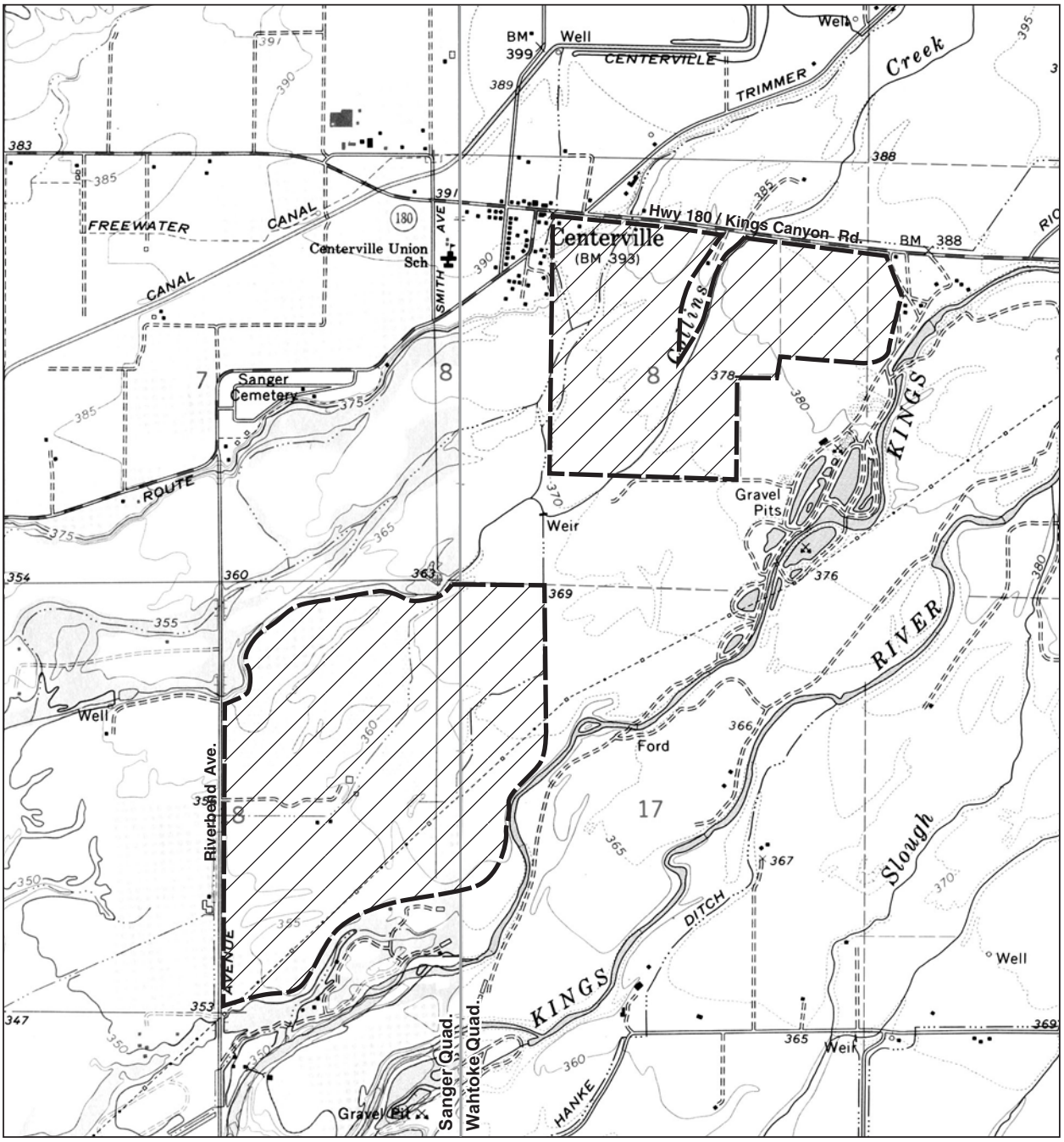


Figure 1-3 Locations of the two cultural resources survey areas.

2
SETTING

2.1 NATURAL SETTING

The project area lies on the eastern periphery of the San Joaquin Valley at the base of the Sierra Nevada foothills. Elevations within the project area range from 350 feet above mean sea level (amsl) near the Kings River to 390 feet amsl at the town of Centerville. The San Joaquin Valley is the southern half of an elongated trough called the Great Valley, a 50-mile-wide lowland that extends approximately 500 miles south from the Cascade Range to the Tehachapi Mountains (Norris and Webb 1990:412). The San Joaquin Valley parallels the 400-mile stretch of the Sierra Nevada geomorphic province, which encompasses a 40- to 100-mile-wide area ranging in elevation from 400 feet amsl along the western boundary to more than 14,000 feet amsl in the east (Norris and Webb 1990:63).

Between the Mesozoic and Cenozoic eras, the Great Valley served as a shallow marine embayment containing numerous lakes, primarily within the San Joaquin Valley (Norris and Webb 1990:412). As a result, the upper levels of the Great Valley floor are composed of alluvium and flood materials. Below these strata are layers of marine and nonmarine rocks, including claystone, sandstone, shale, basalt, andesite, and serpentine. Waters began to diminish about 10 million years ago, eventually dwindling to the drainages, tributaries, and small lakes that exist today (Hill 1984:28). Playas, remnants of the extinct lakes, are currently used for agricultural activities in the valley today (Norris and Webb 1990:431).

The San Joaquin River is the prominent hydrologic feature that drains the southern half of the Great Valley into San Francisco Bay. The tall, steep peaks of the Sierra Nevada effectively block moisture moving eastward from the coast, resulting in a higher level of precipitation on the western slopes. Smaller east-west–trending rivers, like the Kings River adjacent to the project area, drain the Sierra Nevada range before converging on the San Joaquin River. The Kings River and its smaller tributaries (such as Collins and China creeks) that lie within the project area would have provided habitat for an abundance of food resources such as aquatic plants, fish, beaver, and other animals hunted prehistorically and historically. The annual rainfall for this area averages about 6–14 inches. Winters are cooler and drier than those in the Sacramento Valley and snow is uncommon (Hill 1984:29). Summers are generally hot and dry, with temperatures often exceeding 100˚F.

The development of agriculture within the Great Valley has resulted in the replacement of native plants and animals with domesticated species. Common native plants would have included white, blue, and live oak as well as walnut, cottonwood, salix, and tule, many of which still occur along the Kings River drainage. Bulrush, cattail, and various grasses and flowers are also prominent along Collins and China creeks. The project area specifically occupies the Lower Sonoran life zone, marked by prairie grassland communities that cover the plains and low rolling hillocks that border the Sierra Nevada. These grasslands are interspersed with narrow bands of

riparian woodland that follow the valley stream corridors. The land in and around the project area has been intensively farmed for many years; current crops include almonds, plums, pomegranates, and nectarines. Few areas of original grassland remain.

The previously swampy valley floor provided a lush habitat for a variety of animals. Large herds of mule deer, tule elk, and pronghorn once roamed the valley. Historic accounts indicate that, due to their vast numbers, the tule elk and pronghorn were a major food source for the Yokuts Indians, explorers, trappers, and others (Clough and Secrest 1984a:27–28; Wallace 1978a:449). Grizzly and black bears, wolves, and mountain lions also were once prominent valley species (Preston 1981:245–247). Other mammals noted are the valley coyote, bobcat, gray and kit foxes, and rabbits. The valley's large variety of birds consists of the American Osprey, Redwing Blackbird, Marsh Hawk, Willow and Nuttall Woodpeckers, Western Meadowlark, and quail. Water sources such as the Kings River supported anadromous and freshwater fish species that include salmon, golden trout, river lamprey eel, and white sturgeon.

2.2 CULTURAL SETTING

2.2.1 Prehistory

Archaeological studies in the San Joaquin Valley began in the early 1900s with a series of investigations primarily in the Stockton and Kern County areas (Gifford and Schenck 1926; Schenck and Dawson 1929). By the late 1930s, efforts were made to link the more well-known southern and northern valley areas through an exploration of the central San Joaquin Valley. University of California Berkeley's Gordon Hewes surveyed the central valley region and discovered 107 sites, most near streams and marshes on the east side of the valley (Moratto 1984:186).

Archaeological investigations in the San Joaquin Valley intensified during the 1960s with the advent of cultural resources management work (Olsen and Payen 1968, 1969; Riddell and Olsen 1969; Treganza 1960). Based on these and other archaeological investigations conducted throughout the valley (Latta 1977; Moratto 1988; Price 1992), it is apparent that the Yokuts occupied most of the San Joaquin Valley over a period extending as long as 2,000 years (Spier 1978; Wallace 1978a, 1978b).

Prehistoric sequences developed from these excavations provide a fairly clear understanding of culture change during the last 2,000–3,000 years; however, archaeological investigations in the Tulare Lake and Buena Vista Lake localities south of the project vicinity suggest that people occupied the San Joaquin Valley as early as 11,000–12,000 years ago (Fredrickson and Grossman 1977; Riddell and Olson 1969). Because there has been little systematic archaeological investigations in the immediate project vicinity, it is unclear whether the cultural phases identified in the adjacent foothills or southern valley extend to this area. However, after several decades of study and numerous excavations throughout the south-central Sierra Nevada and foothills, there is strong evidence for three broad patterns of cultural adaptation (Wallace 1978a, 1978b).

Archaeological evidence suggests that the valley's initial occupants settled in lakeshore and streamside environments utilizing the foothills periodically for seasonally available resources.

These early Paleoindian sites are typified by fluted points, stemmed dart points, scrapers, and crescents. As compared with their predecessors, the Archaic groups in the middle and late Holocene utilized a broader resource base, supplementing their subsistence with 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 instigated widespread settlement along the western Sierran slopes. 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. Violence among many Sierran and foothill groups was common as 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.

Although no archaeological excavations have taken place in the project vicinity, local historian and amateur archaeologist Oscar Noren amassed an extensive collection of prehistoric artifacts during his more than 70 years as a Reedley/Kingsburg-area resident. In the early 1930s and 1940s, several noted archaeologists—including Gordon Hewes, William Massey, and Richard Beardsley—visited Noren to examine his collection, parts of which are presently curated at the Fresno Archaeological Society and California State University Fresno (Noren 1988). Noren himself described his archaeological pursuits as "salvage archaeology" or "rescuing Indian artifacts when exposed by road building equipment, leveling of land by farmers, and other changes of the terrain of the land," but through his careful documentation of these recovered artifacts, Noren was able to identify 20 habitation sites around the Reedley area (Noren 1988). Hastrup (1979) has compiled a listing of these sites, including the Wet-chi-kit village of Mosahau located less than 1 mile east of the project boundaries.

2.2.2 Ethnography

The study area was occupied by the Wet-chi-kit Yokuts, one of the many autonomous tribes that made up the Northern Valley Yokuts whose language is one of five members that compose the Penutian linguistic family (Silverstein 1978). The Northern Valley Yokuts inhabited the marshy regions of the upper half of the San Joaquin Valley (Wallace 1978b). Their linguistically related brethren, the Southern Valley Yokuts, lived to the south, and the Miwok occupied areas to the north and east.

The San Joaquin River and its tributaries provided food (fish and waterfowl), building material (tule stalks), and avenues of travel for small watercraft. Not surprisingly, Yokuts villages were situated near major waterways and built on low mounds to prevent spring flooding. The Northern Valley Yokuts were defined by individual autonomous villages (Latta 1949:3) composed of single-family structures (Moratto 1988:174; Wallace 1978b:451). The structures were small and usually built from woven tule mats. Other structures included sweathouses and ceremonial chambers. Most stone artifacts were fashioned from cherts, and obsidian was imported from other locations (Wallace 1978a:465). Mortars and pestles were the dominant ground stone tools; bone was used to manufacture awls for making coiled baskets. Ceramic items do not appear to have been manufactured by the Northern Valley Yokuts.

Specifically, the material culture of the Wet-chi-kit was entirely consistent with that of the Yokuts in general. Noren (1988) found a variety of artifacts at several sites along the Kings River, including stone gaming balls, beads, and pendants along with such functional items as net weights, arrow shaft straighteners, metates, manos, mortars, and pestles. The presence of *Olivella*, clam shell, and abalone from coastal regions as well as obsidian and steatite from the Sierra Nevada indicate the Wet-chi-kit were part of the regional trade network. Among the 20 habitation sites that Noren identified were *Wewayo*, located 5 miles northeast of Reedley, and *Mosahau*, which translates to "sweat house place" (Noren 1988).

As with other Indian groups in California, the lifeway of the Northern Valley Yokuts was dramatically altered as a result of contact with Spanish explorers and missionaries, miners, ranchers, and other European immigrants who entered the San Joaquin Valley after 1700. The introduction of European culture and new diseases proved devastating to the native population. Traditional lifestyles were diminished and numerous people died from disease (Moratto 1988:174).

2.3 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

2.3.1 Regional History Prior to the Founding of Centerville

The first Europeans known to have entered the San Joaquin Valley were Spanish soldiers led by Pedro Fages, who came to the valley through Tejon Pass in 1772 (Wallace 1978a:459). Other Europeans followed in 1806 when Lieutenant Gabriel Moraga led a group of Spanish explorers into the San Joaquin Valley to locate new lands for missions (Clough and Secrest 1984a:25–27). The expansion of missions in California had ceased by the early 1820s as a result of Mexico's independence from Spain (Clough and Secrest 1984a:26). Fur trappers discovered the California interior soon after and began their forays into the San Joaquin Valley. Jedediah S. Smith may have been the first to enter the area during a fur trapping expedition in 1827. Smith's adventures included friendly encounters with the Yokuts while trapping and camping along the San Joaquin River (Clough and Secrest 1984a:27). After Smith's visit, other trappers followed until about 1837 when fur-bearing animals were nearly gone from the valley. These trappers included Kit Carson, Peter Skene Ogden of the Hudson's Bay Company, and Joseph Reddeford Walker.

Compared to the California coastal regions, Euro-Americans settled in the Central Valley relatively late. The Mexican government issued land grants in the Fresno County area on three occasions in the 1840s (Clough and Secrest 1984a:32–36). In order to satisfy the conditions of the contract and receive full ownership of the property, the grantee had to fulfill certain residency and improvement requirements; however, this was easier said than done. Early Euro-American efforts to settle the Central Valley often met with resistance from the indigenous tribes, who were probably aware of the harsh treatment given to their coastal brethren by Spanish missionaries. In addition, most regions of the valley were not well suited either for agriculture or cattle ranching and required a certain level of development (e.g., transportation routes, irrigation) before their potential could be realized. As part of the terms of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which formally concluded the Mexican War and ceded California to the United States, the claims on grants would be respected by the federal government provided that they complied with Mexican colonization laws. After the war, a series of legal disputes ensued that extended into the 1860s. Testimonies from these cases demonstrated that in only very few instances did the

grantee actually reside on the land long enough to satisfy his contractual obligations (Clough and Secrest 1984a:32–39). Aside from a small Hispanic presence located primarily in the western part of the Fresno County area (Clough and Secrest 1984a:39–43), it was not until after 1849 and the early stages of the Gold Rush that Euro-American miners seriously considered establishing permanent residence in the valley.

The Gold Rush, which is perhaps best-known as a Northern California phenomenon, extended to the state's central highlands. Prospectors first established camps at Coarse Gold (presently the town of Coarsegold) and Fine Gold (Clough and Secrest 1984a:46). For the speculators that came to the Sierra Nevada and its foothills from the west coast, the Central Valley probably represented little more than a dry stretch of land to be traversed before reaching the gold fields to the east. The first settlements in the valley emerged along the valley's major waterways—the Chowchilla, Fresno, San Joaquin, and Kings rivers—largely to service the transportation and material needs of the miners. These were untamed and temperamental rivers that were prone to unexpected flooding, not the dry lifeless channels that mark the valley's present-day landscape. These waterways could be crossed only via ferry. Outposts such as Fort Miller, Fort Bishop, and Campbell's Ferry offered river crossing points, supplies, lodging and, in the case of the first two, fortification from Indian attacks. It is perhaps telling that history of the area focuses not on the miners who arrived during the Gold Rush but rather the entrepreneurs who profited from them.

The momentum of the Gold Rush could not be sustained, and by the early 1850s most of the miners and the merchants who relied on their patronage began to look to other pursuits. William Mayfield and his family arrived in the valley in 1850 to find their fortune in the deposits of the San Joaquin River. After floods wiped out his gold mining operation, he settled near the future site of Centerville to raise horses and cattle (Clough and Secrest 1984a:47–48). Similarly, William Campbell, co-founder of Campbell's Ferry, eventually left the ferry business to become a rancher (Clough and Secrest 1984a:53).

2.3.2 Early Growth of Centerville

Although probably not apparent to the countless motorists that drive along State Highway 180 between Fresno and King Canyon National Park, the town of Centerville and its predecessors figured prominently in the early history of Fresno County. Established well before the emergence of settlements around Fresno, the community has been built and rebuilt on three separate occasions at different locations and, perhaps as a consequence, has born several names.

The original townsite south of the Kings River developed in the early 1850s around a ferry operated by William and Edward Campbell (Clough and Secrest 1984a:285). For early pioneers, ferryboats offered the only way to cross the Central Valley's major waterways because rivers were too deep to ford on foot or horseback and local government still lacked the financial wherewithal to construct expansive bridges. The ferrying business could be quite lucrative and even required an operating license from the county. With the opening of the Stockton to Los Angeles stage route in the mid-1850s, many of these crossing stations became nodal points, linking these previously remote outposts along the state's north-south axis. The main line generally passed through the middle of the valley and crossed at such stops as Firebaugh's Ferry and Whitmore's Ferry in Kingston, but an upper detour that hugged the eastern side of the valley

and ran through Campbell's Ferry was used when the valley was flooded (Clough and Secrest 1984a:44, 56).

The ferrying stations that sprang up along the Kings and San Joaquin Rivers often offered more than just transportation across the rivers; stores, saloons, and hotels were built to service the flow of miners and travelers that gathered at these crossing points. Several other business followed Campbell's Ferry, including the Falcon Hotel founded by "Widow" Flanagan, a grist mill opened by J. B. Sweem, and a restaurant/saloon owned by William Y. "Monte" Scott (Clough and Secrest 1984a:285). Established in 1856, the same year Fresno County was founded, the town's post office was dubbed "Scottsburg" after the colorful saloon proprietor and future sheriff. In the mid- and late 1850s, increasing numbers of families were attracted to the area's fertile river bottom. The Akers party passed through the Centerville area on their way to Millerton. After finding the mining town too unruly for family life, several of the clan returned to the Kings River area. The Akers, whose cemetery lies just north of present-day Centerville and still bears the family name, included Harvey Akers, who is credited with planting the community's first vineyard (Clough and Secrest 1984a:79). Along with Millerton and Kingston, Scottsburg was designated as one of the three original Fresno County school districts in 1860.

In 1862 the swelling waters of the Kings River literally swept the town away, destroying the Falcon Hotel and the Campbells' residence (Clough and Secrest 1984a:285). The town was reestablished on the other side of the river about 0.75 mile southeast of the present location of Centerville and probably within the project area. Although the new town site was built at a higher elevation, floods devastated Scottsburg (also known as Kings River) again in 1867. The town was then moved to its present location, where it became known as Centerville, referring to its central location in the state.

The town quickly revived with a flurry of building activity (Clough and Secrest 1984a:286–288). Samuel A. Frankenau and Elias Jacob opened general stores; Len Farrar operated a two-story saloon and dance hall; and William Caldwell, who had bought Flanagan's concern in 1864, built a new two-story hotel that also functioned as a stage stop. Caldwell built a brick residence near his hotel in the early 1870s. Fire destroyed the hotel sometime before 1900, but the house still stands near the corner of North Oliver and Highway 180 and is one of the valley's oldest structures. Fresno County's second church was built in 1871 to house the congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. The building is reputed to be the same dilapidated structure that presently stands about 250 meters south of Highway 180 (Eisenbrant 1983). The town also added another hotel and saloon, along with a wagon business, blacksmith, butcher shop, and drugstore.

During the late 1860s and early 1870s, Centerville's cattle ranching industry along with increasing farm activity fueled the growth of associated commercial services, which in turn often financed other business ventures throughout the county. Sweem's old mill, which had been destroyed by the latest flood, was replaced by Jesse Morrow's three-story flour mill powered by water in a canal that connected to the Kings River (Clough and Secrest 1984a:287). Morrow, who had started out as ferryman near Millerton, also ran a four-horse stage line between Centerville and Fresno and later became owner of the Henry/Morrow House, Fresno's first high-quality hotel (Clough and Secrest 1984a:79, 124, 287). The town was also a resting stop along the Visalia-Horinitos stage route (Clough and Secrest 1984a:63). Along with his general stores

in Centerville and other valley towns, Elias Jacob's diversified interests included a stake in a coal mining operation near present-day Coalinga, partial and later full ownership of Morrow's mill, and the construction of telegraph wires connecting his Centerville and Kingston stores in 1873 (Clough and Secrest 1984a:165, 277, 287). Given its prosperity, the town wielded considerable financial and political power; it placed third behind Lisbon (a proposed site near present-day Clovis) and Fresno in the 1874 election to determine the Fresno County seat (Clough and Secrest 1984a:122).

2.3.3 Centerville's Role in Nineteenth-Century Valley Irrigation

Perhaps Centerville's most important legacy in the history of Fresno County is its role in the development of irrigation. Water conveyance was by no means new to the valley. Mexican farmers and even the Yokuts built ditches well before 1850, and in 1854 ferryman John Poole constructed a canal on the east side of the Kings River (Tielman and Shafer 1943). For the most part, however, these were small-scale undertakings. Elaborate canal systems simply were not necessary given the proximity of farmland to the river. But after the town had been washed away for a second time, it became apparent that along with the community's urban center, its agricultural interests also would have to be relocated farther from the river, which in turn required a more extensive water conveyance system. In 1866, Morrow, Harvey Akers, and William Hazelton diverted the waters of the Kings River to irrigate their fields; in that same year, Anderson Akers and Spyars S. Hyde constructed a canal that was purchased by the Centerville Canal and Irrigation Company 2 years later (Clough and Secrest 1984a:117).

The pace of the development of water conveyance in the valley accelerated when A. Y. Easterby of Napa County purchased a 5,000-acre tract in east Fresno in 1868 (Clough and Secrest 1984a:115–116). At the time, real estate moguls would buy up large landholdings named "ranchos" or "colonies" for resale to farmers or agricultural interests. Easterby's problem lay in bringing a steady supply of water to irrigate his subdivisions, thus making them more attractive to buyers. Fortunately for Easterby, he had convinced Napa sheepherder Moses Church to move to Fresno County. Church eventually gave up sheepherding and devoted his energies to advancing the interests of the Easterby Rancho sometimes at the risk of losing his own life. Church and Easterby understood that Fancher Creek, which ran through the Easterby Rancho and was dry for most of the year, could serve as a surrogate canal. In order to bring the waters of the Kings River to the creek and ultimately to the colony, Church purchased a canal constructed by Sweem and later obtained the Centerville Canal and Irrigation Company. Church and Easterby's holdings were consolidated into the Fresno Canal and Irrigation Company. Early efforts to construct an extensive canal system faced confrontation from ranchers, whose cattle sometimes ended up mired in irrigation ditches. A 1895 *Fresno Daily Evening Expositor* article recounts how in 1868 Church was bullied, saw his home destroyed by arson, and had his life threatened at gunpoint by powerful cattle rancher William Hazelton—all in an attempt to force Church and his ditches out of the Centerville area (Clough and Secrest 1984b:116–117). In the ensuing decades, Church became embroiled in a series of legal disputes over water rights (Clough and Secrest 1984a:151–152). Nonetheless, Church, a peaceful man who did not fit the gun-wielding cowboy stereotype, persevered and eventually succeeded in irrigating the Easterby Rancho and other colonies as the valley's economy swung from an emphasis on cattle ranching to a greater reliance on farming.

As the 1870s progressed, a vein-like network of canals emerged around Fresno, Centerville, Kingsburg (née Kingston), and Reedley. In 1876 the Centerville and Kingsburg Irrigation Ditch Company was formed to construct a canal that would provide water to the plains around Kingsburg by tapping the Kings River 2 miles north of Centerville (Clough and Secrest 1984a:145). Unlike the Fresno Canal and Irrigation Company, which relied on the deep pockets of Easterby and hired labor, the construction of the Centerville-Kingsburg canal was a communal effort. Local farmers who wanted to irrigate their lands agreed to build segments of the canal; in return for their invested manpower, the farmers could tap the main canal by building a branch ditch at their own expense. The same labor-based investment agreement was used to finance construction of the Fowler Switch canal in the early 1880s.

2.3.4 Rise and Fall of a Community

With about 300 residents, in 1879 Centerville was second only to Fresno as the county's largest town; by the early 1880s, it had gained another hotel, a new town hall, a new school, a newspaper (*Kings River News*), and a modest race track (Clough and Secrest 1984a:288–289). In the mid and late 1880s, however, a series of events curtailed further growth and ultimately sent the town into a slow downward spiral. First, the area's economy suffered due to a decline in the county's ranching and grain industries (Clough and Secrest 1984a:289). Despite its immediate effects on the local economy, the slump in the cattle and wheat markets actually resulted in a positive long-term outcome to the valley's overall economy by hastening the switch from grain farming to orchards and vineyards. By growing multiple crops, the county's agricultural industry became more diversified and less susceptible to market downturns in a single commodity. Toward the end of the decade the Centerville and Sanger areas were dominated by vineyards and citrus orchards (Clough and Secrest 1984a:289; Thompson 1891:19).

A second and more lasting blow to the town's economy came in 1888 when the Southern Pacific Railroad elected to build their rail line through Sanger. By all rights, Centerville would have seemed the obvious choice for the next stop after Fresno, particularly since at the time commercial ventures in Sanger consisted only of a store owned by W. B. Miller. The railroad reportedly had difficulties obtaining the necessary right-of-way and properties from Centerville landowners to build a station and, as a result, decided to run the rail line through Sanger (Clough and Secrest 1984a:297). Sanger then proceeded to grow at an exponential rate. In his 1891 Atlas of Fresno County, Thompson states that:

> The effect of the new boom [in Sanger] was to depopulate Centerville . . . the demand for mechanics and laborers being so great. More than 75 buildings were erected in Sanger during 1890, at a cost exceeding $125,000 [Thompson 1891:19].

Sanger pulled off an even bigger upset when it beat out Centerville and Fresno for the site of the Kings River Lumber Company mill in 1889. Residents of the upstart town shrewdly had promised to donate 65 acres to the lumber company if it agreed to build the mill in Sanger (Johnston 1998:27). The Sanger facilities were the terminus for the company's great experiment—the Kings River Lumber Company flume. Climbing 54 miles into the nearby Sierra Nevada, the flume transported usable lumber from two smaller mills located in the highlands. The flume operated under a series of owners until the mid-1920s, when it became

apparent that the costs associated with continually maintaining and rebuilding the flume after storms and fires were too prohibitive (Johnston 1998:135–136). The flume, which passed through the middle of Centerville and across the northwest corner of the project area, probably served as a constant reminder that the commercial and social locus of activities in the area had moved to Sanger (Figure 2-1).

Figure 2-1 Kings River Lumber Company flume; view to the south.

2.3.5 Resurgence at the Turn of the Century (1890–1930)

Despite several blows in the 1880s, the town enjoyed some rejuvenation in the 1890s and still retained that small-town flavor as described by the *Fresno Daily Evening Expositor* in an article about the 1890 Christmas celebration:

> At 8 o'clock a programme, consisting of Christmas carols and Christmas reading and recitations, was rendered by the school children, and its excellence was attested by the loud and frequent applause that greeted the little performers. As the words of the last carol, "Peace on earth, good will to men," were dying away, in at the door burst Santa Claus with happy words and a pleasant nod of his gay, old head, for each of his friends, the acquaintance of many of whom he had made in the "long ago". After a song and a story for the little ones Santa Claus saw to it that each boy and girl had a full supply of

> toys, candy, nuts, and the happiness that comes only with the Christmas time [Clough and Secrest 1984a:289].

Several new businesses were opened in the mid-1890s, including Oliver's saloon and the Quong Fat Merchandise store, which shared a two-story building (Cotner and Goodall n.d.; Hedges et al. 1900). The Independent Order of Odd Fellows building was erected in 1898 (Eisenbrant 1983). Evidence that the town was still a vital community can be seen not only in the opening of new commercial ventures but in the number of registered voters. Voter registration rolls from 1890 show 240 males living in Centerville. It is likely that just as many or more females, as well as unregistered immigrants, also made their home in this community.

Although not mentioned in area histories, the evidence of a handful of extant structures from the 1920s indicate that another short-lived resurgence likely occurred during that decade. This is further supported by the interest in rebuilding the Odd Fellows' Hall after it burned in 1916 (Eisenbrant 1983).

2.3.6 Twentieth-Century Agricultural Development (1900–Present)

After 1930, Centerville's population began to dwindle. Fruit orchards fill the area between Centerville and Sanger, and Sanger is the focal point of the area, but the area continues to commercially active. Centerville has become progressively isolated from the social mainstream of the county. Even the increased automotive traffic brought on by the establishment of Kings Canyon National Park in 1940 and the construction of State Highway 180 failed to revive the town. Today, the forlorn two-story Independent Order of Odd Fellows building looks out onto the highway, serving as an appropriate reminder of the town's past as well as the ebb and flow of history.

3
METHODS

3.1 PREFIELD RESEARCH

To identify previously recorded cultural resources in the study area and near vicinity, the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center at California State University Bakersfield conducted a records search on 14 August 2003 (Appendix B). Information center staff consulted files and base maps showing previous cultural resources investigations within a 0.5-mile radius of the study area and known archaeological sites within a 1.0-mile radius of the study area. Other sources consulted include the California Inventory of Historic Resources (1976), California Historical Landmarks (1996), California Points of Historical Interest (May 1992 and updates), Historic Property Data File (Office of Historic Preservation computer list dated 2 July 2003), and the 1891 Thompson Fresno County Atlas.

3.2 NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) in Sacramento was informed of the current project and supplied Æ with a list of parties to be contacted regarding any information or concerns they might have with respect to cultural resources in the study locale (Appendix C). The NAHC also performed a search of the sacred land file to determine if any Native American cultural resources had been recorded in the immediate study area. On 6 October 2003, Chairperson Clarence Atwell of the Santa Rosa Rancheria and Lee Ann Walker Grant of the Table Mountain Rancheria were mailed information regarding the project.

3.3 SURVEY METHODS

Æ performed an intensive pedestrian survey of the study area in two phases: the first between 25 and 28 August 2003 and the second on 17 October 2003. The initial phase of work involved the 457 acres proposed for permit in addition to most of the 198 acres of open space owned or controlled by Vulcan. Specifically, this included 276 acres of new mining area west of the existing operation in an area leased from Gerawan Farms and approximately 181 acres of new mining area in addition to approximately 130 acres of open space north of the existing mining site (see Figure 1-3). The second phase of survey involved a surface reconnaissance of approximately 16 acres of open space in the northwest corner of the study area surrounding the property at 16287 Highway 180.

The areas were examined by four archaeologist using parallel transects spaced between 10 and 30 meters apart. Transect intervals were determined on the basis of archaeological sensitivity and terrain features. Due to the orientation and spacing of orchard rows, survey in these areas utilized transects intervals between 10 and 15 meters. Each transect was walked in a zigzag fashion to allow maximum coverage of the ground surface. Special attention was paid to disturbed soil around recently removed trees, rodent holes, and in cleared areas. The survey

team also took note of remnant features of the former topography that might have been attractive for earlier settlement or use.

Photographs of the survey area as well as of specific views of natural and cultural features in the survey area were taken with a Canon 35-millimeter camera using 200 ASA color professional print film and a Nikon CoolPix 800 digital camera. Each photograph was logged on a Photograph Record (Appendix D). Observations regarding the natural and cultural landscape were recorded daily on Survey Field Records.

When an artifact or architectural property (erected before 1953) was discovered, surveyors marked its position and closely examined the area to determine if other materials occurred in association. Once the boundary of the site was established, the cultural resource was recorded on a California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) Primary Record (DPR 523A). Additional details about the site were recorded on an Archaeological Site Record (DPR 523C) or Linear Feature Record (DPR 523E), as appropriate, following the procedures outlined in *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources* (Office of Historic Preservation 1995).

Each resource was photographed and its location was plotted on the appropriate USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle. Locational information was obtained using a Garmin Global Positioning System (GPS) employing the Universal Transverse Mercator coordinate system and the 1983 North American Datum. Complete documentation of newly discovered sites, including a confidential location map, is provided in Appendix E.

3.4 EVALUATION METHODS

Cultural resources discovered during the survey were evaluated with reference to historic themes described in Chapter 2, Section 2.3 in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)–(3) of the CEQA guidelines using significance criteria outlined in PRC 5024.1.

To obtain historic information, Æ visited several local repositories for texts, maps, and photographs depicting Centerville in general and the study area in particular. The California History and Genealogy Room of the Fresno County Library provided maps from the 1891, 1907, and 1935 versions of the Atlas of Fresno County as well as turn-of-the-century biographical sketches and photos, information regarding the early development of irrigation, city directories, and other textual information. Parcel maps of the study area were obtained from the Fresno County Assessor's office. Æ also contacted Dick Cosgrave of the Kings River Irrigation District to obtain information on the irrigation canals within and near the study area. The California State University (CSU) Fresno Library Map Room provided aerial photos and USGS quadrangles showing the study area throughout most of the twentieth century. Æ also obtained the 1909 version of the Atlas of Fresno County and other archival information from the CSU Fresno Library Special Collections Department. Æ's own library provided secondary sources for the background section of this report, including Clough and Secrest's (1984a) history of Fresno County, which contains extensive information about Centerville and its residents. Information provided by longtime local resident Judy Munsey was particularly helpful. Ms. Munsey, an employee of Vulcan Materials, provided oral history as well as a binder of newspapers clippings that contained local historical information.

For identified architectural properties, additional field work was conducted to define the built environment completely and describe the elements of the resource more thoroughly. A Building Structure, and Object Record (DPR 523B) containing a significance statement was completed and attached to the primary record (Appendix E). Wendy M. Nettles meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for an architectural historian and evaluated the architectural properties for the project.

4
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

4.1 RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS

The records search revealed that no formally recorded prehistoric or historical sites lie within the immediate study area or within a 1.0-mile radius of its boundaries. One very small portion of the study area has been surveyed (Wren 1999), and six other cultural resources studies have been performed within 0.5 mile of the study boundaries (Appendix B).

While the study area does not contain any previously documented archaeological sites, several historical resources were identified based on archival information. The town of Scottsburg once lay west of the Kings River within the existing mining operation area. This townsite, which represents Scottsburg's second occupation between 1862 and 1867, is listed on the California Inventory of Historic Resources under the Exploration/Settlement Theme. Another nineteenth-century property, the William Caldwell brick residence associated with the Centerville stage stop, is in Centerville just outside the northeast corner of the project boundaries; this property has not been formally recorded. The Information Center noted that according to the 1891 Thompson Fresno County Atlas, the route of the Kings River Lumber Flume and the existing Centerville and Kingsburg Canal appear to be within project boundaries. It should be pointed out that although the flume did pass through the northwest corner of study area, the canal lies about 0.25 mile from its boundaries.

The records search also identified the prehistoric village of *Mosahau* within 0.5 mile of project boundaries on the east side of the Kings River. The site was documented by local Oscar Noren in the early or mid twentieth century, but no current efforts have been made to determine whether it still exits. In addition to providing the conventional record search information, the Information Center supplied valuable material about the early settlement of the nearby town of Sanger and the archaeological pursuits of Noren.

Despite the lack of recorded sites within the study area, Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center Assistant Coordinator Adele Baldwin stated that "the probability is extremely high that cultural resources would be encountered during any field survey and/or ground-disturbance activities within the project area" (see Appendix B). Additionally, the Information Center advised that a field survey of the study area should be conducted given the area's sensitivity for historical and prehistoric resources. The assistant coordinator also recommended that the NAHC be contacted for a sacred lands search and a list of local Native American representatives.

4.2 NATIVE AMERICAN RESPONSE

A search of the NAHC sacred lands file showed no Native American cultural resources within the study area (Appendix C). The NAHC supplied Æ with a list of Native American representatives to be contacted regarding any information or concerns they might have with

respect to cultural resources in the study locale. On 6 October 2003, Chairperson Clarence Atwell of the Santa Rosa Rancheria and Lee Ann Walker Grant of the Table Mountain Rancheria were mailed information regarding the project. To date neither individual has responded with any comments or concerns.

4.3 RESULTS OF THE CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY

The cultural resources survey encompassed two areas totaling approximately 603 acres surrounding the existing mining operation (Figure 1-2). The study area north of the existing operations is bounded by State Highway 180 and private property and is currently utilized for agricultural and grazing purposes. The area west of the existing mining operation is bounded by China Creek on the north, Kings River on the south, and Riverbend Road on the west. It is parceled into agricultural fields and currently contains plum, pomegranate, and apricot orchards grown by Gerawan Farms; this portion of the study area will be referred to as Gerawan Farms for purposes of this report.

The study area lies within the alluvial floodplain of the Kings River and was repeatedly inundated with floodwaters before the river was dammed and the flow was regulated. Smaller watercourses, including Collins Creek and its tributaries (such as China Creek), currently braid through the study area. Rounded river cobbles deposited by alluvial processes were present throughout the study area, most heavily in close proximity to the waterways.

The natural topography of the area has been altered by historical and modern agricultural practices. Much of the land has been leveled by mechanical graders; plowing, planting, and harvesting fruit has caused additional disturbance to the soil. Five residential structures, two corrals, one barn, and an irrigation canal have been constructed within the study area, and several barbed wire fences separating grazing fields have been erected. Additionally, one transmission line crosses the southwest portion of Gerawan Farms. Modern debris associated with agricultural practices (e.g., metal farming implements and rubber fragments from tractor tires) was observed in both survey areas.

The survey areas exhibited some variation in vegetation and ground visibility (Figure 4-1). Visibility was excellent (95–100%) in the recently plowed open fields in the Gerawan Farm area, except for places that were covered by recently dumped tree fruit. Generally, surface visibility was good (80–90%) in the younger orchards, particularly where the corridors between the fruit trees were largely devoid of vegetation and grasses and leaf fall was restricted to the areas directly beneath the trees. Surface visibility dropped to between 40 and 50 percent in fields that were recently harvested, and was almost zero in the abandoned and heavily overgrown orchards (Figure 4-2). In the open fields in the northern study area, ground visibility was hindered by dense tall grasses, star thistle, and other weedy shrubs reducing visibility to between 0 and 50 percent.

Confidential: Not for Public Distribution

Date of Aerial 5-15-03

LEGEND

N

Survey Boundary

Areas not surveyed

P Poor < 5%

F Fair 40–50%

G Good 80–90%

E Excellent 95–100%

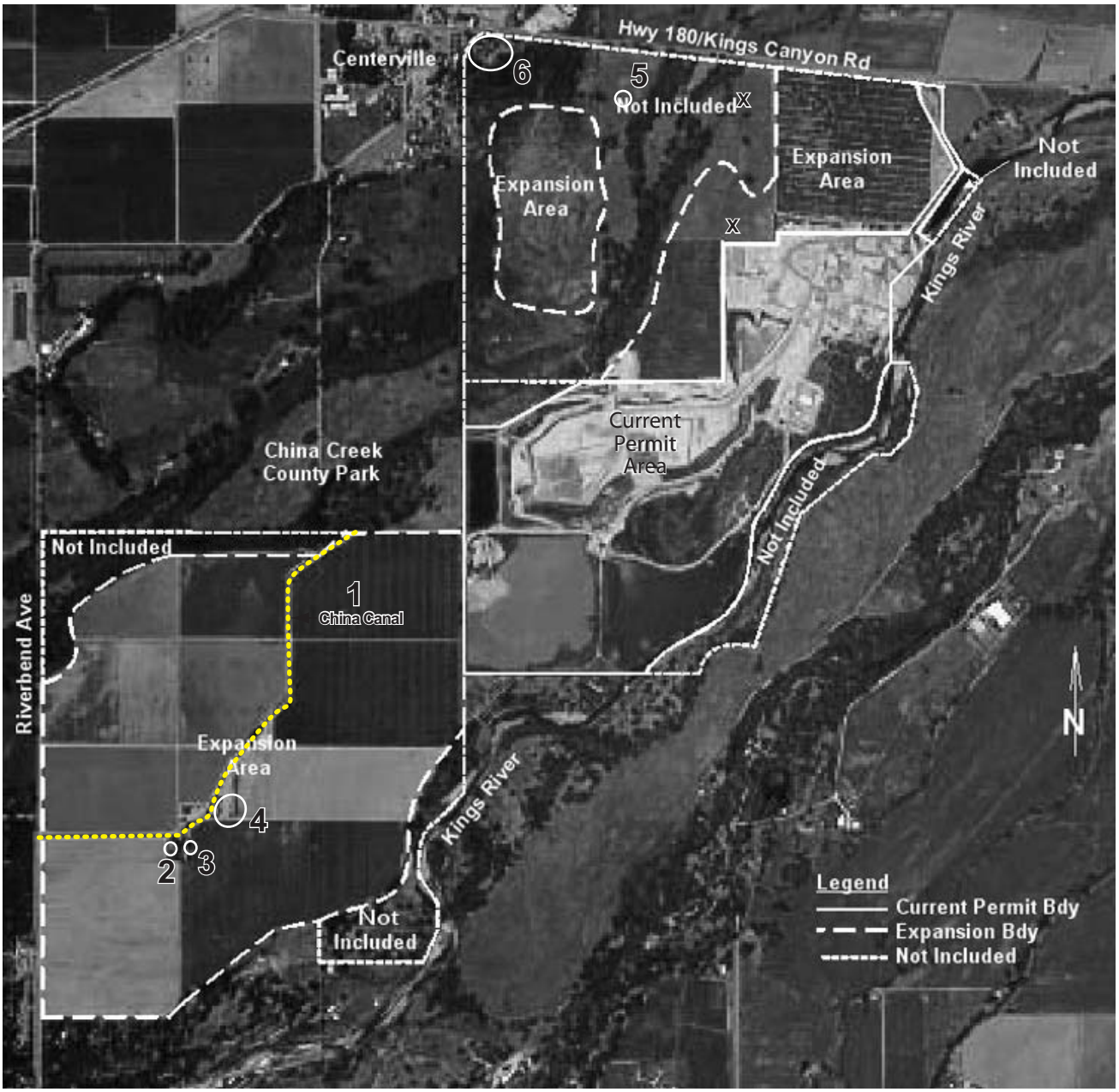
Figure 4-1 Surface visibility during the cultural resources survey.

Figure 4-2 Typical ground cover in abandoned orchards at Gerawan Farm.

4.3.1 Identified Cultural Resources

Six cultural resources more that 45 years old were identified during the archaeological field survey (Figure 4-3). Four of the resources were identified in the Gerawan Farm area proposed for new mining. These include: (1) China Canal (P-10-005354), an unimproved earthen irrigation canal; (2) 1533 Riverbend Avenue (P-10-005353), a homestead containing a single-family residence, garage, and pump house; (3) the Gerawan Farm residence (P-10-005351), a single-family home with attached garage (address unknown); and (4) the Gerawan Farm Barn (P-10-005352), a long, wooden barn on the Gerawan Farm. The other two resources were identified in the northern survey area outside the project expansion area and include the Oliver site (CA-FRE-3284), a single-family residence, carriage shed, pump house and associated artifact scatter at 16287 Highway 180; and CA-FRE-3285, a sparse historic trash scatter and possible associated historical features. These cultural resources were formally recorded on the appropriate cultural resources forms (Appendix E) and are described below.

Four other structures were identified in the northern survey area but were not recorded because they were constructed less than 50 years ago. These include two residences along Highway 180 and two wooden corrals. One of the corrals occurs in an area proposed for new mining, the other lies outside the expansion area (Figure 4-3). Close inspection of the corrals indicated that they were constructed using wire nails and scrap wood, which suggests that they were erected sometime within the last fifty years. They occur on property acquired from the Bowman family who utilized the area for ranching. Topographic maps indicate that the two residences south of Highway 180 were constructed after 1960.



Confidential: Not for Public Distribution

Date of Aerial 5-15-03

LEGEND

1 China Canal (P-10-005354)

2 Gerawan Farm Residence (P-10-005351)

3 1533 Riverbend Avenue (P-10-005353)

4 Gerawan Farm Barn (P-10-005352)

5 CA-FRE-3285 (Vulcan-1)

6 CA-FRE-3284 (Oliver Site)

X Wooden Corrals, not formally recorded

Figure 4-3 Cultural resources identified during the survey.

4.4 DESCRIPTION OF THE RECORDED CULTURAL PROPERTIES

4.4.1 China Canal (P-10-005354)

China Canal is an unimproved dirt-walled canal that diverts water from China Creek, a branch of Collins Creek (Figure 4-4). The canal follows a generally north-south direction from the creek until it reaches the Gerawan Farm Barn, where it turns abruptly to the west and crosses Riverbend Avenue. Only the section east of Riverbend Avenue was investigated. The canal measures 8–10 feet across at the top. Culverts with concrete reinforcements have been installed at several places along the canal to allow for vehicle traffic. Topographic maps and aerial photographs indicate that the canal was built sometime between 1923 and 1937.

Figure 4-4 China Canal (P-10-005354); view to the east from Riverbend Avenue.

4.4.2 1533 Riverbend Avenue (P-10-005353)

This property contains a house, garage, and pump house. The house is a National Folk style massed plan, side-gable wood-clad structure (Figure 4-5). Although no construction records exist for this residence, the architectural style and aerial photographs place the construction date circa 1940. A second story was added to the northern half of the structure in 1970 according to Fresno County Tax Assessor records. The roofline of this northern half is steep-sloped with open eaves and exposed rafters. The southern half is one story in height and has a low-sloped and slightly flared roof, also with open eaves and exposed rafters. Both roofs are clad with corrugated metal. The entryway on the eastern elevation is covered by a small shed roof supported only by roof trusses. This minimal entryway was common on this type of home in the

Figure 4-5 Eastern elevation of 1533 Riverbend Avenue (P-10-005353) with pump house to the left.

1930s (McAlester and McAlester 1993:98). The entry door is paneled on the bottom and glazed on the top with 2 over 2 fixed-pane windows. Single fixed-pane sidelights flank the doorway. The fenestrations on the eastern elevation are asymmetrical and are likely changed from the original layout. A large fixed-pane picture window and a 4/4 double-hung wooden window that adorn the southern half of this elevation appear to be in their original locations. The symmetry of the entryway to the picture window and the northeastern corner of the structure suggests that it was moved slightly south of its original location.

The northern elevation has symmetrical double-hung wooden windows as well as a wooden double-hung window in the gable (Figure 4-6). A gable vent is present above this window. All openings are trimmed with 2 by 2 inch lumber painted dark green. The southern elevation contains no openings, but has an interior chimney in the roof slope.

Two structures associated with this residence were likely built at the same time as the main building. The first is a small side-gabled wood-clad building that once served as a pump house (Figure 4-7). A doorframe is present on the north side, and double-hung wooden windows are found on the remaining elevations. The roofline, roof and building cladding, and paint scheme match that of the residence. There has been no alteration of this structure.

The second structure appears to have once served as a detached garage (Figure 4-7). It is a gable-front wood-clad structure with a steep metal-clad roof. The vent in the gable is similar to those found in the residence. An opening in the gable end appears to have been created by cutting an opening in the wall and then fastening the cutout back to the wall with hinges.

Figure 4-6 North elevation of 1533 Riverbend Avenue (P-10-005353).

Figure 4-7 East elevation of garage and pump house at 1533 Riverbend Avenue (P-10-005353).

Double-hung wooden windows allow light into the southern side of the structure. A shed roof supported by 2 by 6 inch wooden posts projects off the eastern elevation and covers a cement pad. This porch arrangement is reminiscent of gas stations, and this building may have once been used to service farm equipment. Several older gasoline pumps discovered behind the Gerawan Farm Barn may have once been in place here. An uncomplimentary addition that doubles the size of the structure has been made to the northern side of this building. Large sheets of plywood were used to construct a rectangular room covered by a flat metal roof. The only opening in this addition is a single wooden door on the eastern elevation.

4.4.3 Gerawan Farm Barn (P-10-005352)

The Gerawan Farm Barn is a long side-gabled wood barn with a steep-sloped corrugated metal roof (Figure 4-8). Based on aerial photographs of the property, the barn likely was constructed circa 1940. Originally an open floor space with five bays, the interior of the barn has been modified to store large portable propane heaters. The five original bays are on the eastern elevation, and these openings can be closed off by large doors mounted on horizontal tracks. While four of the bay doors are still intact, the southernmost bay has been sealed off. On the interior, this sealed bay was enclosed with drywall for use as office space.

Figure 4-8 Eastern elevation of the Gerawan Farm Barn (P-10-005352).

Much of the rear, or western, wall of the barn has been modified. In the area opposite the four northern bays, the original siding on this wall was removed and an addition, composed of posts and a corrugated metal shed roof, was erected adding approximately 6 feet to the width of the building. This modification may have been made to accommodate the propane heaters. The

wall behind the fifth bay remains intact. All floors are dirt except for the two southernmost bays, which are concrete. Metal supports marking the remains of an integrated pole barn, likely a later addition, stand on the southern half of the eastern exposure.

4.4.4 Gerawan Farm Residence (P-10-005351)

This residence is adjacent to the 1533 Riverbend Avenue homestead to the west; however no street address for this property could be found. The house is a two-story structure clad with wood and stucco that has a wooden shake roof. Architectural features suggest that it represents a late example of Minimal Traditional architecture (Figure 4-9). Stucco is used on the first story, while second-story walls, visible only on gable ends, are clad with horizontal wood siding. The different cladding is reminiscent of the Monterey type of architecture. Detailing that represents eclectic styles, such as Monterey, are commonly seen in this style of architecture. A thin strip of decorative woodwork demarcates the interface between the wooden and stucco cladding. Each of the gable ends of the residence contains a window below a wooden gable vent.

Figure 4-9 Gerawan Farm Residence (P-10-005351); view to the south.

A fully integrated porch is present under the principal roof on the western elevation. The eave overhang is fairly moderate. Fenestrations are primarily composed of double-hung wooden windows that are mostly symmetrical. Vertical and horizontal sliders in the northern elevation as well as a doorway on that same elevation appear to be fairly recent additions; however, it is not known when these alterations occurred. An octagonal stained glass window near the entryway is another addition. A small attached garage is located on the northwestern corner of the main structure. Based on architectural style and aerial photographs of the property, this single-family residence likely was constructed around 1950.

4.4.5 CA-FRE-3284 (The Oliver Site)

CA-FRE-3284 at 16287 Highway 180 is a historic site containing a main residence, a carriage house, and a pump house surrounded by a medium to dense scatter of historical debris dating to the early 1900s. The site covers approximately 1 acre, extending from Highway 180 to China Creek (Figure 4-10). The turn-of the century two-story house facing Highway 180 is the focal point of the site. The detached carriage house and pump house are set back behind the house. A multitude of historical artifacts related to domestic and agricultural use (e.g., various colors of glass bottle fragments, ceramics with makers' marks, metal objects, horseshoes, tin cans) are exposed on the freshly disked grounds around the house. The scatter is most dense toward the back of the property near the creek. A simple wire fence separates the back yard from the creek area. Occasional rows of tree stumps suggest that the yard between the house and the creek once contained an orchard. Large oaks and privets are scattered throughout the property and several fruit trees are present near the main residence. One rosebush is growing along the front walkway.

The house was constructed circa 1897 when Orie O. Oliver, its original owner, moved to Centerville. This two-story residence is an example of the pyramidal family of National Folk style architecture. A 1906 photograph taken from the Kings River Lumber Company flume, which passed through the eastern part of Oliver's property, shows that this home originally was constructed as a one-story residence (Figures 4-11 and 4-12). The original structure was a single-story residence with a steep pyramidal roof, much in character with the present form. Few details can be seen in the photograph. Symmetrical fenestrations adorn the eastern elevation. There are also porches projecting from the eastern, southern, and northern elevations. These porches have shed-type roofs supported by simple unadorned square columns. The house appears to be clad in wood with a shake roof. A grove of trees, likely oranges, is present just east of the residence.

A second story was added by Orie's son Orion sometime between 1906 and 1956 (*Fresno Bee* 1956). A date found on a pier of the western porch, as well as some Craftsman detailing, suggest that the addition was made circa 1921. The addition retained much of the character and style of the original (Figure 4-13).

Currently, the walls of the building are clad in horizontal wood siding, and the pyramidal roof is covered with wooden shakes. The unenclosed eave overhang is reminiscent of the Craftsman style of architecture. The foundation is composed of cement blocks with a standard rock face impression on one side. A concrete walkway leads to the entry porch as well as to a porch on the west elevation. Two wooden steps lead from the walkway to the front porch. The roof of the porch is semi-pyramidal, reflecting the main roof. The porch, as the roof, reflects the Craftsman style with short, battered piers resting on top of the solid porch balustrade.

The western elevation porch (Figure 4-14) is composed of a concrete slab supported by rock-faced concrete blocks. It has no walls or roof. Three short piers adorn the edge of the slab. The rock-faced blocks were used for these piers as well. The date "1921" is carved on the facade of the center pier, likely the date of the additions.

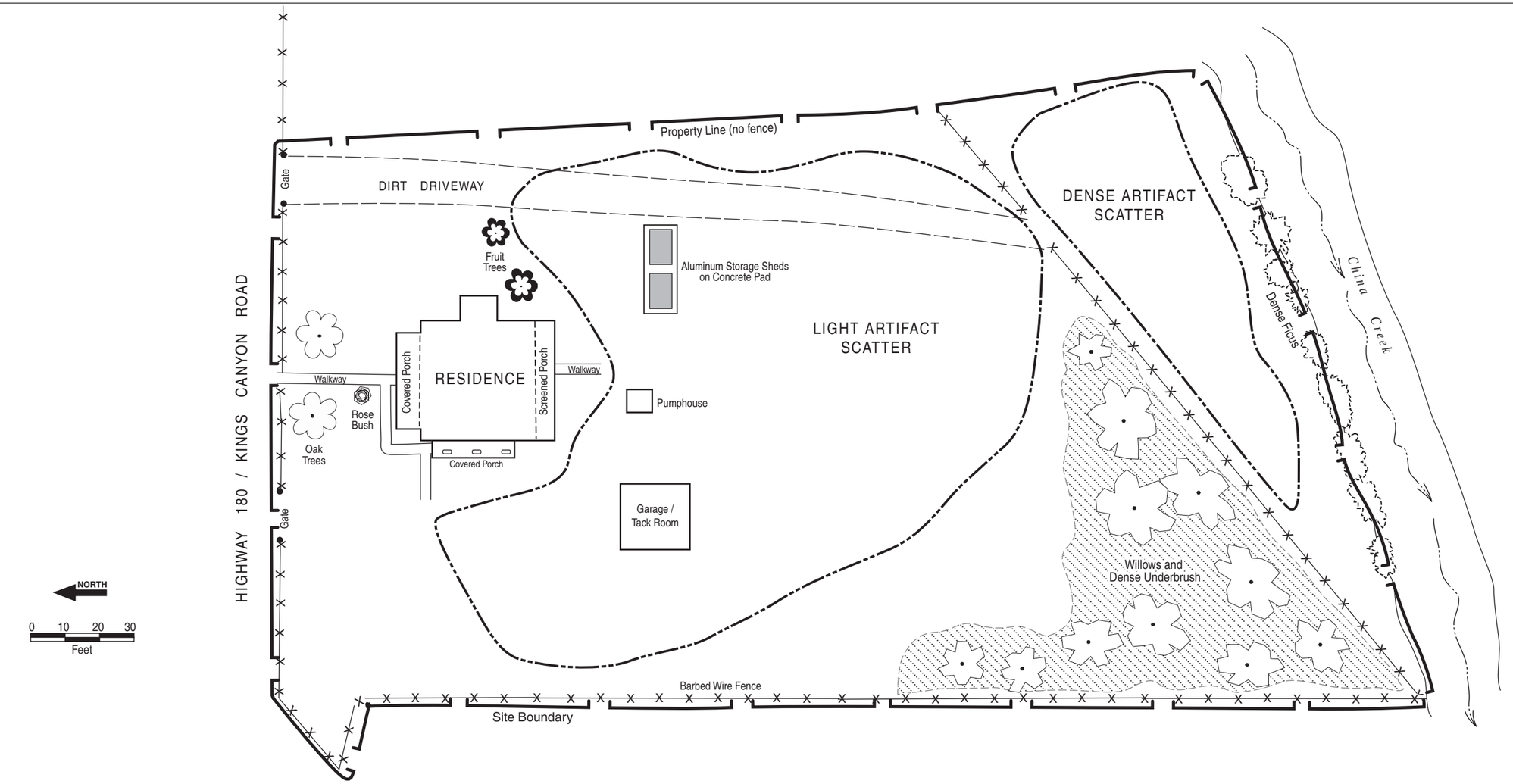
Symmetrical fenestrations in the form of double-hung wooden windows adorn the majority of the structure. All first-story windows on the northern elevation and the north ends of the eastern and western elevations have a unique 3/3 glazing pattern that is also repeated in the entry door. Two long narrow sidelights that flank the doorway also have a variation of this glazing pattern. Second-story windows have a simple 1/1 glazing. On the southern, or rear, elevation a set of 2/4 glazed windows allow light into what likely was the dining room. A doorway and a small fixed-pane window on the same elevation provide an opening into the kitchen. Some patching and repair work has been done on this rear wall, and there are signs that a second doorway, now closed in, may have once opened up from the rear porch to the dining room. A screened sleeping porch is present on the southwestern corner of the second story (Figure 4-14).

Fresno County Tax Assessor records show some later additions to the residence. Just as the second-story addition captured the character and style of the original structure, these later additions detract little from the original architectural style of the residence. The rear porch is one of the additions (Figure 4-15). The shed-type roof is clad with corrugated metal. Vertical wood siding composes the majority of the porch. The eastern one-quarter, which contains a small half bathroom, has horizontal siding. The foundation blocks of the porch match those of the house, and likely were reused. Most of these blocks are in poor condition and there is some slumping in the porch area. A root cellar underneath the western portion of the porch is accessed through both a door in the southern footings and a trap door in the porch floor. The cellar is formed by concrete walls. It is likely that the excavation for this cellar is another cause of the slumping porch. The root cellar has many intact items, such as canned food and empty jars dating from the early 1960s.

The 10 by 7 foot addition to the eastern elevation added a second bathroom to the interior of the structure (Figure 4-16). This addition has a pyramidal roof clad with wooden shakes. It also contains a small horizontal aluminum slider, the only nonhistoric fenestration in the structure. The foundation of this addition is poured concrete.

One outbuilding is associated with the structure (Figure 4-17). The carriage house has horizontal siding that matches the house. This gable front structure has open eaves underneath, but the ends of the rafters are covered with a fascia board. A wooden roof has been overlaid with corrugated metal sheeting for protection. The only openings in the structure are two large horizontal sliding doors mounted on metal tracks on the northern exposure. A number of tack items are hung on nails on the exterior and interior walls.

The remains of a pump house west of the carriage enclose a working electric pump. The roof of this structure is missing, and the few walls that remain are in a state of decay. Also on the property are three small temporary metal sheds that were placed on a single concrete foundation.



Field Drawing: W.M. Nettles — 10/OCT/03
Final Drawing: L. Meckstroth — 29/OCT/03

Figure 4-10 Detailed plan of the Oliver Site.

Figure 4-11 Early photograph of the Oliver house.

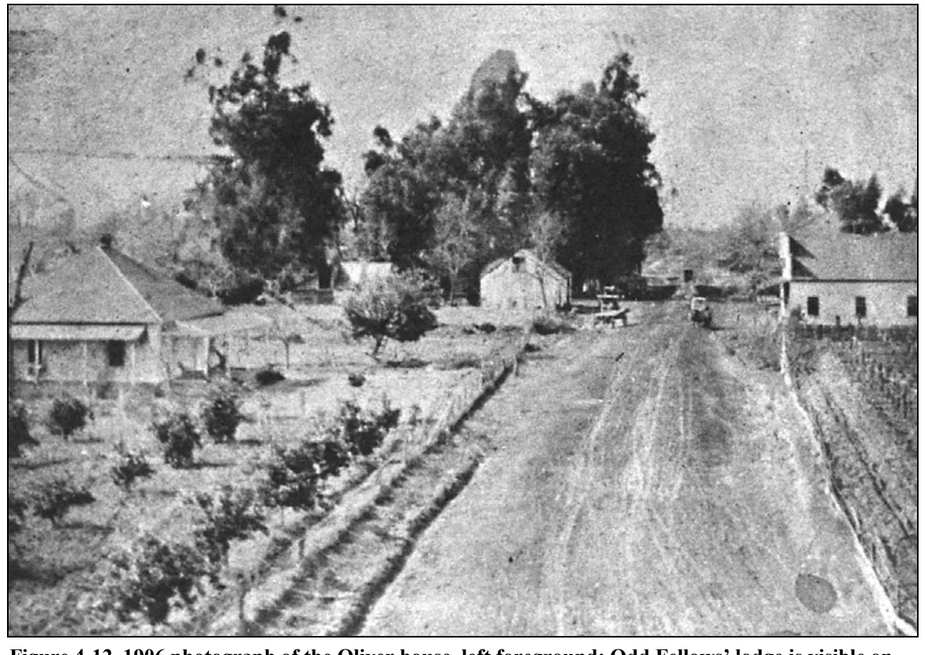


Figure 4-12 1906 photograph of the Oliver house, left foreground; Odd Fellows' lodge is visible on right.

Figure 4-13 Northern elevation of the Oliver house.

Figure 4-14 Western elevation of Oliver house.

Figure 4-15 Southern elevation of Oliver house.

Figure 4-16 Eastern elevation of Oliver house.

Figure 4-17 Carriage house associated with the Oliver residence.

4.4.6 CA-FRE-3285

CA-FRE-3285 is a small 50 by 60 foot site containing a sparse scatter of historic trash surrounding three possible postholes and an alignment of river cobbles. The site lies approximately 60 meters west of China Creek in a open field used for cattle grazing. Five historic artifacts found at the site include an aqua bottle glass fragment, a clear bottle glass

fragment, one amber liquor bottle hand-tooled finish, one fragment of stoneware from a utilitarian Chinese vessel or ale bottle, and the base of a small celadon cup with a hand-executed Asian maker's mark. The mark is a single character in cobalt blue underglaze. Based on the hand-tooled finish, a date range of 1880 to 1920 is approximated for the site.

The postholes are rectangular and approximately 20 by 10 inches wide and 10 inches deep. Their spatial arrangement around a clearing in the vegetation suggests that they may have served as corner posts for a 6-foot-long by 4-foot-wide structure, such as an outbuilding awning or cattle trough. However, no wood, nails, or other structural debris was observed in association. The postholes have been disturbed by rodents.

The stone alignment observed just west of the postholes averages about 1 foot 5 inches wide, extends approximately 47 feet north-south, and consists of rounded granite river cobbles of various sizes. It is possible the alignment marks the remains of a structural foundation; however, as with the postholes, no nails, wood, or other structural debris was observed in association. Alternatively, the stones may have been pushed into the existing configuration during land clearing for agricultural activities. The alignment has been disturbed by cattle.

5
SITE EVALUATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 CULTURAL RESOURCES EVALUATIONS

CEQA requires consideration of project impacts on archaeological or historical sites deemed to be "historical resources." As defined by CEQA, a historical resource is one that is listed in, or declared eligible for listing in, the CRHR; included in a local register of historical resources; or identified as significant in a historical resources survey (California 2001). Section 15064.5(a)(3) of the CEQA guidelines states that:

> Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (Public Resource Code [PRC] Section 5024.1, Title 14 California Code of Regulations, Section 4852), including the following:
>
> (A) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California;
>
> (B) Is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history;
>
> (C) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
>
> (D) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in the prehistory or history at a local, state, or national level [PRC 15064.5(a)].

For a property to be eligible for listing in the CRHR it must one or more of these criteria *and* retain sufficient integrity. There are seven elements of integrity by which properties are evaluated. These include location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Office of Historic Preservation (n.d.) and National Park Service (1998) guidelines indicate that design, workmanship, feeling, and materials are the most critical integrity elements for historical buildings and structures. If a project causes a substantial adverse change in the characteristics of a resource that convey its significance or justify its eligibility for inclusion in the CRHR or a local register, either through demolition, destruction, relocation, alteration, or other means, then the project is judged to have a significant effect on the environment (CEQA Section 15064.5[b]).

This section presents Æ's evaluation of the six cultural resources identified during the current survey, which are listed in Table 5-1. Section 5.2 assesses the impacts from the proposed project on those resources determined to be CRHR eligible.

Table 5-1
Identified Cultural Resources

Primary No.	Trinomial	Name/Other Designation	Date of Construction	Property Type
P-10-005351	N/A	Gerawan Farm Residence	Circa 1950	Single-family residence
P-10-005352	N/A	Gerawan Farm Barn	Circa 1940	Barn
P-10-005353	N/A	1533 Riverbend Avenue	Circa 1940	Single-family residence
P-10-005354	N/A	China Canal	Between 1923 and 1937	Irrigation canal
P-10-005355	CA-FRE-3284	The Oliver Site	Circa 1897	Single-family residence and associated artifact scatter
P-10-005356	CA-FRE-3285	Vulcan-1	Circa 1880–1920	Historic trash scatter and features

5.1.1 Gerawan Farm Properties

Archival research revealed very little about this portion of the study area. Various Fresno County atlases (Guard 1909; Progressive Map Service 1935; Streeter 1907; Thompson 1891) indicate that R. C. Thom, who raised livestock, owned what would later become Gerawan Farms from at least 1891 until sometime after 1907. No specific information about Thom was discovered in the archival documents. Early topographic and aerial maps indicate that while he did not construct buildings on his property, he may have planted crops. A 1935 map of the Sanger-Centerville area (Progressive Map Service 1935) depicts "Recon. Fin. Corp." as owning what were Thom's entire holdings. The property was soon after acquired by Gerawan Farming.

Topographic maps and aerial photographs indicate that the irrigation canal (P-10-005354) was built sometime between 1923 and 1937. It was not mentioned in Mead's 1901 detailed discussion of the Kings River bottom canals and is thus not associated with the pre-1900 construction of water conveyance systems. Æ contacted the Kings River Irrigation District to determine its date of construction, which confirmed that it was likely built in the 1920s or 1930s but no documentation regarding its construction date is available given that it was excavated by a land owner and not the district itself (Cosgrave 2003).

Aerial photographs indicate that the two residences (P-10-005351 and P-10-005353) and the Gerawan Farm Barn (P-10-005352) were constructed by 1950. Although parcel maps of the study area were obtained from the Fresno County Assessor's office, no primary tax or building records indicating a date of construction were found for the structures. This is not unusual as documentation of this sort was rare before the 1950s.

The residential structures, barn, and irrigation canal are related to twentieth-century agriculture in the Centerville area. Although the town's economic importance within the county declined after 1930, the rich alluvial soils surrounding the town became, and continue to be, profitable for agricultural. These structures are related to that outlying agricultural growth. However, none of the structures by themselves offer information to address important research themes (e.g., demographics, social organization, economics, technology) pertaining to this period and therefore do not meet Criterion A and D for listing on the CRHR. Additionally, archival

research revealed that none of the structures appear to be associated with an important individual or event, nor do the buildings or canal have notable architecture or display evidence of exceptional workmanship. Hence, they do not meet Criterion B and C. While the canal has changed little since its original construction, modifications have been made to the three structures that are uncomplimentary to their original form and affect their overall integrity. Thus, 1533 Riverbend Avenue (P-10-005353), the Gerawan Farm Residence (P-10-005351), the Gerawan Farm Barn (P-10-005352), and the China Canal (P-10-005354) are not considered historical resources per CEQA. No further study or treatment of these structures is recommended.

5.1.2 CA-FRE-3284 (The Oliver Site)

Archival research revealed that the residence at CA-FRE-3284 was likely constructed by Orie Odell Oliver around the turn of the century. Oliver, an Ohio native, moved to California in 1892 at the age of 26 (Vandor 1919:1699). His first place of residence in California is unknown, but for a short time he worked for the General Electric Company. In 1897 he relocated to Centerville where he purchased 17 acres for a vineyard and orange grove. By 1900, Oliver also opened a saloon at an unknown location in Centerville, which he shared with the Quong Fat Merchandise store (Clough and Secrest 1984a:289; Cotner and Goodall n.d.; Hedges et al. 1900). He subsequently purchased 110 acres in Centerville for a ranch as well as additional vineyards and groves (Vandor 1919:1699–1700). Historical documents suggest that the home was built within the original 17 acres Oliver purchased (likely from William Caldwell, a Centerville pioneer) when he first settled in Centerville (Thompson 1891). Oliver was called a "prosperous and enterprising horticulturalist and viticulturist . . . whose ability as an expert has been recognized by the State of California by his appointment to the . . . post of Deputy Horticultural Inspector" (Vandor 1919:1699). In addition to these duties, Oliver managed the Lucius Powers Fruit Company in nearby Sanger.

Oliver was married to Eve Dimmick, with whom he had six children. The couple was also active in community affairs, both having served with the Red Cross. Additionally, Oliver held many positions with the local chapter of the International Order of Odd Fellows (Vandor 1919:1699–1700). Interestingly, the 1919 biography of Oliver does not mention his saloon business. This may be due in part to the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution the previous year, which prohibited the manufacture, transport, and sale of alcoholic beverages. Oliver's date of death is not known, but archival maps indicate the property was in his wife's name by 1935, suggesting that he was deceased by that time.

Descendents of Oliver remained in the home until it was purchased by the Crowell family in the 1950s or 1960s. Local residents recall the Crowells as a well-to-do family. The property and home were recently acquired by Vulcan Materials.

The Oliver home is connected with the 1890s and 1920s resurgence of Centerville. Orie Oliver was an important part of the community, and his business and land investments were likely one of the catalysts for the resurgence of Centerville around the turn of the century. Oliver had great success with orange groves and vineyards in addition to his saloon business, and his expertise as a horticulturalist was recognized. His son Orion was likely in part responsible for the subsequent revival of the community in the 1920s. Although Orion's occupation remains unknown, he

appears to have been responsible for the second-story addition to the family home and may have spurred others to build in the community. The association of the home with the Olivers, a notable local family, meets Criterion B for listing on the CRHR under CEQA. Oliver Avenue, a main north-south street through Centerville, is named after the family—a further testament to their local importance.

The architecture of the residence is noteworthy as well. This style of home does not appear to have been common in the county, and is likely one of the few, if not the only, example still extant in the area. Additions were made to the structure (circa 1921) likely to meet the requirements of a growing family. Most notable is the addition of the second story and the Craftsman-style front porch. However, the basic shape and character of the structure was kept intact, with little compromise to its integrity. For example, the original pyramidal roof was retained when the second story was added, and subsequent additions (e.g., the eastern elevation bathroom) mirror the same roof configuration. Also, fenestrations added to the second story followed the style and symmetry of those on the first story. Thus, rather than detracting from the integrity, the modifications reflect a growing community in the 1920s. Therefore, the uniqueness of the architecture makes the site eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion C.

Finally, the recent disking of the grounds around the house revealed a dense scatter of early twentieth-century historical debris associated with the Oliver occupation. A portion of a grave marker was recovered during disking and placed on the western porch (Herrera 2003). Only the left half of this small marker is present and it reads SPRINGER…/1849-19... The name Springer was not identified in the archival research, and local resident Judy Munsey was not familiar with the name (Munsey 2003). It is uncertain where the marker originated and whether or not there are burials on the Oliver property. While disking may have disturbed artifacts from their original location, the density of the deposit and diversity of materials present suggest that the remains have potential to yield important information on historical research themes relating to early twentieth-century farming, economic class, and domestic organization. Moreover, there has been little disturbance to the landscape immediately surrounding the house, suggesting that subsurface archaeological features (e.g., pit features and privies) may be present. Thus, CA-FRE-3284 also meets the requirements for CRHR eligibility under Criterion D.

Integrity of the site is assessed with reference to the seven elements mentioned earlier. The location, design, materials, workmanship, and feeling of the property has changed little. The site lies near the center of town within 0.5 mile of three remaining historic structures (the stage stop, Odd Fellows' Hall, and 1871 church) relating to Centerville's early settlement. The house is obviously in a state of decay; however, the architectural components that display the structure's workmanship are in place. The carriage house also is intact and still contains items (e.g., tack and tools) relating to early agricultural use of the property. The setting has been somewhat compromised by the recent addition of a ranch house adjacent to the property on the east and temporary metal storage sheds adjacent to the carriage house. While these are uncomplimentary to the setting of the house, the overall feeling of the property still exists.

The Oliver House and associated archaeological deposit retain integrity and have a sufficiently large and varied artifact assemblage to yield chronologically controlled data on important research themes relating to early settlement in Centerville. As such, CA-FRE-3284 is considered a historical resource as defined by CEQA.

5.1.3 CA-FRE-3285

The sparse scatter of historical materials, possible postholes, and stone alignment associated with CA-FRE-3285 occur in an open field between China and Collins creeks. Atlases of Fresno County (Guard 1909; Progressive Map Service 1935; Streeter 1907; Thompson 1891) indicates that the property changed hands several times between 1891 and 1935. It was originally part of Caldwell's estate in 1891 before coming under the ownership of Hannan in 1907, George Rapholtz in 1909, and L. P. Fleming in 1935. No specific information about Hannan, Rapholtz, or Fleming was discovered in the archival documents. Early aerial photographs and topographic maps show that no buildings were constructed at the location but that previous landowners may have planted crops or used the area for rangeland. At some point the Baun family acquired the property, which was leased to Calmat Company in 1990, and then to Vulcan Materials in 1999 (Buada 2003).

A steel probe was used to test the site for subsurface deposits. Probing in the cleared area around the postholes indicated that the soils were homogeneously compact and that no subsurface features (e.g., privies, structural foundations) appeared to be present. Although formal subsurface testing was not conducted, the low artifact density and lack of archival information suggest that the site does not contain sufficient data to address important historical research themes. Thus, CA-FRE-3285 is not considered a historical resource per CEQA.

5.2 ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CA-FRE-3284 is the only identified cultural resource that meets the criteria for inclusion in the CRHR. This historical resource, however, lies outside the Vulcan project area planned for expansion and current project plans do not include modifications to this property nor to the China Creek riparian corridor, which will block the view of new aggregate mining to the south. Thus, because there will be no visual impact to the overall feeling of the property or adverse change—either through demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration—to the characteristics of CA-FRE-3284 that make it eligible for inclusion to the CRHR, the project will not have a significant effect on the environment. No further study or treatment of this property is recommended.

The five other cultural resources (P-10-005351, -005352, -005353, -005354, and CA-FRE-3285) that Æ evaluated during the current investigation do not meet the criteria of eligibility for the CRHR. As such, they do not qualify as historical resources according to CEQA, and the proposed project effects on these properties are not considered significant environmental impacts.

No prehistoric archaeological sites or features were encountered or recorded within the study area during the archaeological survey, and no effects on prehistoric archaeological resources are anticipated. However, because the project lies within the floodplain of the Kings River and there is potential for buried prehistoric and historical archaeological deposits, it is recommended that work be halted if cultural materials (i.e., flaked stone artifacts, ground stone, historical glass, bone, etc.) or features (e.g., hearths, structural foundations, privies, etc.) are discovered during project-related activities until a qualified archaeologist can be contacted to evaluate the remains.

6
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APPENDIX A

Personnel Qualifications

BARRY A. PRICE

Expertise

Prehistory and history of the western United States; archaeological method and theory; cultural resources management; archaeology of California and the Great Basin; project management and administration.

Education

M.A. (1994) Cultural Resource Management: Sonoma State University.
B.A. (1976) Department of Anthropology: Sonoma State University (with honors).

Professional Experience

1995–	Vice President, Principal Archaeologist, and Western Division Manager, Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Fresno, California.
1989–1995	Vice President (1992–1995), Assistant Vice President (1991–1992), Senior Archaeologist/Program Manager (1989–1991), INFOTEC Research, Inc., Fresno, California.
1984–1989	Principal Investigator and Project Director, Retrospect Research Associates, Ely, Nevada.
1983–1984	Archaeologist, Bureau of Land Management, Ely District.
1982–1983	Archaeological Specialist/Historian, California Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento.
1979–1982	Staff Archaeologist, Archaeological Resource Service, Novato, California (1979–1982); Field Technician and Laboratory Analyst (1981–1982), Infotec Development, Inc.
1975–1979	Staff Archaeologist (1977–1979), Curatorial Assistant (1975–1979), Cultural Resources Facility, Sonoma State University Foundation.

Technical Qualifications

Mr. Price is an archaeologist with 30 years of experience in prehistoric and historical archaeology and cultural resources management. As Principal Archaeologist and Western Division Manager for Applied EarthWorks, Mr. Price directs professional staff and subcontractors in the performance of project work. Mr. Price has expertise in many aspects of cultural resources management including project design and administration, data acquisition, laboratory analysis, report preparation, and technical management. His experience includes administering large, multi-year, multi-phased projects as well as smaller surveys and test excavations. He has authored numerous articles and technical reports, and has prepared many planning documents, research designs, management plans, and other CEQA, NEPA, and NHPA compliance documents. He has completed both the introductory and advanced Advisory Council courses in historic preservation law and received advanced training in the cultural resource policies and procedures of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

MARY CLARK BALOIAN

Expertise

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

Education

Ph.D. (2003), Anthropology: Southern Methodist University.
M.A. (1995), Anthropology: Southern Methodist University.
B.A. (1989), Anthropology: University of California, Davis.

Professional Experience

2000–	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.
1987–1989	Crew Chief/Instructor, Laboratory Assistant, and Curatorial Assistant, University of California, Davis.

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 Sierra Nevada, Great Basin, central California coast, and the Iron Age of West Africa. Dr. Baloian has served as Field Supervisor, Crew Chief, or Field Technician for numerous projects in California, Oregon, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas, Hawaii, and West Africa. Her experience in cultural resources management includes research design, data acquisition, laboratory 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. Her analytic skills include lithic and ceramic analyses, settlement pattern studies and spatial analysis, which were the foci of her doctoral research. As a Staff Archaeologist for Æ, Dr. Baloian has served as Field Supervisor directing testing and data recovery excavations at prehistoric sites in San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara counties. Prior to joining Æ, she served as a Staff Archaeologist for INFOTEC Research, Inc. and Archaeological Project Leader for the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), where she supervised Phase-1 archaeological surveys and assisted with Phase-2 test excavations and Phase-3 data recovery in interior and coastal California. Dr. Baloian's current responsibilities include field supervision for testing and evaluation of cultural resources, data recovery excavations, and preparation of proposals, technical reports and compliance documents.

WENDY M. NETTLES, R.P.A.

Expertise

Rural and urban historical archaeology, Spanish colonial sites, archival research, architectural history, and report preparation, and collections management.

Education

M.A. (1996), Anthropology: Florida State University
B.A. (1993), Anthropology: Florida State University

Professional Experience

1999–	Staff Archaeologist, Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Fresno, California.
1998–1999	Collections Manager/Archaeologist, Santa Clara University Archaeology Research Lab, Santa Clara, California.
1997–1998	Senior Archaeologist, Louis Berger & Associates, Las Vegas, California.
1996–1997	Archeological Technician (GS-7), Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado.
1995,1997	Archaeologist, Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Sarasota, Florida.
1996	Archaeologist, Desert Archaeology, Inc., Tucson, Arizona.
1996	Archeology Technician (GS-7), Pecos National Historical Park, New Mexico.
1993–1996	Archeological Technician (GS-5), National Park Service Southeast Archeological Center, Tallahassee, Florida.
1993–1994	Research Assistant, Florida State University Department of Anthropology, Tallahassee, Florida.

Technical Qualifications

Ms. Nettles specializes in historical archaeology and has excavated and analyzed extensive collections from Spanish colonial sites as well as post-colonial urban and rural contexts. She has served in various capacities on archaeological survey, testing, and data recovery excavations of both prehistoric and historic sites throughout California, the American Southwest, and the southeastern United States. Ms. Nettles' primary role is field supervisor, and she has overseen large testing and mitigation projects in Sacramento and San Luis Obispo. Additionally, she serves as an architectural historian, most recently evaluating structures in Fresno, California. Under an AE contract with the City of Fresno, she also served as the city's Historical Preservation specialist for seven months. Ms. Nettles has worked extensively with the National Park Service and other federal, state, and local agencies as well as public sector clients. Other skills include report and proposal preparation, documentation and evaluation of prehistoric and historic resources, construction monitoring, photography, archival research, artifact and document curation, database design and management, and laboratory supervision. Ms. Nettles also is certified in Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER).

RANDY MARK BALOIAN

Expertise

Logistics, historical research, budget analysis and accounting, biological anthropology, and statistical analysis.

Education

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

Professional Experience

2001–	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

Since joining Æ, Mr. Baloian has performed survey, testing, and data recovery fieldwork in Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, Monterey, Fresno, Kings, Madera, Shasta, and Modoc counties. He has worked on large, multi-site investigations such as the PGT-PG&E Pipeline Expansion Project as well as numerous smaller survey, testing, and data recovery projects. He also has performed detailed records searches for the California High Speed Rail Authority, Pacific Gas and Electric Company, and other clients. Mr. Baloian also conducts historical research, performs statistical analyses, prepares reports, and assists with a variety of administrative tasks including budget and proposal preparation, logistical coordination, project tracking. Mr. Baloian's academic studies focused on paleoanthropology, primatology, human genetics, statistical analysis, and the genetic and cultural manifestations of ethnicity. These theoretical interests compliment 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.

APPENDIX B

Results of Records Search

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM

FRESNO
KERN
KINGS
MADERA
TULARE

Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center
California State University, Bakersfield
9001 Stockdale Highway
Bakersfield, California 93311-1099
661/664-2289 FAX 661/664-2415
Email: abaldwin@csub.edu

TO: Randy Baloian, Project Administrator **(RS# 03-226)**
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.
5090 North Fruit Avenue, Suite 101
Fresno, CA 93711-3064

DATE: August 14, 2003

RE: "Mining Area near Centerville, California"

County: Fresno

Map(s): Sanger and Wahtoke 7.5's

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 Archaèological 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, (7/02/03), 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 LOCATION AND A ½ MILE RADIUS

According to the information in our files, there has been one survey conducted within a very small portion of the project APE, FR-1605. There have been (6) six surveys conducted within a ½ mile radius. See the enclosed map for survey locations and their report designations.

KNOWN CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN THE PROJECT LOCATION AND A ONE-MILE RADIUS

There are no recorded archaeological sites within the project area, and it is not known if cultural resources exist there. The Scottsburg town site was located within the project area, on the eastern most boundary of the project APE. This is the original location of the town, but after a series of floods, the town site was moved to the bluffs above the River and became known as Centerville. Scottsburg is listed in the California Inventory of Historical Resources under the Exploration/Settlement Theme.

The Centerville Stage stop is located just north of the town of Centerville and northeast of the project boundary. The Information Center has no formal documentation for the Stage stop. There is one "Noren" site located southeast of the pr0ject area across the River, N-22. Oscar Noren was a noted Fresno area historian who gained statewide recognition by archaeologists and educators to whom he gave his extensive Indian collection. He documented many sites, many of which were subsequently formally recorded. N-22 was not ever formally recorded. According to Noren's notes, N-22 is the location of the Indian Village of Mosahan, (Wichihit Tribe), approximately 3 miles east of Sanger. Louise Hastrup compiled Noren's notes in 1979, during a class she took with archaeologist Donald Wren of Fresno City College. I have enclosed some documentation about Oscar Noren and the information compiled by Hastrup on site N-22.

According the 1891 Thompson Fresno County Atlas, the Kings River Lumber Flume and the Centerville and Kingsburg Canal appear to have been located within the project area. Given the proximity of the town of Sanger, I have provided some information regarding the "healthiest three-year-old" (town) in the State, as described by Thompson in the 1891 Atlas.

Although there are no formally recorded historic or prehistoric era archaeological sites within the project APE, the probability is extremely high that cultural resources would be encountered during any field survey and/or ground disturbance activities within the project area.

There are no recorded cultural resources within the project APE that are listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register, California Points of Historic Interest, or the California State Historic Landmark.

COMMENTS/RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the known history of this region of Fresno County, the probability of discovering historic and prehistoric era cultural resources is considered exceedingly high. We therefore, highly recommend that a field survey of the entire project area be conducted. We also suggest you contact Mr. Rob Wood at the Native American Heritage Commission in Sacramento. He will provide a current list of Native American individuals/organizations who can provide information regarding cultural resources that may be of concern to the Native groups within this project area. The Commission will consult their "Sacred Lands Inventory" file in order to determine what sacred resources, if any, exist within this project area and the way in which these resources might be managed. Please contact Mr. Wood at the following:

Native American Heritage Commission
915 Capital Mall, Room 364
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 653-4040 (916) 657-5390 FAX

(RS# 03-226)

Enclosed are copies of report title pages for all surveys referenced above. I have also enclosed some additional information that may be of interest to you as mentioned above. If you have any questions or need additional information, please don't hesitate to contact me at (661) 664-2289.

By 

Adele Baldwin
Assistant Coordinator

Date: August 14, 2003

Fee: $120.00/hr.

Invoice # A2289

C: **Rob Wood, Native American Heritage Commission**

APPENDIX C

Native American Consultation Correspondence

Applied EarthWorks Inc.

FAX TRANSMISSION

FAX (559) 229-2019 Phone (559) 229-1856

TO: Native American Heritage Commission

FAX NO.: (916) 657-5390

FROM: Randy Baloian, Staff Archaeologist

DATE: 19 September 2003

RE.: Request for Search of Sacred Lands Inventory File and Contact List

Number of pages, including this cover sheet: 2

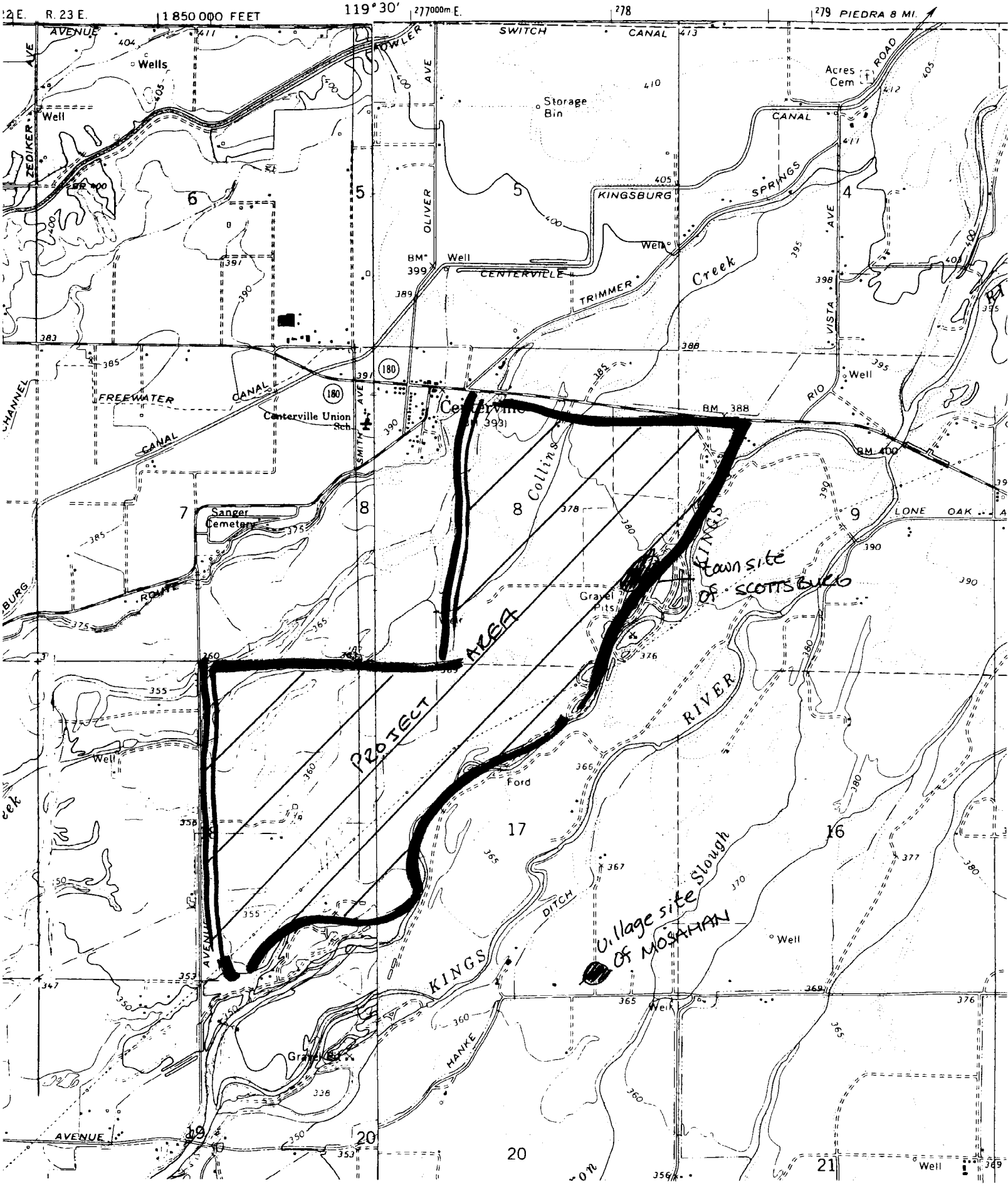
Dear Mr. Wood:

Applied Earthworks, Inc. (Æ) is currently performing a cultural resource study for a mining project near Centerville, CA. Æ formally requests that you review the Sacred Lands Inventory Files for sacred or sensitive areas that may be within or near the survey area. The project area lies west of the Kings River, within T14S, R 23E, Sections 8, 9, 17, and 18, as shown on the Sanger and Wahtoke 7.5 USGS quadrangles (see enclosed map).

Additionally, we request the names and contact information of the Native American representatives in the project vicinity in order to provide those individuals with information regarding the project. Thank you for your assistance. Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have questions or require further information (559-229-1856). Please FAX the results to us at (559) 229-2019.

SANGER QUADRANGLE
CALIFORNIA—FRESNO CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
NE/4 SELMA 15' QUADRANGLE

WAHTOKE QUADRANGLE
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



STATE OF CALIFORNIA — Gray Davis, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 653-4082
Fax (916) 657-5390

October 7, 2003

Randy Baloian
Staff Archaeologist
Applied Earth Works

RE: Proposed Cultural Resource Study for a Mining Project near Centerville, Fresno County

Sent By Fax: (559) 229-2019
Pages Sent: 2

Dear Mr. Baloian:

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

Enclosed is a list of Native Americans individuals/organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. The Commission makes no recommendation or preference of a single individual, or group over another. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend other with specific knowledge. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 653-4040.

Sincerely,

Rob Wood
Environmental Specialist III

NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACTS
San Diego County
September 29, 2003

Santa Rosa Rancheria
Clarence Atwell, Chairperson
P.O. Box 8 Tache
Lemoore , CA 93245 Tachi
Yokut
(559) 924-1278
(559) 924-3583 Fax

Table Mountain Rancheria
Lee Ann Walker Grant, Chairperson
P.O. Box 410 Yokut
Friant , CA 93626-0
(559) 822-2587
(559) 822-2693 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.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regards to the cutural assessmet for the proposed Cingular Wireless Cell site, 2951 Sunset Cliffs Blvd., City and County of San Diego.

October 7, 2003

Table Mountain Rancheria
Lee Ann Walker Grant, Chairperson
P.O. Box 410
Friant, CA 93626

RE: Cultural Resource Studies of a Proposed Mining Area Near Centerville, CA

Dear Chairperson Grant:

Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) is currently conducting a cultural resources studies of a proposed aggregated mining area near the town of Centerville, CA. Specifically, the project area lies west of the Kings River, within T14S, R 23E, Sections 8, 9, 17, and 18, as shown on the Sanger and Wahtoke 7.5 USGS quadrangles (see enclosed map).

Our record search did not reveal any recorded archaeological sites, but the project area has at least a moderate potential to contain historical and prehistoric cultural resources. The town site of Scottsburg lies within the project area; the town was washed away by a 1862 flood and was relocated further east, where it was renamed Centerville. Though not formally documented, the Indian village site of Mosahan (Wichihit Tribe) lies about .5 mile outside the project area, on the east bank of the Kings River. The site was identified by noted local historian, Oscar Noren.

Our survey recorded an irrigation canal in use since the 19th century and an old corral; no prehistoric cultural resources were encountered.

Your name and address were provided to us by the Native American Heritage Commission. If you have interest or concerns about the project, feel free to phone me or send us a letter to my attention. Your comments will be included in our report. You can contact me during normal business hours (559-229-1856) if you have any questions or need further information. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Randy Baloian
Project Administrator

encl.

APPENDIX D

Photograph Records

Applied EarthWorks, Inc. **Primary #**

PHOTOGRAPH RECORD

Trinomial

Project Name: Vulcan Materials Proposed Mining and Reclamation Plan Survey **Roll No.:** 927-1 **Year:** 2003

Camera Type and Format: Canon Tamron Film Type and Speed: Kodak 35 mm color print; 200 ASA

Negatives Kept at: Applied EarthWorks, Inc., 5090 N. Fruit Ave., Ste. 101, Fresno, CA 93711

Mo.	Day	Time	Exp.	Fr.	Subject	Site	Unit	Level	Facing
Aug	26	9:00	1	24	Overview Wooden Corral #1	--	--	--	SW
Aug	26	9:00	2	23	Overview Wooden Corral #1	--	--	--	NW
Aug	26	9:05	3	22	Overview Wooden Corral #1	--	--	--	W
Aug	26	9:10	4	21	Close-up Wooden Corral #1	--	--	--	S
Aug	26	9:15	5	20	Almond Orchard	--	--	--	E
Aug	26	9:30	6	19	Overview Wooden Corral #1	--	--	--	W
Aug	26	9:45	7	18	Overview Wooden Corral #2				S
Aug	27	12:15	8	17	Oliver House, east side	Oliver House	--	--	W
Aug	27	12:30	9	16	Oliver House, front and east side	Oliver House	--	--	SW
Aug	27	12:45	10	15	Oliver House, front view	Oliver House	--	--	S
Aug	27	12:50	11	14	Oliver House, west side	Oliver House	--	--	E
Aug	27	1:00	12	13	Oliver House and garage	Oliver House	--	--	SE
Aug	27	1:02	13	12	Oliver House, backside	Oliver House	--	--	N
Aug	27	1:10	14	11	Oliver House Garage	Oliver House	--	--	W
Aug	27	1:15	15	10	Gravestone fragment	Oliver House	--	--	--
Aug	28	10:00	16	9	Overview Barn	Gerawan Farm Barn	--	--	NW
Aug	28	10:05	17	8	Overview China Canal	China Canal	--	--	N
Aug	28	10:30	18	7	Overview residence, front view	1533 Riverbend Ave.	--	--	W
Aug	28	10:35	19	6	Overview garage and pump house	1533 Riverbend Ave.	--	--	SW
Aug	28	11:00	20	5	Overview residence, north exposure	1533 Riverbend Ave.	--	--	S
Aug	28	11:10	21	4	Overview China Canal	China Canal	--	--	E
Aug	28	1:30	22	3	historic glass and ceramic fragments	Vulcan-1	--	--	--
Aug	28	1:35	23	2	historic glass and ceramic fragments	Vulcan-1	--	--	--
Aug	28	1:37	24	1	Overview historic scatter and post holes	Vulcan-1	--	--	S

Applied EarthWorks, Inc. **Primary #**

PHOTOGRAPH RECORD

Trinomial

Project Name: Vulcan Materials Proposed Mining and Reclamation Plan Survey **Roll No.:** Digital 1 **Year:** 2003

Camera Type and Format: Digital Film Type and Speed:

Negatives Kept at: Applied EarthWorks, Inc., 5090 N. Fruit Ave., Ste. 101, Fresno, CA 93711

Mo.	Day	Time	Exp.	Fr.	Subject	Site	Unit	Level	Facing
Oct	20		549	--	Oliver House, front and east side	Oliver House	--	--	SW
Oct	20		550	--	Oliver House, front and east side	Oliver House	--	--	SW
Oct	20		551	--	Oliver House, west side	Oliver House	--	--	E
Oct	20		552	--	Oliver Garage and temp. sheds	Oliver House	--	--	SE
Oct	20		554	--	Oliver House, back porch	Oliver House	--	--	N
Oct	20		555	--	Oliver Garage	Oliver House	--	--	E
Oct	20		556	--	Oliver House, east side	Oliver House	--	--	W
Oct	20		557	--	Gerawan Farm Residence, front	Gerawan Farm Residence	--	--	S
Oct	20		558	--	Gerawan Farm Residence, front	Gerawan Farm Residence	--	--	S

APPENDIX E

Cultural Resource Records

(Site location information provided in the cultural resource records is confidential and not for public distribution. Thus, these records are not included in this report. Copies of these records may be requested from the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center.)