

# **APPENDIX C**

Cultural Resources Report

Lennar Tract 6263



# **Cultural Resource Inventory and Evaluation for the Lennar Tract 6263 Residential Development, City of Clovis, Fresno County, California**

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## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) conducted a cultural resource inventory and evaluation for the proposed Residential Development Tract 6263 Project (Project) in the city of Clovis within Fresno County, California. The Project is just south of East Shepherd Avenue between North Clovis and North Sunnyside avenues. The Project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), which mandates that public agencies determine whether a proposed project will cause a significant change to the environment, including cultural resources, and if so, whether impacts can be avoided or mitigated.

To fulfill the CEQA requirements and on behalf of Lennar Central Valley, Æ completed: (1) a records search at the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center (SSJVIC) and desktop archival research; (2) nongovernmental Native American outreach; and (3) a pedestrian survey of the 20-acre Project area. No prehistoric archaeological sites, isolated artifacts, or features were identified during the pedestrian survey; however, Æ identified one historic-era swine farm and homestead (AE-4027-01) within the Project area. AE-4027-01 consists of a historical residence, associated driveway and various farm buildings and structures built more than 50 years ago. The property was evaluated by Æ for significance under California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) Criteria 1–4 and recommended ineligible for inclusion in the CRHR.

If archaeological remains are discovered during construction, all work should halt until a qualified archaeologist can assess the find. Additionally, if human remains are exposed, the Fresno County Coroner is to be notified immediately to arrange for proper treatment and disposition. If the coroner determines the remains to be Native American, per California Health and Safety Code 7050.5 and Public Resources Code 5097.98, the coroner must notify the Native American Heritage Commission within 24 hours of discovery. In addition, during nongovernmental tribal outreach for the Project, the Kings River Choinumni Farm Tribe requested to be notified if prehistoric artifacts or human remains are discovered below 5 feet.

Field notes and photographs for the Project are on file at Æ's office in Fresno, California. A copy of this report will be transmitted to the SSJVIC at California State University, Bakersfield, for inclusion in the CHRIS.



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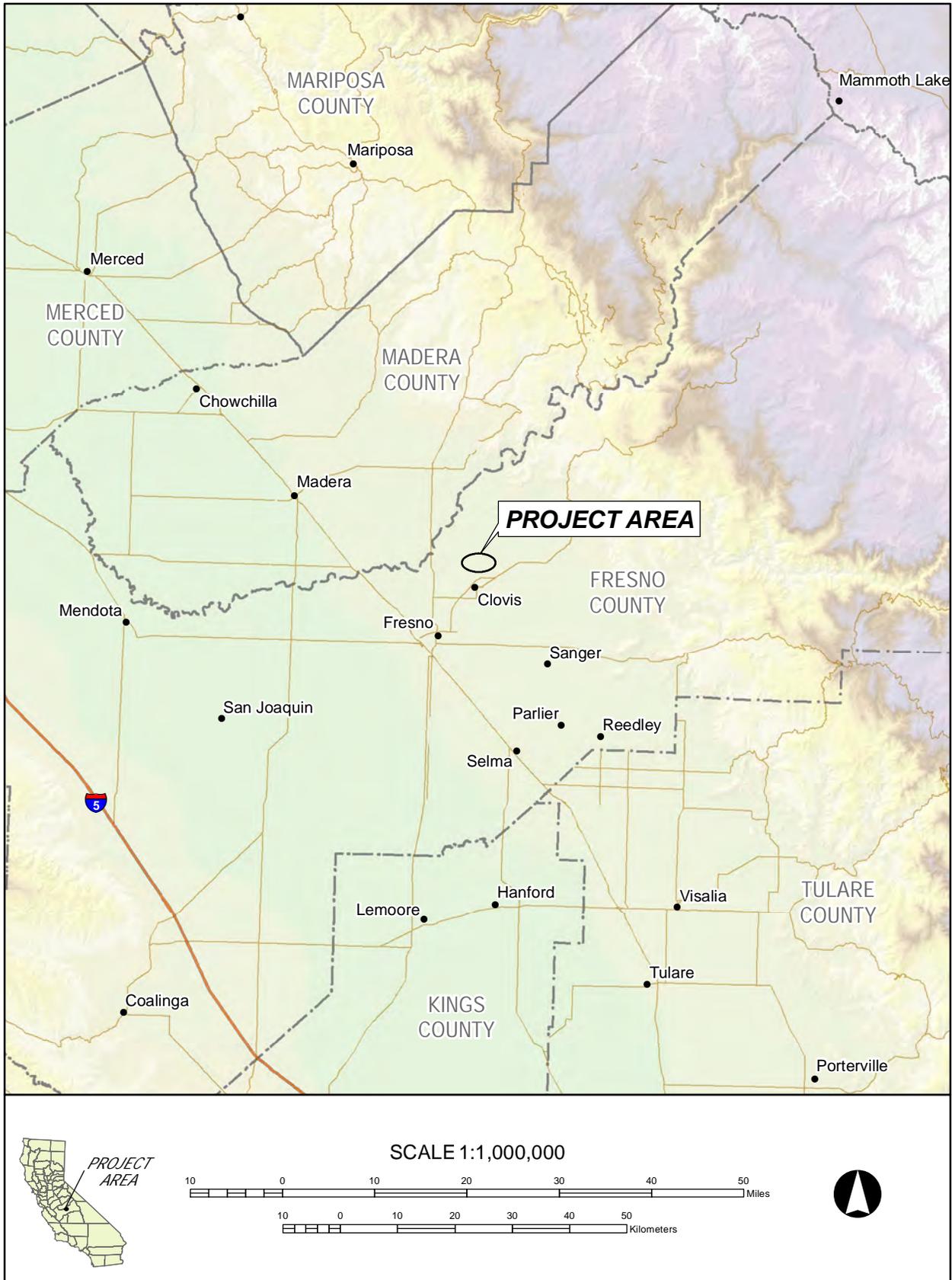
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# 1 INTRODUCTION

Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) performed a cultural resource inventory and evaluation for Lennar Central Valley's proposed 20-acre Residential Development Tract 6263 Project (Project). The Project is at the southeast corner of East Shepherd and North Preuss avenues in the city of Clovis within Fresno County, California (Figure 1-1). Specifically, the Project lies in the Northwest 1/4 of the Northeast 1/4 of Section 29, Township 12 South, Range 21 East, as shown on the U.S. Geological Survey Clovis, CA 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figures 1-2 and 1-3). The Project would involve grading to achieve level ground surface, soil compaction, and ground disturbance related to vegetation grubbing and excavation for installation of utilities for the housing development.

The Project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) statute (California Public Resources Code [PRC] Sections 21000–21189) and guidelines (Title 14, California Code of Regulations [CCR], Sections 15000–15387), which mandate that public agencies consider the impacts of discretionary projects on the environment. If a project has the potential to cause substantial adverse change in the characteristics of an important cultural resource or “historical resource” through demolition, destruction, relocation, alteration, or other means, then the project is judged to have a significant effect on the environment (14 CCR 15064.5[b]). Sections 15064.5(a)(1–3) of the CEQA Guidelines state that a historical resource is: (1) listed or determined eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR); (2) included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to PRC Section 5020.1[k]) or identified as significant in a historical resource survey per the CRHR eligibility criteria (PRC 5024.1[c]); or (3) considered eligible by a lead agency under PRC 5020.1(j) or 5024.1. The definition subsumes a variety of resources, including prehistoric and historical archaeological sites, structures, buildings, and objects (14 CCR 15064.5[a][3] and 15064.5[c]).

To fulfill the CEQA requirements and on behalf of Lennar Central Valley, Æ conducted a cultural resource investigation that included: (1) a records search at the California Historical Resources Information System's (CHRIS) Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center (SSJVIC) at California State University, Bakersfield, to identify reports and cultural resources previously recorded in the Project area and surrounding 0.5-mile area as well as desktop archival research to better understand land use and ownership in the Project area; (2) a search of the Native American Heritage Commission's (NAHC) Sacred Lands File and nongovernmental outreach to local tribes and individuals to ascertain the presence of sacred sites or areas of concern to tribes; and (3) a pedestrian survey of the Project area that identified one historic-era homestead (AE-4027-01) within the Project area. Æ also evaluated the significance of AE-4027-01 and assessed its eligibility for inclusion in the CRHR.



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

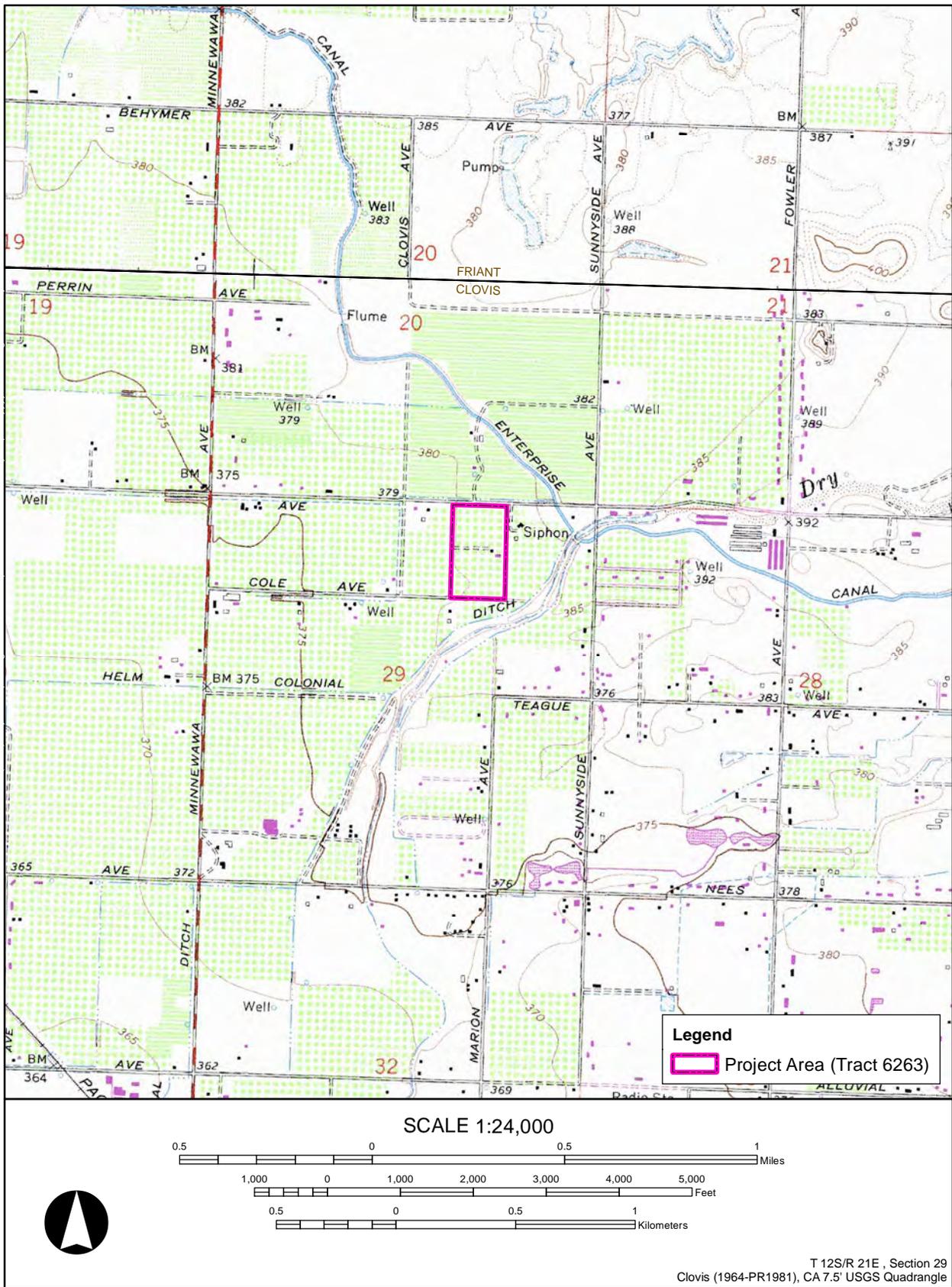


Figure 1-2 Project location on the USGS Clovis, CA 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle.



Figure 1-3 Aerial view of the Project area.

Æ Senior Archaeologist Diana T. Dyste (M.A.) a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA 39362477), served as project manager and co-author of this report, providing quality oversight and technical guidance. Æ Architectural Historian Annie McCausland (M.A.) conducted site-specific archival research and prepared the historic context and CRHR evaluation and eligibility recommendation for AE-4027-01. Æ Associate Archaeologist Randy Ottenhoff (Ph.D., RPA 17098) led the pedestrian survey, conducted Native American outreach, assisted with archival research, and served as primary author of the report. Staff Archaeologist Jessica Jones (B.A.) assisted with the pedestrian survey, archival research, and prepared maps, report graphics, and compiled the GIS data. Résumés for key personnel are provided in Appendix A.



## 2 PROJECT SETTING

### 2.1 PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

The Project area lies on the eastern margin of the San Joaquin Valley, also known as the Great Valley and Central Valley, and is near the base of the Sierra Nevada foothills. In general, the valley is bordered on the east by the Sierra Nevada range, on the west by the Coast Ranges, and on the south by the Tehachapi Mountains. The north-south orientation of the Sierra Nevada greatly influences the general hydrology of the region by directing the flow of rivers and streams westward into the San Joaquin Valley.

The complex geology of the adjacent foothills and the Sierra Nevada is reflected in the primary and secondary soils of the valley. Primary soils are developed by weathering of the underlying granitic parent material and secondary soils are formed by a combination of eolian and alluvial forces transporting a variety of granitic and assorted metamorphic and metavolcanic materials from mountain streams (Weir 1956). Quaternary and Holocene alluvial sediments cover most of the valley basin with sediment depths ranging between 5 and 30 feet (Meyer et al. 2010).

The natural vegetation of the valley has been altered as a result of farming and ranching. Originally, the area was covered with native annual and perennial grasses such as needlegrass and feathergrass (*Stipa* spp.), bluegrass (*Poa* spp.), and three awn (*Aristida divaricata*) commonly found in the Valley Grassland Community (Munz and Keck 1973). Prior to Euro-American colonization, the valley floor was occupied by a diverse population of resident and migratory mammals and birds, which along with freshwater fish and other aquatic species, as well as abundant small and medium-sized land mammals, provided a rich resource base for prehistoric hunter-gatherer subsistence. Historical and modern land use has greatly reduced the size and number of native habitats, eliminating numerous native species. Most commonly found in the Project vicinity today are jackrabbits, ground squirrels, field mice, amphibians, and reptiles, along with such birds as jays, mourning doves, crows, and red-tailed hawks.

The modern-day topography of the Project area is relatively flat at 380 feet above mean sea level. The natural watercourse closest to the Project area is Dry Creek, which flows along a northeast-southwest trajectory 130 meters south of the Project area. The area is sensitive for prehistoric archaeological resources due to its proximity to Dry Creek.

### 2.2 PREHISTORY AND ENVIRONMENT

The central valley prehistoric record is among the least understood of all regions in California. Reconstruction of past cultural patterns, particularly in the southern San Joaquin Valley, has been stymied by two key factors: geomorphology and human activity (Dillon 2002; Siefken 1999). The valley floor that encompasses the city of Clovis has been repeatedly inundated by thick alluvial deposits resulting from granitic and sedimentary outflow from the San Joaquin River, particularly during mass flood events. This pattern has continued for millennia and has resulted in the burial of early to middle Holocene archaeological sites, estimated to be buried as

deep as 10 meters (Moratto 1984:214). Thus, compared to other regions in the state, there is a paucity of research and a related lack of data from which to build a complete understanding of past human behavior specific to Fresno County.

In addition, archaeological sites buried in shallow deposits (i.e., less than 6 feet below the ground surface) have been heavily impacted by agricultural, transportation, and urban development since the historic period. Development has effectively removed mounds and shallow subsurface cultural deposits that once existed in great numbers across the valley floor (Rosenthal et al. 2007). Thus, geomorphology and recent human activity have created a challenge for archaeologists interested in gaining a clearer understanding of human behavioral change through time in the San Joaquin Valley.

Nevertheless, an increasing body of data is available for sites in valley lacustrine environs, which are helpful in broadly identifying key cultural changes in the central San Joaquin Valley. The summary of cultural traits presented below is based on a review of San Joaquin Valley lacustrine, riverine, and valley floor site data discussed in Rosenthal et al. (2007) as well as and foothill site data summarized by Lloyd et al. (2011). Cultural periods and accompanying dates (given as calibrated years before present [cal B.P.]) are based on Rosenthal et al. (2007:150–159), Moratto (1984:333), McGuire and Garfinkel (1980:49–53), and Fredrickson (1973, 1974).

The Paleo-Indian Period (13,500–10,500 cal B.P.) is represented by ephemeral lacustrine hunting sites dominated by atlatl and spear projectile points. The earliest evidence of distinct valley and foothill cultural patterns appears during the Lower Archaic Period (10,500–7450 cal B.P.). Valley sites of this period contain crescents and stemmed projectile points, and they indicate the consumption of freshwater fish, waterfowl, mussels, deer, and pronghorn. In contrast, foothill sites are dominated by dense ground stone and flaked stone assemblages with a diet narrowly focused on deer, bighorn sheep, and presumably nuts or seeds. The Middle Archaic (7450–2500 cal B.P.) includes the Lamont Phase (5950–3150 cal B.P.), a time when semipermanent villages first appear along riverbanks in tandem with larger, more established lacustrine villages. An abundance of stone tools exists in later prehistory, meanwhile ground stone tool kits and long-distance trade and exchange networks emerge focused on obsidian, shell beads, and ornaments. In the foothills, lithic and dietary patterns of the Early Archaic continue.

New cultural patterns emerge during the Upper Archaic Period (2500–850 cal B.P.), especially during the Canebrake Phase (3150–1350 cal B.P.) when a distinct shift in burial practices occurs and geographic differences in site and artifact types appear. Changes in the Sawtooth Phase (1350–650 cal B.P.) are marked by the sudden presence of mound sites in the valley. Widespread proliferation of specialized technology is evident, including new types of bone tools, projectile points, and ceremonial objects such as wands and blades. The use of labor-intensive and seasonally abundant resources occurs, including acorns, pine nuts, salmon, and shellfish.

Similarly, the Emergent Period (850 cal B.P.–Historic Era) is marked by continued variation in settlement and burial patterns across valley and foothill regions, coupled with the disappearance of atlatl and dart tool kits that are replaced with bow-and-arrow technology (i.e., small corner-notched and Desert Series points) at about 650 cal B.P. Fishing tool kits expand to include more efficient harpoons, bone fishhooks, and gorge hooks.

## 2.3 ETHNOGRAPHY

During the historic era, Yokuts resided in nearly all of the San Joaquin Valley as well as the lower Sierra Nevada foothills south of the Fresno and San Joaquin rivers (Moratto 1984). The Southern Valley Yokuts populated Tulare, Buena Vista, and Kern lakes, their connecting sloughs, and the lower portions of the Kings, Kaweah, Tule, and Kern rivers. At the beginning of the historic period, 15 tribelets of Southern Valley Yokuts occupied these river areas, each speaking a separate dialect of the Yokuts language, all of which have been assigned traditionally to the California Penutian linguistic stock (Moratto 1984; Wallace 1978). Kroeber (1939) estimated that Yokuts political units averaged 350 persons each, giving a total Native American population of 5,250 for the 15 tribelets of Southern Valley Yokuts. A much higher population estimate of 15,700 people was based on rough counts for various villages by Spanish expeditions exploring the area in the early nineteenth century (Cook 1955).

As recorded during the historic era, the Yokuts social organization comprised a husband, wife, and children, and each family was associated with a patrilineal totemic lineage (Wallace 1978:452). A child would receive the father's animal totem, and the mother's totem would be respected by the whole family (Wallace 1978:452). Marriages were often arranged for boys and girls before puberty occurred. Multiple wives were uncommon but could occur with some chiefs. After a death, Yokuts sometimes adopted levirate and sororate marriage patterns (Wallace 1978:454). Houses observed in the foothills during the historic era were made with a steep tule thatch roof and mats covering the walls. These houses were typically arranged in a row (Cook 1955; Wallace 1978:451). However, less permanent lean-to style thatch housing structures were observed along rivers in the valley. Tule was used for a large number of items, including baskets, boats, cradles, mats, and much more (Wallace 1978:451). Boats, called "balsas," could carry six passengers along a river course and were piloted using a long stick.

The Gashowu Yokuts were located between the San Joaquin and Kings rivers and occupied the foothills east of Clovis along Dry Creek and Little Dry Creek (Golla 2011:152; Latta 1999:163). The Gashowu language dialect recorded between 1903 and 1904 was unique to the tribe and was not well understood outside the Dry Creek and Little Dry Creek territory; it is believed to have become extinct sometime in the 1930s (Golla 2011:153–154). The ethnographic village of *Pohóneu* was approximately 13 miles north of Clovis (Latta 1999:163). Less than 10 miles north of the Project area is the ethnohistoric site of *Wámihlow* (Three Stone Women) (Latta 1999:163).

Southern Valley Yokuts tribal groups have survived into the present time and are represented by members registered with the Big Sandy Rancheria of Western Mono Indians, Cold Springs Rancheria, Dumna Wo-Wah Tribal Government, Traditional Choinumni Tribe, Wuksache Indian Tribe/Eshom Valley Band, Kings River Choinumni Farm Tribe, Santa Rosa Rancheria Tachi Yokut Tribe, North Fork Mono Tribe, and Table Mountain Rancheria. Many of these tribes have developed language apprenticeship programs and early childhood education centers to serve tribal members. Several Yokuts tribal groups are governed by elders' councils and operate auxiliary departments that serve local tribal populations in areas of healthcare, education, and cultural resource management.

## 2.4 HISTORIC CONTEXT

The first Euro-American settlements in the greater Clovis area occurred not within the swampy “hog wallows” that once dotted the landscape of the present city limits but in the grassy plains around Dry Creek where the stream flows from the foothills into the valley (Clough and Secrest 1984:304). In 1853, L. L. Witt and William Harshfield established a small outpost in present-day northeastern Clovis at the current intersection of Shepherd and Thompson avenues. The outpost later became a stop along the Stockton to Los Angeles stage route (Elliott 1882:199; Smith 1991:31). For many years the lonely station, which eventually became known as Collins Corner, stood by itself with no other buildings in sight.

In 1856, the California Legislature created Fresno County from parts of Merced, Mariposa, and Tulare counties. The 1857 California State Register indicates that the Fresno economy was based on ranching and mining, with much of its tax revenue coming from the assessment of livestock and foreign miners’ fees (Clough and Secrest 1984:83). At the time, only 2,000 acres were under cultivation. The county’s first school districts were established in Millerton (on the south bank of the San Joaquin River), Scottsburg (present-day Centerville on the Kings River), and Kingston (near present-day Laton on the lower Kings River) (Sparks 1986:293).

At the time, the valley was not a particularly hospitable place for farming. The Alabama Settlement founded in 1868 just north of the San Joaquin River in present-day Madera County, quickly ended in disappointment after drought, lack of irrigation water, and free-roaming cattle spoiled the efforts of its residents to raise grain (Elliott 1882:118; Vandor 1919:170–171). In fact, during the 1860s and early 1870s, settlement along Dry Creek was focused on foothills areas rather than valley locations. Situated around the upper reaches of the stream, the Dry Creek School District was established in 1866 (Dow 1967:372). Three years later, members of Methodist Episcopal Church South built the first church in Fresno County at a location then known as Upper Dry Creek (Clough and Secrest 1984:94–95; Smith 1991:32). In 1872 the district constructed a new school, called “The Academy,” just east of the church (Clough and Secrest 1984:94–95; Smith 1991:32–33). Soon afterward the community adopted the name of the school as its moniker and has been called Academy ever since.

The quiet family-oriented atmosphere of communities like Academy and Clovis differed, both socially and economically, from the bawdy character of Millerton and Fresno. Millerton arose as a mining town during the gold rush and later served as the county seat and commercial hub until 1874 when the county’s political and economic leadership passed to the railroad town of Fresno. Notably, Fresno carried on the social legacy of its predecessor, serving as a “wide-open town” for drinking, gambling, and prostitution until the end of the nineteenth century, whereas “places where intoxicating liquors are sold” and saloons were banned in Clovis as early as 1912.

As elsewhere throughout the Central Valley, the county’s economic mainstay was drawn mostly from wheat and cattle. The Fresno County cattle industry grew until at least 1870, when, according to local historian Paul Vandor (1919:162), it reached its peak. Certainly, the 1874 California “no fence” law, which obligated ranchers and shepherds to sequester their previously free-roaming stock, greatly curtailed the overall profitability of the livestock industry, but by no means did the statute bring an end to ranching in the Central Valley. The cattle industry’s bellwether, the Miller & Lux Company, unwaveringly increased in size, breadth, and political

influence into the twentieth century, and many communities on both sides of the San Joaquin River continued to produce large quantities of wool decades after the “no fence” law. Nevertheless, the law was a clear political manifestation of the growing importance of agriculture in the state’s economy and signaled a shift that would greatly impact the valley’s settlement, demography, and landscape.

The driving force behind agriculture was (and remains) irrigation. From its modest beginnings in 1866, intensive irrigation in Fresno County expanded rapidly even by twenty-first century standards (Elliott 1882:102; Hall 1885; Mead 1901). By the end of the 1870s, three expansive bulk canals with several miles of distribution branches each delivered water to the farmlands east and south of Fresno (Baloian 2014). With the advent of a large-scale irrigation district in Fresno County still more than 40 years away, control of water rested in the hands of a few capitalists who held interest in the area’s agricultural colonies as well as the private irrigation companies servicing them. The concept behind the agricultural colony was simple: purchase a large tract of land, typically a cattle ranch or grain farm; subdivide it into parcels of 20, 10, or even 5 acres; provide irrigation to the parcels via a lateral from one of the bulk canals, thus increasing the value and marketability of the properties; and sell the lots to newly arriving homesteaders at a hefty profit (Hall 1986).

Colonization and irrigation led to numerous interrelated developments in Fresno County. First, a single tract of land that had been devoted to ranching or grain cultivation or that was simply unused could now support numerous small farms with vineyards or other premium crops like citrus, nut, and tree fruit orchards. Second, much like the flow of the irrigation canals themselves, economic opportunity in general moved westward from the foothills toward the plains and the railhead at Fresno. Third, because colonization created a checkerboard pattern of ownership that required access to each property, the county’s road grid vastly expanded in and around these subdivisions. Lastly, colonization not only brought more people to the county but increased the area’s demographic carrying capacity. The partitioning of the land meant more individual farmers could work their own land, and premium crops produced more income per acre than grain. Accordingly, greater productivity led to the creation of (or demand for) other attendant sectors of agriculture (shippers, packers, farm laborers, blacksmiths, hardware merchants, etc.) and public infrastructure (roads, education, hospitals, law enforcement, etc.) that supported a county population which, in time, would become the largest in the Central Valley.

It should be stressed that such developments reached different areas of Fresno County at different times (Willison 1980). The Enterprise Canal, one of the three major irrigation systems mentioned above and located roughly 100 feet east of the Project area, presently flows 36.5 miles from its head gate on the Gould Canal near the Kings River to the center of Fresno and is the source of irrigation water for the Project vicinity. There is, however, some question about when irrigation and colonization as well as their commensurate effects occurred in the Project area. Elliott (1882:199) remarks in his 1882 county history that Dry Creek was a “prosperous farming community” but that at the time, there were no provisions for irrigating the land. It is likely that water for crops and homesteads was drawn from Dry Creek and local wells. Additionally, a recent investigation and evaluation of the Enterprise Canal found that it was built in at least three successive episodes during the period 1875–1913 (Baloian 2014). Comparison of historical maps from the nineteenth century suggests that the second leg of the canal reached the Project vicinity sometime between 1885 and 1891.

As the number of homesteads grew following the creation of canal systems in Fresno County, swine production took on an important economic role. Swine (or hog) production has been a central livestock industry in California since the late nineteenth century. As was common across California homesteads during the historic era, most families maintained small drifts and sounders of hogs that were used for personal consumption, sale in local markets, gifting at church and social events, and maintaining levels of refuse and waste resulting from other agricultural and livestock by-products on the farm (Kindell 2006). However, from the late 1890s until just prior to the Great Depression, Fresno County farmers specialized in producing and refining the Duroc-Jersey breed, known for its rapid growth rate and excellent quality of muscle (National Swine Registry 2018). However, while the swine industry historically ranked in the top three profitable industries in California following cattle and dairy, it has since been displaced by chicken, turkey, and other exotic agricultural products such as avocados, pistachios, and wine grapes (California Department of Food and Agriculture 2014–2015; Johnston and McCalla 2004).

A central marker of successful colonization is the establishment of educational systems. The Garfield School District was organized in May 1883 just a few blocks northeast of the Project area, suggesting that settlement in the Project vicinity had sufficient density to support its own school district (Dow 1967:380). Enrollment in the Garfield School District likely came from the numerous homesteads surrounding the school. The original school was constructed of wood in 1883. Following adoption into the Clovis Unified School District in 1899, it was rebuilt in 1906 and a brick expansion of the building occurred in 1912. The school was at the northwest corner of East Shepherd Avenue and Minnewawa Avenue, but students began attending other nearby Clovis Unified School District campuses that were constructed in the mid-1950s (Baloian and Morlet 2014; Clovis Unified School District 2019). After being determined eligible for inclusion in the CRHR, the Garfield schoolhouse was destroyed by fire in 1990.

As Fresno County subdivision and colonization accelerated into the twentieth century, the 1891 and 1911 Fresno County atlases shows that land use within the Project vicinity appears to have been in a state of transition during this period (Thompson 1891:48; Figures 2-1 and 2-2). Although no formalized agricultural colonies are depicted in Township 12 South, Range 21 East, the eastern half of Section 29 and the northeast quarter of Section 32 was owned by Toliver L. Reel as shown in Figure 2-1. No homesteads are depicted on Reel's property. A few neighboring properties with visible homes were owned by the renowned Owen and Cole families, who are associated with early settlement in Clovis. First Bank of Clovis was established by 1911 less than a mile west of the Project area at the corner of Shepard and Minnewawa avenues (Figure 2-2).

Development of the Project vicinity no doubt received a boost in 1891 with the arrival of the San Joaquin Valley Railroad (Clough and Secrest 1984:281). The railroad extended from Fresno to the aspiring community of Pollasky, formerly called Hamptonville and later renamed Friant, located on the south bank of the San Joaquin River on a tract of land sold to Pollasky by Clovis Cole, namesake of the city of Clovis. Although Pollasky never fully materialized and the railway was eventually sold to the Southern Pacific Railroad, the new transportation link succeeded in creating opportunity in general as well as on the town of Clovis in particular. The Fresno Flume and Irrigation Company, a combination lumber and irrigation venture, constructed its sawmill on a 40-acre parcel along the railway (at the current site of Clark Intermediate School and the Clovis Rodeo Grounds). The mill was the end point of a 45-mile wooden flume from Shaver Lake. By its second year of operation in 1895, the mill employed 300–500 workers who took up residence

in and around the town (Clough and Secrest 1984:305; Johnston 1997). Maintaining an annual payroll of \$450,000, the Fresno Flume and Irrigation Company contributed a stable labor economy in Clovis until its sale to Ira Bennett in 1912 and ultimate closure in 1914 following the Shaver Lake flume's destruction after a heavy snowstorm (Wright et al. 2011).

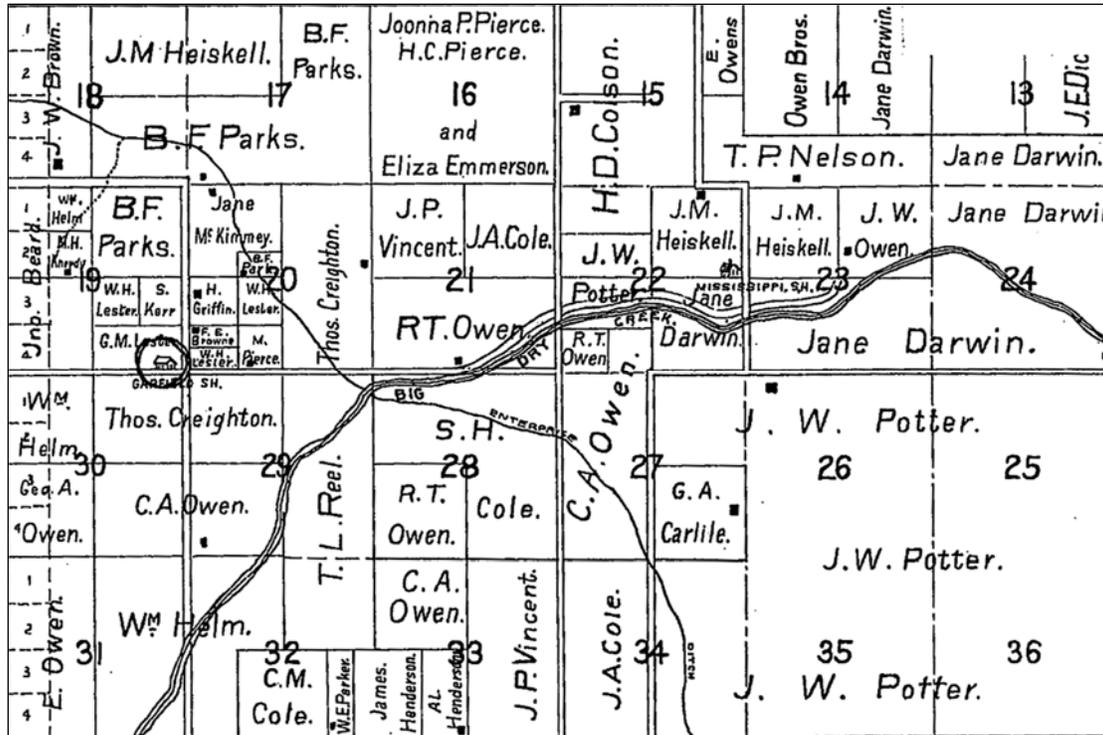


Figure 2-1 The south half of Township 12 South, Range 21 East (Thompson 1891:48), showing the Project area and surrounding vicinity. Dry Creek is a natural-flowing stream, and the future Enterprise Canal (deeded by property owners in 1907) remained an earthen ditch. The black squares denote homesteads.

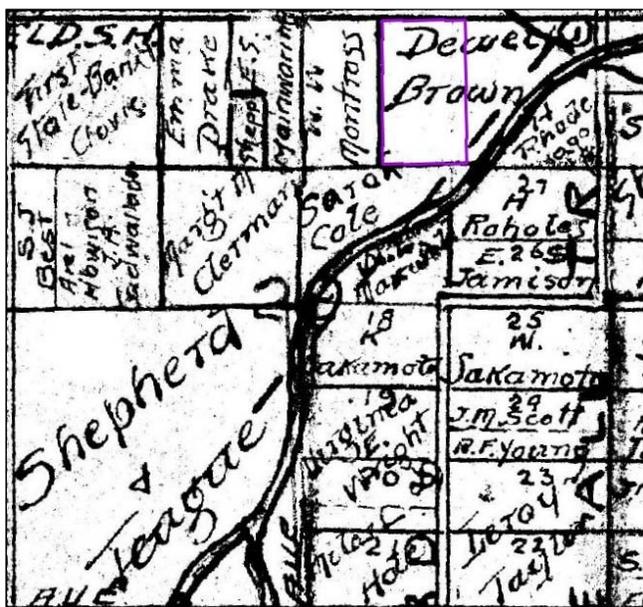


Figure 2-2 The south half of Township 12 South, Range 21 East (Thompson 1911), showing the Project area (outlined in purple) and surrounding vicinity. Black squares denote homesteads.



## **3 METHODS**

### **3.1 RECORD SEARCH**

At Æ's request, the CHRIS SSJVIC at California State University, Bakersfield, performed a records search of the Project area and surrounding 0.5-mile radius on May 4, 2019, to identify previously recorded resources and prior surveys within the Project area and immediate vicinity (Appendix B). SSJVIC staff completed searches of the Historic Property Data File, National Register of Historic Places, California Register of Historical Resources, listings of California Historical Landmarks, California Inventory of Historic Resources, and the California Points of Historical Interest.

### **3.2 ARCHIVAL RESEARCH**

Æ's archival research met two objectives. First, it sought to gather general historical information about the Project vicinity to prepare a historic context. The context identifies the themes that will be used in evaluating the historic-era homestead and swine farm that occurs within the Project area. Second, it sought to obtain information on historical development within the subject property. Æ conducted archival research for the Project at repositories in Fresno. Research focused on historical maps, aerial images, atlases, photographs, written local histories, newspaper articles, and manuscripts. Specifically, Æ staff contacted or visited the following repositories:

- History Room, Fresno County Public Library, Fresno;
- Fresno County Assessor's Office and Recorder's Office, Fresno;
- Clovis-Big Dry Creek Historical Society, Clovis;

Specific sources of information for archival research are provided in Appendix B.

### **3.3 NATIVE AMERICAN OUTREACH**

On March 18, 2019, Æ contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) requesting a search of its Sacred Lands File and the contact information for local Native American representatives who may have information about the Project area. The NAHC responded on March 26, 2019, with its findings and attached a list of Native American tribes and individuals culturally affiliated with the Project area. Tribal representatives contacted include:

- Chairperson Elizabeth D. Kipp of Big Sandy Rancheria;
- Chairperson Carol Bill of the Cold Springs Rancheria of Mono Indians;
- Chairperson Robert Ledger Sr. of the Dumna Wo-Wah Tribal Government;
- Tribal Chair Benjamin Charley Jr., Dunlap Band of Mono Indians;

- Tribal Secretary Dick Charley, Dunlap Band of Mono Indians;
- Stan Alec of the Kings River Choinumni Farm Tribe;
- Chairperson Ron Goode of the North Fork Mono Tribe;
- Chairperson Rueben Barrios Sr. of the Santa Rosa Rancheria Tachi Yokut Tribe;
- Chairperson Leanne Walker-Grant of the Table Mountain Rancheria;
- Cultural Resources Director Bob Pennell of the Table Mountain Rancheria;
- Chairperson David Alvarez of the Traditional Choinumni Tribe;
- Cultural Resources Director Rick Osborne Traditional Choinumni Tribe; and,
- Chairperson Kenneth Woodrow Wuksache Indian Tribe/Eshom Valley Band

As part of Æ’s best practices, on April 14, 2019, Æ sent a nongovernmental outreach letter to each of the contacts above. The letter was followed up with an e-mail or phone call on May 15, 2019, requesting a reply or comment. A record of correspondence is included in Appendix C.

### **3.4 SURVEY**

On April 12, 2019, Æ archaeologists Randy Ottenhoff and Jessica Jones conducted an archaeological and built environment survey of the 20-acre Project area. Staff surveyed all open ground using 15–20 meter parallel transects. The field crew used an Olympus digital camera to document the environmental setting, ground visibility, and historic-era building and structures. Æ collected locational information using a Trimble Global Positioning System (GPS) unit and recorded all observations on a Survey Field Record form and California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 cultural resource record forms (see Appendix D). Field records and photographs are archived at Æ’s office in Fresno, California.

### **3.5 HISTORIC SITE EVALUATION**

The purpose of evaluating the eligibility of an identified cultural resource for inclusion in the CRHR is to determine if the resource meets the criteria of a significant historical resource and, if so, to assess whether the Project will cause a significant impact to the resource. The National Park Service (NPS 1999) has established a process for identifying, evaluating, and assessing impacts to cultural resources.

The first threshold in this process is to ascertain whether an archaeological site or built environment resource is old enough to be considered a cultural resource and, accordingly, eligible for the state register. To be eligible for the CRHR, an archaeological or built environment resource must be 50 years old or older. Except under exceptional circumstances (NPS 2002:25–43), sites and properties less than 50 years old are dismissed from further consideration. If a cultural resource is found to meet this age criterion, the following sequential steps apply:

- Classifying the resource as a district, archaeological site, building, structure, or object;

- Determining the theme, context, and relevant thematic period of significance with which the resource is associated;
- Determining whether the resource is historically important under a set of significance criteria;
- If significant, determine whether the resource retains integrity; and
- Make a recommendation to the responsible state agency regarding the historical resource's eligibility for inclusion in the CRHR.

In California, cultural resources are usually classified according to *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources*, published by the California Department of Parks and Recreation Office of Historic Preservation (1995). This handbook contains listings of resource categories for historical and prehistoric sites as well as standing structures.

For historic-era resources, a historic context establishes the framework within which decisions about significance are based (NPS 2002:9). The evaluation process essentially weighs the relative importance of events, people, and places against the larger backdrop of history. Within this process, the context provides the comparative standards and/or examples as well as the theme(s) necessary for this assessment. According to the NPS (2002:9), a theme is a pattern or trend that has influenced the history of an area for a certain period. A theme is typically couched in geographic (i.e., local, state, or national) and temporal terms to focus and facilitate the evaluation process.

Significance is based on how well a subject resource represents one or more themes through its associations with important events or people and/or through its inherent qualities. A resource must demonstrate more than just association with a theme; it must be a good representative of the theme, capable of illustrating the various thematic elements of a particular time and place in history. According to the CEQA Guidelines, in order for a resource to be eligible for the CRHR, it must meet at least one of the criteria defined in California PRC 5024.1:

1. 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 or the United States.
2. Is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history.
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values.
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to history or prehistory of the local area, California or the nation.

To be included in the CRHR, a resource must not only possess historical significance but also the physical means to convey such significance, that is, it must possess integrity. Integrity refers to

the degree to which a resource retains its original character. To facilitate this assessment, the NPS provides the following definition of the seven aspects of integrity [NPS 2002:44–45]:

1. Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred;
2. Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property;
3. Setting is the physical environment of a historic property;
4. Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property;
5. Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory;
6. Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time; and
7. Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

## 4 FINDINGS

### 4.1 RECORDS SEARCH

SSJVIC Records Search No. 19-104 identified one prior cultural resource study intersecting the Project area and six additional studies completed within 0.5 mile of the Project area. No prehistoric or historic-era archaeological sites or built environment resources have been identified in the Project area; however, two historic-era linear structures, the West Branch of the Helm Colonial Ditch (P-10-005511) and the Enterprise Canal (P-10-005934), have been recorded within 0.5 mile of the Project area. Details of the records search are provided in Appendix B.

### 4.2 ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

Results of desktop research and in-person searches at repositories identified in Section 3.2 provided key information for this report, including historical data presented in Sections 2.4 and 4.4 and on the DPR forms in Appendix D. Specific sources and records consulted during archival research are identified in Appendix B.

### 4.3 NATIVE AMERICAN OUTREACH

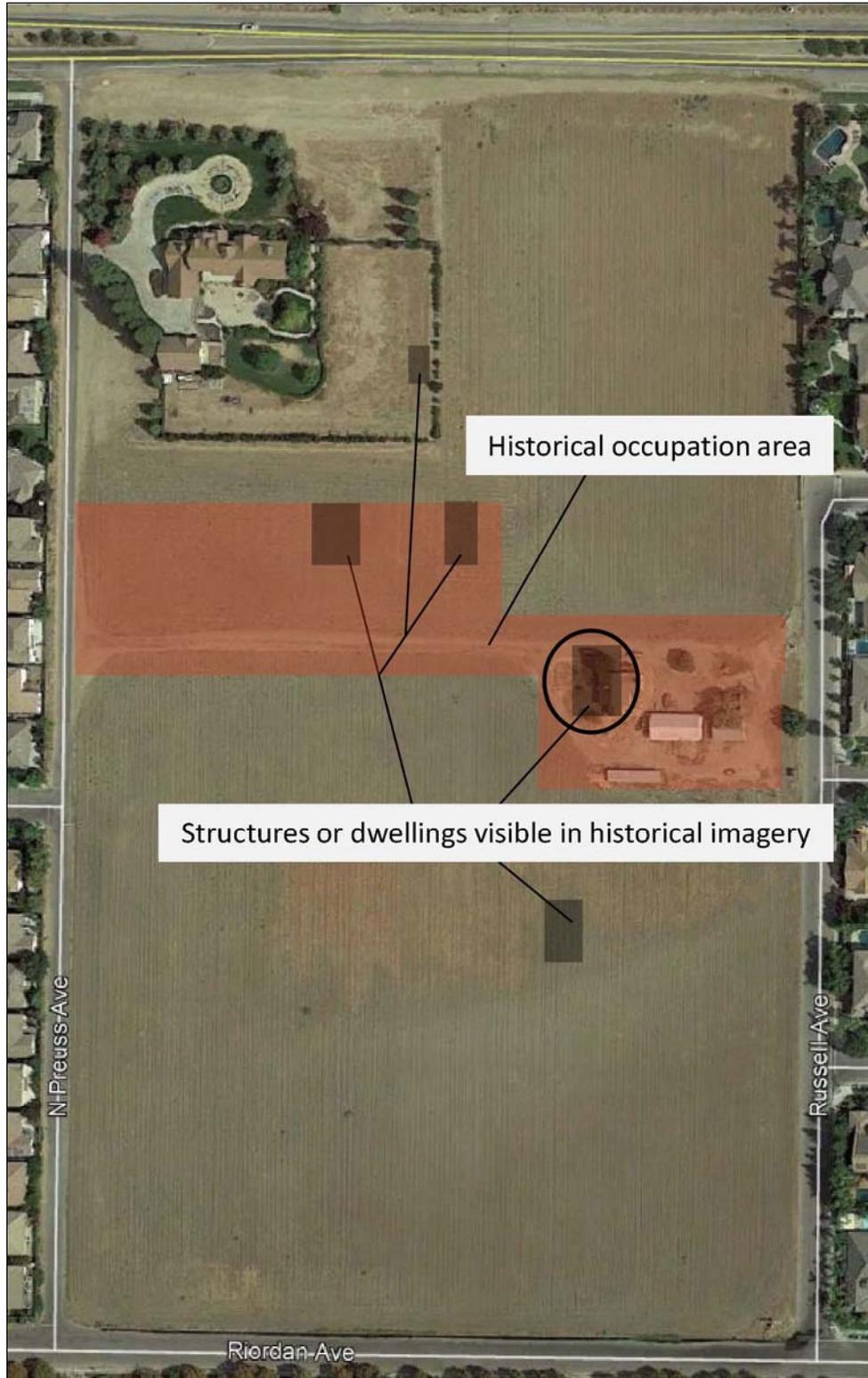
On March 26, 2019, the NAHC stated that its search of the Sacred Lands File did not indicate any recorded places of tribal importance in the Project area or surrounding 0.5-mile area. The NAHC recommended follow-up with tribes having an ancestral connection to the vicinity of the Project area. Æ sent a letter describing the Project to each of the individuals and groups identified in the NAHC response. Æ has received one response to date. Stan Alec of the Kings River Choinumni Farm Tribe stated in a return phone call on April 15, 2019 that the tribe has no concerns about the proposed Project, but he requested that the tribe be notified immediately if any Native American artifacts are discovered below 5 feet or human remains are identified.

### 4.4 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY

During Æ's archaeological and built environment survey of the Project area on April 12, 2019, surveyors did not have access to a 1-acre fenced property in the northwest corner of the Project area containing a modern home owned by the Sobaje family. Æ archaeologists surveyed all of the remaining Project areas (19 acres) using pedestrian transects spaced 15–20 meters apart along an east-west trajectory (Figure 4-1). The archaeologists carefully examined the ground in areas that were shown to contain buildings or structures on 1937 and 1942 aerial images (Figure 4-2). Ground visibility was good to excellent (90–100 percent), as the Project area had been recently disked (Figure 4-3), but no evidence of historic-era occupation or use was observed in these areas. The field crew identified and recorded one extant historic-era building and associated structures in the Project area (AE-4027-01) but did not find any prehistoric archaeological sites, isolates, or features. There was modern debris such as broken bottles, tiles, unidentified metal, and plastic wrappers on the surface elsewhere within the Project area.



**Figure 4-1** Archaeological and built environment survey coverage of Project area.



**Figure 4-2** Modern aerial image showing areas of survey focus based on georeferenced 1937 and 1942 aerial images. The extant residence within AE-4027-01 is circled, and an associated historic-era driveway is visible trending westward from the historic-era residence toward North Preuss Avenue.



**Figure 4-3** Ground visibility and survey conditions; view to the southwest.

## **4.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN THE PROJECT AREA**

### **4.5.1 AE-4027-01**

#### **4.5.1.1 Property Description**

The residence and surrounding property (AE-4027-01) at 4707 North Preuss Avenue (Assessor's Parcel No. [APN] 560-031-23S) was historically a larger 21.52-acre agricultural property that included two adjacent 3-acre parcels to the north (APNs 560-031-35S and 560-031-34S) (Figure 4-1). The extant buildings and structures of AE-4027-01 are within APN 560-031-23S, which covers 15.52 acres, and consist of a 1,062-square-foot single-story American vernacular style dwelling (Figures 4-4–4-6) built in 1940 with later modifications and associated buildings and structures. These include a corrugated metal shed, a wood clad rectangular garage, a hog pen, a shade structure, a metal hoist and cable winch with a concrete foundation, a water pump, and various farming and water conveyance machinery, much of which is rusted and appears disused. The ages of these structures could not be confirmed based on imagery or other archival sources. An eroded asphalt driveway on a historical alignment extends east from North Preuss Avenue and provides access to the residence and other structures on the property. The structures are not fenced and are surrounded by a green lawn with several trees and shrubs on the north, east, and south façades. A modern electric meter is in the southeast corner of the Project area. The remainder of the parcel is mostly vacant land and is no longer being utilized as a farm.



**Figure 4-4** North façade (principal face) of historical dwelling within AE-4027-01, looking south.



**Figure 4-5** East façade of historical dwelling within AE-4027-01, looking west.



**Figure 4-6** West façade of historical dwelling within AE-4027-01, looking northeast.

The wood-framed clapboard-wrapped dwelling rests on a concrete foundation and features a medium-pitched cross-gabled roof capped with composite shingles with a wide eave and exposed rafters. All but one window are double-panel metal-framed sliders that are not original to the house, but the openings have the shape and size one would expect in a house of this age.

The fenestration of the north façade (principal face) is asymmetrical (Figure 4-4). There is a three-panel vinyl slider window to the left of the eight-paneled wood front door, which is covered by a metal-framed screen door, and a double-panel metal-framed slider window to the right of the door. There is a slightly raised clapboard clad simple gable porch over the main entrance on the western façade. It has exposed rafters and is capped by a composite-shingle roof that matches the rest of the dwelling. The porch protects a raised cement slab that has a two-step approach from a short cement walkway. The front of the porch is supported by four square wood posts, two on each side of a center opening in the 3-foot-high clapboard fence that extends around both sides of the porch.

One-half of the east-facing façade projects from the main body of the house (Figure 4-5). This portion of the dwelling has a brick chimney and one double-panel metal-framed slider window. South of this, where the gable-front portion meets the eave-front main body of the dwelling, is the second half of the east façade that contains one offset double-panel metal slider window. A 192-square-foot room addition constructed is attached to the center of the southern façade. It is side-gabled and has clapboard siding that matches the rest of the building, enclosed eaves with

exposed rafters, and a roof capped with composite shingles. The east façade of the addition has a door, and each of the other two façades has a single double-panel metal-framed slider window. Electrical wiring attached to the southeastern corner of the roof is visible from the east façade.

On the southern façade of the original dwelling and on each side of the room addition is a single double-panel metal-framed slider window. The west façade contains two identical double-panel metal-framed slider windows (Figure 4-6). An air conditioner or fan system is visible on the roof of the western façade, along with a modern satellite dish. The concrete foundation of the dwelling has several air vents.

The historical east–west-trending dirt and asphalt driveway that is recorded as a feature of AE-4027-01 is 20 feet wide and 490 feet long with a berm of approximately 6 inches. The driveway was created through cut and fill. The asphalt has white pebble inclusions and is badly eroded with potholes that have been filled with gravel. The overall width of the driveway is 20 feet—the asphalt portion is 15 feet wide and the remainder consists of compact dirt. The driveway extends east from Preuss Avenue and stops 20 feet from the western façade of a house. Historical maps show the driveway alignment existed as early as 1923, and aerial images from 1937 show the driveway had become part of a farming access road system. At that time it was not a through connection to North Preuss Avenue, but rather connected to a driveway entering the property from East Shepard Avenue. Aerial images from 1967 show the driveway once circled the house, wrapping back upon itself in front of the western façade. Despite the eroding asphalt, the driveway prism is in overall good condition. No artifacts were observed along the driveway.

#### **4.5.1.2 Archival Research and Interpretation**

In 1874 a land patent was issued to Henry Reel and Toliver L. Reel for the cash sale of 80 acres within the North 1/2, Northeast 1/4 of Section 29, Township 12 South, Range 21 East, Mount Diablo Meridian (General Land Office 1874; see Figure 2-1). In 1875 they acquired another 80 acres of Section 29 (General Land Office 1875). By 1891, Toliver Reel owned the entire East 1/2 of Section 29 as well as the Northeast 1/4 of Section 32. A newspaper article in 1891 reports that Toliver Reel’s Fresno County land was worth \$13,680 (*Fresno Morning Republic* 1891:16). Toliver Reel raised stock and most likely used the subject property for cattle ranching between 1874 and 1900 (State of California 1867–1890, 1900–1912). In the 1900 federal census, Toliver Reel is listed as a stock raiser who resides as a boarder in the city of Fresno (U.S. Census Bureau 1900).

Dewey F. Brown acquired a portion of Reel’s land circa 1900 (U.S. Census Bureau 1900; see Figure 2-2). The 1900 federal census lists Dewey and his wife, Josephine, as farmers who owned their home within Township 12 of Fresno County. Dewey, a Michigan native, married Josephine, a California native, in 1898. Josephine, also known as “Josie,” was the paternal cousin of Clovis Cole, the namesake of the city of Clovis. In 1902, Dewey and Josephine had a son, Winifred Clair Brown (U.S. Census Bureau 1910). In 1907, D. F. Brown granted the Fresno Canal and Irrigation Company a portion of the property for the development of the Enterprise Canal (Fresno County Recorder 1907). The 1920 census lists the Brown family living east of Garfield School, north of Clovis, within Township 29 (U.S. Census Bureau 1920). Garfield School was roughly 1 mile west of the subject property on Shepherd Avenue as shown in various historical atlases. The 1923 historical USGS topographic map shows a building existed within the Brown

property. The house was located on what is now the adjacent parcel to the east of the Project area and is no longer extant.

Dewey Brown died in 1923, passing ownership of the western half of the property to his son, Winifred, and the eastern half to his wife, Josie. Her portion included the family home, and ownership later changed to her second husband, William Woods (Figure 4-7) (Progressive Map Service 1935; U.S. Census Bureau 1940). Winifred's property encompasses the Project area, while the eastern half belonging to Josie lies outside. In 1931 Winifred undertook a mortgage with First National Bank of Clovis, which would have allowed him to further develop his property and prepare for marriage (Fresno County Recorder 1931). In 1932, Winifred married Christina Josephine Castro. By 1940 Winifred and Christina had four children living on the property (U.S. Census Bureau 1940).

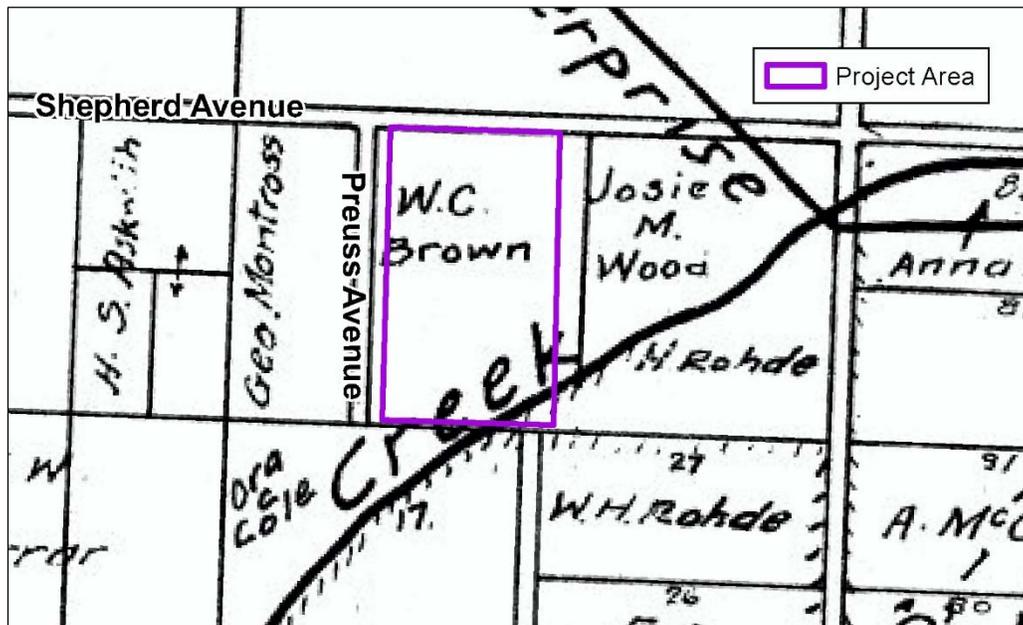


Figure 4-7 Winifred and Christina Brown property within Section 29 (Progressive Map Service 1935).

Data from the U.S. Census Bureau (1940) and a 1937 aerial photograph reveal that Winifred's property was utilized primarily as a swine farm but was a general-purpose working farm as well with several buildings, structures, and infrastructure present (Figure 4-8). Row crops visible in Figure 4-8 could have been cotton or wheat, as both were common crops on Clovis farms during this period. As visible in Figure 4-8, a driveway, which extended south from Shepherd Avenue, provided primary access to Winifred's property and the various building and structures. Research identifies his property at 4707 East Shepherd Avenue. A 1937 aerial image shows a structure at the present location of AE-4027-01; however, other evidence shows that the building currently recorded as AE-4027-01 was constructed in 1940 (Fresno County Assessor 1940).

In 1947 Winifred Brown gave joint tenancy (i.e., ownership) to Forrest O. Roberts and Winona P. Roberts (Fresno County Recorder 1947). The Roberts in turn deeded joint tenancy to George Thomas Fagan Sr. and his wife, Mamie, in 1952 (Fresno County Recorder 1952). Fagan and his



**Figure 4-8 Brown property in 1937 (U.S. Agricultural Adjustment Administration 1937).**

family resided on the property and were primarily swine farmers but also maintained a cotton crop (Figure 4-9) (Fresno County Recorder 1955, 1956). Fagan received numerous awards for his success in Duroc-Jersey swine breeding over the decades, particularly with yearlings (*Bakersfield Californian* 1953).

Archival documents did not clarify which buildings and structures were occupied by the Brown, Roberts, and Fagan families, and it is uncertain if any of the families even lived at the subject property. The extant water pump was installed in 1963 when the Fagans owned the property (Fresno County Recorder 1963). By 1967, the buildings and infrastructure west of the subject property were demolished, and access to the residence was via a driveway extending east from North Preuss Avenue (Figure 4-10). On the 1957 aerial photograph, the property features a small citrus grove surrounding the central building. A more expansive grove is evident on the 1972 aerial imagery, but by 2005 the grove had been removed.

In 1985 the Fagan's gave joint tenancy to John M. Sobaje and his wife Kristen Sobaje (Fresno County Recorder 1985). By 1998 the Sobaje family built a new home on the northwest corner of the property. The Sobaje property is now a separate parcel (APN 560-031-35S; Figure 4-2).



Figure 4-9 AE-4027-01 as shown on a 1957 aerial image (U.S. Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service 1957); project area marked by purple line.



Figure 4-10 AE-4027-01 as shown on a 1967 aerial image (U.S. Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service 1967).

## **4.6 CRHR EVALUATION OF AE-4027-01**

Under the guidelines of the Office of Historic Preservation (1995), AE-4027-01 is recorded as a historic-era property associated with twentieth-century agricultural and livestock farming activities undertaken by several families between 1900 and 1985. The evaluation below employs the NPS (2002) criteria and guidelines in evaluating the property's historical significance and considers the CRHR evaluation criteria.

### **4.6.1 Criterion 1**

Criterion 1 considers the association of a property with an important event in history. However, the mere association with an important event does not by itself confer significance; a resource must also be a "good representative" of an aspect of history (NPS 2002:7, 12). In other words, a historically significant resource must serve as a vivid and physical manifestation of its related theme(s). Based on prior evaluations of similar agricultural and commercial properties in the San Joaquin Valley, a resource generally accrues significance under Criterion 1 if it: (1) was constructed during the formative period of the industry (i.e., a pioneer of the industry), (2) is associated with an important innovation in the industry, (3) is associated with the industry's leader or a dominant enterprise, and/or (4) is associated with developments that influenced history beyond or outside the agricultural industry.

The historic context (Section 2.4) identifies significant historical periods and themes in the Clovis region that potentially would impart historical significance under Criterion 1 to the subject resource under the four standards above. AE-4027-01 is a historic-era property utilized as a farm and cattle ranch from 1874 to 1900, and then as a swine and wheat/citrus farm from 1900 to 1985. The property represents pre-1920 settlement and agriculture as well as the agricultural boom after 1920; however, it does not measure up to the standards that would confirm significance under Criterion 1. Specifically, because the property was one of several in Fresno County during the latter part of the formative agricultural period, it is not representative of a pioneer in the livestock industry. Furthermore, there was no evidence found to suggest the property was the first of its type or associated with major developments in animal husbandry or crop farming that influenced history. For these reasons, AE-4027-01 is not historically significant at the local, regional, or national level under Criterion 1 for its association with agricultural and livestock development prior to 1920 or during the agricultural boom occurring after 1920.

### **4.6.2 Criterion 2**

In order to be considered significant under Criterion 2, a resource must satisfy at least two conditions: (1) persons associated with the resource must be individually significant and (2) the resource must be associated with the person's productive life and be exemplary of his/her contributions to history (NPS 2002:15). AE-4027-01 was developed and operated by the Brown, Roberts, and Fagan families. Despite the latter's awards and recognition for quality of Duroc-Jersey yearlings, none of these families were particularly well known, nor were they associated with recorded events important in the local history or development of the community or region. Thus, AE-4027-01 is not historically significant under Criterion 2.

#### **4.6.3 Criterion 3**

Criterion 3 evaluates the physical design or construction of a resource, including such elements as architecture, landscape architecture, engineering, and aesthetics (NPS 2002:17–20). The building and associated structures demonstrate architecture, aesthetics, and engineering that is ubiquitous across the Central Valley during its period of significance. Therefore, AE-4027-01 does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values per Criterion 3. AE-4027-01 is not considered historically significant under Criterion 3.

#### **4.6.4 Criterion 4**

The significance of a resource under Criterion 4 is measured by the availability, or potential availability, of information important to the history of the region, California or nation. AE-4027-01 has not yielded, nor does it have the potential to yield, information important to the study of local, state, or national history, and it is therefore not historically significant under Criterion 4.

#### **4.6.5 Assessment of Integrity**

Because the property does not lend any information or physical evidence to further an understanding of important themes in history, it is not significant under any of the four CRHR criteria and does not require an assessment of integrity. AE-4027-01 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the CRHR.

## 5

### CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Lennar Central Valley proposes to construct a residential development on 20 acres of agricultural property (Tract 6263) south of Shepherd Avenue between North Clovis and North Sunnyside avenues in the city of Clovis, California. Æ's inventory consisted of a records search at the CHRIS SSJVIC, additional archival research to identify property information, nongovernmental Native American outreach, a pedestrian survey, and an evaluation of one historic-era building (AE-4027-01). Æ did not observe evidence of prehistoric archaeological sites, isolated artifacts, or features on the ground surface within the Project area.

Æ's assessment of historic-era property AE-4027-01 found that it does not represent an important event in history (Criterion 1), could not be associated with a person who is individually significant (Criterion 2), is not representative of a unique or important physical design or construction event (Criterion 3), and does not have nor possess the potential to convey information important to the history of the region (Criterion 4). Therefore, AE-4027-01 is not significant under any of the four criteria and is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the CRHR.

During nongovernmental outreach to tribes identified by the NAHC as potentially having Project-specific information about important or sacred sites, Stan Alec of the Kings River Choinumni Farm Tribe requested immediate notification if any Native American artifacts or remains are discovered below 5 feet during Project development (Appendix C).

Consistent with state and federal statutes and regulations, Æ advises that in the event archaeological remains are encountered during Project development or ground-disturbing activities within any portion of the Project area, all work in the vicinity of the find should be halted until a qualified archaeologist can identify the discovery and assess its significance. In addition, if human remains are uncovered during construction, the Fresno County Coroner is to be notified to arrange their proper treatment and disposition. If the remains are identified on the basis of archaeological context, age, cultural associations, or biological traits to be those of a Native American, California Health and Safety Code 7050.5 requires that the county coroner notify the NAHC within 24 hours of discovery. The NAHC will then identify the Most Likely Descendent, who will be afforded the opportunity to recommend means for treatment of the human remains following protocols in California Public Resources Code 5097.98.



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## **APPENDIX A**

### **Personnel Qualifications**



### Areas of Expertise

- Cultural resource management
- Ethnography
- Tribal consultation
- Zooarchaeological, paleoethnobotanical, and lithics analysis

### Years of Experience

- 19

### Education

Ph.D., Anthropology/Feminist Studies, University of California, Santa Barbara, in process

M.A., Anthropology (Archaeology/Cultural Resource Management emphasis), University of California, Santa Barbara, 2010

B.A., Anthropology, University of California, Santa Barbara, 2002

A.A., Liberal Arts and Sciences, Ventura College, 1999

### Registrations/Certifications

- Registered Professional Archaeologist 39362477

### Professional Affiliations

- American Anthropological Association
- American Cultural Resources Association
- Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History
- Society for American Archaeology
- Society for California Archaeology
- World Archaeological Congress

### Professional Experience

- 2018– Senior Archaeologist, Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Fresno, California
- 2015–2018 Interim Cultural Resources Supervisor and Senior Archaeologist/Ethnographer, Aspen Environmental Group
- 2007–2009 Archaeologist (GS-9), U.S. Department of Agriculture, Los Padres National Forest
- 2005–2007 Archaeologist (GS-7), U.S. Department of Agriculture, Los Padres National Forest
- 2004–2005 Archaeological Contractor, Padre, Inc., Ventura, California
- 2000–2005 Archaeologist (GS-4/5), U.S. Department of Agriculture, Los Padres National Forest

### Technical Qualifications

Ms. Dyste has 19 years of experience in cultural resources management and meets the Secretary of the Interior's qualification criteria as an archaeologist and ethnographer. She has extensive experience preparing environmental documents and managing complex projects pursuant to applicable federal, state, and local regulations. Her work includes senior review or prime authorship of cultural resources documents for National Historical Preservation Act Section 106, National Environmental Policy Act, and California Environmental Quality Act compliance, including public and tribal comment and response; development of research designs; design and implementation of cultural resources plans. Ms. Dyste is qualified to conduct archaeological survey, including the supervision of small to large sized field crews, as well as zooarchaeological, paleoethnobotanical, lithics, and ethnographic analyses. She is able to analyze cultural spatial patterns via use of Total Station and Geographic Information Systems software. Ms. Dyste's Assembly Bill 52 and NHPA Section 106 tribal consultation services are informed by her knowledge and training in Native American jurisprudence, cultural sensitivity training, and graduate seminars in Native American environmental law, indigenous research methodologies, and community-based Participatory Action Research with tribal and special interest groups. She has project experience in coastal, highlands, grasslands, desert, and remote mountain settings across the state of California, although her academic region of specialty is in central and southern California with a focus on Salinan, Esselen, northern/interior/coastal Chumash prehistoric and modern political tribal groups. Ms. Dyste is a native Spanish speaker and assists clients with the translation of English to Spanish signage and public notices.

### Areas of Expertise

- Cultural resource management
- Federal and CEQA regulations
- Design and implementation of pedestrian survey and subsurface site testing
- Rock art recordation and analysis
- Spatial analysis

### Years of Experience

- 15

### Education

Ph.D., Archaeology, University of Central Lancashire, 2015

B.A., Anthropology, University of California, Davis, 2004

A.A., Liberal Arts, American River College, Sacramento, 2001

### Registrations/Certifications

- Registered Professional Archaeologist 17098
- Permitted Oregon Qualified Archaeologist

### Professional Affiliations

- Society for American Archaeology
- Society for California Archaeology

### Professional Experience

- 2018– Associate Archaeologist, Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Fresno, California
- 2017–2018 Cultural Resource Specialist II, ICF, Sacramento, California
- 2016–2017 Cultural Resource Specialist II, HDR Engineering, Inc., Sacramento, California
- 2010 Field Technician, Chambers Group, LLC, Reno, Nevada
- 2007–2010 Field Archaeologist, Pacific Legacy, Sacramento, California
- 2007–2009 Staff Archaeologist, Abercrombie’s Archaeology Consultants, Reno, Nevada
- 2004–2007 Field Archaeologist, Kautz Environmental, Reno, Nevada
- 2004 Field Technician, ASM Affiliates, Reno, Nevada

### Technical Qualifications

Dr. Ottenhoff has 15 years of experience in cultural resource management and meets the Secretary of the Interior’s qualification standards as a professional archaeologist. He has extensive experience managing field projects pursuant to applicable federal, state, and local regulations for projects in California and Nevada, including projects with historic-period artifact scatters and mines as well as prehistoric sites. Dr. Ottenhoff has served as sole and co-author of numerous technical reports, including Class/Phase I Inventory and Class III federal reports, as well as letter reports summarizing the methods and results of project monitoring. He is familiar with National Historical Preservation Act, National Environmental Policy Act, and California Environmental Quality Act compliance; development of research designs; and design and implementation of cultural resource treatment plans. He is qualified to conduct archaeological survey, including the supervision of small to medium-sized field crews, as well as field and laboratory processing of prehistoric artifact assemblages using Access. Dr. Ottenhoff has project experience in coastal, highlands, grasslands, desert, and remote mountain settings across the state of California and is certified to conduct archaeological investigations in Oregon.

### Areas of Expertise

- Architectural history
- California history
- Archival research
- Public history
- Oral history
- Project management
- Technical writing

### Years of Experience

- 5

### Education

M.A., Arts in Public History,  
California State University  
Sacramento, 2015

B.A., Arts in History, Chapman  
University, Orange, California, 2010

### Professional Affiliations

- California Council for the  
Promotion of History
- American Association for State  
and Local History
- National Council on Public History
- California Preservation Foundation
- Los Angeles Conservancy
- Society of Architectural Historians

### Professional Experience

- 2017– Associate Architectural Historian, Applied EarthWorks,  
Inc., Hemet, California
- 2016–2017 Archivist and Collections Registrar, Sonoma Valley  
Historical Society, Sonoma, California
- 2016 Park Aide, California State Parks, Bodie State Historic  
Park, California
- 2015–2016 Architectural Historian, Sapphos Environmental, Inc.,  
Pasadena, California
- 2015 Museum Registration and Collections Management  
Intern, Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences,  
Los Angeles, California
- 2014 Corporate Archives and Production Collections Intern,  
NBCUniversal, Universal City, California
- 2013–2014 Archives and Museum Collections Intern, Placer County  
Museum Archives and Research Center, Auburn,  
California
- 2010–2013 Volunteer Historian, California State Parks, Orange Coast  
District, San Clemente, California

### Technical Qualifications

Ms. McCausland specializes in California history and architecture and has served as architectural historian for projects in California and she meets the Secretary of the Interior Professional Qualification Standards for Architectural History and History. Her expertise includes inventory, research, and significance evaluations, and she has completed numerous studies of residential, agricultural, commercial and industrial properties. Ms. McCausland has prepared technical reports for historical built environment resources to satisfy compliance requirements under National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 and the California Environmental Quality Act and to support preparation of both programmatic and project-specific environmental impact reports. She also has documented and evaluated built environment resources following California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) guidelines. Ms. McCausland has performed architectural surveys and significance evaluations on behalf of Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation; other federal, state, and local agencies; and private-sector clients. Additional skills include archives and collections management, oral history, Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER) documentation, agency consultation, exhibit curation, interpretation, and heritage tourism.



## **APPENDIX B**

### **Records Search Results**





4/4/2019

Mary Baloian  
 Applied EarthWorks, Inc.  
 1391 W. Shaw Ave., Suite C  
 Fresno, CA 93711

Re: Tract 6263  
 Records Search File No.: 19-104

The Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center received your record search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Clovis USGS 7.5' quad. The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and the 0.5 mile radius:

As indicated on the data request form, the locations of resources and reports are provided in the following format:  custom GIS maps  shapefiles

Resources within project area:	None
Resources within 0.5 mile radius:	P-10-00511, 005934
Reports within project area:	FR-00107
Reports within 0.5 mile radius:	FR-01219, 01849, 01890, 02203, 02289, 02490

- Resource Database Printout (list):**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed
- Resource Database Printout (details):**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed
- Resource Digital Database Records:**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed
- Report Database Printout (list):**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed
- Report Database Printout (details):**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed
- Report Digital Database Records:**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed
- Resource Record Copies:**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed
- Report Copies:**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed
- OHP Historic Properties Directory:**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed
- Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility:**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed
- CA Inventory of Historic Resources (1976):**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed

**Caltrans Bridge Survey:** Not available at SSJVIC; please see  
<http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/structur/strmaint/historic.htm>

**Ethnographic Information:** Not available at SSJVIC

**Historical Literature:** Not available at SSJVIC

**Historical Maps:** Not available at SSJVIC; please see  
<http://historicalmaps.arcgis.com/usgs/>

**Local Inventories:** Not available at SSJVIC

**GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps:** Not available at SSJVIC; please see  
<http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov/search/default.aspx#searchTabIndex=0&searchByTypeIndex=1> and/or  
<http://www.oac.cdlib.org/view?docId=hb8489p15p;developer=local;style=oac4;doc.view=items>

**Shipwreck Inventory:** Not available at SSJVIC; please see  
<http://www.slc.ca.gov/Info/Shipwrecks.html>

**Soil Survey Maps:** Not available at SSJVIC; please see  
<http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>

Please forward a copy of any resulting reports from this project to the office as soon as possible. Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological site location data, we ask that you do not include resource location maps and resource location descriptions in your report if the report is for public distribution. If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, please contact the office at the phone number listed above.

The provision of CHRIS Data via this records search response does not in any way constitute public disclosure of records otherwise exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act or any other law, including, but not limited to, records related to archeological site information maintained by or on behalf of, or in the possession of, the State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation, State Historic Preservation Officer, Office of Historic Preservation, or the State Historical Resources Commission.

Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the CHRIS Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

Should you require any additional information for the above referenced project, reference the record search number listed above when making inquiries. Invoices for Information Center services will be sent under separate cover from the California State University, Bakersfield Accounting Office.

Thank you for using the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS).

Sincerely,

Celeste M. Thomson  
Coordinator

## Report List

### SSJVIC Record Search 19-104

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
FR-00107	NADB-R - 1141375	1977	Beck, Allen C.	Archeological Reconnaissance of the Proposed Sobaje land Development, Tentative Tract No. 4042; Environmental Assessment No. 3418	Consulting Archaeologist	
FR-01219		1993	Bissonnette, Linda Dick	Fresno Metropolitan Flood Control District Drainage Area "BY" Facilities	Cultural Resources Consulting	
FR-01849	Submitter - CV-607-C1	2000	Pastron, Allen G. and Brown, R. Keith	Historical and Cultural Resource Assessment for a Proposed Telecommunications Facility, Site No. CV-607-C1, 8901 Fowler Avenue, Fresno County, California	Brown & Mills, Inc.	
FR-01890		2002	Wren, Donald G.	A Cultural Resource Study for the Teague/Clovis Elementary School Project, Fresno County, California	Individual Consultant	
FR-02203		2006	Varner, Dudley M.	A Cultural Resource Study of the Battlin Brooks Property, Fresno County, California	Varner Associates	
FR-02289		2006	Nettles, Wendy M. and Baloian, Randy	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of the City of Clovis Northwest Urban Center Specific Plan Area, Fresno County, California	Applied EarthWorks, Inc.	10-006109
FR-02490	Submitter - Project No. 10-SCAO-015	2009	Chotkowski, Michael A.	Section 106 Compliance for Enterprise Canal at Big Dry Creek Improvement Project, Fresno County, California	Bureau of Reclamation	

# Resource List

## SSJVIC Record Search 19-104

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-10-005511	CA-FRE-003344H	Resource Name - West Branch Helm Colonial Ditch	Structure	Historic	HP20	2005 (Wendy Nettles, Randy Baloian, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	FR-02123
P-10-005934	CA-FRE-003564H	Resource Name - Enterprise Canal	Structure	Historic	HP20	2007 (R. Baloian, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.); 2013 (Randy Baloian, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	FR-02615, FR-02919

### Historical Topographic Maps and Aerial Images Consulted

Date	Name	Author	Reference	Notes
2010	N/A	N/A	Historic aerial photograph, <a href="http://www.histrociaerials.com">http://www.histrociaerials.com</a> , May 9, 2019.	Structure present.
1965	Clovis, CA 1:24,00	U.S. Geological Survey	1965 Clovis, <i>Calif.</i> , 1:24,000 scale. U.S. National Geologic Map Database, Historical Topographic Map Collection (topoView), <a href="https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/">https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/</a> , accessed March 27, 2019.	A structure or building is shown on the map within the tract. The building is in the same place as the current house that is on the east side of the tract.
1937	13-ABI 48-25	Agricultural Adjustment Administration	1937 Fresno County, California, Aerial Survey No. 1937 13-ABI 48-25, <a href="http://cdmweb.lib.csufresno.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/aerial/id/656/rec/1">http://cdmweb.lib.csufresno.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/aerial/id/656/rec/1</a> , accessed through Map and Aerial Locator Tool (MALT), Henry Madden Library, California State University, Fresno, March 27, 2019.	Buildings shown
1942	ABI-8B-96	Agricultural Adjustment Administration	1942 Fresno County, California, Aerial Survey No. 1942 ABI-8B-96, <a href="http://cdmweb.lib.csufresno.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/aerial/id/656/rec/1">http://cdmweb.lib.csufresno.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/aerial/id/656/rec/1</a> , accessed through Map and Aerial Locator Tool (MALT), Henry Madden Library, California State University, Fresno, March 27, 2019.	Buildings shown
1957	ABI-53T-13	Agricultural Adjustment Administration	1957 Fresno County, California, Aerial Survey No. 1957 ABI-53T-13, <a href="http://cdmweb.lib.csufresno.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/aerial/id/656/rec/1">http://cdmweb.lib.csufresno.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/aerial/id/656/rec/1</a> , accessed through Map and Aerial Locator Tool (MALT), Henry Madden Library, California State University, Fresno, March 27, 2019.	Buildings shown
1967	ABI-3HH-57	Agricultural Adjustment Administration	1967 Fresno County, California, Aerial Survey No. 1967 ABI-3HH-57, <a href="http://cdmweb.lib.csufresno.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/aerial/id/656/rec/1">http://cdmweb.lib.csufresno.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/aerial/id/656/rec/1</a> , accessed through Map and Aerial Locator Tool (MALT), Henry Madden Library, California State University, Fresno, March 27, 2019.	Buildings shown
2/1/1875	Flack Robert	General Land Office	1875 General Land Office Control Document Index, Township 12 South, Range 21 East, Mount Diablo Meridian, CDI ID 1778950. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management General Land Office Records, <a href="https://glorerecords.blm.gov">https://glorerecords.blm.gov</a> , accessed March 27, 2019.	Cash Land sell patent to Flack Robert for section 29.
11/10/1870	R. B. Freeman	General Land Office	1870 General Land Office Control Document Index, Township 12 South, Range 21 East, Mount Diablo Meridian, CDI ID 1778893. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management General Land Office Records, <a href="https://glorerecords.blm.gov">https://glorerecords.blm.gov</a> , accessed March 27, 2019.	Cash Land sell patent to R. B. Freeman for section 29.
4/8/1874	Henry Reel and Toliver L Reel	General Land Office	1874 General Land Office Patent, Township 12 South, Range 21 East, Mount Diablo Meridian, Patent ID CACAAA 121503. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management General Land Office Records, <a href="https://glorerecords.blm.gov">https://glorerecords.blm.gov</a> , accessed March 27, 2019.	No image is available for this cash land sell. Purchase of N 1/2, NE 1/4 of section 29.
10/15/1875	George A Bunch	General Land Office	1875 General Land Office Patent, Township 12 South, Range 21 East, Mount Diablo Meridian, Patent ID CACAAA 121632. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management General Land Office Records, <a href="https://glorerecords.blm.gov">https://glorerecords.blm.gov</a> , accessed March 27, 2019.	No image is available for this cash land sell. Purchase of SE 1/4 of section 29.

### Historical Topographic Maps and Aerial Images Consulted

Date	Name	Author	Reference	Notes
6/15/1875	Henery Reel and Toliver L Reel	General Land Office	1875 General Land Office Patent , Township 12 South, Range 21 East, Mount Diablo Meridian, Patent ID CACAAA 121603. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management General Land Office Records, <a href="https://gloreCORDS.blm.gov">https://gloreCORDS.blm.gov</a> , accessed March 27, 2019.	No image is available for this cash land sell. Purchase of SE 1/4, NE1/4 of section 29.
6/15/1875	Henery Reel and Toliver L Reel	General Land Office	1875 General Land Office Patent , Township 12 South, Range 21 East, Mount Diablo Meridian, Patent ID CACAAA 121607. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management General Land Office Records, <a href="https://gloreCORDS.blm.gov">https://gloreCORDS.blm.gov</a> , accessed March 27, 2019.	No image is available for this cash land sell. Purchase of SW1/4, NE 1/4 of section 29.
1923	Clovis, CA 1:31,680	U.S. Geological Survey	1923 , <i>Clovis Calif.</i> , 1:31,680 scale. U.S. National Geologic Map Database, Historical Topographic Map Collection (topoView), <a href="https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/">https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/</a> , accessed March 27, 2019.	No structures, buildings, or roads shown on map.
1947	Clovis, CA 1:62,500	U.S. Geological Survey	1947 Clovis , <i>Calif.</i> , 1:62,500 scale. U.S. National Geologic Map Database, Historical Topographic Map Collection (topoView), <a href="https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/">https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/</a> , accessed March 27, 2019.	Project vicinity completely agricultural. Natomas drainage canal visible. Railroad visible, but railroad switchyard not visible. No Structures noted in project area.
1962	N/A	N/A	Historic aerial photograph, <a href="http://www.histrociaerials.com">http://www.histrociaerials.com</a> , May 9, 2019.	Structure present.
1972	N/A	N/A	Historic aerial photograph, <a href="http://www.histrociaerials.com">http://www.histrociaerials.com</a> , May 9, 2019.	Structure present.
1998	N/A	N/A	Historic aerial photograph, <a href="http://www.histrociaerials.com">http://www.histrociaerials.com</a> , May 9, 2019.	Structure present.
2002	N/A	N/A	Historic aerial photograph, <a href="http://www.histrociaerials.com">http://www.histrociaerials.com</a> , May 9, 2019.	Structure present.
2005	N/A	N/A	Historic aerial photograph, <a href="http://www.histrociaerials.com">http://www.histrociaerials.com</a> , May 9, 2019.	Structure present.
2009	N/A	N/A	Historic aerial photograph, <a href="http://www.histrociaerials.com">http://www.histrociaerials.com</a> , May 9, 2019.	Structure present.
2012	N/A	N/A	Historic aerial photograph, <a href="http://www.histrociaerials.com">http://www.histrociaerials.com</a> , May 9, 2019.	Structure present.
2014	N/A	N/A	Historic aerial photograph, <a href="http://www.histrociaerials.com">http://www.histrociaerials.com</a> , May 9, 2019.	Structure present.

## **APPENDIX C**

### **Native American Outreach**





**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contacts List  
3/25/2019**

Big Sandy Rancheria of Western Mono Indians Elizabeth D. Kipp, Chairperson PO. Box 337 Auberry, CA 93602 lkipp@bsrnation.com (559) 374-0066 (559) 374-0055	Western Mono	Kings River Choinumni Farm Tribe Stan Alec 3515 East Fedora Avenue Fresno, CA 93726 (559) 647-3227 Cell	Foothill Yokuts Choinumni
Cold Springs Rancheria Carol Bill, Chairperson P.O. Box 209 Tollhouse, CA 93667 coldsprgstriben@netptc.net (559) 855-5043 (559) 855-4445 Fax	Mono	North Fork Mono Tribe Ron Goode, Chairperson 13396 Tollhouse Road Clovis, CA 93619 rwgoode911@hotmail.com (559) 299-3729 Home (559) 355-1774 - cell	Mono
Dumna Wo-Wah Tribal Government Robert Ledger Sr., Chairperson 2191 West Pico Ave. Fresno, CA 93705 ledgerrobert@ymail.com (559) 540-6346	Dumna/Foothill Yokuts Mono	Santa Rosa Rancheria Tachi Yokut Tribe Rueben Barrios Sr., Chairperson P.O. Box 8 Lemoore, CA 93245 (559) 924-1278 (559) 924-3583 Fax	Tache Tachi Yokut
Dunlap Band of Mono Indians Benjamin Charley Jr., Tribal Chair P.O. Box 14 Dunlap, CA 93621 ben.charley@yahoo.com (760) 258-5244	Mono	Table Mountain Rancheria Leanne Walker-Grant, Chairperson P.O. Box 410 Friant, CA 93626 rpennell@tmr.org (559) 822-2587 (559) 822-2693 Fax	Yokuts
Dunlap Band of Mono Indians Dick Charley, Tribal Secretary 5509 E. McKenzie Avenue Fresno, CA 93727 dcharley2016@gmail.com (559) 554-5433	Mono	Table Mountain Rancheria Bob Pennell, Cultural Resources Director P.O. Box 410 Friant, CA 93626 rpennell@tmr.org (559) 325-0351 (559) 325-0394 Fax	Yokuts

**This list is current as of the date of this document and is based on the information available to the Commission on the date it was produced.**

**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, or Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.**

**This list is only applicable for contacting local Native American Tribes for the proposed: Tract 6263, Fresno County.**

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contacts List  
3/25/2019**

Traditional Choinumni Tribe  
David Alvarez, Chairperson  
2415 E. Houston Avenue  
Fresno CA 93720  
davealvarez@sbcglobal.net  
(559) 217-0396 Cell

Choinumni

Traditional Choinumni Tribe Rick  
Osborne, Cultural Resources  
2415 E. Houston Avenue  
Fresno CA 93720  
(559) 324-8764  
lemek@att.net

Choinumni

Wuksache Indian Tribe/Eshom Valley Band  
Kenneth Woodrow, Chairperson  
1179 Rock Haven Ct.  
Salinas CA 93906  
kwood8934@aol.com  
(831) 443-9702

Foothill Yokuts  
Mono  
Wuksache

**This list is current as of the date of this document and is based on the information available to the Commission on the date it was produced.**

**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, or Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.**

**This list is only applicable for contacting local Native American Tribes for the proposed: Tract 6263, Fresno County.**



## Native American Outreach Lennar Central Valley Tract 6263

Organization	Name	Position	Letter	E-mail	Phone	Summary of Contact
Native American Heritage Commission	Katy Sanchez	Assoc. Env. Pl.	03/26/19			Response received.
Big Sandy Rancheria	Elizabeth D. Kipp	Chairperson	04/16/19	05/15/19		No response was recieved from letter or email outreach.
Cold Springs Rancheria of Mono Indians	Carol Bill	Chairperson	04/16/19	05/15/19		No response was recieved from letter or email outreach.
Dumna Wo-Wah Tribal Government	Robert Ledger Sr.	Tribal Chairperson	04/16/19	05/15/19		No response was recieved from letter or email outreach.
Dunlap Band of Mono Indians	Benjamin Charley, Jr.	Tribal Chair				No outreach per Dick Charley's request.
Dunlap Band of Mono Indians	Dick Charley	Tribal Secretary			10/17/18	During telephone conversation Dick Charley asked not to be contacted due to the project area being outside their area of concern.
Kings River Choinumni Farm Tribe	Stan Alec		04/16/19		05/15/19	Mr. Stan Alec responded during phone conversation; Mr. Alec asked to be contacted if prehistoric artifacts are found below five feet or human remains are identified.
North Fork Mono Tribe	Ron Goode	Chairperson	04/16/19	05/15/19		No response was recieved from letter or email outreach.
Santa Rosa Rancheria Tachi Yokut Tribe	Rueben Barrios Sr.	Chairperson	04/16/19	05/15/19		No response was recieved from letter or email outreach.
Table Mountain Rancheria	Leanne Walker-Grant	Chairperson	04/16/19		5/15/2019 Voice message	No response was recieved from letter or email outreach.
Table Mountain Rancheria	Bob Pennell	Cultural Resources Director	04/16/19	05/15/19	5/15/2019 Voice message	No response was recieved from letter or email outreach.
Traditional Choinumni Tribe	David Alvarez	Chairperson	04/16/19	Email Failed	Phone not working	No response was recieved from letter or email outreach.
Traditional Choinumni Tribe	Rick Osborne	Cultural Resources	04/16/19	05/15/19		No response was recieved from letter or email outreach.
Wuksache Indian Tribe/Eshom Valley Band	Kenneth Woodrow	Chairperson	04/16/19	05/15/19		No response was recieved from letter or email outreach.

## **APPENDIX D**

### **Cultural Resource Record Forms**



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

Primary #  
HRI #  
Trinomial  
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings  
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 14

Resource Name or #: 4707 N. Preuss Avenue (AE-4027-01)

**P1. Other Identifier:** 4707 North Preuss Avenue (modern/historical); 4707 East Shepherd Avenue (historical)

**\*P2. Location: a. County:** Fresno

Not for Publication

Unrestricted

**b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Clovis, CA **Date** 1981

**T 12S, R 21E; Section 29 M.D. BM**

**c. Address:** 4707 North Preuss Avenue, Clovis, CA 93619

**d. UTM:** NAD 83, Zone 11; 259528.00 mE / 4083265.00 mN

**e. Other Locational Data:** APN 560-031-23S, APN 560-031-35S, APN 560-031-34S

**\*P3a. Description:** The residence and surrounding property was historically a larger 21.52-acre agricultural operation that included two adjacent 3-acre parcels to the north (APNs 560-031-35S and 560-031-34S). The extant buildings and structures of AE-4027-01 are within APN 560-031-23S, which covers 15.52 acres, and consist of a 1,062-square-foot single-story American vernacular style dwelling built in 1940 with later modifications and associated buildings and structures. These include a corrugated metal shed, a wood clad rectangular garage, a hog pen, a shade structure, a metal hoist and cable winch with a concrete foundation, a water pump, and various farming and water conveyance machinery, much of which is rusted and appears disused. The ages of these structures could not be confirmed based on imagery or other archival sources. An eroded asphalt driveway on a historical alignment extends east from North Preuss Avenue and provides access to the residence and other structures on the property. The structures are not fenced and are surrounded by a green lawn with several trees and shrubs on the north, east, and south façades. A modern electric meter is in the southeast corner of the Project area. The remainder of the parcel is mostly vacant land and is no longer being utilized as a farm.

**\*P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP33: Farm / HP2: Single-family property

**\*P4. Resources Present:**  Building  Structure  Object  Site  District  Element of District  Other:

**\*P5a. Photograph**



**P5b. Description of Photo:** East and north façades, looking southwest

**\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**  
 Prehistoric  Historic  Both  
1940 (Fresno County Assessor)

**\*P7. Owner and Address:**  
State of California

**\*P8. Recorded By:** Annie McCausland  
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.  
3550 E. Florida Ave., Suite H  
Hemet, CA 93401

**\*P9. Date Recorded:** April 2019

**\*P10. Survey Type:**  Intensive  
 Reconnaissance  Other

**Describe:**

**\*P11. Report Citation:** Ottenhoff, Randy, Annie McCausland, and Diana T. Dyste  
2019 *Cultural Resource Inventory and Evaluation for the Lennar Tract 6263 Residential Development, City of Clovis, Fresno County, California.* Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Fresno, California. Prepared for Lennar Central Valley, Fresno, California.

**\*Attachments:**  NONE  Location Map  Site/Sketch Map  Continuation Sheet  
 Building, Structure, and Object Record  Archaeological Record  District Record  Linear Feature Record  
 Photograph Record  Milling Station Record  Rock Art Record  Artifact Record  
 Other (list):

**\*P3a. Description Continued:** The wood-framed clapboard-wrapped dwelling rests on a concrete foundation and features a medium-pitched cross-gabled roof capped with composite shingles with a wide eave and exposed rafters. All but one window are double-panel metal-framed sliders that are not original to the house, but the openings have the shape and size one would expect in a house of this age.

The fenestration of the north façade (principal face) is asymmetrical. There is a three-panel vinyl slider window to the left of the eight-paneled wood front door, which is covered by a metal-framed screen door, and a double-panel metal-framed slider window to the right of the door. There is a slightly raised clapboard clad simple gable porch over the main entrance on the western façade. It has exposed rafters and is capped by a composite-shingle roof that matches the rest of the dwelling. The porch protects a raised cement slab that has a two-step approach from a short cement walkway. The front of the porch is supported by four square wood posts, two on each side of a center opening in the 3-foot-high clapboard fence that extends around both sides of the porch.

One-half of the east-facing façade projects from the main body of the house. This portion of the dwelling has a brick chimney and one double-panel metal-framed slider window. South of this, where the gable-front portion meets the eave-front main body of the dwelling, is the second half of the east façade that contains one offset double-panel metal slider window. A 192-square-foot room addition constructed is attached to the center of the southern façade. It is side-gabled and has clapboard siding that matches the rest of the building, enclosed eaves with exposed rafters, and a roof capped with composite shingles. The east façade of the addition has a door, and each of the other two façades has a single double-panel metal-framed slider window. Electrical wiring attached to the southeastern corner of the roof is visible from the east façade.

On the southern façade of the original dwelling and on each side of the room addition is a single double-panel metal-framed slider window. The west façade contains two identical double-panel metal-framed slider windows. An air conditioner or fan system is visible on the roof of the western façade, along with a modern satellite dish. The concrete foundation of the dwelling has several air vents.

The historical east–west-trending dirt and asphalt driveway that is recorded as a feature of AE-4027-01 is 20 feet wide and 490 feet long with a berm of approximately 6 inches. The driveway was created through cut and fill. The asphalt has white pebble inclusions and is badly eroded with potholes that have been filled with gravel. The overall width of the driveway is 20 feet—the asphalt portion is 15 feet wide and the remainder consists of compact dirt. The driveway extends east from Preuss Avenue and stops 20 feet from the western façade of a house. Historical maps show the driveway alignment existed as early as 1923, and aerial images from 1937 show the driveway had become part of a farming access road system. At that time it was not a through connection to North Preuss Avenue, but rather connected to a driveway entering the property from East Shepard Avenue. Aerial images from 1967 show the driveway once circled the house, wrapping back upon itself in front of the western façade. Despite the eroding asphalt, the driveway prism is in overall good condition.

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Resource Name or #: 4707 N. Preuss Avenue (AE-4027-01)

Continuation

Update

**\*P5a. Photograph (continued)**



**P5b. Description of Photo:** North façade (primary), looking south.



**P5b. Description of Photo:** East façade with chimney, looking west.



**P5b. Description of Photo:** South and east facades, looking north.



**P5b. Description of Photo:** West façade, looking east.



**P5b. Description of Photo:** Remains of asphalt road and vacant land, which was once a swine farm, looking south.



**Description of Photo:** East façade of corrugated metal storage shed, looking west.



**P5b. Description of Photo:** Metal hoist and cable winch with concrete pad, looking west.



**P5b. Description of Photo:** Shade structure, looking southeast.



**P5b. Description of Photo:** Wood clad garage, looking south.



**P5b. Description of Photo:** Historic water pump and standpipe, looking southeast.



**P5b. Description of Photo:** Historic water tank, looking north.

State of California — The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD**

Primary #  
HRI #/Trinomial

\*NRHP Status Code 6Z

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Resource Name or #: 4707 N. Preuss Avenue (AE-4027-01)

**B1. Historic Name:**

**B2. Common Name:**

**B3. Original Use:** Farm

**B4. Present Use:** Single-family property

\***B5. Architectural Style:** American Vernacular

\***B6. Construction History (construction date, alterations, and dates of alterations):** The subject dwelling was constructed in 1940 (Fresno County Assessor 2019). The garage and shed were most likely constructed around the same time. The water pump was installed in 1963 (Fresno County Recorder 1963). The dwelling is in good condition and appears to have a later 192 sq. ft. addition on the south façade.

\***B7. Moved?:**  No  Yes  Unknown      Date:                      Original Location:

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

**B9. a. Architect:** unknown    **b. Builder:** unknown

\***B10. Significance:** Theme: Agriculture                      Area: Clovis-Big Dry Creek  
Period of Significance: 1923–1985                      Property Type: Farm                      Applicable Criteria: n/a  
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)  
The first Euro-American settlements in the greater Clovis area occurred not within the swampy “hog wallows” that once dotted the landscape of the present city limits but in the grassy plains around Dry Creek where the stream flows from the foothills into the valley (Clough and Secrest 1984:304). At the time, the valley was not a particularly hospitable place for farming.

Early farming efforts were hampered by drought, lack of irrigation water, and free-roaming cattle. The driving force behind agriculture was (and remains) irrigation. The Enterprise Canal, one of the three major irrigation systems in Fresno County is roughly 100 feet east of AE-4027. The canal, which presently flows 36.5 miles from its head gate on the Gould Canal near the Kings River to the center of Fresno was built in at least three successive episodes during the period 1875–1913 (Baloian 2014). Historical maps from the nineteenth century suggest that the second leg of the canal reached the Project vicinity sometime between 1885 and 1891.

The number of homesteads in the Dry Creek area grew following the creation of canal systems in Fresno County, and swine production took on an important economic role. Swine (or hog) production has been a central livestock industry in California since the late nineteenth century. As was common across California homesteads during the historic era, most families maintained small drifts and sounders of hogs that were used for personal consumption, sale in local markets, gifting at church and social events, and maintaining levels of refuse and waste resulting from other agricultural and livestock by-products on the farm (Kindell 2006). However, from the late 1890s until just prior to the Great Depression, Fresno County farmers specialized in producing and refining the Duroc-Jersey breed, known for its rapid growth rate and excellent quality of muscle (National Swine Registry 2018). However, while the swine industry historically ranked in the top three profitable industries in California following cattle and dairy, it has since been displaced by chicken, turkey, and other exotic agricultural pursuits such as avocado, pistachio, and wine (California Department of Food and Agriculture 2014–2015; Johnston and McCalla 2004).

**Sketch Map**  
**(see attached)**

**This space reserved for official comments.**

**\*B10. Significance (cont.):** AE-4027-01 is a historic-era property utilized as a swine and wheat/citrus farm from 1923 to 1985. The property represents pre-1920 settlement and agriculture as well as the agricultural boom after 1920; however, it does not measure up to the standards that would confirm significance under Criterion 1. Specifically, because the property was one of several in Fresno County during the latter part of the formative agricultural period, it is not representative of a pioneer in the livestock industry. Furthermore, there was no evidence found to suggest the property was the first of its type or associated with major developments in animal husbandry or crop farming that influenced history. For these reasons, AE-4027-01 is not historically significant at the local, regional, or national level under Criterion 1 for its association with agricultural and livestock development prior to 1920 or during the agricultural boom occurring after 1920.

AE-4027-01 was developed and operated by the Brown, Roberts, and Fagan families. Despite the latter's awards and recognition for quality of Duroc-Jersey yearlings, none of these families were particularly well known, nor were they associated with recorded events important in the local history or development of the community or region. Thus, AE-4027-01 is not historically significant under Criterion 2.

The building and associated structures demonstrate architecture, aesthetics, and engineering that is ubiquitous across the Central Valley during its period of significance. Therefore, AE-4027-01 does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values per Criterion 3. AE-4027-01 is not considered historically significant under Criterion 3.

The significance of a resource under Criterion 4 is measured by the availability, or potential availability, of information important to the history of the region, California or nation. AE-4027-01 has not yielded, nor does it have the potential to yield, information important to the study of local, state, or national history, and it is therefore not historically significant under Criterion 4.

Because the property does not lend any information or physical evidence to further an understanding of important themes in history, it is not significant under any of the four CRHR criteria and does not require an assessment of integrity. AE-4027-01 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the CRHR.

**B11. Additional Resource Attributes (list attributes and codes):** None.

**\*B12. References:**

Baloian, Randy

2014 *Historical Resources Evaluation Report for Shepherd and Minnewawa Signal Light Project, City of Clovis, Fresno County, California*. Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Fresno, California. Prepared for the City of Clovis Planning Division, Clovis, California. Submitted to California Department of Transportation, District 6, Fresno.

California Department of Food and Agriculture

2014–2015 *Livestock and Dairy*. In *California Agricultural Statistics Review, 2014–2015*, <https://www.cdfa.ca.gov/statistics/PDFs/2015Report.pdf>, accessed May 25, 2019.

Clough, Charles W., and William B. Secrest Jr.

1984 *Fresno County—The Pioneer Years: From the Beginnings to 1900*. Panorama West Books, Fresno, California.

Fresno County Assessor

2019 Assessed Value Lookup, <https://www.co.fresno.ca.us/departments/assessor/assessed-value-lookup>, accessed May 10, 2019.

Fresno County Recorder

1963 Notice to Release of Legal Owner to Pumping Plant Installed on Real Property. Book 4819, p. 46.

Johnston, Warren E., and Alex F. McCalla

2004 *Whither California Agriculture: Up, Down or Out? Some Thoughts about the Future*. Giannini Foundation Special Report 04-1. Giannini Foundation of Agriculture and Economics, University of California.

Kindell, Alexandra

2006 *Settling the Sunset Land: California and Its Family Farmers, 1850s–1890s*. Ph.D. dissertation, History Department, Iowa State University.

State of California — The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD**

Primary #  
HRI #/Trinomial

\*NRHP Status Code 6Z

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Resource Name or #: 4707 N. Preuss Avenue (AE-4027-01)

**\*B12. References (cont.):**

National Swine Registry

2018 History of the Duroc Breed, <https://nationalswine.com/about/breeds/about-duroc.php>, accessed May 28, 2019.

**B13. Remarks:**

**\*B14. Evaluator:** Annie McCausland, M.A.  
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.  
Hemet, CA 93401

**Date of Evaluation:** May 2019

**L1. Historic and/or Common Name:** 4707 North Preuss Avenue; 4707 East Shepherd Avenue

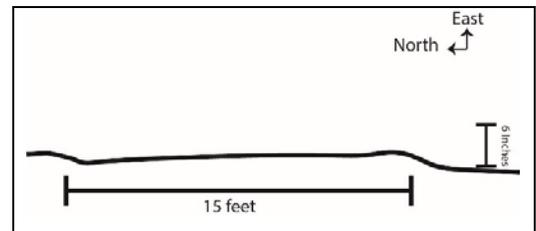
**L2a. Portion Described:**  Entire Resource  Segment  Point Observation **Designation:**  
 b. Location of point or segment:

**L3. Description:** This historic driveway has asphalt paving with white pebble inclusions. The asphalt is badly eroded and potholes have formed, which have been filled with gravel. The overall width of the roadway is 20 feet. The asphalt is 15 feet wide and stops abruptly on the north side of the driveway. Beyond the asphalt, 5 feet of road is cut on the surface. Based on equipment tracks, the 5-foot cut widens the driveway to allow passage of modern farm equipment. The driveway extends east from Preuss Avenue and the asphalt end 20 feet from the western façade of the dwelling. A dirt clearing continues to the north façade steps of the dwelling.

**L4. Dimensions:**

- a. **Top Width:** 20 feet
- b. **Bottom Width:**
- c. **Height or Depth:** 6 inch berm
- d. **Length of Segment:** 490 feet

**L4e. Sketch or Cross Section**  attached **Facing:** East  
 none



**L5. Associated Resources:** Historical dwelling and other structures related to historical farming activities at AE-4207-01.

**L6. Setting:** The driveway crosses an open flat agricultural field to its eastern terminus in front of the historical dwelling. Nearby is a modern residential development with ornamental landscaping.

**L7. Integrity Considerations:** The driveway appears to have been widened 5 feet on the north side, which may be a departure from the road's original width. Impacts from vehicles and natural erosion have caused potholes to form in the asphalt surface. The current open agricultural field may be very similar to the historic landscape, but the modern residential neighborhood interrupts the historical feeling of the late nineteenth and early- to mid-twentieth centuries when the land was occupied by various farmers. Despite the eroding asphalt, the roads prism is in overall good condition.

**L8a. Photo, Map, or Drawing:**

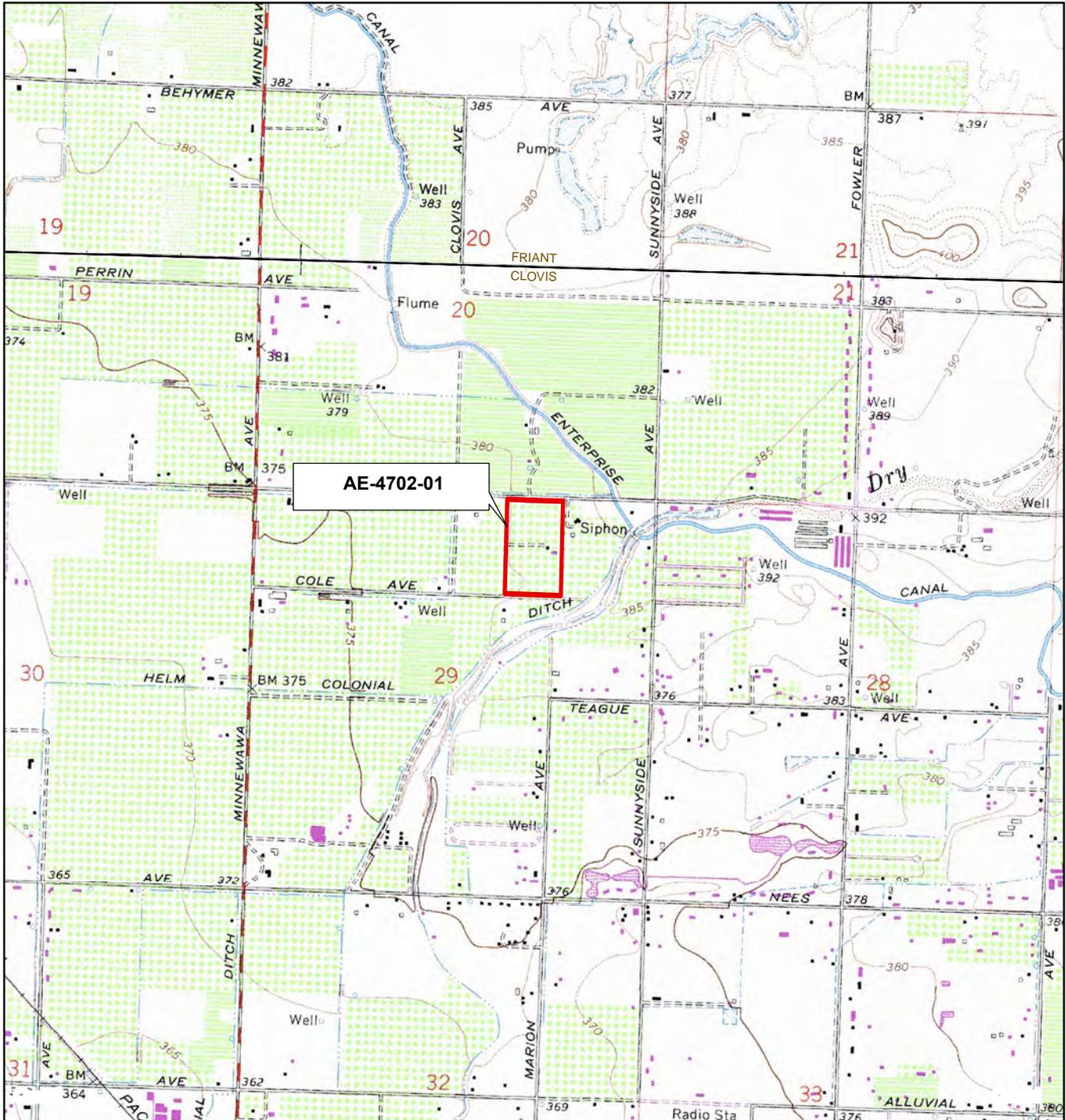


**L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing:** Road with eroding asphalt visible; view to the west.

**L9. Remarks:**

**L10. Form Prepared By:** Randy Ottenhoff

**L11. Date:** 5/10/2019



SCALE 1:24,000



TRUE NORTH

