

Cultural Resources Assessment

APPENDIX C

**CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR THE
BONADELLE NEIGHBORHOODS PROJECT,
TRACT 6304, CITY OF CLOVIS,
FRESNO COUNTY CALIFORNIA**

Prepared by

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Prepared for

Bonadelle Neighborhoods
Attn: John A. Bonadelle
7030 N. Fruit Avenue Suite 101
Fresno, CA 93711

February 14, 2020
(Job #20-006)

INTRODUCTION

Tract Number 6304, Bonadelle, consists of 51.77 +/- acres of land zoned for agricultural use in the County of Fresno. The proposed development will be annexed into the City of Clovis and the land south of Dog Creek will be subdivided into 285 single family residential homes. The subdivision will have private streets and gates. There will be two parcels set aside for recreational use for the residents within the gated subdivision. The remaining portion of the parcel, north of Dog Creek, is not proposed to be included in the subdivision. It is planned for a city park and will be developed by the City at some time in the future.

The project area lies in the east half of section 12, Township 13 South, Range 21 East, mapped on the Clovis USGS topographic quadrangle (Figure 1 and 2).

Melinda A. Peak, senior historian/archeologist with Peak & Associates, Inc. served as principal investigator for the study with Michael Lawson (resumes, Appendix 1), completing the field survey. Neal Neuenschwander prepared the site forms for the three recorded residential complexes.

CALIFORNIA REGULATIONS

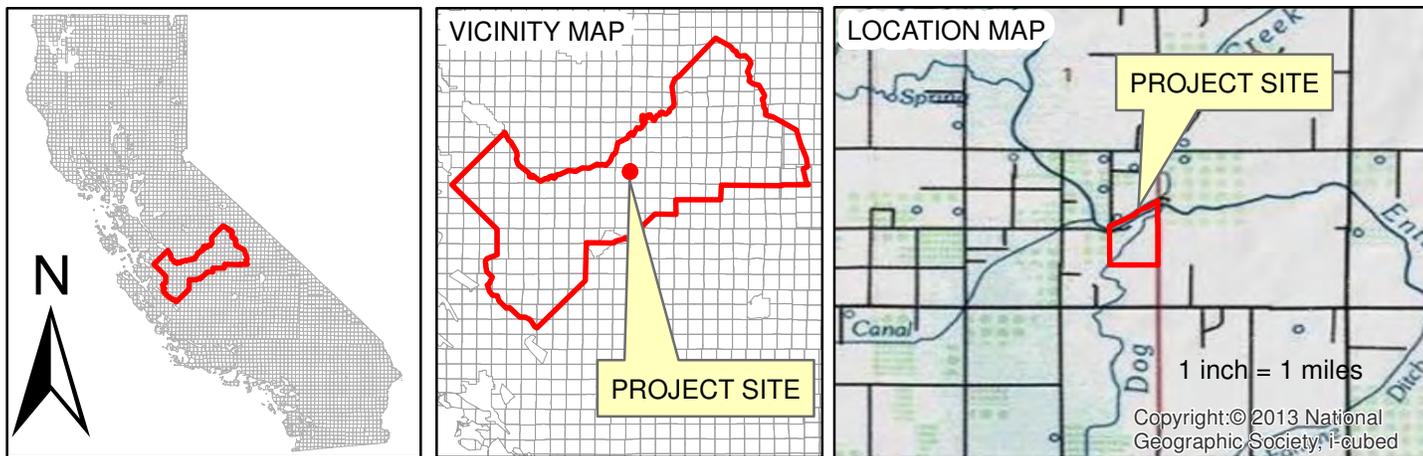
State historic preservation regulations affecting this project include the statutes and guidelines contained in the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; Public Resources Code sections 21083.2 and 21084.1 and sections 15064.5 and 15126.4 (b) of the CEQA Guidelines). CEQA Section 15064.5 requires that lead agencies determine whether projects may have a significant effect on archaeological and historical resources. Public Resources Code Section 21098.1 further cites: A project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment.

An “historical resource” includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record or manuscript that is historically or archaeologically significant (Public Resources Code section 5020.1).

VICINITY AND LOCATION MAP

PROJECT: Tract No.6304.

PROJECT LOCATION: Part of Section 12, T. 13S., R.21E., Mount Diablo Base and Meridian
Fresno County California,



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

600 300 0 600 Feet



1 in = 600 ft

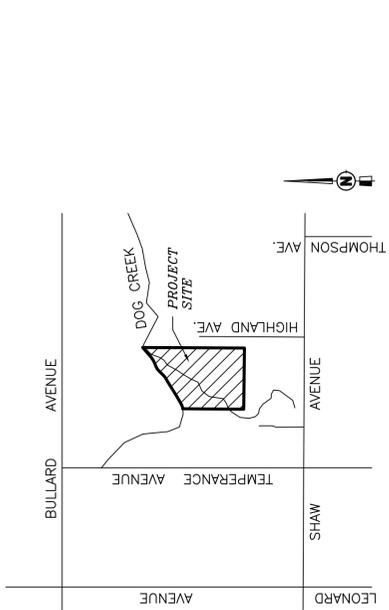
Legend

 APPROXIMATE BOUNDARY (51.77 AC.)

PEAK & ASSOCIATES, INC.
CONSULTING ARCHEOLOGY

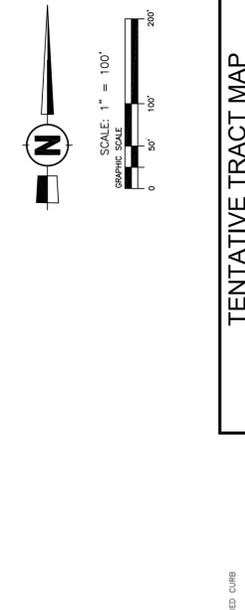


TENTATIVE SUBDIVISION MAP
OF
TRACT NO. 6304
IN THE CITY OF CLOVIS
FRESNO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA



- EXISTING BUILDINGS**
TO BE REMOVED
- EXISTING TREES**
TO BE REMOVED
- EXISTING USE**
RURAL RESIDENTIAL
AG-20
- EXISTING ZONING**
R-1-15-RD
- PROPOSED USE**
SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENTIAL SUBDIVISION
CITY OF CLOVIS
- SOURCE OF WATER**
CITY OF CLOVIS
- SOURCE OF SEWAGE DISPOSAL**
CITY OF CLOVIS
- SOURCE OF WASTE DISPOSAL**
CITY OF CLOVIS
- SOURCE OF ELECTRICITY**
PUE
- SOURCE OF GAS**
PUE
- SOURCE OF CABLE T.V.**
PUE
- SOURCE OF TELEPHONE**
PUE
- ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBER**
AT&T
594-052-10
- SITE AREA**
117.77 AC. (NET)
31.56 AC. (GROSS)
- NUMBER OF LOTS**
285 LOTS, 31 OUTLOTS, AND 1 REMAINDER
- DENSITY**
8.30 DU/AC.
- AVERAGE LOT SIZE**
3,524 S.F.
- SITE ADDRESS**
AGUA DULCE AVENUE
CLOVIS, CA 93619

- LEGEND:**
- PUBLIC STREET EASEMENT NOW OFFERED FOR DEDICATION
 - PROPOSED PUBLIC UTILITY EASEMENT NOW OFFERED FOR DEDICATION
 - FLOODZONE AE
 - DOG CREEK
 - PROPOSED BRIDGE
- OUTLOT SCHEDULE**
- OUTLOTS 1-10 ARE FOR PRIVATE LANDSCAPING AND PUBLIC PEDESTRIAN PURPOSES
 - OUTLOTS 11-15 ARE FOR PRIVATE PEDESTRIAN PURPOSES
 - OUTLOTS 16-20 ARE FOR PRIVATE PEDESTRIAN AND PUBLIC PEDESTRIAN PURPOSES
 - OUTLOTS 21-25 ARE FOR PRIVATE PEDESTRIAN AND PUBLIC PEDESTRIAN PURPOSES
 - OUTLOTS 26-30 ARE FOR PRIVATE PEDESTRIAN AND PUBLIC PEDESTRIAN PURPOSES
 - OUTLOTS 31-35 ARE FOR PRIVATE PEDESTRIAN AND PUBLIC PEDESTRIAN PURPOSES
 - OUTLOT 36 IS FOR PRIVATE RECREATION AREA PURPOSES
 - OUTLOT 37 IS FOR PRIVATE RECREATION AREA PURPOSES
 - OUTLOT 38 IS FOR PRIVATE RECREATION AREA PURPOSES



TENTATIVE TRACT MAP

OWNER/DESIGNER
Bonadelle Neighborhoods
1000 S. GARDEN AVENUE
FRESNO, CA 93710
(509) 252-5200

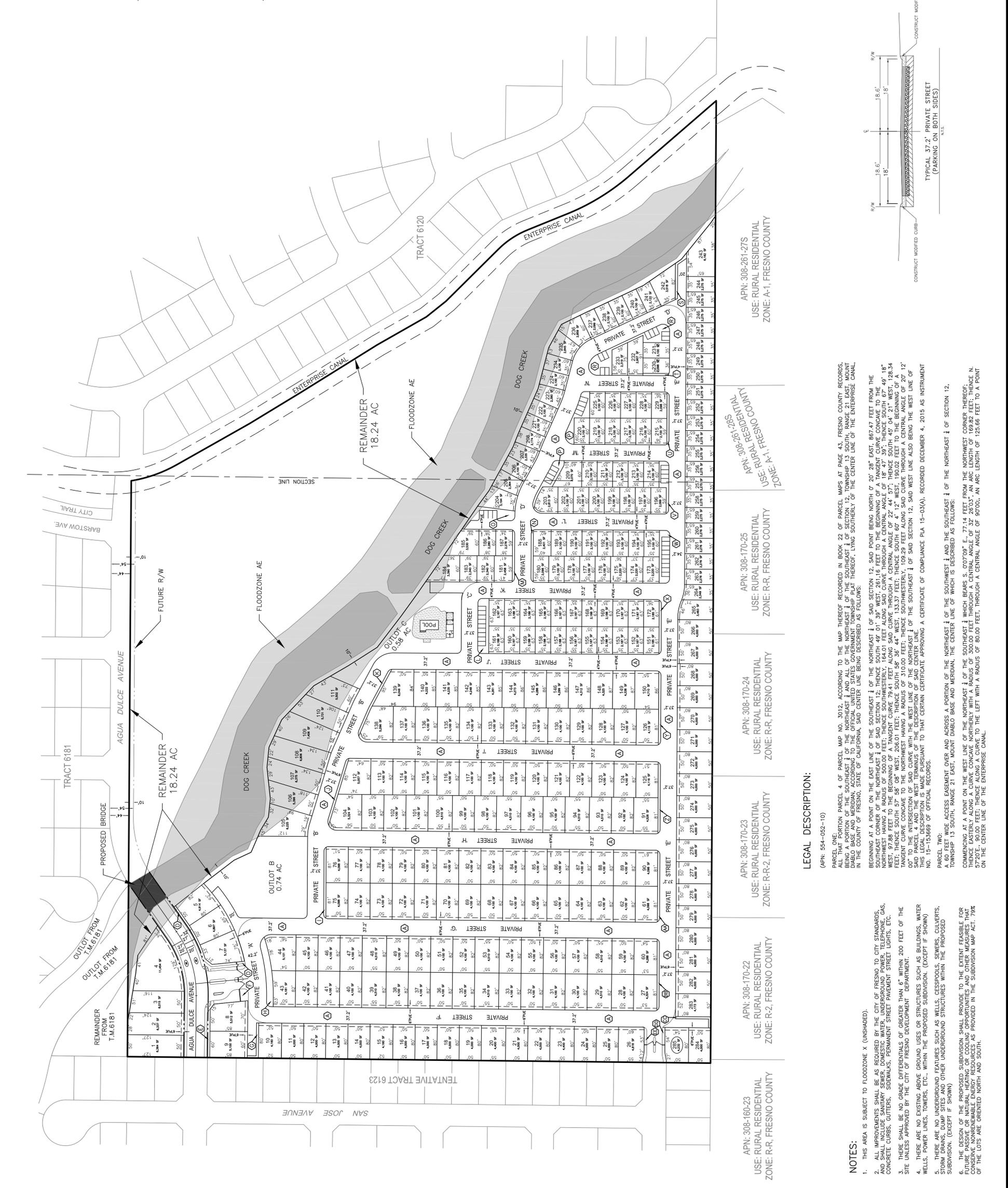
DESIGNER
Harbour & Associates
Civil Engineers
1000 S. GARDEN AVENUE, SUITE 300
FRESNO, CALIFORNIA 93710
(509) 325-1070 • www.harbourandassociates.com

DATE: 1-14-20 SCALE: 1" = 100' DRAWN BY: SH

SHEET NO. 1 OF 1

REV. NO. 1

DATE: 1-14-20 SCALE: 1" = 100' DRAWN BY: SH



LEGAL DESCRIPTION:

(APN: 594-052-10)

PARCEL ONE:
ALL THAT PORTION PARCELS 4 OF PARCEL MAP NO. 3012, ACCORDING TO THE MAP THEREOF RECORDED IN BOOK 22 OF PARCEL MAPS AT PAGE 43, FRESNO COUNTY RECORDS; AND ALL THAT PORTION PARCELS 5 OF PARCEL MAP NO. 3012, ACCORDING TO THE MAP THEREOF RECORDED IN BOOK 22 OF PARCEL MAPS AT PAGE 43, FRESNO COUNTY RECORDS; TOGETHER WITH THE CENTER LINE OF THE ENTERPRISE CANAL, DIABLO BASE AND MERIDIAN, ACCORDING TO THE OFFICIAL UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TOWNSHIP PLAT THEREOF, LYING SOUTHERLY OF THE CENTER LINE OF THE ENTERPRISE CANAL IN THE COUNTY OF FRESNO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, SAID CENTER LINE BEING DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

BEGINNING AT A POINT ON THE EAST LINE OF THE SOUTHEAST 1/4 OF SAID SECTION 12, SAID POINT BEING NORTH 0° 20' 28" EAST, 867.47 FEET FROM THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF THE NORTHEAST 1/4 OF SAID SECTION 12; THENCE SOUTH 49° 01' 39" WEST, 261.16 FEET TO THE BEGINNING OF A TANGENT CURVE CONCAVE TO THE NORTHWEST HAVING A RADIUS OF 500.00 FEET; THENCE ALONG SAID CURVE THROUGH A CENTRAL ANGLE OF 18° 47' 39", THENCE SOUTH 67° 49' 18" WEST, 97.28 FEET TO THE BEGINNING OF A TANGENT CURVE THROUGH A CENTRAL ANGLE OF 22° 44' 57", THENCE SOUTH 45° 04' 21" WEST, 151.28 FEET TO THE BEGINNING OF A TANGENT CURVE CONCAVE TO THE NORTHWEST HAVING A RADIUS OF 310.00 FEET; THENCE SOUTHWESTERLY, 109.29 FEET ALONG SAID CURVE THROUGH A CENTRAL ANGLE OF 20° 12' 00" TO THE INTERSECTION OF SAID CURVE WITH THE WEST LINE OF THE NORTHEAST 1/4 OF SAID SECTION 12, SAID WEST LINE ALSO BEING THE WEST LINE OF SAID PARCEL 4 AND THE WEST TERMINUS OF THE DESCRIPTION OF SAID CENTER LINE.

PARCEL TWO:
THE ACCESS EASEMENT OVER AND ACROSS A PORTION OF THE NORTHEAST 1/4 OF THE SOUTHWEST 1/4 AND THE SOUTHWEST 1/4 OF THE NORTHEAST 1/4 OF SECTION 12, TOWNSHIP 13 SOUTH, RANGE 21 EAST, MOUNT DIABLO BASE AND MERIDIAN, THE CENTER LINE OF WHICH IS DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

COMMENCING AT A POINT ON THE WEST LINE OF THE NORTHEAST 1/4 OF THE SOUTHWEST 1/4 WHICH BEARS S. 00° 09' 08" E. 77.74 FEET FROM THE NORTHWEST CORNER THEREOF; THENCE SOUTHWESTERLY, 90.00 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING OF A CURVE TO THE LEFT WITH A RADIUS OF 80.00 FEET, THROUGH A CENTRAL ANGLE OF 90° 00', AN ARC LENGTH OF 125.66 FEET TO A POINT ON THE CENTER LINE OF THE ENTERPRISE CANAL.

APN: 308-160-23
USE: RURAL RESIDENTIAL
ZONE: R-R, FRESNO COUNTY

APN: 308-170-22
USE: RURAL RESIDENTIAL
ZONE: R-2, FRESNO COUNTY

APN: 308-170-23
USE: RURAL RESIDENTIAL
ZONE: R-R-2, FRESNO COUNTY

APN: 308-170-24
USE: RURAL RESIDENTIAL
ZONE: R-R, FRESNO COUNTY

APN: 308-170-25
USE: RURAL RESIDENTIAL
ZONE: R-R, FRESNO COUNTY

APN: 308-261-27S
USE: RURAL RESIDENTIAL
ZONE: A-1, FRESNO COUNTY

APN: 308-261-27S
USE: RURAL RESIDENTIAL
ZONE: A-1, FRESNO COUNTY

Advice on procedures to identify such resources, evaluate their importance, and estimate potential effects is given in several agency publications such as the series produced by the Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR), *CEQA and Archaeological Resources*, 1994. The technical advice series produced by OPR strongly recommends that Native American concerns and the concerns of other interested persons and corporate entities, including, but not limited to, museums, historical commissions, associations and societies be solicited as part of the process of cultural resources inventory. In addition, California law protects Native American burials, skeletal remains, and associated grave goods regardless of the antiquity and provides for the sensitive treatment and disposition of those remains (California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, California Public Resources Codes Sections 5097.94 et al).

The California Register of Historical Resources (Public Resources Code Section 5020 et seq.)

The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) maintains the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). Properties listed, or formally designated as eligible for listing, on the National Register of Historic Places are automatically listed on the CRHR, as are State Landmarks and Points of Interest. The CRHR also includes properties designated under local ordinances or identified through local historical resource surveys.

For the purposes of CEQA, an historical resource is a resource listed in, or determined eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources. When a project will impact a site, it needs to be determined whether the site is an historical resource. The criteria are set forth in Section 15064.5(a) (3) of the CEQA Guidelines, and are defined as any resource that does any of the following:

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

In addition, the CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5(a) (4) states:

The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant

to section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code), or identified in an historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

California Health and Safety Code Sections 7050.5, 7051, And 7054

These sections collectively address the illegality of interference with human burial remains, as well as the disposition of Native American burials in archaeological sites. The law protects such remains from disturbance, vandalism, or inadvertent destruction, and establishes procedures to be implemented if Native American skeletal remains are discovered during construction of a project, including the treatment of remains prior to, during, and after evaluation, and reburial procedures.

California Public Resources Code Section 15064.5(e)

This law addresses the disposition of Native American burials in archaeological sites and protects such remains from disturbance, vandalism, or inadvertent destruction. The section establishes procedures to be implemented if Native American skeletal remains are discovered during construction of a project and establishes the Native American Heritage Commission as the entity responsible to resolve disputes regarding the disposition of such remains.

Assembly Bill 52

Assembly Bill (AB) 52 establishes a formal consultation process for California tribes as part of CEQA and equates significant impacts on tribal cultural resources with significant environmental impacts. AB 52 defines a “California Native American Tribe” as a Native American tribe located in California that is on the contact list maintained by the Native American Heritage Commission. AB 52 requires formal consultation with California Native American Tribes prior to determining the level of environmental document if a tribe has requested to be informed by the lead agency of proposed projects. AB 52 also requires that consultation address project alternatives, mitigation measures, for significant effects, if requested by the California Native American Tribe, and that consultation be considered concluded when either the parties agree to measures to mitigate or avoid a significant effect, or the agency concludes that mutual agreement cannot be reached. Under AB 52, such measures shall be recommended for inclusion in the environmental document and adopted mitigation monitoring program if determined to avoid or lessen a significant impact on a tribal cultural resource.

CULTURAL SETTING

Archeology

The Central Valley region was among the first in the state to attract intensive fieldwork, and research has continued to the present day. This has resulted in a substantial accumulation of data, but the emphasis has been in the northern portion of the valley. In the early decades of the 1900s, E.J. Dawson explored numerous sites near Stockton and Lodi, later collaborating with W.E. Schenck (Schenck and Dawson 1929). By 1933, the focus of work was directed to the Cosumnes locality, where survey and excavation were conducted by the Sacramento Junior College (Lillard and Purves 1936). Excavation data, in particular from the stratified Windmiller site (CA-SAC-107), suggested two temporally distinct cultural traditions.

Later work at other mounds by Sacramento Junior College and the University of California, Berkeley, enabled the investigators to identify a third cultural tradition, intermediate between the previously postulated Early and Late Horizons. The three-horizon sequence, based on discrete changes in ornamental artifacts and mortuary practices, as well as on observed differences in soils within sites (Lillard, Heizer and Fenenga 1939), was later refined by Beardsley (1954). An expanded definition of artifacts diagnostic of each time period was developed, and its application extended to parts of the central California coast. Traits held in common allow the application of this system within certain limits of time and space to other areas of prehistoric central California.

In the southern San Joaquin Valley, with the exception of Hewes's excavation at CA-FRE-48 (the Tranquility Site), the foci of early investigations have been the old shorelines of the interior lakes: Tulare, Kern, and Buena Vista. In 1899, Dr. P. M. Jones directed fieldwork in the Buena Vista-Tulare Lake area of Kern County. Jones investigated 150 mounds and conducted trenching of several sites including CA-KER-53. In 1909, N. C. Nelson investigated prehistoric Site CA-KER-49, which is located to the west of Buena Vista Lake. Later, four surveys and excavations were conducted in the same locale under the auspices of the University of California. A compilation of these investigation results was published in 1926 by Gifford and Schenck.

As a result of this early work, an elaborate culture complex was defined for the late prehistoric period. This complex can be ascribed probably to the Yokuts and their direct ancestors. The material culture of this late temporal period complex included steatite vessels and beads, finely-made projectile points, pottery, shaped stone mortars, *Tivela* disc beads, use of asphaltum, and the presence of metates and manos. Flexed burials were the predominant interment mode. Earlier complexes underlying the late cultural expressions were represented by chipped stone crescents, large projectile points, atlatl spurs, and weights. Mortuary practices, generally thought to be related, include extended rather than flexed burial position, a situation analogous to that of the northern valley (Gifford and Schenck 1926; Lillard, Heizer, and Fenenga 1939; Moratto 1972).

Presence of “Early Man,” although not found in direct association with extinct animals, is demonstrated by the frequency of chipped stone crescents and fluted points similar to those of the Clovis-Folsom Complex in the American Southwest. Although fluted points have been found near the shores of Tulare Lake, an area that has also produced surface finds of extinct mammal bone of Pleistocene age, the association is not substantiated by controlled excavations and remains speculative (Riddell and Olsen 1969). Most of the point collection had been acquired by D. Witt over a period of 30 years.

Under the direction of Wedel (1941), the Civil Works Administration, in conjunction with the Smithsonian Institution, initiated the first major excavations using stratigraphic controls. Investigations of CA-KER-39 and CA-KER-60 as well as several smaller sites near Buena Vista Lake produced evidence of two distinct cultural entities or occupation periods. Wedel lacked methods for dating these two entities by cross-comparison of the assemblages, he tentatively stated that the early occupation at Buena Vista Lake appeared to be temporally older and less developed than the Early Horizon (Windmill Pattern) of the Delta region. He compared this early component to the Oak Grove or Milling Stone culture of the Santa Barbara area (Rogers 1939). He divided the later cultural entity into two distinct phases, both clearly distinguished from the earlier cultural phase by artifact types. Wedel (1941:144-145) estimated that neither of these cultural periods exceeded 1500 B.P. (years Before the Present). Later, other investigators proposed far earlier ages for these early occupations, with dates ranging from 2000 to 7000 B.P. (Baumhoff and Olmstead 1963, 1964; Heizer 1964; Meighan 1959).

Later investigations in 1963 and 1964 at CA-KER-116 near Buena Vista Lake produced materials similar to Wedel’s early occupation. These materials occurred in the lower levels of the “upper deposit,” while an even deeper cultural deposit yielded materials similar to those of the San Dieguito Complex. Artifacts included a chipped stone crescent, crude point fragments, and an atlatl spur. Radiocarbon age determinations on shell from the lowest cultural levels returned a date of circa 8200 B.P. (Fredrickson and Grossman 1966, 1977; Fredrickson 1967).

Despite the previously mentioned investigations, the prehistory of the southern San Joaquin remains as yet poorly understood, without a tightly defined chronological sequence of cultural development.

Ethnology

Ethnographic literature is often uncertain in definition of cultural boundaries for Indian groups. Early displacement by white intrusion resulted in population shifts to avoid conflict with the Spanish, and later with the miners and settlers. The ravages of disease and warfare decimated the native people, further weakening cultural identity. Informants were often uncertain of original territories of the various tribal groupings.

The Yokuts were members of the Penutian language family which held all of the Central Valley, San Francisco Bay Area, and the Pacific Coast from Marin County to near Point Sur. The Yokuts differed from other ethnographic groups in California as they had true tribal divisions with group names (Kroeber 1925). Each tribe spoke a particular dialect, common to its members, but similar enough to other Yokuts that they were mutually intelligible (Kroeber 1925).

Trade was well developed, with mutually beneficial interchange of needed or desired goods. Obsidian, rare in the San Joaquin Valley, was obtained by trade with Paiute and Shoshoni groups on the eastern side of the Sierra Nevada, where numerous sources of this material are located, and to some extent from the Napa Valley to the north. Shell beads, obtained by the Yokuts from coastal people, and acorns, rare in the Great Basin, were among many items exported to the east by Yokuts traders (Davis 1961).

Economic subsistence was based on the acorn, with substantial dependency on gathering and processing of wild seeds and other vegetable foods. The rivers, streams, and sloughs which formed a maze within the valley provided abundant food resources such as fish, shellfish, and turtles. Game, wild fowl, and small mammals were trapped and hunted to provide protein augmentation of the diet. In general, the eastern portion of the San Joaquin Valley provided a lush environment of varied food resources, with the estimated large population centers reflecting this abundance (Cook 1955; Baumhoff 1963).

Settlements were oriented along the water ways, with their village sites normally placed adjacent to these features for their nearby water and food resources. House structures varied in size and shape (Latta 1949; Kroeber 1925). The housepit depressions ranged in diameter from between 3 to 18 meters.

Latta (1949:99) reported that a village of 200 to 300 Yokuts might have four or five large houses that were used for ten or twelve years or until a family member died, at which time the Indians burned the house in which the death had occurred. If a sick or aged person died outside the dwelling, the family did not burn the house. When a Northern Yokuts died, his body was cremated or buried in a flexed position. Southern tribes normally buried their dead, although they did cremate shamans, persons who died away from their village and, among the Tachi, persons of great importance.

The Yokuts experienced severe depopulation after contact with the Spanish and subsequent explores. The most devastating impacts of the Spanish colonization effort were not the result of military conflicts, but came from Old World diseases newly introduced to the native people.

Historical Context

Early Explorations

The early recorded inhabitants of the region were members of the Yokuts tribe. Although the Spanish missions were established closer to the Pacific coast between 1769 and 1817, the general project area was first visited in the early 1800s by Spanish explorers, who visited the San Joaquin Valley with three goals: to search for runaway neophytes from the missions in the coastal regions, to punish the Indian raiders, and to select sites for new missions. In 1806, a group led by Gabriel Moraga and Father Pedro Muñoz, left Mission San Juan Bautista heading north to about the Mokelumne River. They then turned south, and travelled along the edge of the mountains crossing the San Joaquin River and passing through Tejon Pass, arriving at Mission San Fernando. In 1815, José Dolores Pico marched an expedition group from Monterey into the region. Following the San Joaquin River, he passed through the area in search of runaways, traveling as far south as the Kern River. The expedition returned to the starting point in Monterey with nine prisoners and a number of horses.

After control of California passed from Spain to Mexico in 1822, Mexican explorations into the interior continued, with José Dolores Pico conducting a major expedition along the San Joaquin River in 1825-1826. This expedition was considered successful in that some neophytes were captured, hostile Indians killed, some of the tribal groups intimidated, and some stolen horses recovered. In 1828, Sebastián Rodríguez led a similar expedition into the same region. His expedition captured a number of neophytes as well as some of the stolen horses, an item that had become an important dietary staple for the Indian tribes in the San Joaquin Valley region (Beck and Haase 1974).

The expeditions did not leave physical evidence, but there were definitely effects to the Native American populations. Causing even more of an effect on the native population were the diseases brought in to the Native populations of the Central Valley in the early 1830s.

Ranchos

In Fresno County, there was only one early land grant, a rancho along the current southern border of the county: Laguna de Tache. The era of the Spanish and Mexican land grants did not directly affect the project area.

Clovis

The extension of the railroad system throughout the San Joaquin Valley allowed the increased expansion of a market for the agricultural production of the region. A branch line of the Southern

Pacific Railroad (first known as the Pollasky Railroad or the San Joaquin Railroad) was built through this region circa 1891. Marcus Pollasky served as the promoter, and monies were raised locally for the construction costs. Clovis Cole, the owner of the large wheat ranch, donated land for the route, and a station was established here on the line and named Clovis (Gudde 1969; City of Clovis 1962).

After the completion of the railroad, the construction of the flume from Shaver Lake to the east was soon completed by the Fresno Flume and Irrigation Company. The 45 mile long flume could deliver 200,000 board feet of lumber through the v-shaped watercourse in a 24 hour period. At the end of the flume, there was a finishing and distributing plant. Other, better grade lumber was delivered to Clovis down Tollhouse Grade, hauled by ox and horse teams. In the early years, 140 men were employed by the lumber company, with an annual payroll of \$450,000. The Clovis lumber plant occupied a 40 acre site. The factory, warehouse, planing mill and engine house all burned to the ground in 1898, but were soon rebuilt. As many as 400 men were employed by the company. The mill was located on the south side of Fifth Street (City of Clovis 1962; Clovis Centennial Book Committee 2011).

The mill in Clovis produced “ordinary lines of lumber,” shakes, trays, sweat boxes, raisin boxes, orange boxes, cedar posts, ties, poles, and also pine and oak cordwood (*Fresno Republican* 1897: 96). The ever increasing agricultural use of the San Joaquin Valley, due to improvements and expansion of irrigation systems, led to a large market for the fruit packing boxes, allowing shipment of the produce to a wider marketplace.

Clovis was laid out by a licensed surveyor, working for the co-owners of the land: Clovis Cole, Clarence Pallos and George Owen. Early homes were utilitarian, and the streets were ungraded (City of Clovis 1962).

The town’s population expanded rapidly from about 500 residents in 1905 to about 1,000 in 1910. Nearby, the population was increasing within the local rural agricultural colonies, with large acreages broken up into 20 acre tracts advertised for sale to Midwesterners. By 1919, local population had grown to 1,500. At this point, the lumber business is still the main support of the economy, but the area produced huge crops of Malaga grapes and figs (Clovis Centennial Book Committee 2011; Vandor 1919:269)

For the first 21 years, there was no organized government in Clovis. Late in 1911, an election was held, and the City incorporated in 1912. Most of the early businesses in town were located on Front Street, now known as Clovis Avenue, on the west side of the tracks (City of Clovis 1962). In recent years, the residential development has increased throughout the region.

RESEARCH

A record search was conducted for the project area at the Southern San Joaquin Valley Archaeological Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System on February 3, 2020 (RS#20-046, Appendix 2).

There are no known sites within a 0.125-mile radius of the project area except for the Enterprise Canal, which borders the property to the north, but is not within the project. The project area has been previously surveyed for cultural resources (Varner 2005). The Enterprise Canal has been recorded as site # P-10-005934.

FIELD ASSESSMENT

Mike Lawson completed a field survey of the project area on February 5, 2020, using complete inspection, primarily transects 10 meters wide (Figure 3).

The landform for the parcel appears to be mostly altered from its natural state, with possibly only about one to two acres unchanged. Most of the parcel has been divided and each portion leveled at a differing elevation to the adjacent one. The elevation changes are no more than 12"-20", and tend to follow fence lines.

At least two shallow, narrow irrigation ditches run along the parcel boundaries, with one beginning at the center of the southern fence line and then running perpendicular 200' feet north. Very slight ridges run parallel to each other at various distances across each portion. These appear to be related to irrigation.

Some natural grasses and small bushes are on the southern end of the project area, but most of the vegetation has been kept very short by a flock of resident sheep who occupy the parcel.

Dog Creek runs from the north east corner of the parcel west and south, exiting the west boundary close to southern fence line. The creek has been modified by machinery to stabilize the banks, creating a 45-degree angle in some places, but left natural in others. Average depth is about 10', but up to 15', and as little as 3', with the width varying from 20' to 40'. At time of survey the creek had no running water, but several deep areas—some artificially enlarged—held up to 3' of water.

Tract No. 6304 Project Survey Coverage

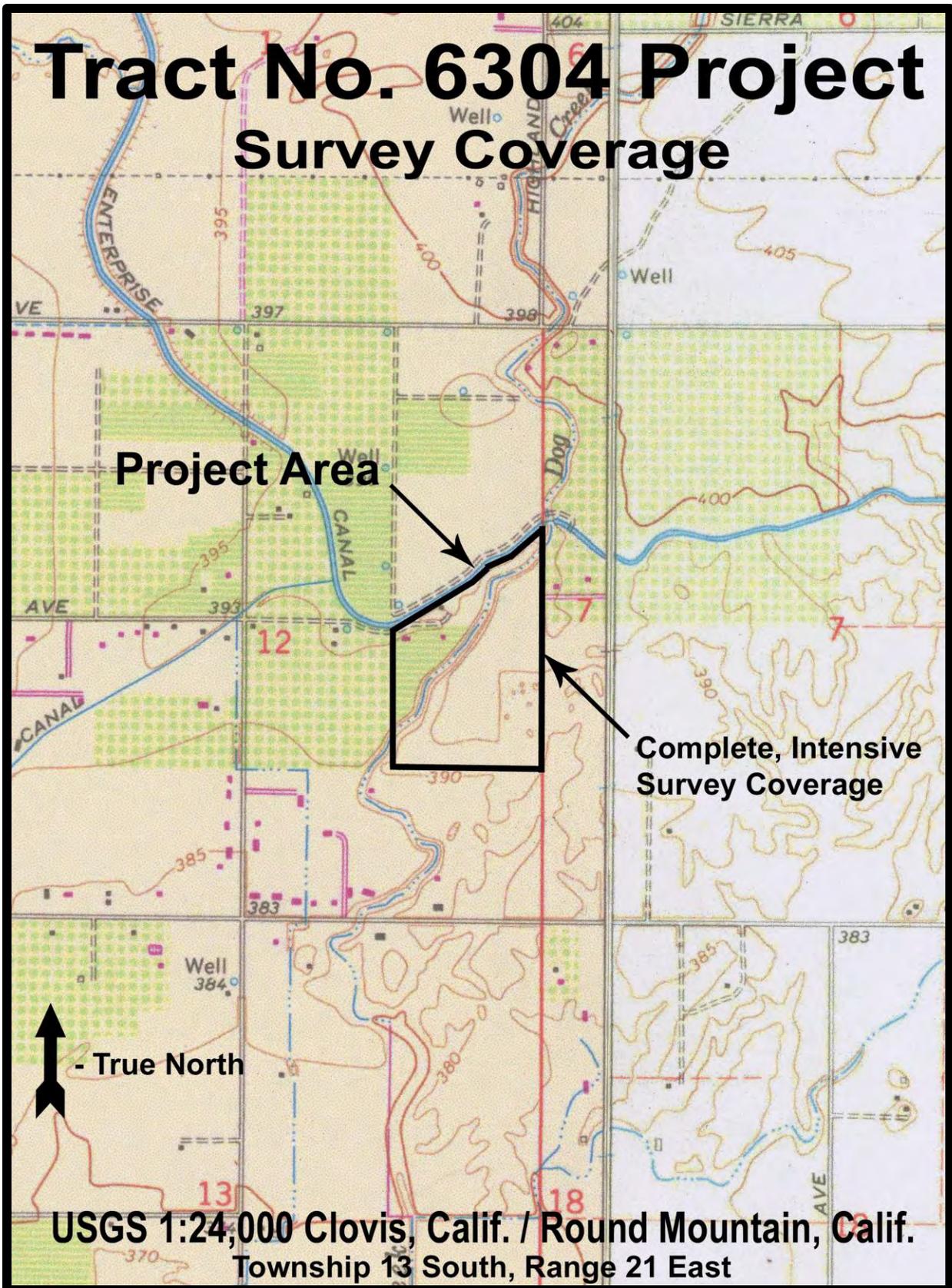


Figure 3

Soil type changes frequently through the parcel, with a light brown sandy loam being predominant. The soil of the creek bank and extending outward as much as 100' is a cemented sandy mixture of smooth pebbles and coarse sand, resembling and testing very much like sandstone. Soil in southern portion of parcel is a light brown loam with tiny pebbles or coarse sand. Soil visibility was excellent, resultant of heavy activity from grazing animals, burrowing rodents, and trails.

Due to the presence of the creek, and slight elevated landform close by, the sensitivity for resources could be deemed substantial, so close parallel transects of 2-3 meters were employed to insure cautious coverage in the portion adjacent to the creek.

BUILDING COMPLEX DESCRIPTION

There are several buildings near the Enterprise Canal at the north end of the project area. All but two of these appear to be quite recent. Although a residence is shown in this immediate area on both the 1923 and 1964 USGS maps, there are no other buildings shown on the map in the area. The two buildings are a small barn/workshop and an open sided shed. The materials used in both the barn and the shed indicate they cannot be much later than 1964, so both appear to date to the late 60s.

Barn

The barn and shop is in fair condition, primarily built of rough planks and lumber, without an apparent foundation. Corner posts appear to be placed directly into the ground. The roof is disintegrating wooden shakes with corrugated steel sheets overlaying them. Some modern lumber has been added for reinforcement. The existing doors appear to be modern replacements. The building measures 12' x 20' x 12' to top of the end gabled roof.

Shed

The second building is located 112' feet east and north of the barn and measures 12' wide, 18' long, and 10' high at the gable peak. Several square 6"x6" rough-cut posts are embedded in the ground. The west and east sides have planks attached vertically to form a sort of wide doorway. There may have been walls and doors at one time. The roof is made of panels of very rusty and weathered flat sheet steel with the edges folded down.

EVALUATION

There is no indication that the original residents of the property were historically important and no important historical events are known to have occurred at this location (NRHP Criterion A and B).

There is nothing unusual about the original styles or methods of construction of the two older buildings, built in the late 1960s. The buildings always lacked architectural merit (NRHP Criterion C) since they were put together with available materials to serve a function. There was no reference to architectural considerations. The alterations after their initial construction have severely impacted their integrity as well.

The survey did not identify the location of a filled well or a dump that might contain hisgtorical artifacts, so there are no artifact deposits present for archeological research (NRHP Criterion D).

There are no resources eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources within the project area.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Although no prehistoric sites were found during the survey, there is a slight possibility that a site may exist and be totally obscured by vegetation, fill, or other historic activities, leaving no surface evidence. Should artifacts or unusual amounts of stone, bone, or shell be uncovered during construction activities, an archeologist should be consulted for on-the-spot evaluation of the finding. If the bone appears to be human, state law requires that the Fresno County Coroner be contacted. If the Coroner determines that the bone is human and is most likely Native American in origin, he must contact the Native American Heritage Commission (916-322-7791).

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APPENDIX 1

Resumes

PEAK & ASSOCIATES, INC.
RESUME

MELINDA A. PEAK
Senior Historian/Archeologist
3941 Park Drive, Suite 20 #329
El Dorado Hills, CA 95762
(916) 939-2405

January 2020

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Ms. Peak has served as the principal investigator on a wide range of prehistoric and historic excavations throughout California. She has directed laboratory analyses of archeological materials, including the historic period. She has also conducted a wide variety of cultural resource assessments in California, including documentary research, field survey, Native American consultation and report preparation.

In addition, Ms. Peak has developed a second field of expertise in applied history, specializing in site-specific research for historic period resources. She is a registered professional historian and has completed a number of historical research projects for a wide variety of site types.

Through her education and experience, Ms. Peak meets the Secretary of Interior Standards for historian, architectural historian, prehistoric archeologist and historic archeologist.

EDUCATION

M.A. - History - California State University, Sacramento, 1989
Thesis: *The Bellevue Mine: A Historical Resources Management Site Study in Plumas and Sierra Counties, California*
B.A. - Anthropology - University of California, Berkeley

RECENT PROJECTS

Ms. Peak completed the cultural resource research and contributed to the text prepared for the DeSabra-Centerville PAD for the initial stage of the FERC relicensing. She also served cultural resource project manager for the FERC relicensing of the Beardsley-Donnells Project. For the South Feather Power Project and the Woodleaf-Palermo and Sly Creek Transmission Lines, her team completing the technical work for the project.

In recent months, Ms. Peak has completed several determinations of eligibility and effect documents in coordination with the Corps of Engineers for projects requiring federal permits, assessing the eligibility of a number of sites for the National Register of Historic Places. She has also completed historical research projects on a wide variety of topics for a number of projects including the development of navigation and landings on the Napa River, wineries, farmhouses dating to the 1860s, bridges, an early roadhouse, Folsom Dam and a section of an electric railway line.

In recent years, Ms. Peak has prepared a number of cultural resource overviews and predictive models for blocks of land proposed for future development for general and specific plans. She has been able to direct a number of surveys of these areas, allowing the model to be tested.

She served as principal investigator for the multi-phase Twelve Bridges Golf Club project in Placer County. She served as liaison with the various agencies, helped prepare the historic properties treatment plan, managed the various phases of test and data recovery excavations, and completed the final report on the analysis of the test phase excavations of a number of prehistoric sites. She is currently involved as the principal investigator for the Teichert Quarry project adjacent to Twelve Bridges in the City of Rocklin, coordinating contacts with Native Americans, the Corps of Engineers and the Office of Historic Preservation.

Ms. Peak has served as project manager for a number of major survey and excavation projects in recent years, including the many surveys and site definition excavations for the 172-mile-long Pacific Pipeline proposed for construction in Santa Barbara, Ventura and Los Angeles counties. She also completed an archival study in the City of Los Angeles for the project. She also served as principal investigator for a major coaxial cable removal project for AT&T.

Additionally, she completed a number of small surveys, served as a construction monitor at several urban sites, and conducted emergency recovery excavations for sites found during monitoring. She has directed the excavations of several historic complexes in Sacramento, Placer and El Dorado Counties.

Ms. Peak is the author of a chapter and two sections of a published history (1999) of Sacramento County, *Sacramento: Gold Rush Legacy, Metropolitan Legacy*. She served as the consultant for a children's book on California, published by Capstone Press in 2003 in the Land of Liberty series.

PEAK & ASSOCIATES, INC.
RESUME

MICHAEL LAWSON

January 2020

Archeological Specialist

3941 Park Drive, Suite 20-329

El Dorado Hills, CA 95672

(916) 939-2405

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Mr. Lawson has compiled an excellent record of supervision of excavation and survey projects for both the public and private sectors over the past twenty-two years. He has conducted a number of surveys throughout northern and central California, as well as serving as an archeological technician and crew chief for a number of excavation projects.

EDUCATION

B.A. - Anthropology - California State University, Sacramento

Special Course: Comparative Osteology. University of Tennessee, Knoxville. Forensic Anthropology Center. January 2018.

Intensive lab and outdoor study with human example from outdoor research facility, including typical and non-metric examples, compared with fifty non-human species most commonly confused with human remains. Outdoor research facility "The Body Farm" study included survey, photography, collection and identification of faunal and human bone fragments, with a Power Point presentation discussing finds.

EXPERIENCE

- Extensive monitoring of open space, streets and project development areas for prehistoric period and historic period resources. Areas monitored include Sutter Street in Folsom; Mud Creek Archeological District in Chico; Camp Roberts, San Luis Obispo County; Avila Beach, San Luis Obispo County; Edgewood Golf Course, South Lake Tahoe; Davis Water Project, Davis; Star Bend levee section, Sutter County; Feather River levees, Sutter County; Bodega Bay, Sonoma County; San Jose BART line extension, Santa Clara County; and numerous sites for PG&E in San Francisco.
- Over twenty years of experience working in CRM, volunteer, and academic settings in California historic, proto-historic, and prehistoric archaeology.
- Expertise in pedestrian survey, excavation, feature (including burial) exposure, laboratory techniques, research. Field positions include crew chief and lead technician.

APPENDIX 2

Record Search



2/3/2020

Robert Gerry
Peak & Associates, Inc.
3941 Park Drive, Suite 20-0329
El Dorado Hills, CA 95762

Re: Tract 6304
Records Search File No.: 20-046

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 0.125 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:	P-10-005934
Resources within 0.125 mile radius:	None
Reports within project area:	FR-02115
Reports within 0.125 mile radius:	None

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 Built Environment Resources 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.

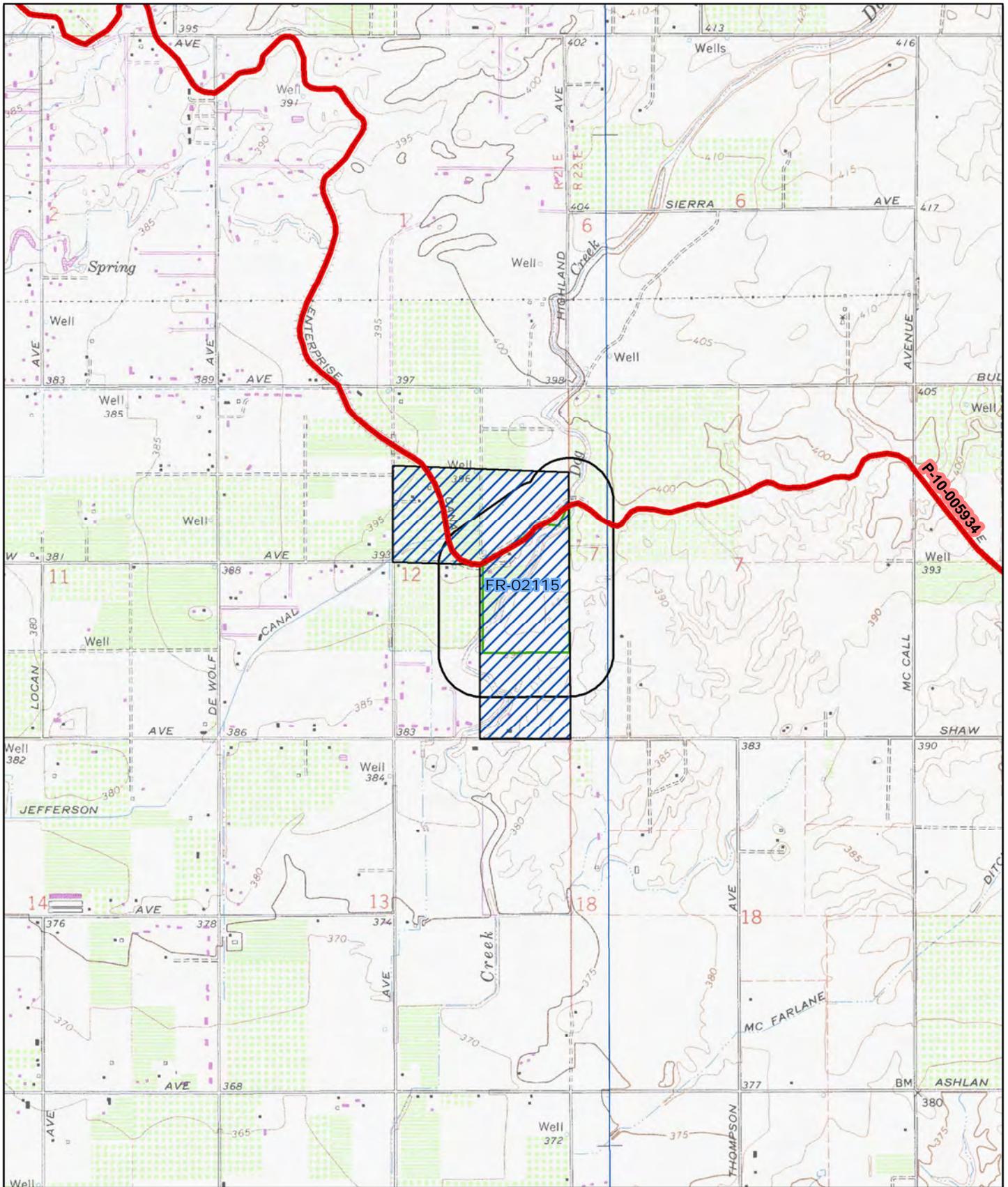
Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that 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.

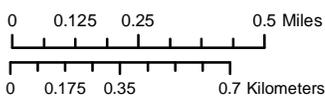
Thank you for using the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS).

Sincerely,

Celeste M. Thomson
Coordinator



May depict confidential cultural resource locations.
Do not distribute.



- Project Area
- Record Search radius

SSJV Information Center Record Search 20-046
 Requester: Robert Gerry, Peak & Associates, Inc.
 Project Name: Tract 6304
 USGS 7.5' Quad(s): Clovis, Round Mountain
 County: Fresno

Report List

SSJVIC Record Search 20-046

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
FR-02115		2005	Varner, Dudley M.	A Cultural Resource Study of the Highland-Leonard Property, Fresno County, California	Varner Associates	

Resource List

SSJVIC Record Search 20-046

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-10-005934	CA-FRE-003564H	Resource Name - Enterprise Canal	Structure	Historic	HP20	2007 (R. Baloiian, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.); 2013 (Randy Baloiian, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	FR-02615, FR-02919

APPENDIX 3
DPR Site Record

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 6 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) PA-20-ML1

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted

*a. County Fresno and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Clovis Date 1964 (PR72) T 13S; R 21E; SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec 12; MD B.M.

c. Address east end of Barstow Avenue City Clovis Zip _____

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11, 265418 mE/ 4077475 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)
APN 554-052-10

*P3a. **Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) The site consists of two old buildings associated with early farming operations on the property. The barn and shop is in fair condition, primarily built of rough planks and lumber, without an apparent foundation. Corner posts appear to be placed directly into the ground. The roof is disintegrating wooden shakes with corrugated steel sheets overlaying them. Some modern lumber has been added for reinforcement. The existing doors appear to be modern replacements. The building measures 12' x 20' x 12' to top of the end gabled roof.

The second building is located 112' feet east and north of the barn and measures 12' wide, 18' long, and 10' high at the gable peak. Several square 6"x6" rough-cut posts are embedded in the ground. The west and east sides have planks attached vertically to form a sort of wide doorway. There may have been walls and doors at one time. The roof is made of panels of very rusty and weathered flat sheet steel with the edges folded down.

*P3b. **Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) _____

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



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

*P5b. **Description of Photo:** (view, date, accession #) Looking SSE at the barn. 2/5/2020

*P6. **Date Constructed/Age and Source:** Historic Prehistoric Both
Based on USGS: 1960s

*P7. **Owner and Address:**
Bonadelle
Occupant

*P8. **Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address) M Lawson, R Gerry
Peak & Associates, Inc
3941 Park Dr., Suite 20-329
El Dorado Hills CA 95762

*P9. **Date Recorded:** 2/5/2020

*P10. **Survey Type:** (Describe)
Complete pedestrian, project related

*P11. **Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources or enter "none.") Cultural Resources Assessment of the Bonadelle Neighborhoods Project, Fresno County, California. Peak & Associates, Inc. 2020

*Attachments: NONE Location Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List): _____

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) PA-20-ML1 *NRHP Status Code 6Z
Page 2 of 6

B1. Historic Name: _____
B2. Common Name: _____
B3. Original Use: Barn and Shop B4. Present Use: Same

*B5. Architectural Style: none

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
Although a residence is shown in this immediate area on both the 1923 and 1964 USGS maps, there are no other buildings associated. The materials used in both the barn and the shed indicate they cannot be much later than 1964, so both appear to date to the late 60s. Modifications and repairs have occurred often with both buildings at unknown dates.

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

*B8. Related Features:
There are several other farm buildings and residences in the area, but all are much more recent than the two recorded here.

B9a. Architect: None b. Builder: Owner

*B10. Significance: Theme _____ Area _____
Period of Significance _____ Property Type _____ Applicable Criteria _____

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

There is no indication that the original residents of the property were historically important and no important historical events occurred at this location (NRHP Criterion A and B).

There is nothing unusual about the original styles or methods of construction of the two older buildings, built in the late 1960s. The buildings always lacked architectural merit (NRHP Criterion C) since they were put together with available materials to serve a function. There was no reference to architectural considerations. The alterations after their initial construction have severely impacted their integrity as well.

The relatively recent date of construction in a suburban area suggests that there was never a well, and waste would have been handled through modern septic and sewer systems and regular solid waste removal, so there are no artifact deposits present for archeological research (NRHP Criterion D).

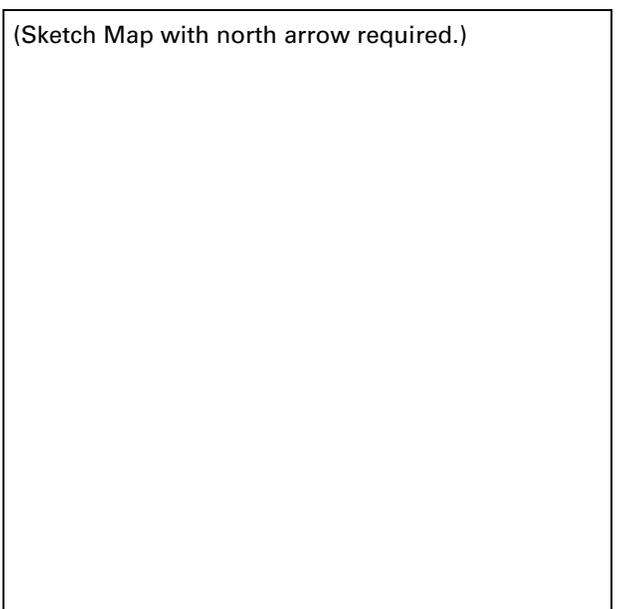
The project will not affect an important resource.

11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) _____

*B12. References:
See survey report

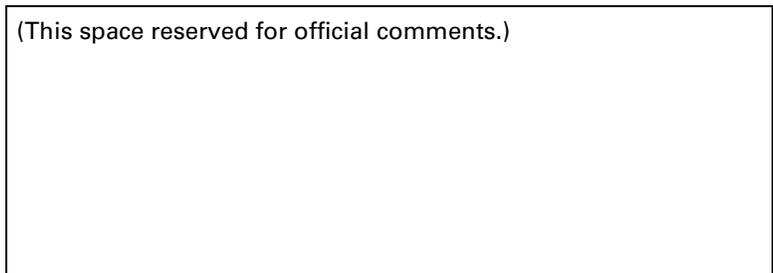
B13. Remarks:

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



*B14. Evaluator: M Peak
*Date of Evaluation: 2/10/2020

(This space reserved for official comments.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: PA-20-ML1

Page 3 of 6



Barn looking NE



Barn looking east. Modern flat roof in rear.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: PA-20-ML1

Page 4 of 6



Shed looking NE



Shed looking south. Note concrete marker in foreground.

Page 5 of 6 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) PA-20-ML1

*Drawn by: Gerry and Google *Date of map: 2/5/2020

SHED



