APPENDIX D

HISTORIC PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION REPORT

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HISTORIC PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION REPORT

BIG SANDY RANCHERIA WASTEWATER SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT

BIG SANDY RANCHERIA, FRESNO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

LSA

September 2021

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HISTORIC PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION REPORT

BIG SANDY RANCHERIA WASTEWATER SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT

BIG SANDY RANCHERIA, FRESNO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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September 2021

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The Big Sandy Rancheria Wastewater System Improvements Project (Undertaking) is a utility development project proposed by the Big Sandy Rancheria (BSR) of Mono Indians of California on the BSR in Fresno County, California (Appendix A: Figures 1 and 2).

The project qualifies as an "undertaking," as defined at 36 CFR §800.16(y), and consequently must undergo review in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, 1966 as Amended (Section 106). Section 106 requires that federal agencies "take into account" the effect of their undertakings on historic properties. For purposes of this study, LSA assumes the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) is the designated federal lead agency for compliance with Section 106. As such, this Historic Property Identification Report (HPIR) conforms to the guidelines set forth by the SWRCB's *Guidelines for Applicants and their Consultants on Preparing Historic Property Identification Reports for the Clean and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF) Programs* (SWRCB 2020).

LSA prepared this HPIR to identify cultural resources within the Area of Potential Effect (APE) that may meet the definition of a historic property or traditional cultural property under Section 106. This study consisted of background research that included a literature review, a records search at the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center, and a review of historical maps and aerial images. It also consisted of outreach to historical societies, the Native American Heritage Commission, and geographically affiliated Native American tribes. Appendix B and C contain the records search and tribal outreach results, respectively. A pedestrian field survey of the APE by an archaeologist was also conducted for purposes of this study.

One previously recorded cultural resource was identified within the APE: the San Joaquin and Eastern Railroad Grade (SJ&E) recorded as trinomial CA-FRE-1631H and as primary number P-10-001631. Segments of this resource that are within the APE were previously surveyed and recorded in 1983 as part of the Jose Basin Road Reconstruction (Dellavalle 1983), in 1993 for a Big Sandy Rancheria HUD Project (Planas 1993), and in 2001 (Francis 2001). No previously identified features of CA-FRE-1631H are within the APE except its former alignment. The grade was turned into roadways after 1933 when the railroad was dismantled. The alignment follows portions of the current Jose Basin Road. Sometime after 1993, the segment of the alignment that runs east-west across the rancheria was turned into a road that connects Jose Basin Road with an unnamed paved road to the west (Planas 1993). LSA did not identify any new features of CA-FRE-1631H within the APE during the field survey. Because no tangible evidence of the railroad remains within its former alignment in the APE, the resource was not evaluated for its eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) for purposes of this project. The remaining portions of the 55.9-mile-long resource will not be affected by this project.

This HPIR was prepared by LSA Senior Cultural Resources Manager Katie Vallaire and LSA Senior Archaeologist Al Schwitalla, with assistance from LSA Archaeologist Alessia Isolani. Ms. Vallaire has a Master of Arts degree from California State University, Sacramento, and over 16 years of experience in California archaeology, historic preservation, and architectural history. Ms. Vallaire meets the Secretary of the Interior's *Professional Qualifications Standards* for historical archeology and is

Registered Professional Archaeologist 32791044. Mr. Schwitalla has a Master of Arts degree in Anthropology from California State University, Sacramento, and over 30 years of experience in California archaeology. He meets the Secretary of the Interior's *Professional Qualifications Standards* for prehistoric archeology and is Registered Professional Archaeologist 67589076. Appendix E contains Ms. Vallaire's and Mr. Schwitalla's résumés. Ms. Isolani received her Bachelor of Science degree in Anthropology and Geography from California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo in 2019 and has over four years of experience in the field of California archaeology.

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1.0 UNDERTAKING DESCRIPTION

1.1 LOCATION

The Big Sandy Rancheria (BSR) of Mono Indians of California is a rancheria and federally recognized tribe of Western Mono Indians (Monache). The BSR is approximately 280 acres in size and located approximately one mile east of Auberry, a census-defined place in eastern Fresno County. The project site as used throughout this document refers to the 280-acre BSR. The BSR is located approximately 20 miles northeast of the Fresno-Clovis metropolitan area. Regional access to the BSR is made through State Route (SR) 168 and Auberry Road. The Undertaking is entirely within the BSR. Figure 1 (Appendix A) shows the Undertaking's vicinity map within the BSR and the regional context.

1.2 DESCRIPTION

BSR proposes to construct and operate wastewater collection and treatment systems to protect the community water system from contamination and replace the existing individual septic tanks for residences. The Undertaking would include the construction and operation of a new wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) and associated wastewater collection system within the BSR. The Undertaking consists of the following components: 1) the proposed WWTP site; 2) proposed wastewater collection pipelines and lift stations; 3) abandonment of existing septic systems; and 4) electrical improvements to facilitate the new components.

1.2.1 Site Characteristics and Current Site Conditions

The project site is characterized by uneven topography, typical of the Sierra Nevada foothills. The project site is generally bisected by a dry creek bed with flow only during large rain events. The project site generally slopes from south to north and encompasses residential and commercial properties currently being served by septic systems.

Within the northern portion of the approximately 280-acre BSR, is an undeveloped 71-acre area referred to as the Comstock Property.

The project site includes 54 residences that are connected to individual septic tank systems. The existing septic systems have structural damage, are undersized, or are located in soils that are not suited for percolation. In addition, some homes do not have acceptable areas for replacement drain field systems, are susceptible to infiltration resulting in ground water or surface water contamination, and are in proximity to drinking water wells.

1.2.2 Wastewater Treatment

Wastewater treatment would consist of two components: treatment of wastewater at a WWTP; and disposal of wastewater through subsurface disposal via drip fields. The proposed WWTP would be located along the entrance road at the southeast end of the Comstock Property.

1.2.2.1 Wastewater Treatment Plant

The Undertaking includes the construction and operation of a packed bed aerobic system that consists of a reactor with media and effluent recirculation chamber to keep the media wet. Similar to a biological filtration process, the packed bed consists of textile-covered plastic media which promotes growth of microorganisms on the surfaces. Such forms of the treatment provide a high tolerance for variances in flow while providing stable treatment.

The proposed WWTP would be a packed bed aerobic system that would consist of five packaged unit treatment systems, incorporating approximately 1,500 square feet of textile treatment media. Each of the five units would be 42 feet in length, 7 feet in width and 8 feet in height. A wastewater collection system is proposed to connect the existing structures to the proposed WWTP, with the design considering guidelines to stay in public right-of-way when possible, utilize existing easements, and avoid trees and vegetation at all costs.

The system consists of two phases. In the first phase, two 15,000-gallon flow equalization tanks sequentially (series configuration) provide primary treatment. The influent is then pumped into the second phase, where flow is directed to five treatment tanks that are controlled by pump station that adjusts the loading accordingly to provide a treated effluent of less than 10 milligrams per liter of biochemical demand and total suspended solids. Finally, the treated effluent pumped to the disposal fields that would cover approximately two acres of surface area and utilize approximately 43,200 linear feet of drip piping, as described below.

The proposed WWTP would be the Model AX-Max 300-42 AdvanTex Pod to treat the projected wastewater flow. Each AX-Max 300-42 pod is rated for an average wastewater flow of 15,000 gallons per day in typical residential wastewater. The AdvanTex system would be supplied with its own control panel which would be installed inside a new fiberglass control building structure on site.

Each of the five treatment tanks has a forced air venting system to minimize buildup of odorous gases.

1.2.2.2 Treated Effluent Disposal

The proposed project would include a shallow drip distribution system to dispose of treated effluent. Shallow drip distribution systems are used in places where conventional trench systems are not suitable or where steep slopes of heavily forested areas make it difficult to install trenches, mounds, or at-grade systems. Constraints and obstacles such as shallow bedrock, high-water table and low-permeability soils are less problematic for subsurface drip lines. This system would consist of pressurized small-diameter tubing buried below ground, as mandated by regulatory agencies, including integrated emitters with each trickling up to 2 gallons per hour. Critical factors that affect the design of drip distribution systems include soil texture and structure, depth to restrictive layer, and surface slope. Since effluent dispersal occurs near the ground surface, a minimum 3 feet separation distance between drip line and groundwater table is more achievable. However, the presence and location of bedrock, water table depth, and the down-gradient area through which the effluent flows would be considered when evaluating the feasibility of implementing a subsurface drip system.

Given the advantages associated with operating a shallow drip distribution system and low maintenance requirement, subsurface disposal via drip fields is recommended.

The geotechnical investigation identified areas on the Comstock property with adequate percolation to be used for drip fields. Subsurface disposal provides year-round disposal, reduces the potential for contact with wastewater by the public, utilizes percolation through the soil to further enhance treatment, is simple to operate and cost effective to construct and maintain. Furthermore, drip system operation and maintenance costs are lower than the leach field option because the drip field does not require maintenance and operation of solenoid valves and distribution valves within each zone. Drip field systems are also shallower and would take full advantage of the soil layers between the dispersal system and existing rock layers at the Comstock property. Furthermore, given the sloping terrain and presence of trees surrounding the Comstock property, a drip field system would provide a distinct advantage in minimizing distribution system clogging that could potentially occur with a leach field system in the similar surrounding environment.

1.2.3 Wastewater Collection System

A wastewater collection system is proposed to connect the existing residences and structures to the proposed WWTP. The project site includes uneven terrain, wide spacing between potential connections, and a general lack of wastewater flows. In designing the preliminary layout of the proposed wastewater collection system, the following guidelines were considered:

- Avoid trees and vegetation at all costs
- Stay in public right-of-way when possible
- Utilize existing easements
- Minimize lift stations
- Avoid inverted siphons

1.2.3.1 Gravity Sewer Lines

The connections to residential structures would be made with 4-inch PVC pipe between to the nearest sewer main. The wastewater collection system was designed to avoid as many trees as possible. Manholes or cleanouts would be located at all alignment changes, and would be 48 inches in diameter to allow maintenance access.

The design parameters for this wastewater collection system accounts for the steep terrain and low wastewater flow conditions. The gravity sewer design parameters are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1: Gravity Sewer Design Parameters

Design Parameter	Requirement
Minimum Gravity Sewer Pipe Diameter	6-inch (4-in laterals)
Gravity Sewer Pipe Material	SDR-35 PVC
Maximum Slope	15 percent (0.150)
Minimum Slope	0.35 percent (0.035)
Minimum Pipe Depth	4 feet
Maximum Pipe Depth	12 feet
Maximum Manhole Spacing	400 feet

Source: MKN 2020

1.2.3.2 Lift Stations

The proposed project includes construction of three lift stations. Lift Station 1 (LS-1) would be located at the northern region of the project site and would convey wastewater flows to the proposed WWTP. Lift Station 2 (LS-2) would be located the north-central region and would pump flows received by most of the gravity system to the WWTP. Lift Station 3 (LS-3) would be located at the northern region and would be required for one residential structure which cannot convey wastewater flows by gravity to the nearest proposed sewer main due to its location. The residential structure is lower in elevation than the sewer main which prevents gravity flow to LS-1. Each lift station would include a primary pump, backup pump, and force main to connect to the wastewater collection system. The buildout peak flows for each lift station is shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Lift Station Flows at Buildout

LS Number	Average Daily Flow (gallons per minute)	Peak Hourly Flow (gallons per minute)	Property Connections
LS-1 (North)	1.36	5.44	7 Residential Houses
LS-2 (South)	16.59	66.36	67 Residential Houses and all Non-Residential
LS-3 (Single Residence)	0.19	0.76	1 Residential House

Each lift station would include duplex submersible pumps within a wetwell operating in a lead/lag configuration. In this arrangement, one pump would be fully capable of meeting the peak flows to provide 100 percent redundancy, which improves lift station reliability. To minimize excessive wear on the pumps, each lift station would be sized for a maximum of six pump starts per hour. In the event there is a pump failure, the remaining pump can convey the required flow while the failed pump is repaired or reset. The total dynamic head required for each pump is based on the system curve which accounts for friction losses within the system plus the elevation differential between the low level of the wetwell and the discharge point required.

The pumps were selected in conjunction with the force main pipe sizes to maintain a cleaning velocity of at least 3.5 feet per second. Such velocities typically prevent sediment from accumulating at the bottom of the force main. Since the force main piping diameters are generally smaller (2.5 and 5-inches), the proposed lift station pumps would be grinder-type submersibles capable of

grinding down larger particles to reduce the potential for clogging. Furthermore, each force main would be constructed without localized high points to eliminating the need for air relief valves.

1.2.4 Septic Tank Abandonment

Prior to abandoning an existing septic system, a permit is required to be submitted and approved by the Fresno County Department of Works and Planning, Development Services and Capital Projects Division. Following approval from Fresno County, demolition of each of the 54 existing septic systems would include the following:

- **Cap Existing Building Sewer Lines and Pump Remaining Waste from Septic Tank.** Prior to connecting to a public sewer, any abandoned septic tank must be capped within 5 feet of the property line. A certified septic hauler shall pump any remaining waste from each tank.

- **Fill Septic Tank with Approved Materials.** Each tank shall be completely filled with earth, gravel, concrete, or other approved materials. Per the County Local Agency Management Plan, the filling shall not extend above the top of the vertical portions of the sidewalls or above the level of any outlet pipe until inspection has been called and the cesspool, septic tank, or seepage pit has been inspected. After such inspection, the cesspool, septic tank, or seepage pit shall be filled to the level of the top of the ground.

- **Owner and Permittee Guidelines.** Within 30 days of connecting the building sewer to a public sewer, the permittee making the connection shall fill all abandoned facilities in accordance with the County. The property owner shall act in accordance with the County Local Agency Management Plan and On-site Wastewater Treatment Systems Guidelines.

The existing septic systems would be abandoned after the proposed WWTP and wastewater collection system have been constructed and each respective residence or structure is connected to the proposed wastewater collection system. To prevent accumulation of water, the abandonment of each existing septic tank would include coring a hole in the bottom of each septic tank. Following abandonment, BSR or each respective owner would submit a report detailing the abandonment to Fresno County.

1.2.5 Electrical Improvements

The electrical improvements required for the selected project construction would require four new electrical supplies. The new services would be at the wastewater treatment facility and at the three new lift stations.

- **Wastewater Treatment Facility (New supply existing meter location).** The supply for the WWTP would be the existing PG&E utility pole and meter located at Well 7 on the west side of the Comstock Property, approximately 360 feet northwest of the of the proposed WWTP. The power available is 230-volt, three-phase, and 400 amp.

- **LS-1 (Mew supply existing meter location).** The supply for Lift Station 1 is located at the Brindle Well power pole located approximately 340 feet north of LS-1. The power available is 240-volts single-phase, and 100 amp.

- **LS-2 (Existing building with existing meter).** The power for this lift station would be supplied from the existing Well 5 meter. Service is on the Well 5 building approximately 130 feet north of the lift station. Service is 240-volts single-phase.

- **LS-3 (Existing house panel and meter).** The service for this lift station would be supplied by the house panel located on the southwest corner of the house located by the lift. The service is 240-volts single-phase.

2.0 AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

The Area of Potential Effect (APE) was delineated to include all areas within the project site which the Project may directly or indirectly affect cultural resources that may meet the definition of a historic property under Section 106. The APE includes the area of direct impact where ground disturbance associated with trenching and excavation is proposed, as well as access and staging areas. The vertical APE is between 3 and 15 feet below surface where utility trenching is proposed, 3 feet below surface where the drainfields are proposed, and 8 feet below surface where the WWTP is proposed. No more than 1 foot below ground surface is expected to be disturbed in staging and access areas. The 17.6-acre APE and project design are depicted in Figure 2 of Appendix A.

One cultural resource was previously recorded in the APE: P-10-001631/CA-FRE-1631H. The resource is an archaeological site comprising the remains of the San Joaquin and Eastern Railroad (SJ&E) grade. It is referred to as CA-FRE-1631H henceforth in this document. Further, six cultural resources were previously recorded less than 0.25 miles from the APE. Five of these resources are close enough to the APE that they are included on Figure 2 for reference and context.

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3.0 NATURAL AND CULTURAL CONTEXT

3.1 ENVIRONMENT

The APE is geologically situated at the lower elevations of the Sierra Nevada foothills, a series of northwest-southeast-trending fault blocks that generally decrease in age from east to west. The western slopes of the Sierra Nevada range typically exhibit a Mediterranean climate: dry, hot summers preceding cool, wet winters. The upper reaches of the Sierra Nevada range were formed during a period of mountain building in the late Jurassic and Cretaceous period. During the late Cretaceous and early Tertiary period, rapid erosion of these mountains took place, forming gold-bearing deposits. During the late Pleistocene and Holocene, another period of uplift and erosion created extensive fan deposits, including the Modesto Formation, on the eastern side of the San Joaquin Valley.

The long and gradual western slopes of the Sierra Nevada range are associated with the Sierran batholith, which is dominated by granitic outcrops. Pre-Cenozoic metavolcanic and metasedimentary materials including chert, quartzite, slate, and marble are prominent as isolated or discontinuous outcrops in the area (Meyer et al. 2010). Most of the APE is comprised of "Coarsegold-Auberry families-Rock outcrop association, 35 to 85 percent slopes" soils. The northern and southern portions of the APE comprise "Auberry family, 35 to 65 percent slopes" soils (California Soil Resource Lab 2020). Coarsegold soils are moderately deep, well drained soils located on hilly to steep mountainous areas. They are underlain by metasedimentary rocks and are formed from weathered schist. They have a typical profile containing a loamy dark brown A horizon from 0 to 13 centimeters below surface (cmbs), followed by three distinct B horizons of reddish-brown gravelly loam from 13 to 97 cmbs. The C horizon is found from 97 to 127 cmbs and is comprised of weathered schist. Auberry soils are deep, well drained soils on foothills and mountains formed in material weathered from acid-intrusive igneous rock. Auberry soils have a typical profile containing a light greyish brown 'O' horizon at 0 to 1 cmbs and an 'A' horizon of greyish brown coarse sandy loam from 1 to 19 cmbs, followed by an AB horizon of pale brown coarse sand loam from 19 to 31 cmbs. The AP horizon is followed by three distinct B horizons of brown sandy loam from 31 to 108 cmbs. The C horizon is found from 108 to 150 cmbs and is comprised of very pale brown soil peppered with dark gray decomposed granite. Both the Coarsegold and Auberry soil series are associated with pre-Quaternary landforms. Because these landforms predate human occupation, there is a very low sensitivity for subsurface archaeological deposits (California Soil Resource Lab 2020; Meyer et al. 2010).

Blue oak woodland is the dominant natural community in the surrounding area and occurs within the APE. The APE also includes California annual grassland habitat and an intermittent stream, Backbone Creek.

3.2 ETHNOGRAPHY

The APE is within the ethnographic territory of the Western Mono (Monache) boundary, which spanned the western slopes of the Sierra Nevada along the San Joaquin, Kings, and Kaweah Rivers (Spier 1978; Planas 1993). Linguistic variation suggests that the Monache arrived on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada relatively recently at around 500 years ago (Golla 2011); however, they

likely used the area seasonally for a longer period. As with other Sierra tribal groups, ethnographic accounts note that the Monache would spend winter in large villages located in the lower elevations, and small groups would follow the seasonal migrations of game to higher elevations once the snow melted and berries, greens, bulbs, and nuts could be gathered in the mountains (Hull 2007).

The Monache were a large, fairly sedentary group of people and comprised at least six tribes during the ethnographic period. The Northfolk moved around fairly frequently but tended to stay centered around the San Joaquin River's north fork. The Wobonuch tended to settle along the Kings River's various forks and extended south into present day Dunlap (Spier 1978). The Entimbic tribal group tended to be at lower elevations, closer to the Foothill Yokuts (Spier 1978) and could be found both south and west of the Wobonuch. The Patwisha native group extended from the left bank of the Kaweah River in the west to the Salt Creek and East Fork area in the east. The Michahay were in the area that is currently Aukland in Tulare County, and the Waksachi were at higher elevations than both the Patwisha and the Michahay in the Eshom Creek area. In many areas, the Monache and Foothill Yokuts lived in close proximity and it was noted that there was a great deal of cultural overlap (Spier 1978). The Monache were part of the Numic language family and were the most western Numic group. Although they typically lived at elevations between 3000 and 7000 feet, Monache frequently travelled east over the Sierra Nevada to engage in trade with the Numic groups east of the mountain range. It was noted that the Monache Michahay and Waksachi cohabitated with a Foothill Yokut group, Chikaymina (Gayton 1948) which suggests high levels of cultural and linguistic blending.

Monache subsisted off animals such as deer, bear, squirrels, rabbits, and birds with no associated hunting ritual. Some tribal groups also heavily relied on fishing, and pine nuts, acorns, and yucca were all dietary staples as well. For hunting, Monache people used a variety of tools including some made from imported obsidian, and approximately four different kinds of arrows. Monache tribal groups also made and used pottery, woven baskets, and carrying nets (Spier 1978). Typical dwelling structures can be divided into three categories. One of the three was primarily used by the Monache while the other two were styles shared with the Yokut. The shared structure styles include one conical and one oval house. The conical house was 6 to 12 feet in diameter included a dug-out floor and surrounded by a thatched exterior, and the oval one was 10 to 15 feet by 17 to 20 feet rested at ground level and includes a ridgepole and a mat door. The third type was also conical and 6 to 12 feet but was a style specific to the Monache. This style included a ground level structure with cedar bark wrapped posts, and a forked center post (Spier 1978). Villages also typically included a sweathouse and acorn granary (Spier 1978).

Social organization of the Monache was based on paternal lineage represented by a totem. Monache spirituality revolved around totemic spirits and included shamans who possessed power to cure or cause illness or harm. The Northfork Monache differed in that they had a patrilineal moiety system. There was also a social organization system that revolved around a totem system (Gayton 1948). Social organization of the Monache was based on paternal lineage represented by a totem and could be passed one chief to a brother or son. Most villages also had a messenger position, which was the other official position in addition to that of the chief, and fell to the moiety with the Roadrunner totem. Kinship was very tied to lineages among most of the Monache, but the Northfolk

kinship is more closely tied to the moiety system. The messenger was identifiable by an 8-foot wooden pole with string attached at the top (Gayton 1948) and was responsible for a number of communication events and tasks around the village and between villages. Chief titles were used for close kin who were not be inheriting the position, which caused confusion in the contact period as to who carried the power of a Chief.

3.3 PREHISTORY

The Paleo Indian Period that lasted from 11,550 – 8,550 cal B.C. (defined by Rosenthal et al. 2007) is not well represented in the south-central Sierra Nevada western foothills. Although Paleo Indian assemblages have been recovered from shoreline settings along Buena Vista and Tulare Lakes in the San Joaquin Valley, no evidence of human occupation in the south-central Sierra Nevada western foothills during this time has been recorded at present.

McGuire and Wohlgemuth (1992) observed that archaeological assemblages from the mid-Holocene (6,000-3,000 years ago) that would correspond to the Lower and Middle Archaic periods presented in Rosenthal et al. (2007) represent an emphasis on hunting. This is evidenced through the relative concentrations of flaked stone to shaped milling slabs and handstones. Very few sites in this region have produced dates this old.

The chronological interpretation of the region after 3,000 years ago is best configured based on numerous archaeological investigations conducted in the south-central foothills of the western Sierra Nevada within the last 60 years. Specifically, the extensive investigations at Buchannan Reservoir and Hidden Reservoir have identified parallel cultural contexts that have been observed in sites throughout the south-central Sierra Nevada foothills of Madera and Fresno counties. The cultural sequence identified at Buchannan Reservoir proposed by Moratto (1972) and refined by King (1976) and Peak (1976) includes the Chowchilla phase (800 BC – AD 550), the Raymond phase (AD 550-1500), and the Madera phase (AD 1500-1850) (Moratto 1984).

Two prehistoric archaeological sites excavated in the region in the 1980s support Moratto's three-phased chronological sequence. Archaeological investigations at CA-FRE-1671 identified a 2,700-year span of site occupation that contained a Chowchilla phase component marked by extensive midden deposits and an abundance of stone artifacts and faunal remains; a Raymond Phase component that contained a very small amount of artifacts suggesting limited occupation of the site during this period; and a Madera phase component that contained bedrock mortars, housepits, a large artifact assemblage, and a cemetery (McGuire and Wohlgemuth 1992). Philip Hines identified a Raymond phase component and a Madera phase component at CA-MAD-89 in 1988 (Hines 1988). Furthermore, numerous surveys of the Millerton Lake Reservoir area indicate continuity with Moratto's three-phased cultural sequence (Bureau of Reclamation and DPR 2010).

3.3.1 Chowchilla Phase (800 BC – AD 550)

The Chowchilla Phase is marked by the presence of large village sites that are located near major watercourses. These villages are few but contain large populations of people. Hunting, fishing, and gathering seeds was conducted as evidenced through atlatl technology, cobble mortars, cylindrical pestles, and bone fish spears identified at these sites. Trade with coastal groups is substantiated by the presence of *Olivella* beads and ornaments. The artifact assemblages are similar to the

Windmiller pattern identified in the valley, and human burials are found with copious grave goods and ochre. The Chowchilla Phase is identified with the Yokuts.

3.3.2 Raymond Phase (AD 550 – 1500)

The Raymond Phase is marked by small populations sporadically occupying older sites located near major water courses. The people at these sites exploited acorns and seeds as evidenced by the presence of cobble pestles and millingstones, including bedrock mortars. There is no evidence of fishing, but there is evidence of the use of bow and arrow technology. Very few *Olivella* beads have been found from sites dating to this phase; furthermore, there is little evidence of trade. Burials contain stone, daub, or millingstone cairns. Artifact assemblages contain andalusite cylinders, spindles, and earplugs.

3.3.3 Madera Phase (AD 1500 – 1850)

The Madera Phase is marked by the village community consisting of a large main village along a major water course with a scatter of smaller inland settlements. These villages contained large populations. The village would contain an oval to circular semi-subterranean ceremonial structure made of wattle and daub, and smaller circular houses. Acorns were intensively exploited, and were collected and processed along with seeds, bulbs, greens, and berries. There is evidence of bow and arrow technology with smaller points, such as Desert side-notched projectile points, and hunting of large game and small game was conducted. Bedrock mortars, cobble pestles, and millingstones were used, and Brown Ware pottery has also been found at these sites. The artifact assemblage for this phase indicated an elaborate steatite industry as evidenced through the abundance of steatite disk beads, ear and nose ornaments, and pendants. Other artifacts, such as *Olivella* and bird bone beads, have also been found at sites dating to the Madera Phase. Although this phase is identified with the Sierra Miwok, archaeological evidence in Millerton Lake and the surrounding region suggest it could also be identified with the Western Mono.

3.4 HISTORY

Spanish occupation of this area contributed place names such as the Kings River, San Joaquin River, and the county name of Fresno, meaning “ash tree.” Mexico gained independence from Spain in 1821, secularized their California missions in 1834, and began parceling out mission lands in the form of *ranchos* that were awarded to prestigious Mexican citizens, or *Californios*. Territorial claims caused tension between American settlers, Mexican *rancho* owners, and Native American groups. The Mexican-American War erupted in 1846, resulting in the United States’ victory and annexation of California. Soon after, the discovery of gold by James Marshall in Coloma 1848 caused an influx of people moving west. People from all over the world, initially drawn by the prospect of gold mining, subsequently settled permanently in California and became ranchers, farmers, or merchants (Hoover et al. 2002). Mining promoted the early settlement of Fresno County. Channels and tributaries of the San Joaquin River were mined up to 40 miles into the Sierra Nevada. The earliest mining camps in the county were Coarse Gold Gulch, Texas Flat, Hildreth, Grub Gulch, Fine Gold Gulch, Rootville, and Temperance. On April 19, 1856, Fresno County was created out of portions of Tulare, Mariposa, and Merced counties, with the county seat established in Millerton (Coy 1973; Hoover et al. 2002).

3.4.1 Hydroelectric Power

The advent of hydroelectric power generation in the project area began when the realized that streams in the National Forests held great potential for hydroelectric development and had developed the groundwork for hydroelectric development for the San Joaquin watershed.

Between 1911 and 1913, Fresno civil engineer John Eastwood began construction on the Big Creek Project – a hydroelectric project in the area. The project was funded by H.E. Huntington, the owner of Pacific Light and Power Corporation. Numerous dams, reservoirs, and powerhouses were constructed as part of the Big Creek Project. Construction of these structure required large amounts of steel, concrete, and other supplies, so reliable and efficient transportation was necessary to carry goods up into the mountains. As part of the Big Creek Project, the 55.9-mile-long SJ&E railroad was constructed in 1912 for this purpose. The railroad extended from El Prado to Big Creek with 14 stops in between (Pacific Legacy 2011).

Southern California Edison Company eventually absorbed the Pacific Light and Power Corporation in 1917 and carried out the remainder of Big Creek Project construction. When construction of the Big Creek Project was complete, the need for supplies dramatically decreased and in 1933 the SJ&E was sold to a scrap dealer who dismantled it. Since 1933, most of the grade has been reconstructed into roadways (Pacific Legacy 2011).

3.4.2 Big Sandy Rancheria

The Monache experienced many changes after European contact. Many people died from introduced diseases, and their territory was increasingly shrinking due to encroachment of miners and ranchers. Because of social pressure, BSR was established as a Rancheria in 1909 by the United States (U.S.) government in order to move all of the Native people in the area to a restricted land base. The U.S. government enacted the Rancheria Act, referred to as the "Termination Act," in 1958. This act ended the government's service and supervision of the *rancherias*. The many federal programs created to assist tribes were terminated. The U.S. government did not fulfil their part of the agreement and were therefore sued by many *rancherias*, which resulted in BSR regaining federal recognition (Planas 1993).

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4.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

4.1 RECORDS SEARCH

On October 13, 2020, LSA submitted a request for a records search of the APE and a 0.25-mile radius by staff at the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center (SSJVIC). The SSJVIC, an affiliate of the State of California Office of Historic Preservation, is the official state repository of cultural resource records and reports for Fresno County. The records search identified previously recorded resource records and studies, and included a review of federal and state historical resource and historic property inventories.

The SSJVIC provided LSA the records search results on October 19, 2020 (VIC #A11761). The record search identified one resource within the APE (CA-FRE-1631H) and six resources within 0.25 miles of the APE. Table 3, below, summarized all resources identified within 0.25 miles of the APE.

Table 3: Cultural Resources within 0.25 Mile of APE

Primary Number/Trinomial	Description	Distance from APE	National Register of Historic Places Eligibility Status
P-10-001631/CA-FRE-1631H	San Joaquin and Eastern Railroad Grade	Within APE: alignment of resource follows an unnamed N-S paved road, Jose Basin Road, and an unnamed E-W paved road that stretches from Jose Basin Road west to the unnamed N-S paved road (see Figure 2)	Recommended as non-contributor to NRHP-eligible Big Creek Hydroelectric System in 2006
P-10-002477	Bedrock milling feature	Approximately 90 feet east of the APE (see Figure 2)	Not evaluated
P-10-004727	Baty Parcel historic trash scatter	Approximately 45 feet north of the APE near Mono Wind Casino (see Figure 2)	Form states not eligible for the NRHP. Unknown if State Historic Preservation Officer concurred.
P-10-004962	Historic building at 30444 Auberry Road	Approximately 750 feet west of the APE	Unknown
P-10-005931	Bedrock milling feature	Approximately 50 feet from the APE (see Figure 2)	Not evaluated
P-10-005932	Bedrock milling feature	Approximately 90 feet north on the APE (see Figure 2)	Not evaluated
P-10-007110	Bedrock milling feature	Approximately 300 feet east of the drainfield zone, on the east side of backbone Creek (see Figure 2)	Not evaluated

CA-FRE-1631H was evaluated in 2006 as a non-contributor to Big Creek Hydroelectric System Historic District. The historic district is eligible for listing in the NRHP; however, it was determined that CA-FRE-1631H does not contribute to or convey the historic property's significance. The Comstock Segment of CA-FRE-1631H was recorded in 2001 and the portion within the APE found unrecognizable as a railroad grade. The Comstock Segment was in the alignment of what is now an unnamed N-S paved road in the APE. The remaining segment of CA-FRE-1631H that is within the APE is also unrecognizable as a railroad grade. Jose Basin Road was upgraded in 1983 and the unnamed E-W paved road that leads from Jose Basin Road to the unnamed N-S paved road was improved after 1993. Although the roads follow the historic alignment of CA-FRE-1631H, they no longer contain ties, rails, ballast, or other tangible railroad features that would warrant consideration of this resource.

Seven cultural resources studies have been previously conducted in portions of the APE, while another six have been conducted within 0.25 miles. Table 4 summarizes the studies conducted within the APE.

Table 4: Cultural Resources Studies Previously Conducted within APE

Study Number and Name	Study Author	Study Date	Resources Identified
FR-00658: Archaeological Reconnaissance Report for the Big Sandy Rancheria/HUD Project Located on the Big Sandy Rancheria	Planas, Lorrie A.	1993	P-10-001631; P-10-002477
FR-01347: Archaeological Reconnaissance Report for the Jose Basin Road Reconstruction Project, Pineridge, Sierra National Forest	Dellavalle, Ann M.	1983	P-10-001628; P-10-001631
FR-01728: Cultural Resources Survey of Big Sandy Band of Mono Indian Communication Facility Project	Francis, Charla	2001	P-10-004727
FR-01789: A Cultural Resource Study Fee to Trust Status Project, Big Sandy Rancheria	Wren, Donald G.	2002	None
FR-01801: Cultural Resources Survey of a Portion of the Comstock Parcel, Big Sandy Band of Western Mono Indians	Francis, Charla	2001	None
FR-01934: Preliminary Archaeological Survey: San Joaquin and Eastern Railroad Grade, Sierra National Forest	Baker, Suzanne and Shoup, Laurence H.	1999	P-10-001631
FR-02597: Archaeological Investigations for the Cal Fire Comstock Vegetation Management Plan Project	Napton, L. Kyle and Greathouse, E.A.	2014	P-10-006346; P-10-006347

4.2 MAP AND AERIAL IMAGES REVIEW

LSA reviewed historical maps and aerial photographs of the APE to understand the development of the rancheria over time and to identify the potential for historic-period cultural resources within the APE. The results of this review are presented in Table 5.

Table 5: Historic-Period Map and Aerial Photograph Review of the APE

Map	Results
1904 *Kaiser, Calif*. USGS 30-minute topographic quadrangle map	An unimproved road is depicted in the current alignment of a portion of Jose Basin Road and a portion of the current alignment of Auberry Mission Road.
1914 Official Map of the County of Fresno (McKay 1914)	This map depicts the "San Joaquin and Eastern R.R." in the current location of the unnamed N-S paved road, the unnamed E-W paved road, and the Jose Bains Road within the APE.
1904 (rev. 1923) *Kaiser, Calif*. USGS 30-minute topographic quadrangle map	Same as 1904 map except the San Joaquin and Eastern Railroad is depicted following the current alignments of a portion of Jose Basin Road, an unnamed E-W paved road, and an unnamed N-S paved road within the rancheria.
1904 (rev. 1939) *Kaiser, Calif*. USGS 30-minute topographic quadrangle map	Same as 1923 topo.
1940 aerial image (NETR 2020)	Unimproved roads throughout APE. Railroad grade in alignment of a portion of the current Jose Basin Road, the unnamed E-W paved road, and the unnamed N-S paved road.
1904 (rev. 1946) *Kaiser, Calif*. USGS 30-minute topographic quadrangle map	Same as 1923 topo.
1953 (1955 ed.) *Shaver Lake, Calif*. USGS 15-minute topographic quadrangle map	Twelve buildings scattered throughout rancheria, which is called out as Auberry Indian Mission. Improved roads are depicted in current alignment of Jose Basin Road, unnamed E-W paved road, and unmanned N-S paved road. Jose Basin Road is called out as Old Railroad Grade Road.
1957 aerial image from flight ABI_1957, Frames 54t-136 (UCSB 2020)	Same as 1940 image but the roads appear more improved. The north end of the unnamed N-S paved road appears flooded (directly west of the proposed drainfields).
1965 aerial image from flight CAS_FRE, Frames 13-136 and 13-137 (UCSB 2020)	Depicts the current alignment of Jose Basin Road extending west from unnamed N-S paved road to Auberry Road. Additional paved road depicted throughout rancheria.
1983 *Auberry, Calif*. USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map	Depicts improved roads in the current alignments of San Jose Basin Road, Auberry Mission Road, Auberry Road, Rancheria Road, and Church Road within the rancheria. Big Sandy Rancheria is called out in a boundary and contains 23 buildings and one outbuilding within the boundaries. The Auberry Indian Mission contains three buildings. Two water tanks are depicted just east of the boundary.

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5.0 TRIBAL AND ADDITIONAL CONSULTING PARTY COORDINATION

5.1.1 Native American Heritage Commission

On December 9, 2020, LSA sent an email describing the Project with maps depicting the preliminary APE to the Native American Heritage Commission requesting a review of their Sacred Lands File for any Native American cultural resources that might be impacted by the Project. Also requested were the names of Native Americans who might have information or concerns about the project site (Appendix C).

Ms. Nancy Gonzalez-Lopez, Cultural Resources Analyst, responded via email on January 20, 2021, stating that a search of the Sacred Lands File had positive results for Native American cultural resources and requested that the Big Sandy Rancheria of Western Mono Indians be contacted. A copy of this correspondence as well as a list of representatives of geographically affiliated tribes is provided in Appendix C.

The BSR is the project proponent for this project; therefore, consultation with other tribal groups was not initiated.

5.1.2 Historical Societies

On December 7, 2020, LSA sent an email describing the Project with maps depicting the APE to the Eastern Fresno County Historical Society asking for any information or concerns they may have regarding the Project. LSA conducted a follow-up telephone call on December 18, 2020, to confirm their receipt of the letter. LSA left a voicemail message for Lorraine with contact information and a request to call back should the organization have any information or concerns regarding historic properties in the APE. No response has been received to date. Copies of this correspondence is provided in Appendix C.

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6.0 FIELD INSPECTION METHODS AND RESULTS

LSA Archaeologist Isaac Younglund conducted a pedestrian survey of the APE on October 23, 2020. Mr. Younglund received his Bachelor of Arts in Archeology from Cornell University and has over four years of experience in the field, including conducting archaeological excavation, curation and collections management, consultation, and human remains analysis.

Mr. Younglund did not identify any archaeological cultural resources during the pedestrian survey. Special consideration was taking during the survey in the alignment of CA-FRE-1631H to record the current conditions of the resource. Mr. Yunglund noted that no evidence of the railroad was identified during the survey. The alignment has been regraded and paved into roads and no contributing features were identified nearby. Appendix D contains an update to the DPR record for this resource. The majority of the APE comprises paved roadway where the ground surface was not visible. Where unpaved, visibility within the APE was approximately 80 percent due to modern leaf and branch piles created for ground clearing and controlled burns. Mr. Younglund observed several instances of modern dumping visible within the drainage that all appeared recently deposited.

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7.0 NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY

CA-FRE-1631H comprises the 55.9-mile-long SJ&E railroad grade that runs from El Prado to Big Creek as well as 50 associated features including but not limited to dry-laid rock walls, can scatters, pipe fragments, milled boards, and bridge piers. The railroad was constructed in 1912 to transport supplies and workers to Big Creek during the development of the Big Creek Hydroelectric System. It was dismantled in 1933 and a large part converted into a forest service road. CA-FRE-1631H was originally recorded as a cultural resource in 1979, followed by recordation of different segments throughout the 1980s and 1990s. Most recently, it was recorded in 2006 and found not to retain enough integrity to convey the significance of the Big Creek Hydroelectric System, a historic district eligible for listing in the NRHP and considered a historic property under Section 106 for purposes of the Southern California Edison Company Shaver Lake District Deteriorated Distribution Line Poles Replacement Project. LSA reached out to Pacific Legacy to request a copy of the SHPO concurrence letter; however, Pacific Legacy no longer retained a copy of the concurrence letter in their files (Jackson and O'Neill 2020).

Although a feature of CA-FRE-1631H (the railroad grade) was previously recorded in the APE, the railroad grade is unrecognizable due to it being regraded and reconstructed into roadways since the railroad was dismantled in 1933. An update to this record has been prepared and is attached to this report as Appendix D. Because no tangible remains of CA-FRE-1631H are located within the APE, there is no potential for this project to affect this 55.9-mile-long resource. All 49 historic-period features of CA-FRE-1631H are located outside the APE and will not be affected by the project. In conclusion, no tangible evidence of the railroad remains within its former alignment in the APE; therefore, the resource was not evaluated for its eligibility for listing in the NRHP for purposes of this project because there is no potential to effect the resource in its entirety.

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APPENDIX A

MAPS

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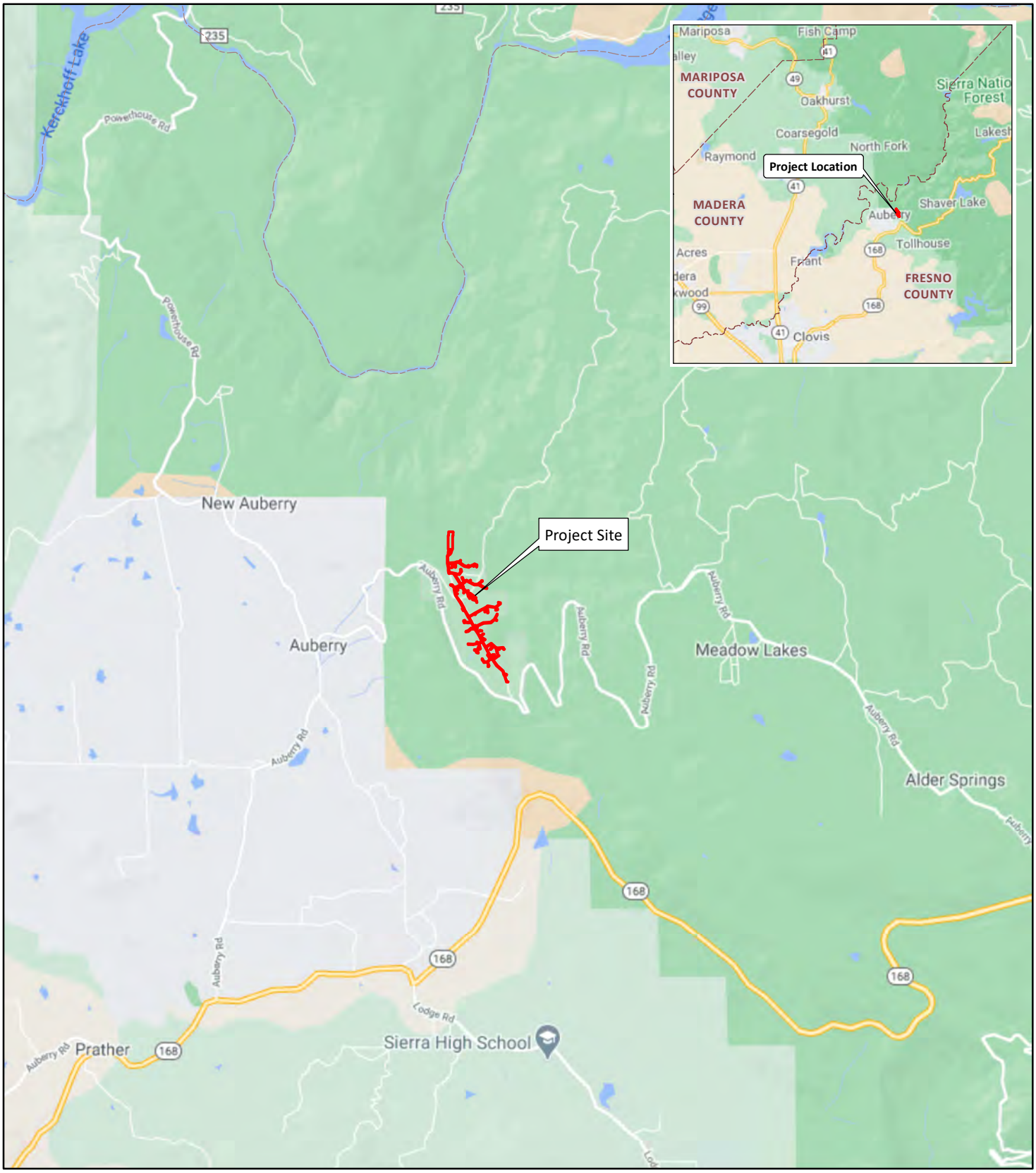

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FIGURE 1

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SOURCE: Google Streets (11/2020).

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Big Sandy Rancheria Wastewater System Improvements Project
Fresno County, California
Project Location and Vicinity

Drainfield Zone

Wastewater Treatment Plant

P-10-001631

Backbone Creek

P-10-007110

(See Sheet 2)

LSA

LEGEND

- Area of Potential Effects (17.6 acres)
- Wastewater Treatment Plant
- Pipe
- Drainfield Zone
- Backbone Creek

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

- Area Features
- Linear Features
- Point Features

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Sheet Guide

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FIGURE 2
SHEET 1 of 9

Big Sandy Rancheria Wastewater System Improvements Project
Fresno County, California

Area of Potential Effects

SOURCE: MKN Associates (09/2020); SSJVIC (10/18/2020); USGS NHD (2020); Aerial Imagery from Google Maps (2020).

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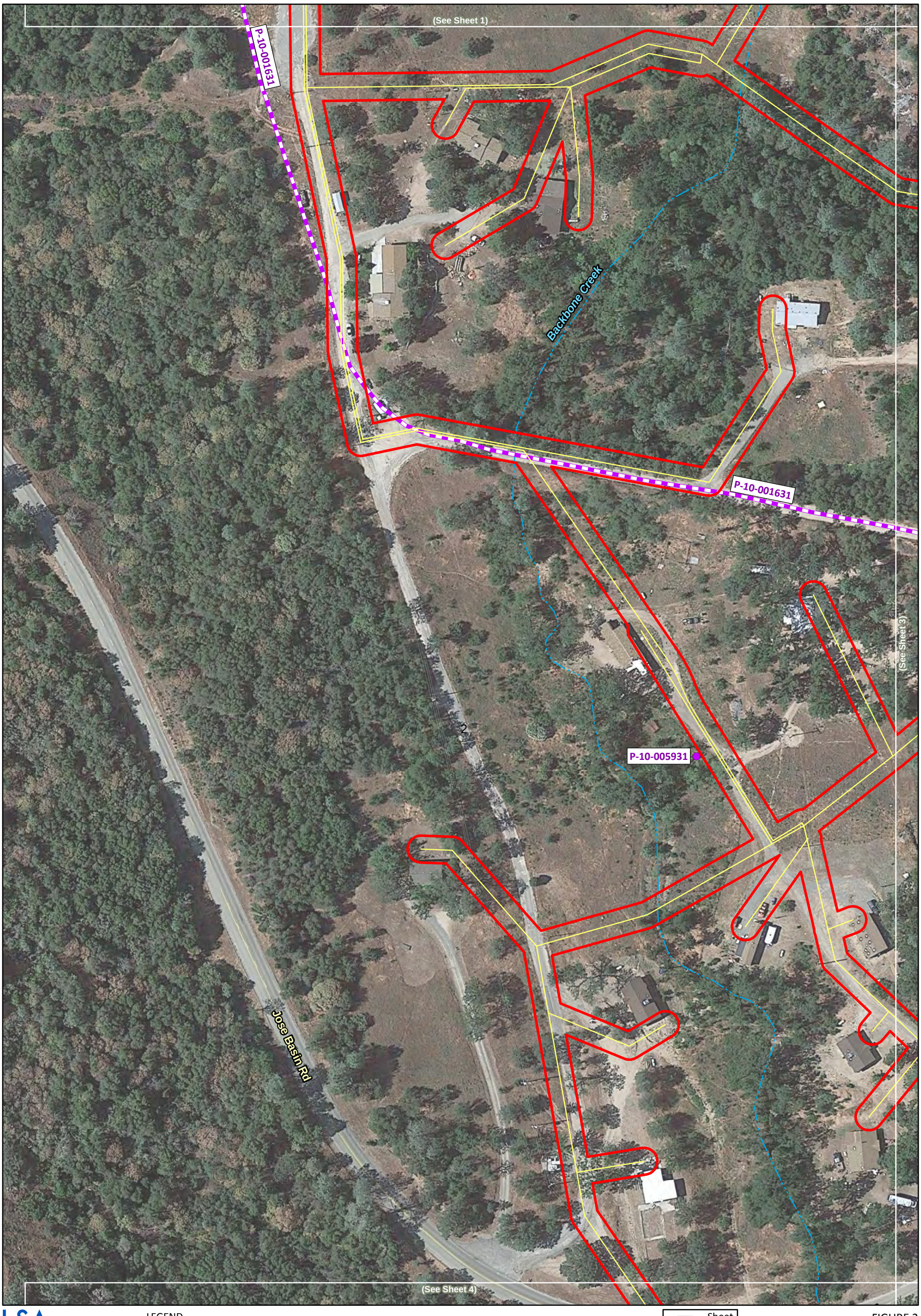

LSA

LEGEND

- Area of Potential Effects (17.6 acres)
- Wastewater Treatment Plant
- Pipe
- Drainfield Zone
- Backbone Creek

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

- Area Features
- Linear Features
- Point Features

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FIGURE 2
SHEET 2 of 9

Big Sandy Rancheria Wastewater System Improvements Project
Fresno County, California

Area of Potential Effects

SOURCE: MKN Associates (09/2020); SSJVIC (10/18/2020); USGS NHD (2020); Aerial Imagery from Google Maps (2020).

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P-10-001631

Jose Basin Rd

(See Sheet 2)

(See Sheet 5)

LSA

LEGEND

Area of Potential Effects (17.6 acres)

Wastewater Treatment Plant

Pipe

Drainfield Zone

Backbone Creek

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

Area Features

Linear Features

Point Features

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FIGURE 2
SHEET 3 of 9

Big Sandy Rancheria Wastewater System Improvements Project
Fresno County, California

Area of Potential Effects

SOURCE: MKN Associates (09/2020); SSJVIC (10/18/2020); USGS NHD (2020); Aerial Imagery from Google Maps (2020).

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(See Sheet 2)

Jose Basin Rd

Auberry Mission Rd

(See Sheet 5)

4

Auberry Rd

LSA

LEGEND

- Area of Potential Effects (17.6 acres)
- Wastewater Treatment Plant
- Pipe
- Drainfield Zone
- Backbone Creek

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

- Area Features
- Linear Features
- Point Features

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FIGURE 2
SHEET 4 of 9

Big Sandy Rancheria Wastewater System Improvements Project
Fresno County, California

Area of Potential Effects

SOURCE: MKN Associates (09/2020); SSJVIC (10/18/2020); USGS NHD (2020); Aerial Imagery from Google Maps (2020).

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(See Sheet 3)

(See Sheet 4)

(See Sheet 6)

(See Sheet 7)

Backbone Creek

Auberry Mission Rd

5

Mono Wind Casino

P-10-004727

LSA

LEGEND

- Area of Potential Effects (17.6 acres)
- Wastewater Treatment Plant
- Pipe
- Drainfield Zone
- Backbone Creek

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

- Area Features
- Linear Features
- Point Features

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FIGURE 2
SHEET 5 of 9

Big Sandy Rancheria Wastewater System Improvements Project
Fresno County, California

Area of Potential Effects

SOURCE: MKN Associates (09/2020); SSJVIC (10/18/2020); USGS NHD (2020); Aerial Imagery from Google Maps (2020).

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(See Sheet 5)

P-10-002477

6

(See Sheet 8)

LSA

LEGEND

- Area of Potential Effects (17.6 acres)
- Wastewater Treatment Plant
- Pipe
- Drainfield Zone
- Backbone Creek

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

- Area Features
- Linear Features
- Point Features

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FIGURE 2
SHEET 6 of 9

Big Sandy Rancheria Wastewater System Improvements Project
Fresno County, California

Area of Potential Effects

SOURCE: MKN Associates (09/2020); SSJVIC (10/18/2020); USGS NHD (2020); Aerial Imagery from Google Maps (2020).

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LSA

LEGEND

- Area of Potential Effects (17.6 acres)
- Wastewater Treatment Plant
- Pipe
- Drainfield Zone
- Backbone Creek

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

- Area Features
- Linear Features
- Point Features

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Sheet Guide

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FIGURE 2
SHEET 7 of 9

Big Sandy Rancheria Wastewater System Improvements Project
Fresno County, California

Area of Potential Effects

SOURCE: MKN Associates (09/2020); SSJVIC (10/18/2020); USGS NHD (2020); Aerial Imagery from Google Maps (2020).

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(See Sheet 6)

(See Sheet 7)

8

Auberry Mission Rd

Backbone Creek

(See Sheet 9)

LSA

LEGEND

- Area of Potential Effects (17.6 acres)
- Wastewater Treatment Plant
- Pipe
- Drainfield Zone
- Backbone Creek

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

- Area Features
- Linear Features
- Point Features

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Sheet Guide

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SOURCE: MKN Associates (09/2020); SSJVIC (10/18/2020); USGS NHD (2020); Aerial Imagery from Google Maps (2020).

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FIGURE 2
SHEET 8 of 9

Big Sandy Rancheria Wastewater System Improvements Project
Fresno County, California

Area of Potential Effects

LSA

LEGEND

- Area of Potential Effects (17.6 acres)
- Wastewater Treatment Plant
- Pipe
- Drainfield Zone
- Backbone Creek

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

- Area Features
- Linear Features
- Point Features

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Sheet Guide

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FIGURE 2
SHEET 9 of 9

Big Sandy Rancheria Wastewater System Improvements Project
Fresno County, California

Area of Potential Effects

SOURCE: MKN Associates (09/2020); SSJVIC (10/18/2020); USGS NHD (2020); Aerial Imagery from Google Maps (2020).

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APPENDIX B

RECORDS SEARCH

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California Historical Resources Information System

Fresno
Kern
Kings
Madera
Tulare

Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center
California State University, Bakersfield
Mail Stop: 72 DOB
9001 Stockdale Highway
Bakersfield, California 93311-1022
(661) 654-2289
E-mail: ssjvic@csub.edu
Website: www.csub.edu/ssjvic

10/19/2020

Katie Vallaire
LSA Associates
201 Creekside Ridge Court, #250
Roseville, CA 95678

Re: Big Sandy Rancheria Wastewater Improvements/MKN2001
Records Search File No.: 20-379

The Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center received your record search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Auberry USGS 7.5' quad. The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and the 0.25 mile radius:

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

Resources within project area:	P-10-001631
Resources within 0.25 mile radius:	P-10-002477, 004727, 004962, 005931, 005932, 007110
Reports within project area:	FR-00658, 01347, 01728, 01789, 01801, 01934, 02597
Reports within 0.25 mile radius:	FR-00590, 01129, 01406, 01512, 01698, 01894

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.glorecords.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

Resource Detail: P-10-001631

SSJVIC Record Search 20-379

Identifying information

Primary No.: P-10-001631

Trinomial: CA-FRE-001631H

Name: C-2; Mill Creek Cascade water tank S.J. & E.; Stevenson Creek Cookhouse - S.J. & E. R.R.

Other IDs:

Type	*Name*
Resource Name	C-2
USFS	05-15-53-697
Resource Name	Mill Creek Cascade water tank S.J. & E.
Resource Name	Stevenson Creek Cookhouse - S.J. & E. R.R.
USFS	05-15-53-866

Cross-refs: Subsumes 10-001413
Subsumes 54-000996

Attributes

Resource type: Site

Age: Historic

Information base: Survey

Attribute codes: AH04 (Privies/dumps/trash scatters); AH06 (Water conveyance system); AH11 (Walls/fences); AP04 (Bedrock milling feature)

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

Accession no(s):

Facility:

General notes

Recording events

Date	*Recorder(s)*	*Affiliation*	*Notes*
9/26/1979	C. Lopez		
4/6/1981	Dellavalle, Swan, FountLeRoy		[UPDATE]
4/22/1981	Dellavalle, FauntLeRoy		[UPDATE]
2/23/1983	Ann M. Dellavalle		[UPDATE]
6/25/1997	S. Flint		[UPDATE]
5/10/2001	C.M. Francis	Francis Heritage Services	[SUPPLEMENTAL]
6/4/2006	M. O'Neill	Pacific Legacy, Inc.	[UPDATE]

Associated reports

Report No.	*Year*	*Title*	*Affiliation*
FR-00658	1993	Archaeological Reconnaissance Report for the Big Sandy Rancheria/HUD Project Located on the Big Sandy Rancheria, Fresno County, California	Individual Consultant
FR-01347	1983	Archaeological Reconnaissance Report for the Jose Basin Road Reconstruction Project, Pineridge, Sierra National Forest, Fresno County, California	USDA Forest Service, Sierra National Forest, Pineridge Ranger District
FR-02415	2011	Southern California Edison Company Shaver Lake District Deteriorated Distribution Line Poles Replacement Project Cultural Resources Inventory in Fresno and Madera Counties SNF No. R2010051552004	Pacific Legacy, Inc.

Location information

County: Fresno

USGS quad(s): Cascadel Point, Musick Mountain, Shaver Lake

Address:

PLSS: T9S R24E SW¼ of SW¼ of Sec. 11 MDBM
T9S R24E SW¼ of NE¼ of Sec. 21 MDBM

T8S R25E S½ of Sec. 32 MDBM
T8S R25E NW¼ of SW¼ of Sec. 33 MDBM

UTMs: Zone 11 293150mE 4114625mN NAD27
Zone 11 293200mE 4114360mN NAD27
Zone 11 293900mE 4114900mN NAD27
Zone 11 293540mE 4114500mN NAD27
Zone 11 290800mE 4112350mN NAD27
Zone 11 298160mE 4117800mN NAD83
Zone 11 298950mE 4117930mN NAD83
Zone 11 299610mE 4117890mN NAD83
Zone 11 299960mE 4118180mN NAD83
Zone 11 280691mE 4107454mN NAD83
Zone 11 280493mE 4108048mN NAD83

Management status

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*	
Entered:	9/9/2014	user	
Last modified:	9/9/2014	user	
IC actions:	*Date*	*User*	*Action taken*
	9/9/2014	user	Entered resource: MMB

Record status: Database Complete

Resource Detail: P-10-002477

SSJVIC Record Search 20-379

Identifying information

Primary No.: P-10-002477
Trinomial: CA-FRE-002477
Name:
Other IDs:

Type	*Name*
USFS	05-15-53-1031

Cross-refs:

Attributes

Resource type: Site
Age: Prehistoric
Information base: Survey
Attribute codes: AP04 (Bedrock milling feature)
Disclosure: Not for publication
Collections: No
Accession no(s):
Facility:

General notes

Recording events

Date	*Recorder(s)*	*Affiliation*	*Notes*
11/15/1993	Kellee D. Anderson, Lorrie Planas		

Associated reports

Report No.	*Year*	*Title*	*Affiliation*
FR-00658	1993	Archaeological Reconnaissance Report for the Big Sandy Rancheria/HUD Project Located on the Big Sandy Rancheria, Fresno County, California	Individual Consultant

Location information

County: Fresno
USGS quad(s): Auberry
Address:
PLSS: T10S R23E SE¼ of SE¼ of Sec. 4 MDBM
UTMs: Zone 11 281280mE 4106860mN NAD83 (NAD not listed)

Management status

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*	
Entered:	9/25/2014	user	
Last modified:	9/25/2014	user	
IC actions:	*Date*	*User*	*Action taken*
	9/25/2014	user	Entered resource: MMB

Record status: Database Complete

Resource Detail: P-10-004727

SSJVIC Record Search 20-379

Identifying information

Primary No.: P-10-004727
Trinomial: CA-FRE-003196H
Name: Baty Parcel; Big Sandy 1
Other IDs:

Type	*Name*
Resource Name	Baty Parcel
Resource Name	Big Sandy 1

Cross-refs:

Attributes

Resource type: Site
Age: Historic
Information base: Survey
Attribute codes: AH04 (Privies/dumps/trash scatters)
Disclosure: Unrestricted
Collections: No
Accession no(s):
Facility:

General notes

Recording events

Date	*Recorder(s)*	*Affiliation*	*Notes*
2/14/2001	John Vittands	Francis Heritage Services	

Associated reports

Report No.	*Year*	*Title*	*Affiliation*
FR-01728	2001	Cultural Resources Survey of Big Sandy Band of Mono Indian Communication Facility Project	Francis Heritage Services

Location information

County: Fresno
USGS quad(s): Auberry
Address:

Address	*City*	*Assessor's parcel no.*	*Zip code*
37387 Auberry Mission Road	Auberry	128-382-07	93602

PLSS:
UTMs: Zone 11 281065mE 4106725mN NAD83 (NAD not listed)

Management status

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*	
Entered:	10/20/2014	user	
Last modified:	5/6/2016	user1	
IC actions:	*Date*	*User*	*Action taken*
	10/20/2014	user	Entered resource: MMB

Record status: Database Complete

Resource Detail: P-10-004962

SSJVIC Record Search 20-379

Identifying information

Primary No.: P-10-004962
Trinomial:
Name:
Other IDs:
Cross-refs:

Attributes

Resource type: Building
Age: Historic
Information base: Unknown
Attribute codes: HP02 (Single family property)
Disclosure: Unrestricted
Collections: No
Accession no(s):
Facility:

General notes

Recording events

Date	*Recorder(s)*	*Affiliation*	*Notes*
2/20/1991	Michael R. Corbett	Dames & Moore	

Associated reports

Location information

County: Fresno
USGS quad(s): Auberry
Address:

Address	*City*	*Assessor's parcel no.*	*Zip code*
30444 Auberry Road	Auberry		93602

PLSS:
UTMs:

Management status

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*
Entered:	10/23/2014	user
Last modified:	10/23/2014	user

IC actions:

Date	*User*	*Action taken*
10/23/2014	user	Entered resource: MMB

Record status: Database Complete

Resource Detail: P-10-005931

SSJVIC Record Search 20-379

Identifying information

Primary No.: P-10-005931
Trinomial: CA-FRE-003562
Name: Indian Health Service BSR-1
Other IDs:

Type	*Name*
Resource Name	Indian Health Service BSR-1

Cross-refs:

Attributes

Resource type: Site
Age: Prehistoric
Information base: Survey
Attribute codes: AP04 (Bedrock milling feature)
Disclosure: Not for publication
Collections: No
Accession no(s):
Facility:

General notes

Recording events

Date	*Recorder(s)*	*Affiliation*	*Notes*
8/17/2009	Mark C. Robinson	ICF Jones & Stokes	

Associated reports

Location information

County: Fresno
USGS quad(s): Auberry
Address:
PLSS: T10S R23E Sec. 4 MDBM
T10S R23E Sec. 9 MDBM
UTMs: Zone 11 280756mE 4107424mN NAD83

Management status

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*
Entered:	11/7/2014	user
Last modified:	11/7/2014	user

IC actions:

Date	*User*	*Action taken*
11/7/2014	user	Entered resource: MMB

Record status: Database Complete

Resource Detail: P-10-005932

SSJVIC Record Search 20-379

Identifying information

Primary No.: P-10-005932
Trinomial: CA-FRE-003563
Name: Indian Health Service BSR-2
Other IDs:

Type	*Name*
Resource Name	Indian Health Service BSR-2

Cross-refs:

Attributes

Resource type: Site
Age: Prehistoric
Information base: Survey
Attribute codes: AP04 (Bedrock milling feature)
Disclosure: Not for publication
Collections: No
Accession no(s):
Facility:

General notes

Recording events

Date	*Recorder(s)*	*Affiliation*	*Notes*
8/17/2009	Mark C. Robinson	ICF Jones & Stokes	

Associated reports

Location information

County: Fresno
USGS quad(s): Auberry
Address:
PLSS: T10S R23E Sec. 4 MDBM
T10S R23E Sec. 9 MDBM
UTMs: Zone 11 280917mE 4106799mN NAD83 (NAD not listed)

Management status

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*
Entered:	11/7/2014	user
Last modified:	11/7/2014	user

IC actions:

Date	*User*	*Action taken*
11/7/2014	user	Entered resource: MMB

Record status: Database Complete

Resource Detail: P-10-007110

SSJVIC Record Search 20-379

Identifying information

Primary No.: P-10-007110
Trinomial:
Name: Comstock-BRM-1
Other IDs:

Type	*Name*
Resource Name	Comstock-BRM-1

Cross-refs:

Attributes

Resource type: Site
Age: Prehistoric
Information base: Survey
Attribute codes: AP04 (Bedrock milling feature)
Disclosure: Not for publication
Collections: No
Accession no(s):
Facility:

General notes

Recording events

Date	*Recorder(s)*	*Affiliation*	*Notes*
3/7/2017	D. Ruzicka	CAL FIRE	

Associated reports

Location information

County: Fresno
USGS quad(s): Auberry
Address:
PLSS: T9S R23E SE¼ of NE¼ of Sec. 4 MDBM
UTMs: Zone 11 280796mE 4107816mN NAD83

Management status

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*	
Entered:	3/26/2019	User	
Last modified:	4/23/2019	cthomson	
IC actions:	*Date*	*User*	*Action taken*
	3/26/2019	User	Entered by: DB
	4/23/2019	cthomson	Verified

Record status: Verified

Report Detail: FR-00590

SSJVIC Record Search 20-379

Identifiers

Report No.: FR-00590
Other IDs:
Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Varner, Dudley M.
Year: 1980 (May)
Title: Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Conte Property (TPM 5506), Fresno County, California
Affliliation: California State University, Fresno
No. pages: 11
No. maps: 3
Attributes: Archaeological, Field study
Inventory size: Seven acres
Disclosure: Not for publication
Collections: No

General notes

NEGATIVE Has over-sized map.

Associated resources

No. resources: 0
Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Fresno
USGS quad(s): Auberry
Address:
PLSS: T10S R23E Sec. 10 MDBM

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*
Entered:	3/29/2016	user1
Last modified:	10/16/2018	User

IC actions:

Date	*User*	*Action taken*
3/29/2016	user1	Entered report: MMB
10/16/2018	User	Entered over-sized map notation: DB

Record status: Database Complete

Report Detail: FR-00658

SSJVIC Record Search 20-379

Identifiers

Report No.: FR-00658

Other IDs:	*Type*	*Name*
	NADB-R	1140609

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Planas, Lorrie A.

Year: 1993 (Nov)

Title: Archaeological Reconnaissance Report for the Big Sandy Rancheria/HUD Project Located on the Big Sandy Rancheria, Fresno County, California

Affliliation: Individual Consultant

No. pages: 28

No. maps: 6

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

	Primary No.	*Trinomial*	*Name*
	P-10-001631	CA-FRE-001631H	C-2; Mill Creek Cascade water ta
	P-10-002477	CA-FRE-002477	

No. resources: 2

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Fresno

USGS quad(s): Auberry

Address:

PLSS: T10S R23E Sec. 4 MDBM

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*
Entered:	3/29/2016	user1
Last modified:	3/29/2016	user1

IC actions:	*Date*	*User*	*Action taken*
	3/29/2016	user1	Entered report: MMB

Record status: Database Complete

Report Detail: FR-01129

SSJVIC Record Search 20-379

Identifiers

Report No.: FR-01129
Other IDs:
Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Wren, Donald G. and Becker, Roberta L.
Year: 1979 (May)
Title: The Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Robert Flemming Property, Fresno County, California
Affliliation: Individual Consultant
No. pages: 8
No. maps: 3
Attributes: Archaeological, Field study
Inventory size: 18.58 acres
Disclosure: Not for publication
Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

	Primary No.	*Trinomial*	*Name*
	P-10-000981	CA-FRE-000981	F1-1

No. resources: 1
Has informals: Yes

Location information

County(ies): Fresno
USGS quad(s): Auberry
Address:
PLSS: T10S R23E Sec. 10 MDBM

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*
Entered:	4/12/2016	user1
Last modified:	4/12/2016	user1

IC actions:	*Date*	*User*	*Action taken*
	4/12/2016	user1	Entered report: MMB

Record status: Database Complete

Report Detail: FR-01347

SSJVIC Record Search 20-379

Identifiers

Report No.: FR-01347

Other IDs:	*Type*	*Name*
	USFS	ARR No. 05-15-53-02-1983

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Dellavalle, Ann M.

Year: 1983 (Feb)

Title: Archaeological Reconnaissance Report for the Jose Basin Road Reconstruction Project, Pineridge, Sierra National Forest, Fresno County, California

Affliliation: USDA Forest Service, Sierra National Forest, Pineridge Ranger District

No. pages: 7

No. maps: 2

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: Ten linear miles

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

Primary No.	*Trinomial*	*Name*
P-10-001628	CA-FRE-001628	
P-10-001631	CA-FRE-001631H	C-2; Mill Creek Cascade water ta

No. resources: 2

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Fresno

USGS quad(s): Auberry, Cascadel Point

Address:

PLSS: T9S R23E Sec. 22, 23, 24, 19, 20, 4, 3, 34, 27 MDBM

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*
Entered:	8/28/2015	user1
Last modified:	4/28/2016	user1

IC actions:	*Date*	*User*	*Action taken*
	8/28/2015	user1	report entered: cls

Record status: Database Complete

Report Detail: FR-01406

SSJVIC Record Search 20-379

Identifiers

Report No.: FR-01406
Other IDs:
Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Banek, William
Year: 1995
Title: Archaeological Reconnaissance Report for the Front Country Fuel Reduction Project
Affliliation: Sierra National Forest Service
No. pages: 10
No. maps: 4
Attributes: Archaeological, Field study
Inventory size: approx. 170 acres
Disclosure: Not for publication
Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0
Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Fresno
USGS quad(s): Auberry
Address:
PLSS: T10S R23E Sec. 9,10,11,13,14,15,22,23,24 MDBM
T10S R24E Sec. 17,18,19,20,29,30 MDBM
T10S R24E Sec. 16,17,20 MDBM
T10S R23E Sec. 10,14,15,23,24 MDBM
T10S R24E Sec. 19,20 MDBM

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*
Entered:	7/5/2013	ssjvic
Last modified:	4/27/2016	user1

IC actions:	*Date*	*User*	*Action taken*
	7/5/2013	ssjvic	report entered: cls
	4/27/2016	user1	report entered ST

Record status: Database Complete

Report Detail: FR-01512

SSJVIC Record Search 20-379

Identifiers

Report No.: FR-01512

Other IDs:	*Type*	*Name*
	USFS	ARR No. 05-15-53-8-87

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Swan, Larry
Year: 1987 (Aug)
Title: Archaeological Reconnaissance Report for the Big Sandy New Home Sites - Phase B
Affliliation: USDA Forest Service, Sierra National Forest, Pineridge Ranger District
No. pages: 2
No. maps: 1
Attributes: Archaeological, Field study
Inventory size: One acre
Disclosure: Not for publication
Collections: No

General notes

NEGATIVE

Associated resources

No. resources: 0
Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Fresno
USGS quad(s): Auberry
Address:
PLSS: T10S R23E Sec. 4, 9 MDBM

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*
Entered:	4/29/2016	user1
Last modified:	4/29/2016	user1

IC actions:	*Date*	*User*	*Action taken*
	4/29/2016	user1	Entered report: MMB

Record status: Database Complete

Report Detail: FR-01698

SSJVIC Record Search 20-379

Identifiers

Report No.: FR-01698
Other IDs:
Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Johnston, Sarah E. and Hood, Katie
Year: 1998 (Oct)
Title: Archaeological Reconnaissance Report for the Big Sandy Rancheria Fuel Break Project
Affliliation: Individual Consultant
No. pages: 20
No. maps: 8
Attributes: Archaeological, Field study
Inventory size: 8.5 ares
Disclosure: Not for publication
Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0
Has informals: Yes

Location information

County(ies): Fresno
USGS quad(s): Auberry
Address:
PLSS: T10S R23E Sec. 4, 9 MDBM

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*
Entered:	5/5/2016	user1
Last modified:	5/5/2016	user1

IC actions:	*Date*	*User*	*Action taken*
	5/5/2016	user1	Entered report: MMB

Record status: Database Complete

Report Detail: FR-01728

SSJVIC Record Search 20-379

Identifiers

Report No.: FR-01728
Other IDs:
Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Francis, Charla
Year: 2001 (Mar)
Title: Cultural Resources Survey of Big Sandy Band of Mono Indian Communication Facility Project
Affliliation: Francis Heritage Services
No. pages: 13
No. maps: 2
Attributes: Archaeological, Field study
Inventory size: Three acres
Disclosure: Not for publication
Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

Primary No.	*Trinomial*	*Name*
P-10-004727	CA-FRE-003196H	Baty Parcel; Big Sandy 1

No. resources: 1
Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Fresno
USGS quad(s): Auberry
Address:
PLSS: T10S R23E Sec. 4 MDBM

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*
Entered:	5/6/2016	user1
Last modified:	5/6/2016	user1

IC actions:	*Date*	*User*	*Action taken*
	5/6/2016	user1	Entered report: MMB

Record status: Database Complete

Report Detail: FR-01789

SSJVIC Record Search 20-379

Identifiers

Report No.: FR-01789
Other IDs:
Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Wren, Donald G.
Year: 2002 (Jan)
Title: A Cultural Resource Study Fee to Trust Status Project, Big Sandy Rancheria, Auberry, California
Affliliation: Individual Consultant
No. pages: 7
No. maps: 1
Attributes: Archaeological, Field study
Inventory size: 3.88 acres
Disclosure: Not for publication
Collections: No

General notes

NEGATIVE

Associated resources

No. resources: 0
Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Fresno
USGS quad(s): Auberry
Address:
PLSS: T10S R23E Sec. 4 MDBM

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*
Entered:	5/10/2016	user1
Last modified:	5/10/2016	user1

IC actions:	*Date*	*User*	*Action taken*
	5/10/2016	user1	Entered report: MMB

Record status: Database Complete

Report Detail: FR-01801

SSJVIC Record Search 20-379

Identifiers

Report No.: FR-01801
Other IDs:
Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Francis, Charla Meacham
Year: 2001 (Aug)
Title: Cultural Resources Survey of a Portion of the Comstock Parcel, Big Sandy Band of Western Mono Indians
Affliliation: Francis Heritage Services
No. pages: 19
No. maps: 4
Attributes: Archaeological, Field study
Inventory size: 72 acres
Disclosure: Not for publication
Collections: No

General notes

NEGATIVE

Associated resources

No. resources: 0
Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Fresno
USGS quad(s): Auberry

Address:	*Address*	*City*	*Assessor's parcel no.*	*Zip code*
			128-031-30	

PLSS: T10S R23E Sec. 4 MDBM

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*
Entered:	5/10/2016	user1
Last modified:	5/10/2016	user1

IC actions:	*Date*	*User*	*Action taken*
	5/10/2016	user1	Entered report: MMB

Record status: Database Complete

Report Detail: FR-01894

SSJVIC Record Search 20-379

Identifiers

Report No.: FR-01894
Other IDs:
Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Baloian, Randy
Year: 2003 (Jan)
Title: Supplemental Cultural Resources Survey of the Comstock Parcel for the Big Sandy Band of Western Mono Indians
Affliliation: Applied EarthWorks, Inc.
No. pages: 4
No. maps: 1
Attributes: Archaeological, Field study
Inventory size: 72 acres
Disclosure: Not for publication
Collections: No

General notes

NEGATIVE

Associated resources

No. resources: 0
Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Fresno
USGS quad(s): Auberry
Address:
PLSS: T10S R23E Sec. 4 MDBM

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*
Entered:	5/20/2016	user1
Last modified:	5/20/2016	user1

IC actions:	*Date*	*User*	*Action taken*
	5/20/2016	user1	Entered report: MMB

Record status: Database Complete

Report Detail: FR-01934

SSJVIC Record Search 20-379

Identifiers

Report No.: FR-01934
Other IDs:
Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Baker, Suzanne and Shoup, Laurence H.
Year: 1999 (Aug)
Title: Preliminary Archaeological Survey: San Joaquin and Eastern Railroad Grade, Sierra National Forest, California
Affliliation: Archaeological/Historical Consultants
No. pages: 28
No. maps: 5
Attributes: Archaeological, Field study
Inventory size: 29 linear miles
Disclosure: Not for publication
Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0
Has informals: Yes

Location information

County(ies): Fresno
USGS quad(s): Auberry, Cascadel Point, Huntington Lake, Musick Mountain
Address:
PLSS:

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*
Entered:	8/28/2015	user1
Last modified:	5/20/2016	user1

IC actions:	*Date*	*User*	*Action taken*
	8/28/2015	user1	report entered: cls

Record status: Database Complete

Report Detail: FR-02597

SSJVIC Record Search 20-379

Identifiers

Report No.: FR-02597
Other IDs:
Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Napton, L. Kyle and Greathouse, E.A.
Year: 2014 (Mar)
Title: Archaeological Investigations for the Cal Fire Comstock Vegetation Management Plan Project, Fresno County, California
Affliliation: California State University, Stanislaus
No. pages: 54
No. maps: 1
Attributes: Archaeological, Field study
Inventory size:
Disclosure: Not for publication
Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

Primary No.	*Trinomial*	*Name*
P-10-006346	CA-FRE-003685/H	Comstock VMP #1
P-10-006347		Comstock VMP #2

No. resources: 2
Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Fresno
USGS quad(s): Auberry, Millerton Lake East
Address:
PLSS: T9S R23E Sec. 30-32 MDBM
T10S R23E Sec. 4-6 MDBM

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*
Entered:	7/2/2014	user
Last modified:	6/16/2016	user1

IC actions:	*Date*	*User*	*Action taken*
	7/2/2014	user	report entered: cls
	7/2/2014	user	report mapped: cls

Record status: Database Complete

APPENDIX C

INTERESTED PARTIES OUTREACH

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From:	Katie Vallaire
To:	nahc@nahc.ca.gov
Subject:	Sacred Lands File search request - LSA Project #MKN2001
Date:	Monday, December 7, 2020 4:30:00 PM
Attachments:	image001.png NAHC SLF Form - MKN2001.pdf Records Search Map.pdf Figure 1_Project Location and Vicinity.pdf

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To whom it may concern:

LSA is conducting a cultural resources study for the Big Sandy Rancheria of Mono Indians of California's Wastewater System Improvements Project located on the Big Sandy Rancheria in Fresno County, California. Please review the Sacred Lands File for this project. Attached is the Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request form accompanied by Study Location maps.
Thank you,

Katie Vallaire, RPA 32791044 | Senior Cultural Resources Manager
LSA | 201 Creekside Ridge Court, Suite 250
Roseville, CA 95678
– – – – – – – – – – – -
916-772-7450 Office
916-860-1123 Direct
Website

SACRAMENTO AREA SustainableBusiness

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95501
(916) 373-3710
(916) 373-5471 – Fax
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: Big Sandy Rancheria WWTP

County: Fresno

USGS Quadrangle

Name: Auberry, Calif.

Township: 10S Range: 23E Section(s): 4, 9

Company/Firm/Agency:

LSA

Contact Person: Katie Vallaire

Street Address: 201 Creekside Ridge Court, Suite 250

City: Roseville Zip: 95678

Phone: (916) 860-1123 Extension:

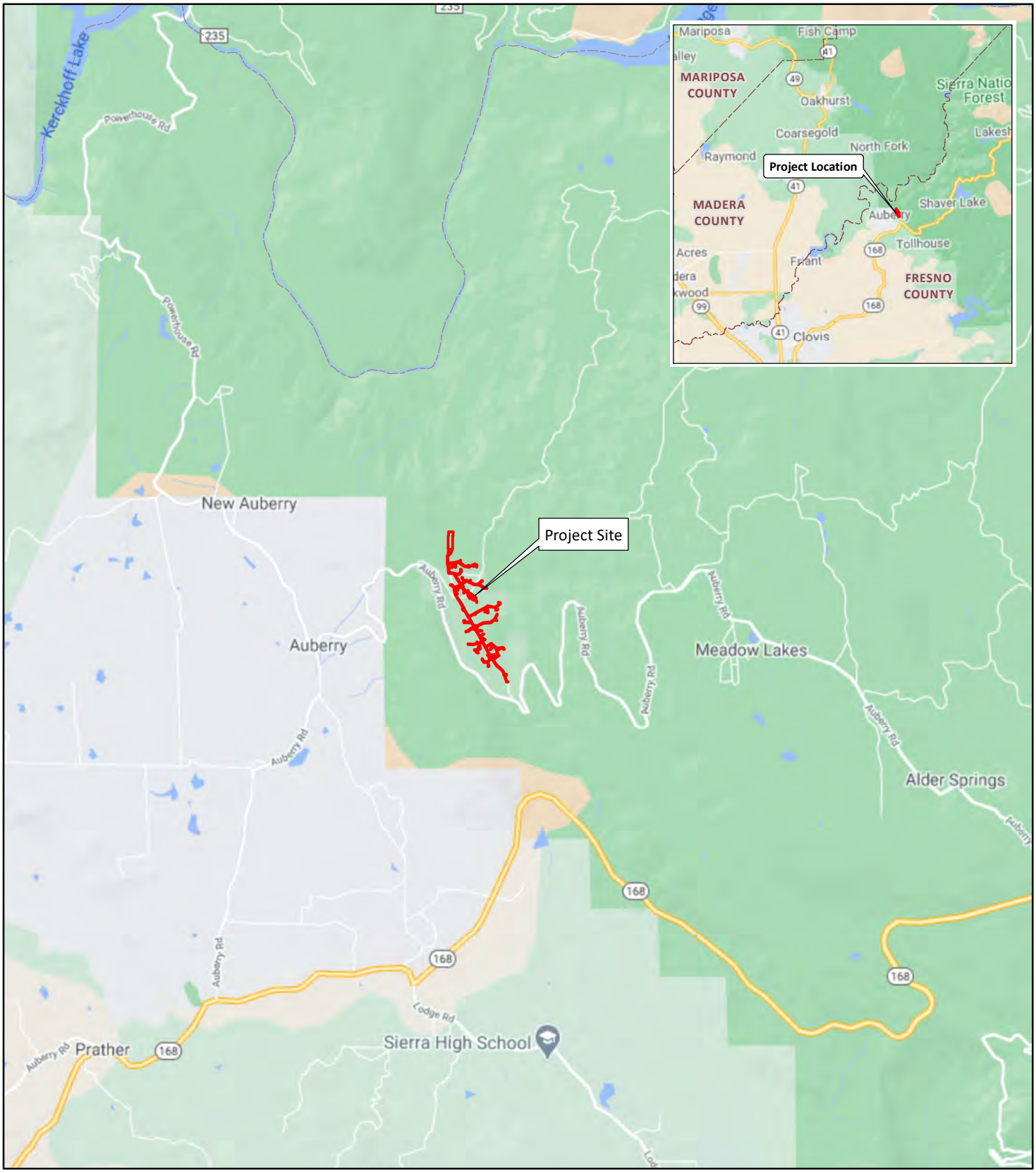
Fax: (916) 860-1123

Email: katie.vallaire@lsa.net

Project Description:

Big Sandy Rancheria of Mono Indians proposes to construct a wastewater treatment plant on their Rancheria.

☑ Project Location Map is attached



LSA

FIGURE 1

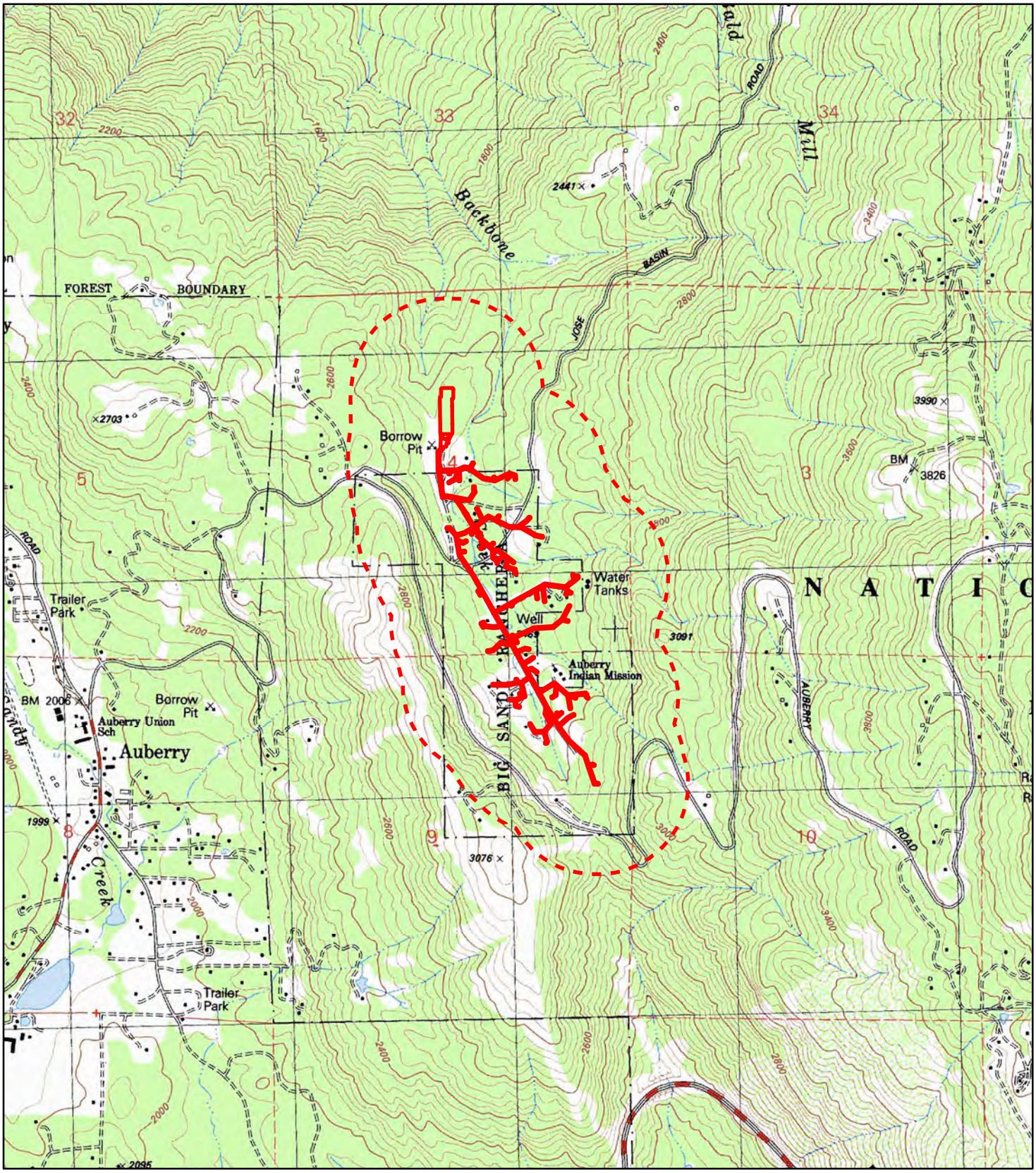
N

0 0.5 1
MILES

SOURCE: Google Streets (11/2020).

I:\MKN2001\GIS\Reports\Figure 1_Project Location and Vicinity.mxd (11/20/2020)

Big Sandy Rancheria Wastewater System Improvements Project
Fresno County, California
Project Location and Vicinity



LSA

LEGEND

Project Area

0.25-mile Buffer of Project Area

N

0 1000 2000

FEET

FIGURE 1

Big Sandy Rancheria Wastewater System Improvements Project
Fresno County, California

Records Search Map

SOURCE: USGS Topo Quad - *Auberry, Calif.* (1983).

I:\MKN2001\Maps\Cultural\Records Search Map.mxd (10/13/2020)

LSA

CARLSBAD
FRESNO
IRVINE
LOS ANGELES
PALM SPRINGS
POINT RICHMOND
RIVERSIDE
ROSEVILLE
SAN LUIS OBISPO

December 7, 2020

Eastern Fresno County Historical Society
33280 Lodge Road
Tollhouse, CA 93667

Subject: Cultural Resources Study for the Big Sandy Rancheria Wastewater Improvement Project in Fresno County, California

Dear Eastern Fresno County Historical Society:

The Big Sandy Rancheria (BSR) of Mono Indians of California proposes the Wastewater System Improvements Project on the BSR in Fresno County, California (project). The project is located within Sections 4 and 9 of Township 10 South, Range 23 East of the Mount Diablo Base Line and Meridian, and is depicted on the attached maps.

LSA is conducting a study to determine if historic-period cultural resources are present in or near to the Area of Potential Effects (APE). A segment of the San Joaquin and Eastern Railroad grade is present within the APE. Please notify us if your organization has any information or concerns about this resource or any others in or near the APE. This is not a request for research; it is solely a request for public input for any concerns that your organization may have. If you have any questions, please contact me by phone at the number below or by email at katie.vallaire@lsa.net.

Sincerely,

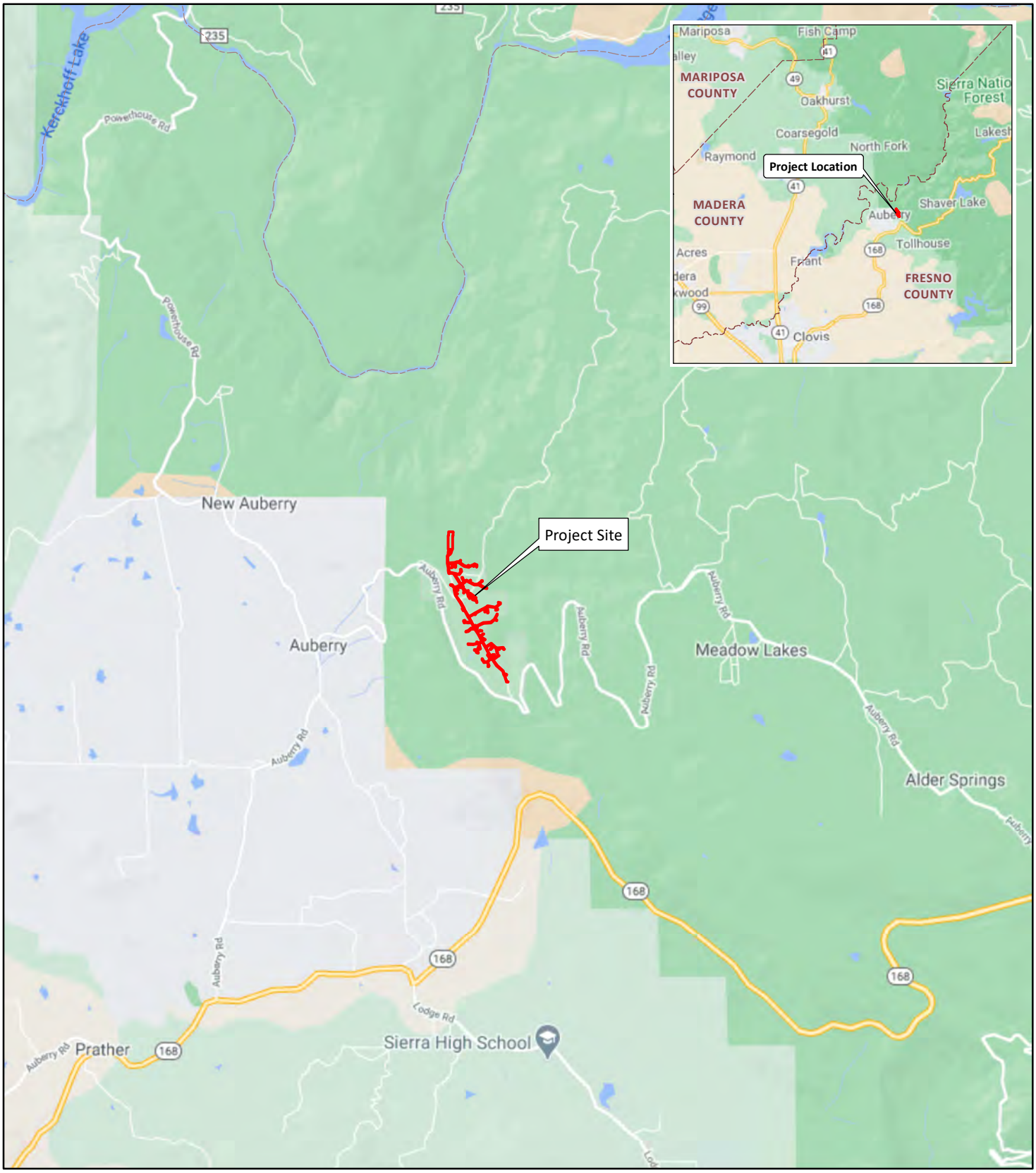
LSA Associates, Inc.

Katie Vallaire, M.A., RPA
Senior Cultural Resources Manager

Attachments:

Figure 1: Project Vicinity and Location Map; Records Search Map

201 Creekside Ridge Court, Suite 250, Roseville, California 95678 916.772.7450 www.lsa.net



LSA

FIGURE 1

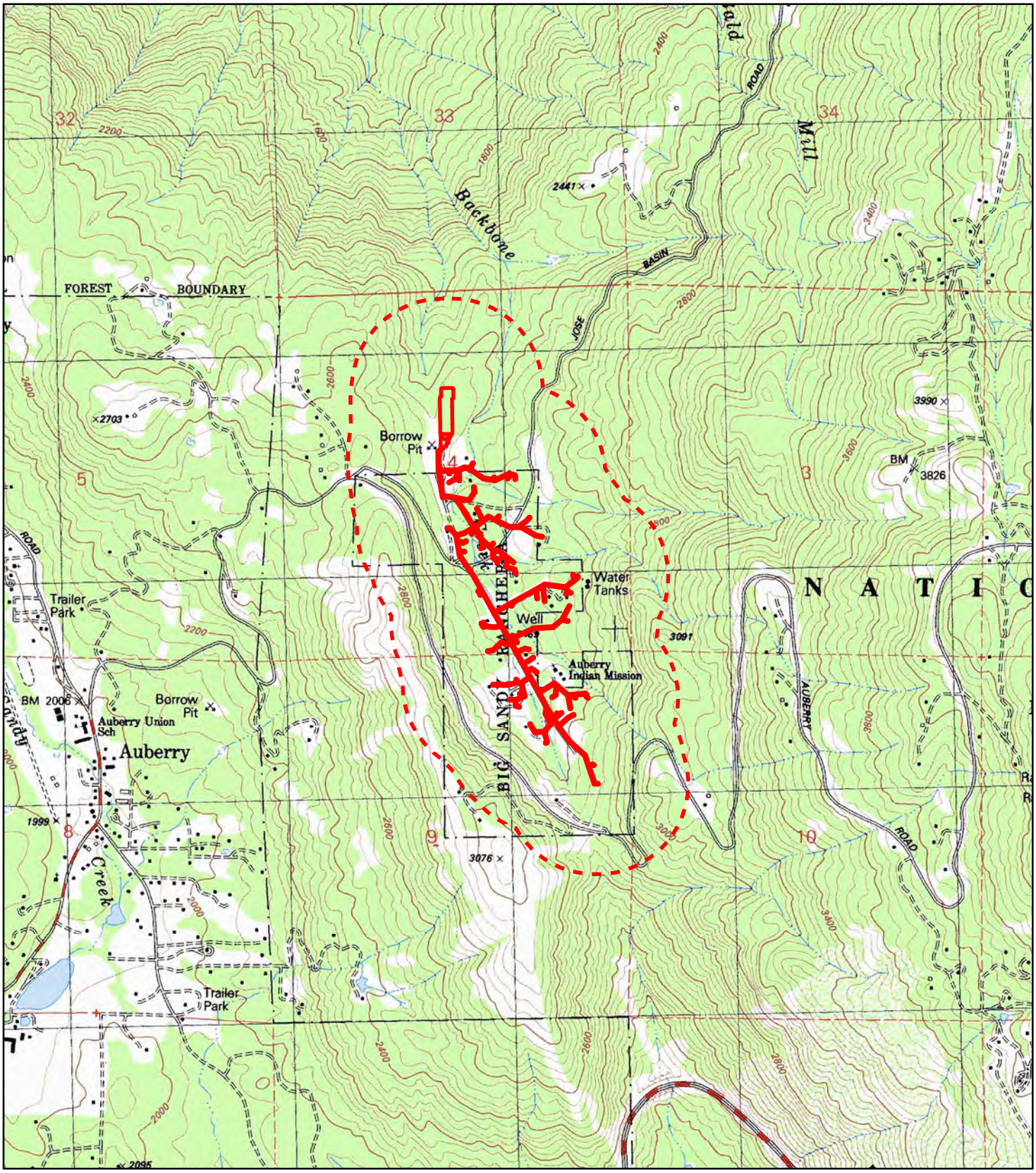
N

0 0.5 1
MILES

SOURCE: Google Streets (11/2020).

I:\MKN2001\GIS\Reports\Figure 1_Project Location and Vicinity.mxd (11/20/2020)

Big Sandy Rancheria Wastewater System Improvements Project
Fresno County, California
Project Location and Vicinity



LSA

LEGEND

Project Area

0.25-mile Buffer of Project Area

N

0 1000 2000

FEET

FIGURE 1

Big Sandy Rancheria Wastewater System Improvements Project
Fresno County, California

Records Search Map

SOURCE: USGS Topo Quad - *Auberry, Calif.* (1983).

I:\MKN2001\Maps\Cultural\Records Search Map.mxd (10/13/2020)

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

January 20, 2021

Katie Vallaire
LSA

Via Email to: Katie.Vallaire@lsa.net
Cc: lkipp@bsrnation.com

Re: Big Sandy Rancheria WWTP, Fresno County

Dear Ms. Vallaire:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the Big Sandy Rancheria of Western Mono Indians on the attached list for more information. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Nancy.Gonzalez-Lopez@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Nancy Gonzalez-Lopez

Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contacts List
January 20, 2021

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

Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians
Lloyd Mathiesen, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1159
Jamestown ,CA 95327
lmathiesen@crtribal.com
(209) 984-9066
(209) 984-9269
Miwok - Me-wuk

Cold Springs Rancheria
Carol Bill, Chairperson
P.O. Box 209
Tollhouse ,CA 93667
coldsprgstribe@netptc.net
(559) 855-5043
(559) 855-4445 Fax
Mono

Dumna Wo-Wah Tribal Goverment
Robert Ledger Sr., Chairperson
2191 West Pico Ave.
Fresno ,CA 93705
ledgerrobert@ymail.com
(559) 540-6346
Dumna/Foothill Yokuts
Mono

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

Dunlap Band of Mono Indians
Dirk Charley, Tribal Secretary
5509 E. McKenzie Avenue
Fresno ,CA 93727
dcharley2016@gmail.com
(559) 554-5433
Mono

Kings River Choinumni Farm Tribe
Stan Alec
3515 East Fedora Avenue
Fresno ,CA 93726
(559) 647-3227 Cell
Foothill Yokuts
Choinumni

Nashville Enterprise Miwok-Maidu-Nishinam Tribe
Cosme A. Valdez, Chairperson
P.O. Box 580986
Elk Grove ,CA 95758-001
valdezcome@comcast.net
(916) 429-8047 Voice/Fax
(916) 396-1173 Cell
Miwok

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

Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi Indians
Claudia Gonzales, Chairwoman
P.O. Box 2226
Oakhurst ,CA 93644
cgonzales@chukchansitribe.net
(559) 412-5590
Chukchansi / Yokut

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 Americans Tribes for the proposed:
Big Sandy Rancheria WWTP, Fresno County.

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contacts List
January 20, 2021

Santa Rosa Rancheria Tachi Yokut Tribe
Leo Sisco, Chairperson
P.O. Box 8
Lemoore ,CA 93245
(559) 924-1278
(559) 924-3583 Fax

Tache
Tachi
Yokut

Table Mountain Rancheria
Brenda D. Lavell, Chairperson
P.O. Box 410
Friant ,CA 93626
rpennell@tmr.org
(559) 822-2587
(559) 822-2693 Fax

Yokuts

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

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

Tule River Indian Tribe
Neil Peyron, Chairperson
P.O. Box 589
Porterville ,CA 93258
neil.peyron@tulerivertribe-nsn.gov
(559) 781-4271
(559) 781-4610 Fax

Yokuts

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 Americans Tribes for the proposed:
Big Sandy Rancheria WWTP, Fresno County.

APPENDIX D

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION 523 SERIES RECORD (P-10-001631 UPDATE)

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CONTINUATION SHEET

***Recorded by:** Katie Vallaire, LSA ***Date** December 16, 2020 ☒ Update

This record serves to describe the current conditions of the San Joaquin & Eastern Railroad within the Big Sandy Rancheria (see Location Map, page 2). The railroad was most recently recorded by Mary O'Neill in 2006 as FS-05-15-53-866. The resource was originally recorded as a 55.9-mile railroad grade with 49 associated features including but not limited to dry-laid rock walls, can scatters, bridge piers, and pipe fragments.

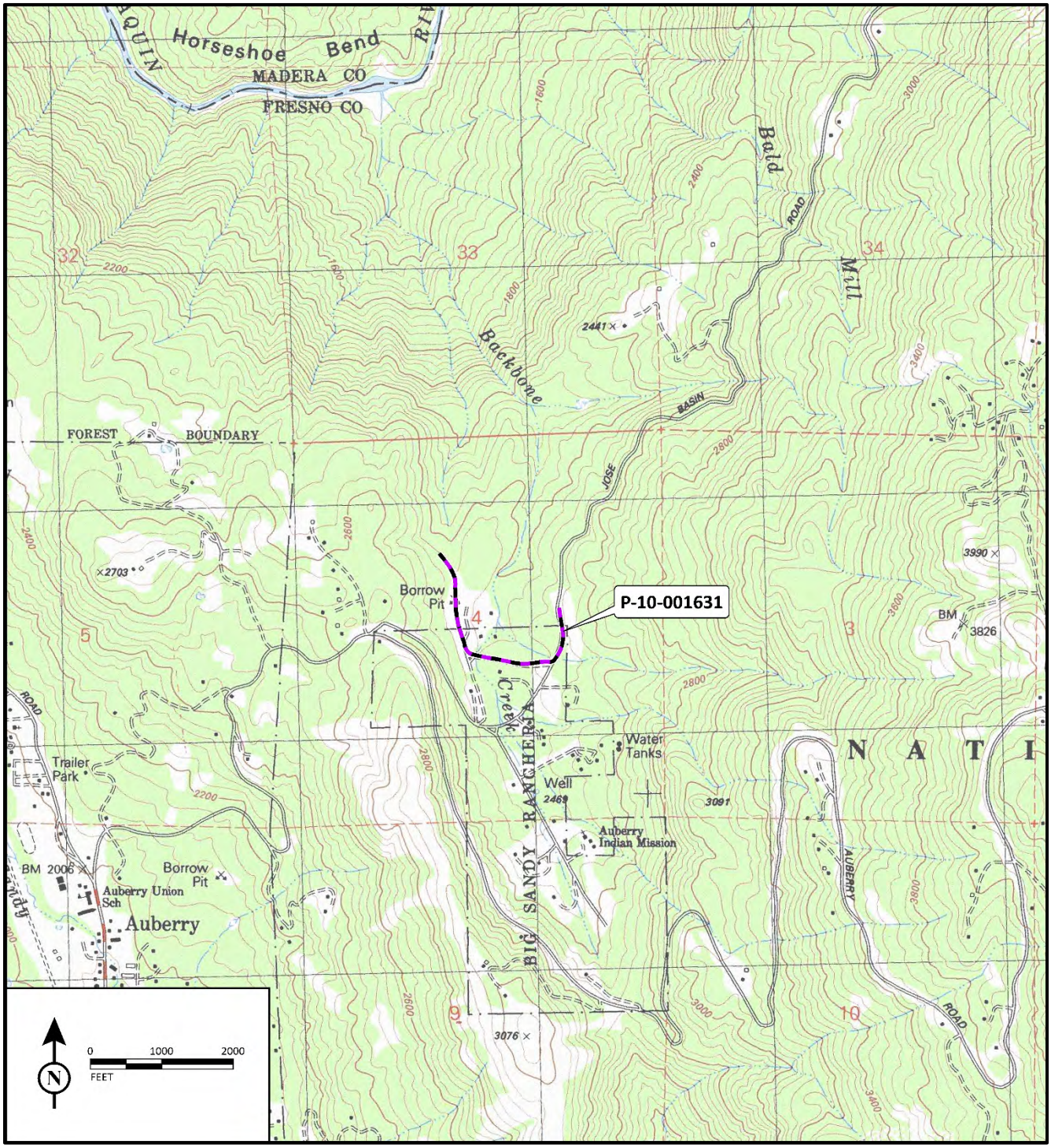
The Comstock Segment of CA-FRE-1631H was recorded in 2001 and the portion within the Big Sandy Rancheria found unrecognizable as a railroad grade. The alignment of the Comstock segment that is within the Big Sandy Rancheria boundaries currently contains an unnamed paved road. The remaining segment of CA-FRE-1631H that is within the Big Sandy Rancheria is also unrecognizable as a railroad grade. Jose Basin Road was upgraded in 1983 and the alignment of the grade that extended east to west has been improved (regraded and paved) since 1993. Although these roads follow the historic alignment of CA-FRE-1631H, the alignment no longer contain ties, rails, ballast, or other tangible railroad features that would indicate the alignment was once used as a railroad.

Unnamed roads where previous San Joaquin & Eastern Railroad grade was located, taken 10.23.2020.

State of California — The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION **LOCATION MAP**	Primary #	P-10-001631
	HRI#	
	Trinomial	CA-FRE-1631H

Resource Identifier: CA-FRE-1631H (UPDATE)

Map Name: *Auberry, Calif.* USGS Topographical Map *Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1983



UPDATE

State of California – The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # P-10-001631
HRI #
Trinomial CA-FRE-1631H UPDATE
NRHP Status Code
Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

 Resource Name or #: FS-05-15-53-866 (Update)

P1. Other Identifier(s): San Joaquin and Eastern Railroad Grade (Johnston 1997); FS-05-15-53-866 (Dellavalle1983); FS-05-15-53-425; FS-05-15-53-679 (CA-FRE-1413H); FS-05-15-53-697 (CA-FRE-1020H) (Lopez 1979)

***P2. Location:** ☒ Not for publication ☐ Unrestricted ***a. County:** Fresno

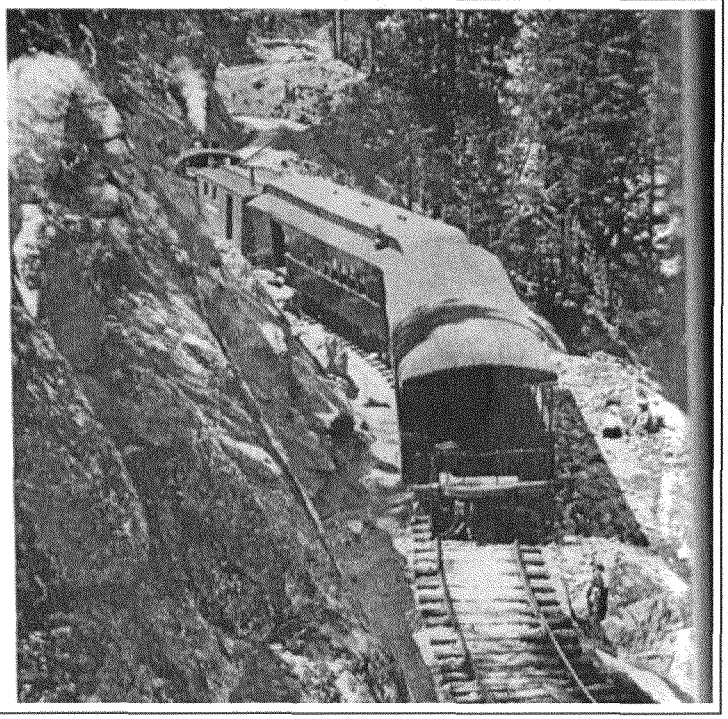
***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Cascadel Point and Musick Mtn. **Date:** both maps 1982 (FS Revised 1993) Mt. Diablo **B.M.**

c. Address: None

d. UTM: Zone 11; 286620 mE/4111940 mN T9S/R24E, Sec. 19, Cascadel Point (Start in Auberry); 300080 mE/4118270 mN, T8S/R25E, Sec. 33, Musick Mtn. (End in Camp Sierra near Big Creek

e. Other Locational Data: The San Joaquin and Eastern Railroad line is approximately 70 miles northeast of Fresno. The line runs almost 60 miles from the town of Auberry to the town of Big Creek. From Shaver Lake travel north on Hwy 168 towards Huntington Lake. Turn left on Huntington Lake Road towards Big Creek. Follow Huntington Lake Road north to the intersection of Huntington Lake Road and SJ&E Railroad Grade Road (FS 8S08). This portion of the original grade, which continues to Auberry, is still in use today.

***P3a. Description**: The San Joaquin and Eastern Railroad (SJ&E), located northeast of Fresno, California, was built as a construction and supply railroad for the Big Creek Hydroelectric System development during 1912 (Redinger 1949). The 55.9 mile-long railroad ran from El Prado, near Fresno, through Auberry to the town of Big Creek (then known as Cascada) in the Sierra National Forest, the site of Big Creek Powerhouse No. 1. The SJ&E was dismantled in 1933, after 21 years of use. A large part of the grade was later converted into Forest Service Road FS 8S08, still in use today. The railroad grade was recommended as a non-contributing resource of the Big Creek Hydroelectric System Historic District (BCHSHD) (Jackson et al. 2006). The entire SJ&E grade was surveyed in 1999 by Baker and Shoup, but not formally evaluated for National Register eligibility. They documented nearly 50 historic features along the grade, most of which is of dry-laid rock walls. Several previously recorded archeological sites were among the 49 features Baker and Shoup recorded. This update to Wise-Harthom (2002) adds the location of the Rosebud and Sno-cat Distribution Lines and two poles #1648259E and #1648260E which are both located on the Sno-cat Distribution Line.



***P3b. Resource Attributes:** AH2 (Foundations); AH4 (Artifact scatter); AH7 (Railroad grade); AH11 (Rock walls);

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

P5b. Description of photo: The SJ & E Railroad twists and turns (Photo from the Louis Stein Collection) (Johnston 1997)

***P6. Date Constructed/Age:** ☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both

***P7. Owner and Address:** USFS-Sierra National Forest, 1600 Tollhouse Road, Clovis, CA

***P8. Recorded by:** M. O'Neill *Pacific Legacy, Inc.*1525 Seabright Ave, Santa Cruz, CA 95062

***P9. Date Recorded:** June 4, 2006

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive Inventory

P11. **Report Citation:** Pacific Legacy Inc. (2011) *Southern California Edison Company Shaver Lake District Deteriorated Distribution Line Poles Replacement Project Cultural Resources Inventory in Fresno and Madera Counties, California (R2010051552004).* Jackson, T. et al. (2006) Inventory and Evaluation of Cultural Resources, Southern California Edison Company Big Creek Hydroelectric System Relicensing (FERC Project Nos. 67, 120, 2085, 2175). Reports submitted to Southern California Edison Company, Rosemead, CA; Baker and Shoup (1999) *Preliminary Archaeological Survey: San Joaquin and Eastern Railroad Grade*; Johnston (1997) *The Railroad that Lighted Southern California.* 4th ed. Stauffer Publishing, Fish Camp, CA; Wise-Harthom (2002) CA-FRE-1631H; Dellavalle (1983) FS-05-15-53-866; Lopez (1979) CA-FRE-1020H: site records on file, Sierra National Forest, Clovis, CA; Redinger (1949). *The Story of Big Creek.*

***Attachments:** ☐ None ☒ Location Map ☐Sketch Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other:

UPDATE

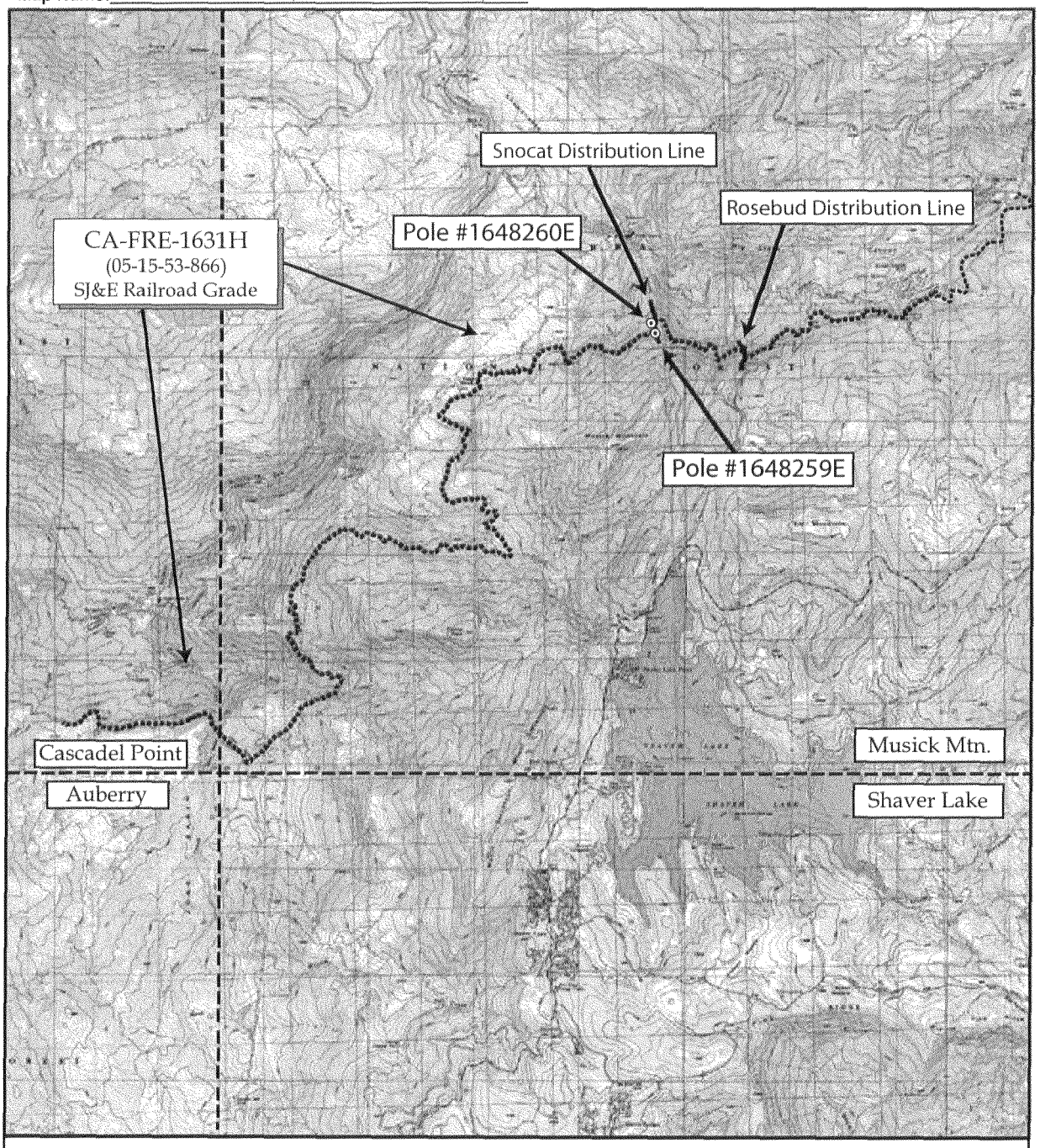
State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary #: P-10-001631
HRI #:
Trinomial: CA-FRE-1631H UPDATE

Page 2 of 2 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) FS-05-15-53-866 SJ&E Railroad (Update)

*Map Name: USGS 7.5' Musick Mtn., CA and Cascadel Point, CA *Scale: *Date of Map: 1982

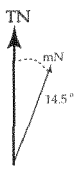


SOURCE: TOPO! National Geographic Holdings, USGS 7.5' Musick Mtn., CA 1982, Cascadel Point 1982, Shaver Lake, CA 1982 and Auberry 1982.

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

MILES
0 1 2

0 1 2
KILOMETERS



DPR 523J (1/95)

*Required Information

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LINEAR FEATURE RECORD

Primary # P-10-001631
HRI #
Trinomial CA-FRE-1631H

(Supplement)

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Comstock Segment, San Joaquin and Eastern Railroad

L1. Historic and/or Common Name:

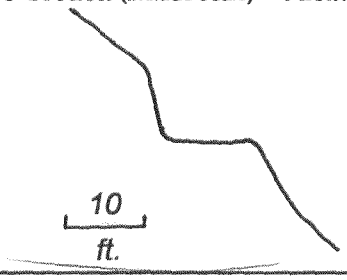
L2a. Portion Described: ☐ Entire Resource ■ Segment ☐ Point Observation **Designation:** Comstock segment

b. Location of point or segment: (Provide UTM coordinates, legal description, and any other useful locational data. Show the area that has been field inspected on a Location Map) UTM **start (south):** zone 11/0280691mE/4107454mN; **end (north):** 0280493E/4108048mN. T.10S., R.23E., NE¼NW¼ & S½NW¼ of Sec. 4.

L3. Description: (Describe construction details, materials, and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/sections as appropriate.) The segment is approximately 2,000 feet in length. The segment begins at the gate on the south side of APN 128-031-30, and continues north across a large flat, and contours on the side slope to the north gate on the property line. The railroad grade across the flat is non-recognizable as a grade, while that part north of the flat is clearly a railroad grade. All ties and rails are removed.

L4. Dimensions: (In feet for historic features and meters for prehistoric features)
- **a. Top Width** NA
- **b. Bottom Width** 10 ft. bed of throughcut
- **c. Height or Depth** NA
- **d. Length of Segment** 2,000 ft.

L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section (include scale) **Facing:** N



L5. Associated Resources:

None

L6. Setting: (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc., as appropriate.) Rural lower foothill cismontane woodland (blue oak and gray pine overstory with chaparral). Elevation is 2460 ft.

L7. Integrity Consideratons: No rails or ties are present. A portion is paved and topographic quad indicates a borrow pit was situated there.

L8a.

L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing (View, scale, etc.)
Roll 1/1 View at 0° along northern part of segment.

L9. Remarks:

L10. Form Prepared by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
C.M. Francis
Francis Heritage Services
Sonora, CA 95370

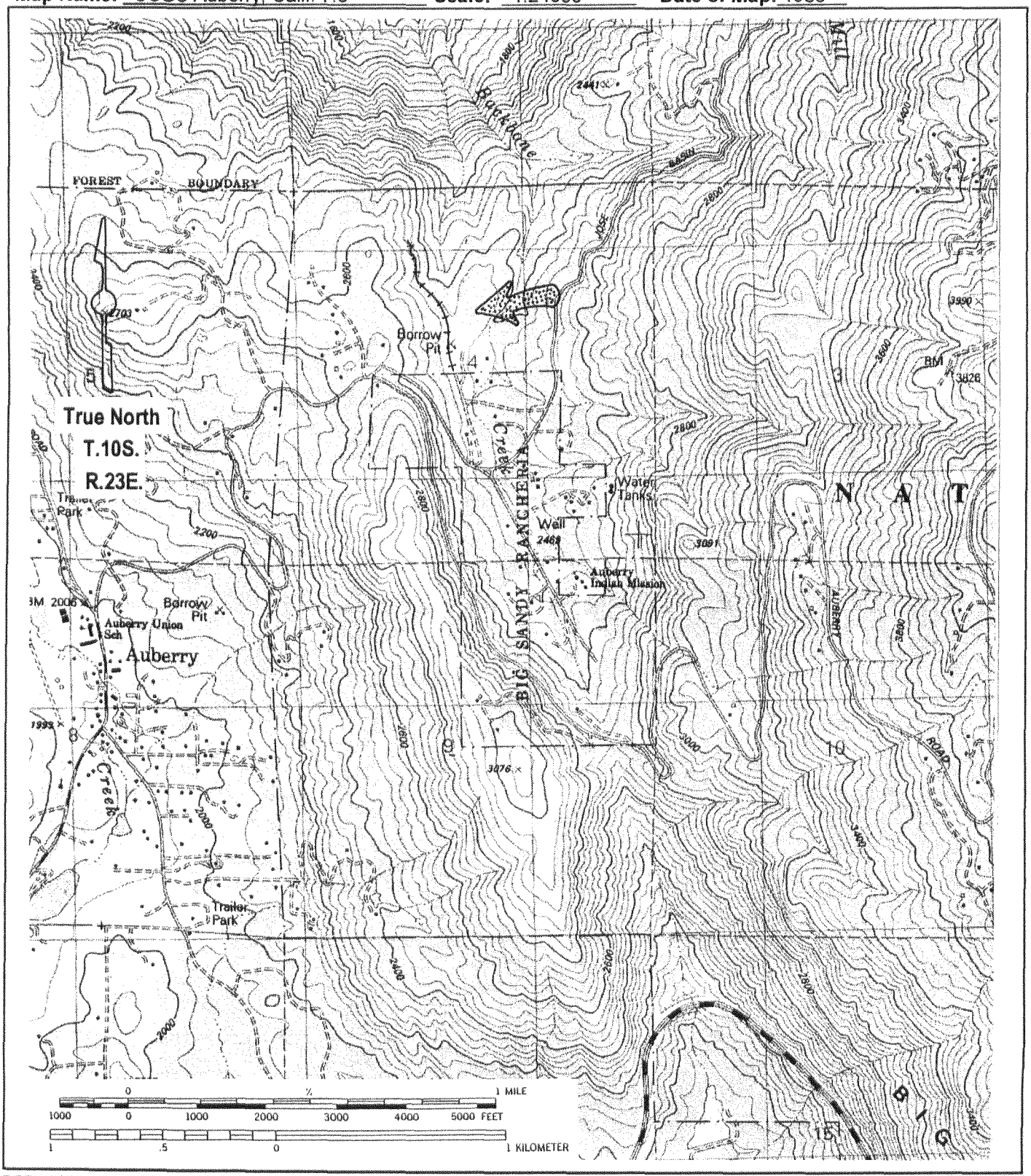
L11. Date: May 10, 2001

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

LOCATION MAP

Primary # P-10-001631
HRI #
Trinomial CA-FRE-1631H

Page 2 of 2 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Comstock segment, SJ&ERR
*Map Name: USGS Auberry, Calif. 7.5' *Scale: 1:24000 *Date of Map: 1983



DPR 523J (1/95)

*Required information

update

Applied EarthWorks, Inc.
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial CA-FRE-1631H
NRHP Status Code

Page 1 of 6 Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

P1. Temporary Number/Resource Name: San Joaquin and Eastern Railroad

P2. Location: a. County: Fresno ☒ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted
b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Musick Mountain, CA **Date:** 1982 T: 8S, R: 25E, BM: Mt. Diablo
S 1/2 of Section 32 and NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of SW 1/4 of Section 33

Address: Huntington Lake Road, Camp Sierra, California

d. UTM: 1) 4117800 m N, 298160 m E; 2) 4117930 m N, 298950 m E; 3) 4117890 m N, 299610 m E; 4) 4118180 m N, 299960 m E; **Zone:** 11

e. Other Locational Data: From the northern end of Shaver Lake, at the intersection of Highway 168 and Huntington Lake Road (known also as Big Creek Road), travel north on Huntington Lake Road for 2.5 mi to the point where the road intersects with the railroad grade, which is used as Forest Service (FS) Road 8S08. A FS gate blocks access to the grade on the eastern side of Huntington Lake Road. The gate is at the western end of this recorded section of railroad grade, which extends east for approximately 1.5 mi.

P3a. Description: Site consists of an approximate 1.5-mi section of the San Joaquin and Eastern Railroad utilized between 1913 and 1933. CA-FRE-1631H is on a north-facing slope above the confluence of Big, Balsam, and Sheep Thief creeks. The railroad grade measures approximately 10 ft wide and contours in an east-west direction. Several sections of riveted and corrugated pipe (approximately 8–10 in. diameter) are located along the railroad grade. Also observed was a redwood culvert pipe section wrapped in wire, a small glass and can scatter, and metal pipe. The remains of a wooden trestle are located on the north side of the railroad grade on both sides of Balsam Creek (Feature 1). A spur line is located on the east end of the grade, adjacent to the south side of Huntington Lake Road.

P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) AH7. Roads/trails/railroad grades

P4. Resources Present: ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☒ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District

P5. Photograph or Drawing (photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects):

Archaeological Site—Photograph not required.

P6. Date Constructed/Age: 1919–1933 / 78 years old ☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both

P7. Owner and Address: USDA, Sierra National Forest, 1600 Tollhouse Road, Clovis, California 93611

P8. Recorded by: S. Flint

P9. Date Recorded: 25 June 1997

P10. Survey Type: ☒ Intensive ☐ Reconnaissance ☐ Other
Describe:

P11. Report Citation: Flint, Sandra
1997 *Archaeological Survey Report for the Balsam Creek Bridge Replacement Project on Huntington Lake Road, Fresno County, California.* Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Fresno, California. Submitted to ENSR, Roseville, California.

Attachments:
☐ NONE
☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ District Record
☐ Artifact Record
☒ Map Sheet
☐ Linear Resource Record
☐ Milling Station Record
☒ Photograph Record
☐ Continuation Sheet
☒ Archaeological Record
☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Other:

Temporary Number/Resource Name: San Joaquin and Eastern Railroad

A1. Dimensions: **a. Length** approximately 7,920 ft (E-W) **b. Width** approximately 10 ft (N-S)
Area approximately 79,200 ft^2

Method of Measurement: □ Paced □ Taped □ Visual estimate ☒ Other : measured from map

Method of Determination (check any that apply): □ Artifacts ☒ Features □ Soil □ Vegetation □ Topography □ Cut bank □ Animal burrow □ Excavation □ Property boundary □ Other (explain):

Reliability of Determination: ☒ High □ Low Explain: Grade from railroad distinguishable on ground

Limitations (check any that apply): ☒ Restricted access □ Paved/built over □ Disturbances □ Site limits incompletely defined ☒ Other (explain): Only the portion of railroad located within the Balsam Creek Bridge Replacement Project APE for 1997 was recorded.

A2. Depth: □ None ☒ Unknown
Method of determination:

A3. Human Remains: □ Present ☒ Absent □ Possible □ Unknown (explain):

A4. Features (Number, describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each on sketch map): Feature 1: Trestle remains on the north side of the grade and both sides of Balsam Creek include milled boards (approximately 10 ft long by 1 in. thick by 4 in. wide) with about 10 d headless nails, wire, and rebar heaped in two piles. A large, riveted metal pipe is semi-exposed along the shoulder of the grade at the creek.

Feature 2: Bridge piers over Balsam Creek appear to be from original bridge construction. One chunk of concrete lying at base of bridge is marked by date of 1919 and illegible initials which may be JLH. Upper portion of bridge appears to be more recent. Concrete in piers is crude with aggregate, and wooden forms used to make the piers left impressions of circular saw cuts.

A5. Cultural Constituents (not associated with features): Site consists of an approximate 1.5-mi section of the San Joaquin and Eastern Railroad utilized between 1913 and 1933. CA-FRE-1631H is on a north-facing slope above the confluence of Big, Balsam, and Sheep Thief creeks. The railroad grade measures approximately 10 ft wide and contours in an east-west direction. Several sections of riveted and corrugated pipe (approximately 8–10 in. diameter) are located along the railroad grade. Also observed was a redwood culvert pipe section wrapped in wire, a small glass and can scatter, and metal pipe. The remains of a wooden trestle are located on the north side of the railroad grade on both sides of Balsam Creek (Feature 1). A spur line is located on the east end of the grade, adjacent to the south side of Huntington Lake Road.

A6. Were Specimens Collected? ☒ No □ Yes (If yes, attached Artifact Record or catalog.)

A7. Site Condition: □ Good ☒ Fair □ Poor **Disturbances:** Portions previously paved, graveled

A8. Nearest Water (type, distance, and direction): The eastern half of this section of railroad grade crosses Balsam Creek, a perennial stream that flows in a northerly direction. Several unnamed intermittent drainages also cut through this section of the railroad grade.

A9. Elevation: 4,840–4,920 ft

A10. Environmental Setting (vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc.): Site is covered

Temporary Number/Resource Name: San Joaquin and Eastern Railroad

by an overstory of incense cedar, Jeffrey pine, black oaks, and white firs. The understory includes lupine, mountain pride, poison oak, and manzanita. Animals include mule deer, black bear, mountain lion, Stellar Jay, and Mountain Chickadee. The railroad grade contours at mid-slope, faces north, and is approximately 20 percent open.

A11. Historical Information (full citations in A15 below): The site is a section of the San Joaquin and Eastern Railroad. This section was used from 1913 to 1933 for construction of Big Creek Hydroelectric Plant (Clingan and Clingan 1986). The railroad was initially constructed in 1912 and extended for 56 mi in length. The railroad grade was constructed by hand using a Fresno Scraper. The railroad ceased operations in 1933, and in 1934, the rails and ties were removed. The railroad initiated at the Southern Pacific Company at Friant and ran eastward to Auberry, where the main railroad yards were located (Fickewirth 1992:131). Red locomotives powered the train along this section. Shay locomotives were used to push the train from Auberry up the steep grade to Big Creek.

A12. Age: ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Pre-Colonial (1500–1769) ☐ Spanish/Mexican (1769–1848) ☐ Early American (1848–1880) ☐ Turn of Century (1880–1914) ☒ Early 20th Century (1914–1945) ☐ Post WWII (1945+) ☐ Undetermined
Factual or estimated dates of occupation (explain): Date based on information regarding the railroad history (Clingan and Clingan 1986:156).

A13. Interpretations: This is a previously unrecorded portion of the San Joaquin and Eastern Railroad used between 1913 and 1933. Trains on this railroad traveled between Auberry and Huntington Lake using Shay locomotives to negotiate the steep grades along the route (Clingan and Clingan 1986:156).

A14. Remarks: This section of the railroad grade is currently used as Forest Service Road 8S08. The grade forks on the eastern end of this section. This record supplements previous recordings of this site.

A15. References:

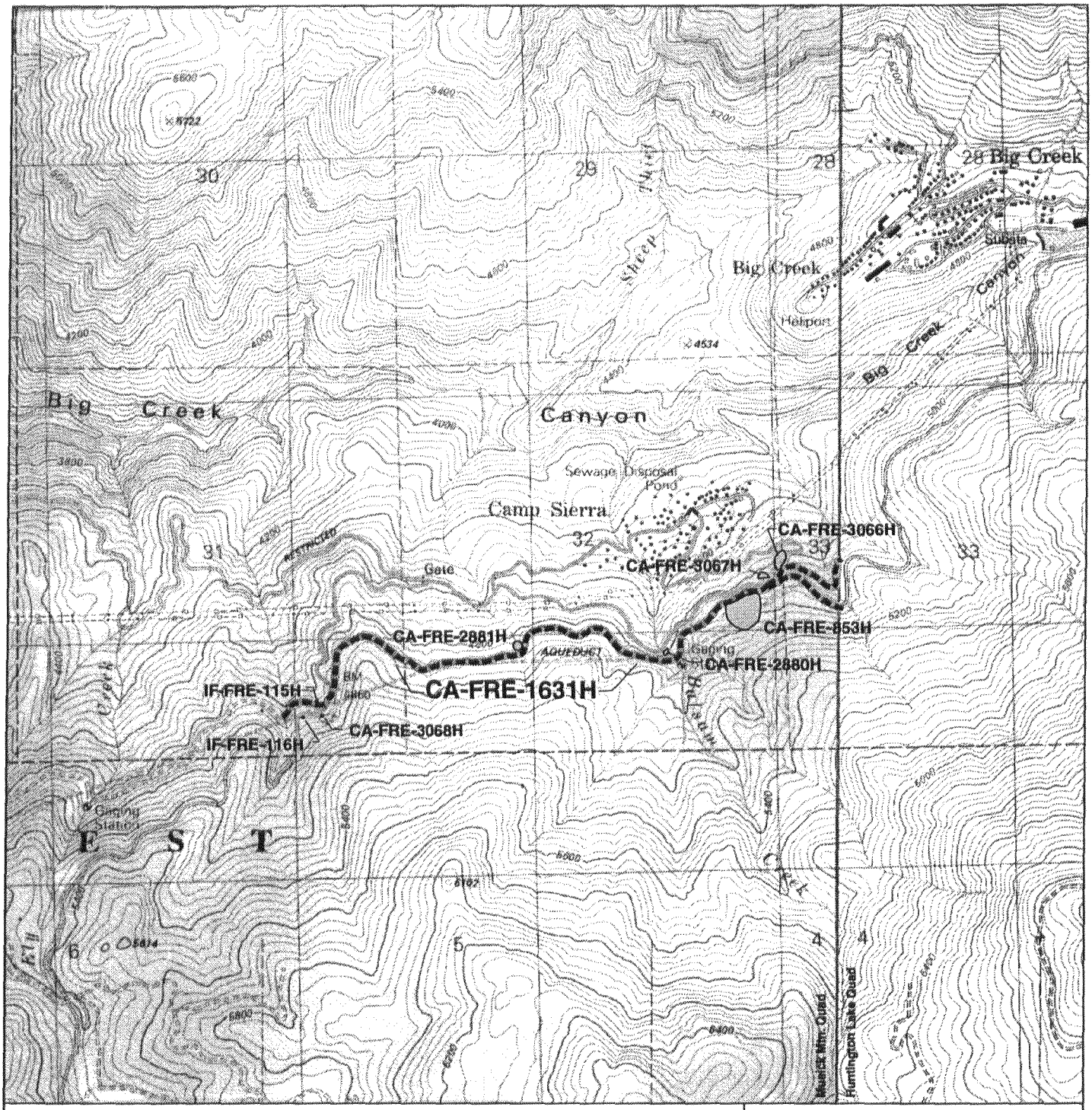
Clingan, Forest, and Helen Clingan
1986 The Mountain Area, Years of Change. In *Fresno County in the 20th Century, from 1900 to the 1980s*, by Charles W. Clough, vol. 2, edited by Bobbye Sisk Temple, pp. 139–168. Panorama West Books, Fresno, California.

Fickewirth, Alvin A.
1992 *California Railroads*. Golden West Books. San Marino, California.

Flint, Sandra S.
1997 *Archaeological Survey Report for the Balsam Creek Bridge Replacement Project on Huntington Lake Road, Fresno County, California*. Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Fresno, California. Submitted to ENSR, Roseville, California.

A16. Photographs: B & W, Role Balsam-1, Frames: 2–15, 22
Original media/negatives kept at: Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

A17. Form Prepared By: S. Flint **Date:** 25 June 1997
Affiliation and Address: Applied EarthWorks, Inc., 5088 N. Fruit Avenue, Suite 101, Fresno, California 93711



U.S.G.S. 7.5 Quad
Musick Mtn., CA and Huntington Lake, CA
T8S - R25E
1982

N

0 ½ 1
Mile

Contour Interval: 40 Feet

LEGEND

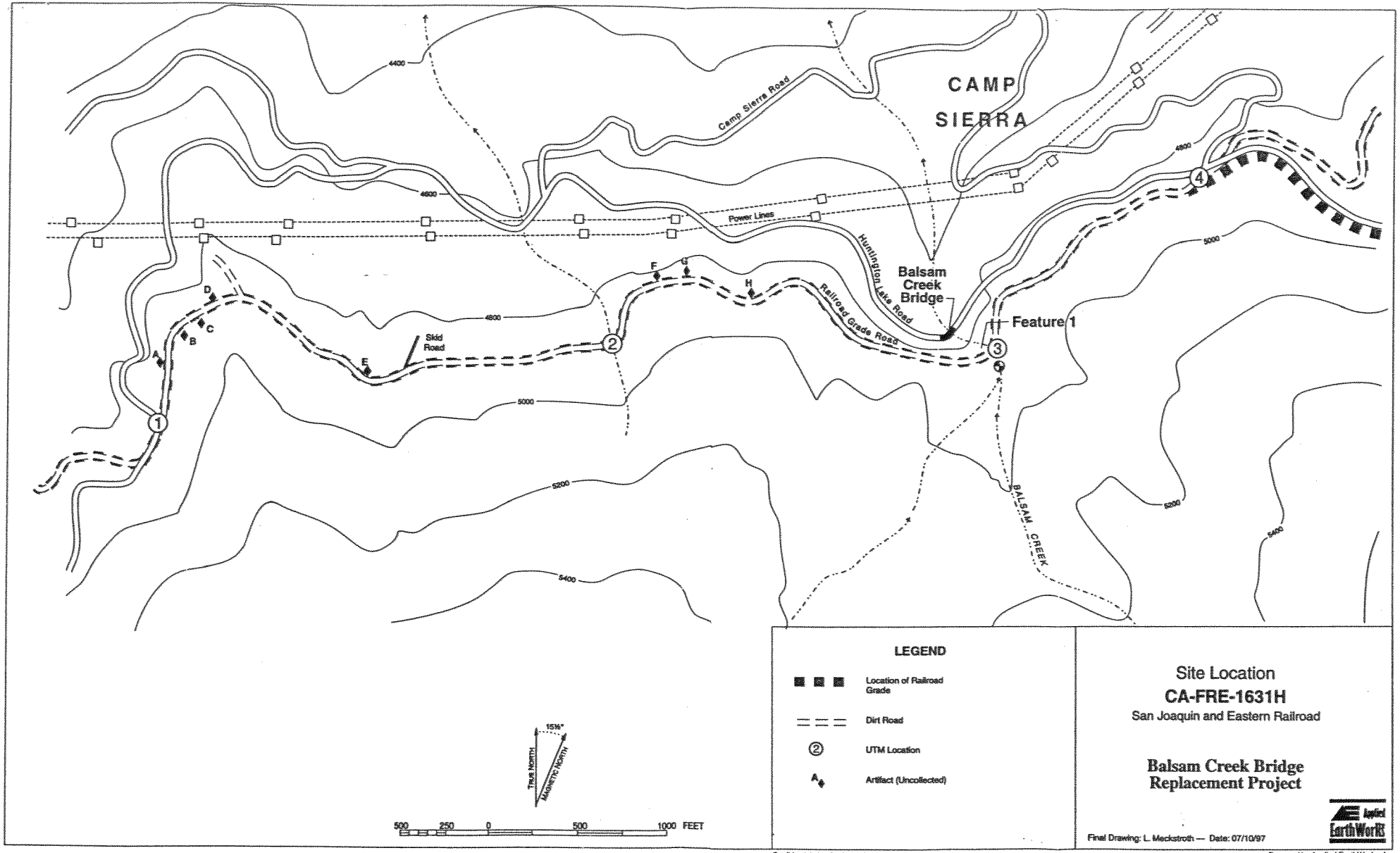
- Archaeological Site
- Isolate
- Railroad Grade
- CA-FRE-1631H

Site Location
CA-FRE-1631H
San Joaquin and Eastern Railroad

Balsam Creek Bridge Replacement Project

Confidential: Not for Public Distribution

Prepared by Applied EarthWorks, Inc.



Confidential: Not for Public Distribution

Prepared by Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

Roll No. Balsam-1
Photographer(s) S. Flint

YEAR		FILM TYPE			CAMERA & LENS TYPE	FILM SPEED	DAY	TUNG	PAGE NO.
1997		TMAX B/W			Pentax K1000 58 mm		100 asa		1
Mo.	**Day**	**Time**	**Exp.**	**Fr.**	**Subject**	**Site**	**Unit**	**Level**	**Facing**
6	24	3:00	1	1	View of Old Mill Site from railroad grade	CA-FRE-853H			SW
6	24	3:00	2	2	Overview of CA-FRE-853H from railroad grade	CA-FRE-1631H			SE
6	24	3:10	3	3	Feature 1, milled wood, possible trestle remains	CA-FRE-1631H			SW
6	24	3:15	4	4	Concrete chunk w/date 1919 and initials (may read JLH)	CA-FRE-1631H			Close-up
6	24	3:15	5	5	Close-up of bridge piers, northern side of bridge at Balsam Creek	CA-FRE-1631H			W
6	24	3:25	6	6	Bridge on railroad grade at Balsam Creek	CA-FRE-1631H			W
6	24	3:25	7	7	Metal, threaded rod (on ends) w/cast iron washers (used in trestle) at bridge at Balsam Creek	CA-FRE-1631H			Close-up N
6	24	3:30	8	8	Overview of trestle remains, etc. western side of bridge on railroad grade at Balsam Creek	CA-FRE-1631H			NW
6	24	3:30	9	9	South side of railroad grade, west side of bridge, pipe in drainage at Balsam Creek	CA-FRE-1631H			Close-up
6	24	3:30	10	10	South side of railroad grade, west side of bridge, pipe in drainage at Balsam Creek	CA-FRE-1631H			Close-up
6	24	3:40	11	11	Metal, riveted culvert pipe	CA-FRE-1631H			Close-up
6	24	3:40	12	12	Redwood culvert pipe wrapped in wire	CA-FRE-1631H			E
6	24	3:40	13	13	Redwood culvert pipe wrapped in wire	CA-FRE-1631H			Close-up
6	24	3:45	14	14	Riveted pipe in situ	CA-FRE-1631H			NE
6	25	10:00	15	15	Rock work in berm of railroad grade	CA-FRE-1631H			SW
6	25	10:45	16	16	Site overview toward pit	CA-FRE-3066H			E
6	25	10:45	17	17	Possible privy pit	CA-FRE-3066H			Close-up
6	25	12:00	18	18	Rock work on northern side of Sierra Camp Road at intersection with Huntington Lake Road	Camp Sierra Road			Close-up
6	25	3:00	19	19	Bottles and jar and stopper	CA-FRE-3067H			Close-up
6	25	3:15	20	20	Overview from datum area, datum at left	CA-FRE-3067H			W
6	25	3:25	21	21	Overview from road	CA-FRE-3067H			NW
6	25	3:40	22	22	Railroad spur from 1641H near intersection	CA-FRE-1631H			SE
6	25	3:50	23	23	Site overview	CA-FRE-3067H			N
6	25	4:00	24	24	Balsam Creek Bridge on Huntington Lake Road; note rock work, northern side of bridge	—			E
6	25	4:00	25	25	Balsam Creek Bridge, Huntington Lake Road, southern side of bridge	—			NE
6	25	4:05	26	26	Balsam Creek Bridge sandbag structure, southern side of bridge	—			W
6	25	4:30	27	27	Site overview, stage area in background, datum to right	CA-FRE-3068H			N
6	25	4:30	28	28	Site overview toward concentration	CA-FRE-3068H			SW

PF 10-001631

USDA-Forest Service
Pacific Southwest Region

Project:
Jose Basin Road
Reconstruction
F.S. No. 05-15-53-866

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1. **STATE SITE NO.** FRE-1631H

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2. **PREVIOUS SITE DESIGNATION:** San Joaquin and Eastern Railroad circa 1912-1933. Includes the following previously recorded sites.

LOCI	FS No.	State No.
1	05-15-53-425	04-FRE- - not in our files
2	05-15-53-679	~~04-FRE-1413-H~~ > attached
3	05-15-53-697	~~04-FRE-1020-H~~

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3. **MAP:** ~~U.S.G.S. Kaiser Pk. Ca., 60' 1904 Reprint 1939.~~ MUSICK MTN 7.5'
U.S.G.S. Shaver Lake Ca., 15' 1953
U.S.G.S. Huntington Lake Ca., 15' 1953. CASCADEL POINT 7.5'
AUBERRY 7.5'

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4. **COUNTY:** Fresno

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5. **LEGAL LOCATION:**
See maps and individual site records for each locus.

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6. **UTM GRID:** ZONE 11; mE / mN.

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7. **DIRECTION TO SITE:** The portion of the San Joaquin and Eastern within Sierra National Forest lies between Auberry Indian Mission and SCE Powerhouse No. 1 at Big Creek, California. The right-of-way is maintained by the Forest Service and the County of Fresno as the major access road to the Jose Basin vicinity. It can be entered from Auberry Road at its western end where it is known as the Jose Basin Road. The upper portion of the road is closed by a gate in the vicinity of Mill Creek during the wet season. Access from County Road M2710, the Big Creek Road, is available during the summer season at Shaver crossing in the SW quarter of section 31, T8S, R25E; also at a point near Camp Sierra. The segment between Shaver crossing and Camp Sierra is a one way westbound logging bypass. From Camp Sierra east to Powerhouse No. 1 the road is used primarily for maintenance access. All upper segments are closed by locked gates during the winter season.

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8. **CONTOUR ELEVATION:** 400' at El Prado; 2480'at Indian Mission; 4985' at Big Creek.

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9. **SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF SITE:** San Joaquin and Eastern Railroad circa 1912-1933. Includes rights-of-way, station houses, section houses, maintenance facilities, water tanks, and other features which lie within Sierra National Forest. The portion of the railroad from Indian Mission to El Prado is outside the forest boundary.

10. **GENERAL TOPOGRAPHY: Slope/Aspect/Land Form** - Western escarpment of the Sierra Nevada mountains in the vicinity of the San Joaquin River canyon.

11. **CULTURAL FEATURES:** Road beds, foundations, footings, rock retaining walls, bridges, water tanks and dumps associated with railroad operation circa 1912-1933.

12. **ARTIFACTS:** See individual LOCI records.

13. **SITE SIZE:** North = meters, East = meters,

South = meters, West = meters,
55.92 linear miles stretching from El Prado to Big Creek.

14. **VEGETATION:** On Site - Overstory: Ascends through valley grassland, grassland savanna, foothill woodland and hard chaparral to yellow pine forest. Understory: N/A

15. **SOILS:** On Site - N/A Off Site - N/A

16. **POSSIBLE WATER SOURCES: Existing/Potential** - Recorded water tanks located at Big Creek, Feeney, Stevenson Creek, and Mill Creek.

17. **DISTURBANCE: Past/Present/Potential** - Tracks were removed in 1933; now used as a motor road; trestles have been replaced by culverts and bridges; most buildings have been removed. See individual LOCI records.

18. **OWNER:** Public owned lands administered by the USDA-Sierra National Forest.

19. **TENANT:** See individual LOCI Site forms.

F.S. No. 05-15-53-866

20. **INFORMATION SOURCES: Informants/Documents** - Hank Johnson 1965 The Railroad That Lighted Southern California.

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21. **REMARKS:** This site form is not intended to completely record the San Joaquin and Eastern Railroad, rather to assign it a master number to which site forms for individual elements can be attached as they are recorded. This form only includes that portion of the Railroad which lies within the boundary of Sierra National Forest. If a @ -FRE number has been assigned to the portion of the right-of-way between the Indian Mission and El Prado the Sierra sites should be appropriately attached to that number.

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22. **MAPS ATTACHED:** USGS Kaiser Pk, CA 60'. Map of the San Joaquin and Eastern, drawn by Robert LaPuaine, from: Johnson 1965.

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23. PHOTOS: Roll ; Exp. See individual forms.

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24. **RECORDED BY:** Ann M. Dellavalle.

---

25. **DATE:** 2/23/83

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26. **PROJECT:** Jose Basin Road Upgrading.

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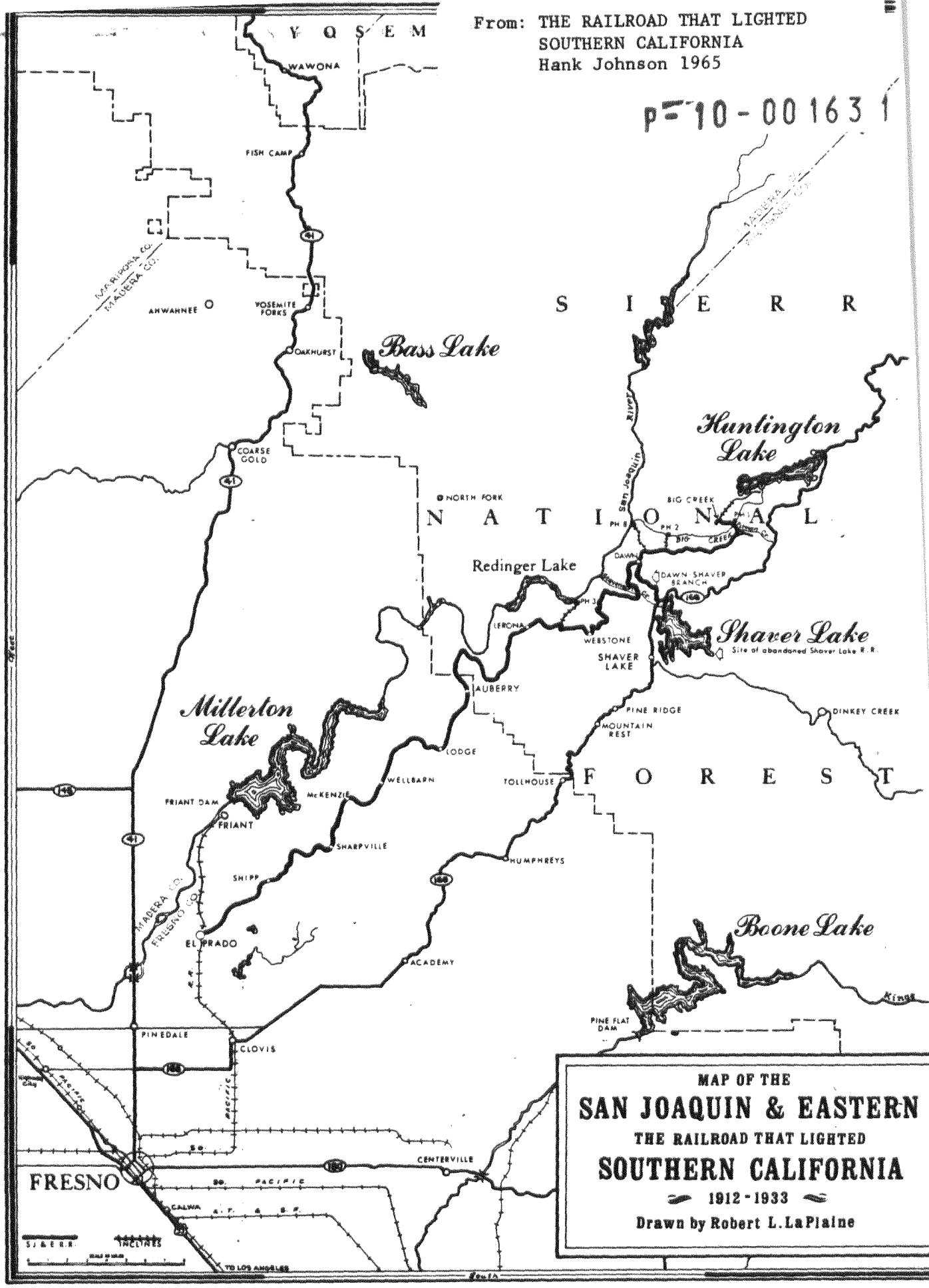
27. **UPDATES:**

From: THE RAILROAD THAT LIGHTED
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
Hank Johnson 1965

p=10-001631



MAP OF THE

SAN JOAQUIN & EASTERN

THE RAILROAD THAT LIGHTED

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

1912 - 1933

Drawn by Robert L. LaPlaine

Plotted

PE10-001631

USDA-FOREST SERVICE
CALIFORNIA REGION

FS No. 05- 15-53-679

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

1. Site CA-FRE-1631H - Loci 2	2. Map USGS Shaver Lake, CA 15', 1953
3. County Fresno	4. Township 9S Range 24E / SW ¼ of NE ¼ Section 21
5. UTM Grid or Long & Lat. 11- 290800mE 4112~~800~~350mN	
6. Location RR Grade crossing of Mill Creek	
7. Contour Elevation 3520'	8. Previous site designation Mill Creek Cascade water tank S.J. & E.
9. Owner Public Lands Administered by U.S. Forest Service	10. Address 1130 "O" Street Fresno, CA 93721
11. Present tenant None	
12. Description of site Footings of S.J.&E. R.R. watertower at Mill Creek, tank remnants in creek below culvert, dry laid rock and cement crossing, water catchment basin and pipe upstream	
13. Area Approx 50 x 40 meters	14. Depth Unknown
15. Vegetation Foothill woodland	
16. Nearest water Mill Creek on site	17. Soil of site DG
18. Surrounding soil type DG	
19. Previous excavation None	
20. Cultivation-logging Railroad Grade S.J.&E. R.R. Circa 1912	
21. Buildings, roads, etc. Rock retaining wall, cement culvert, cement footings.	
22. Erosion Minimal	23. Possibility of destruction Tank is now in ruin. Rock work well preserved.
24. Features (burials, house pits, etc.) Dry laid rock retaining wall, cement footings and culvert, water catchment basin located approx. 30 meters upstream	
25. Artifacts Metal straps and timbers of Mill Creek water tank, iron pipe, footings. Old cable chocker with bell and lead end.	
26. Remarks Dry laid rock wall preserved, tank is in ruins downstream. Chocker is around remaining footing. Another footing is across the road.	
27. Published references Johnson 1975:28.	
28. Sketch map Attached	29. Photos 1981-3-15-16-17
30. Recorded by Dellavalle and FauntLeRoy	31. Date 4/22/81
32. Continuation Sheet Yes ☐ No ☒	

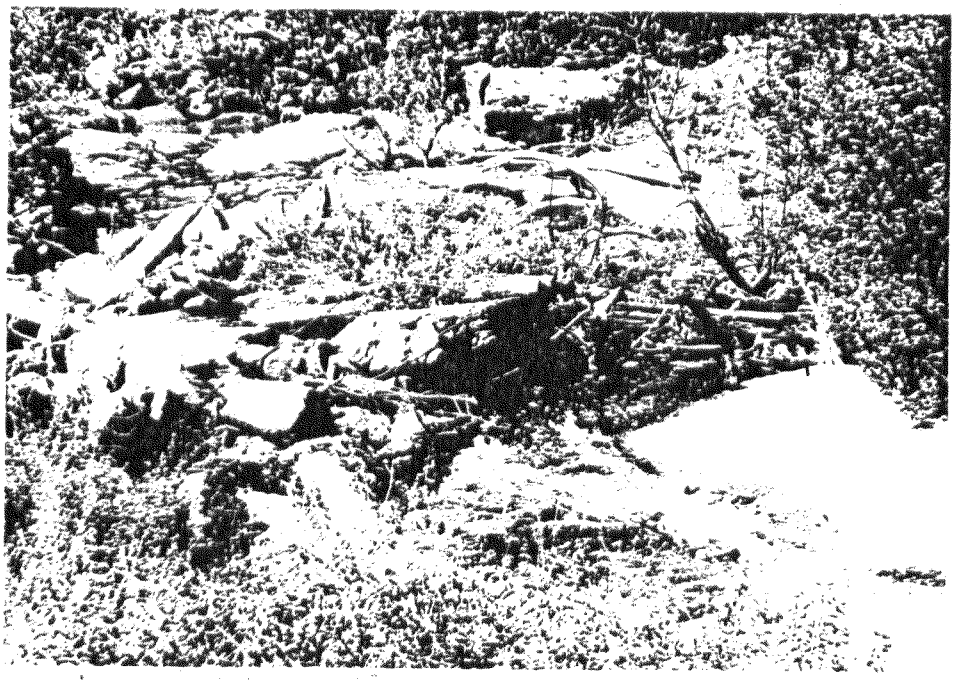
R5-2700-31
(Iss. 6/72)

FLUME TIMBER SALE
Roll4

Roll 4 Frame 15
Mill Creek crossing of SJ&E RR Dry laid rock stream Capture visable top center.

Roll 4 frame 16
Dry laid rock on SJ&E RR right-of-way, Mill Creek Crossing.
Site 05-15-53-679

Flume Timber Sale
Roll 4 cam. 2
Site 05-15-53-679



Roll 4 frame 16
Debris from Mill Creek water tower west of Mill Creek crossing of the SJ & E RR. Foundation of this tower is located on the east side of the Railroad Grade Road.

PE 10-001631

SIERRA NATIONAL FOREST

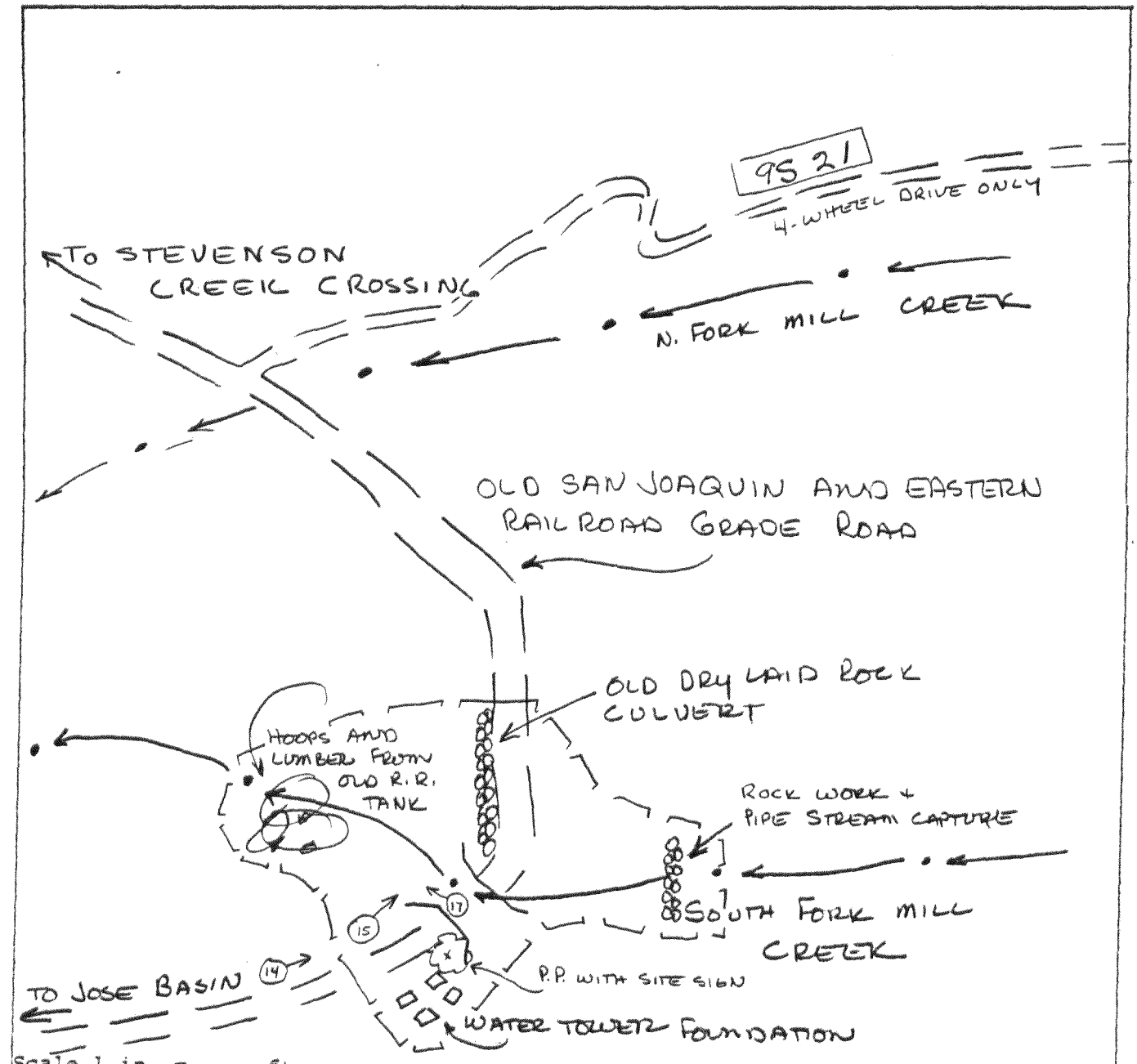
CULTURAL RESOURCE SITE - SITE MAP

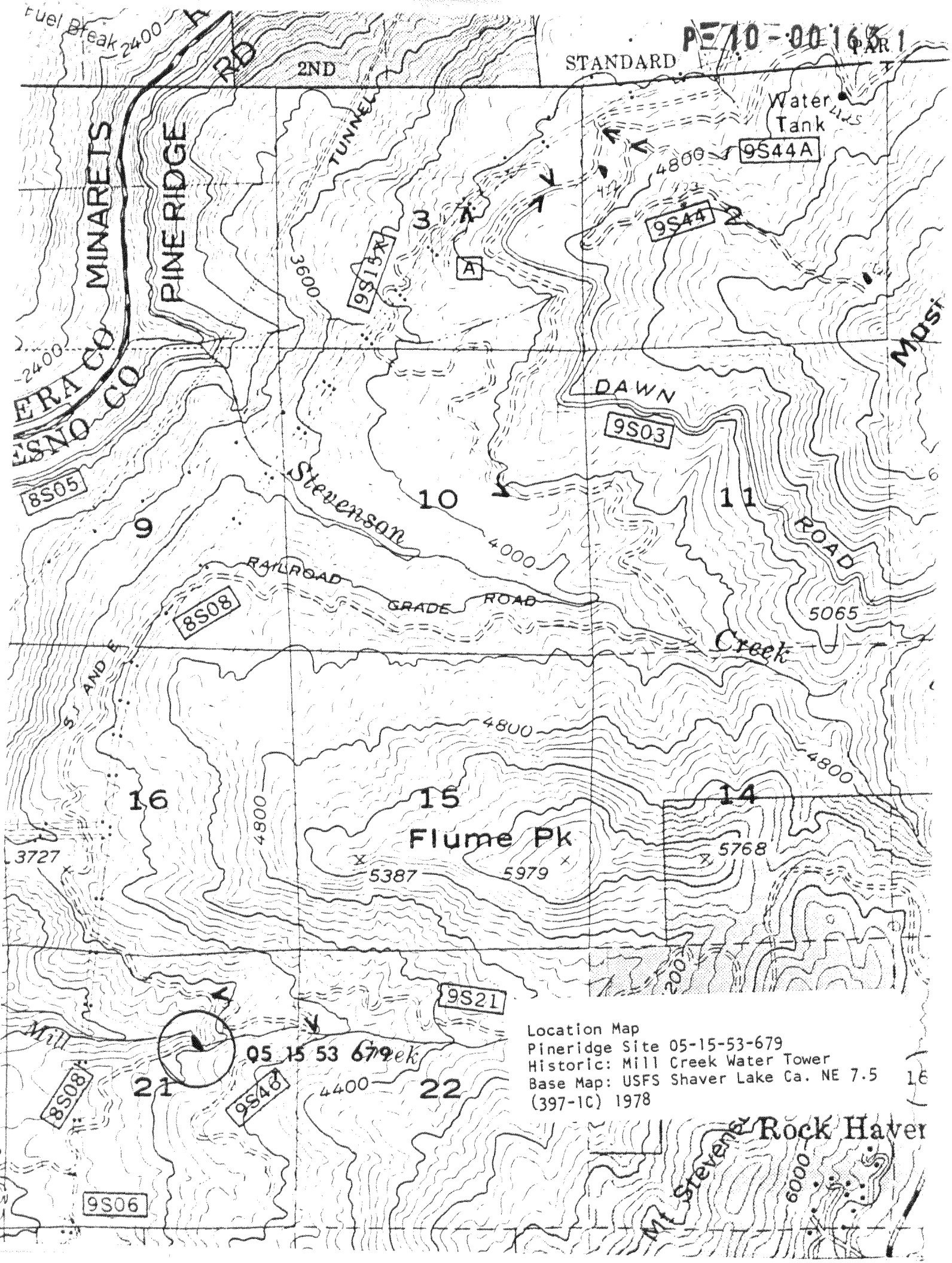
PROJECT FLUME TIMBER SALE

SITE NO. 05 - 15 - 53 - 679

RECORDER A. DELLAVALLE

DATE 4/22/81





Location Map
Pineridge Site 05-15-53-679
Historic: Mill Creek Water Tower
Base Map: USFS Shaver Lake Ca. NE 7.5
(397-1C) 1978

UPDATE

PE 10-001631

USDA-FOREST SERVICE
CALIFORNIA REGION

FS No. 05- 15-53-697

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

1. Site CA - FRE 1631 H - Loci 3	2. Map U.S.F.S. Shaver Lake, CA NE. 7.5' 1978
3. County Fresno	4. Township 9S Range 24E / SW½ of SW¼ Section 11
5. UTM Grid or Long & Lat. 11 293200 - 293900mE / 4114360 - 4114900mN Main Site 11-293200 - 293540mE. 4114360 - 4114500mN.	
6. Location North of Stevenson Creek Crossing on the Railroad Grade Road. Apple orchard is visable from the road. USFS Campground.	
7. Contour Elevation 4160'-4320'	8. Previous site designation Stevenson Creek Cookhouse - S.J.&E. R.R.
9. Owner Public Lands Administered by U.S. Forest Service	10. Address 1130 "O" Street Fresno, CA 93721
11. Present tenant None, within the Flume Timber Sale.	
12. Description of site Site of the Stevenson Creek Cookhouse and sideing on the San Joaquin and Eastern Railroad circa 1912-1935.	
13. Area Main site long axis 480m at 329° cross axis 260m at 240°	14. Depth Unknown: Pits in rubbish 1m deep
15. Vegetation Yellow pine, chaparral interface; ponderosa, cedar, black oak, m. mahongany, manzanita, willow, soap root, iris, scrub oak, blackberry, *	
16. Nearest water Stevenson Creek southern boundary, intermittant trib's on site	17. Soil of site D.G.
18. Surrounding soil type D.G.	
19. Previous excavation Unknown-trash pits show signs of having been potted.	
20. Cultivation-logging Apple orchard, old hog wire fencing and black berries on site.	
21. Buildings, roads, etc. S.J.&E. Railroad right-of-way now a USFS road bisects site N/S	
22. Erosion Minimal	23. Possibility of destruction Proximity to USFS Campground and road.
24. Features (burials, house pits, etc.) Apple orchard, old railroad sideing, watertank foundation, trash pits, dry laid rock culverts, stone bordered walkway, pit *	
25. Artifacts Trash pits: Bone from large beef cuts, lavender, amber, blue green & irridecent glass, some melted. Tin cans: folded seam type, tobacco, condensed milk & larger soldered types, corrigated iron, large roasting pan, numerous fruit *	
26. Remarks Prehistoric sites 23 & 24 are subsumed in this large historic site. Piles of fruit cans at northern end of site - were these for the pies mentioned by Johnson?	
27. Published references Johnson 1975:90	
28. Sketch map Attached	29. Photos Roll 4, frames: 11, 12, 13, 14 & 15. Roll 3 frames: 1,3,6,7,8,9,10,11 & 13.
30. Recorded by Dellavalle, Swan & FountLeRoy	31. Date 4/6/81
32. Continuation Sheet Yes ☒ No ☐	

R5-2700-31
(Iss. 6/72)

Continuation Sheet

05-15-53-697

Item*

15 ceanothus, bush lupin, meadow grasses and forbs. Fauna observed: bear(tracks spoor), quail, salamander, mole, red tailed hawk, coyote (tracks), deer (tracks) lizzards, trout, newt, and many species of small birds

24 without trash (privy?), fence (railroad tie posts, square mesh hog wire), buried 2½" pipe, clay sewer pipe in situ, heavy 2½ welded iron pipe altered land forms, tree blazes - trees are dead, broken cement footings for old railraod trestle, and old high stumps. Two prehistoric sites are subsumed in this large historic site, BRM's are located just north of Stevenson Creek and at the NW corner of the orchard.

25 cans with crimped empossed lids, see photo 3-3. Wash boiler, buckets, institution sized iron pots, tin roof patches, rolled edge piece of flat grey enamalware, metal rivited pipe, wash tub, piece of pressurized hose, webbed drive belting, fragments of old shoes, cedar cut into shingle bolts.

Glass - All broken

Milk Bottles
Slab sided bottle "Golden Gate Flavoring" lavender.
Blue mason jar
Beaded neck vase - thin, clear.
Cork stoppered medicine bottle
Wine
Twist top
Etc.
Etc.

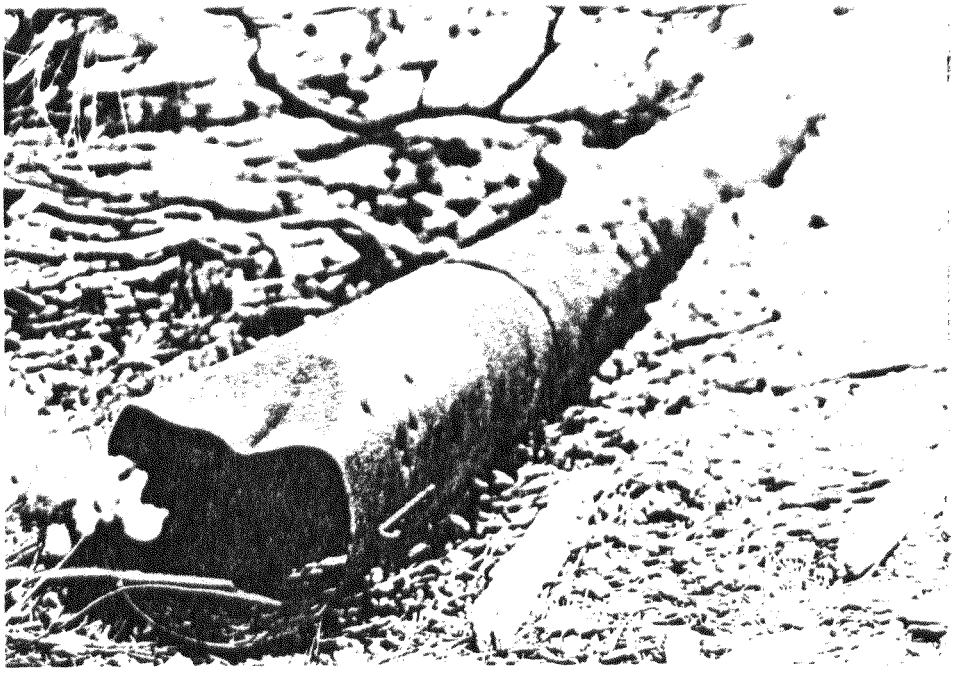
China

Cups - milky white
White ironstone hotel ware, double green band - no mark

K.T. & K.
S————V ← Whole set
364
Pink floral pattern hand printed-scalloped edge
Wide blue banded ironstone - no mark
Plain white iron stone
Large embossed porcelain pieces
Porcelain toilet fragment

Recorded by Dellavalle, Swan & FountLeRoy Date 4/6/81

Flume Timber Sale
Camera I roll 4
Site 05-15-53-697

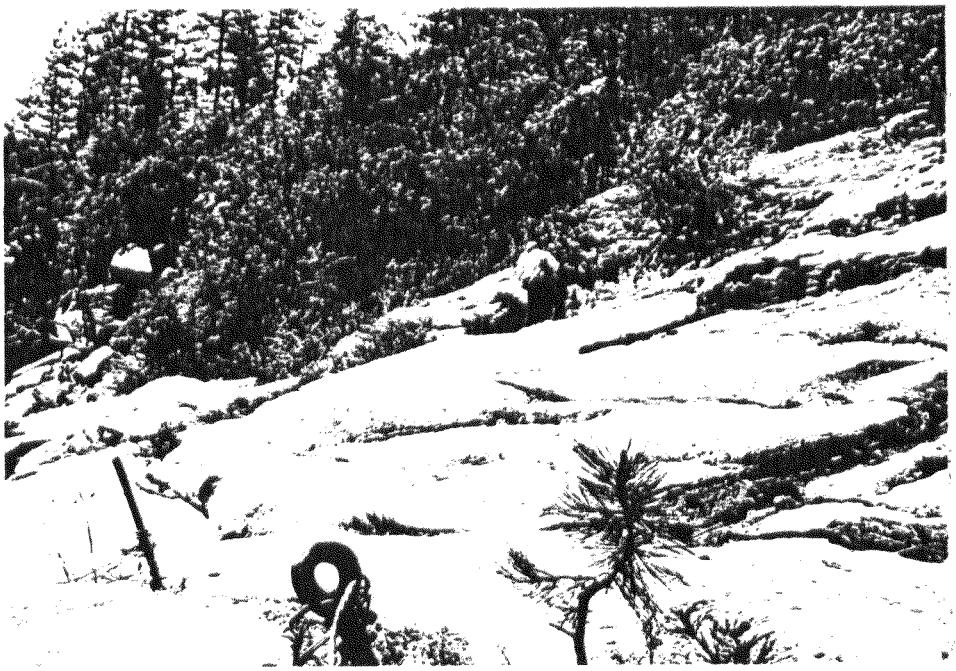


Roll 4 frame 11
Section of rivited pipe found in small drainage north of Stevenson Creek.

Roll 4 frame 12
Dry laid rock culvert on railroad grade above Stevenson Creek

Flume Timber Sale
Roll 4 camera I 1981
Site 05-15-53-697

Roll 4 frame 13
Apple Orchard; Stevenson Creek cookhouse.



Roll 4 frame 14
Supports for water line to Railroad water tower; Stevenson Creek.

Flume Timber Sale
Roll 4 Camera I 1981
Site 05-15-53-697

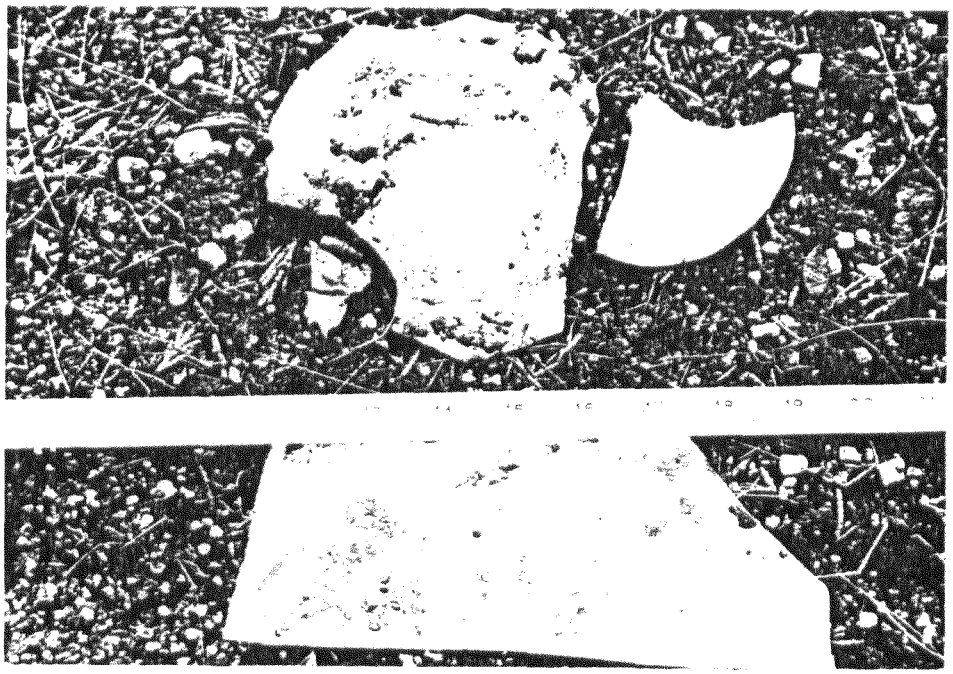
Roll 4 frame 15
Supports for water system above the Railroad water tower at Stevenson Creek crossing of the San Joaquin and Eastern Railroad.

Roll 3 frame 1
Apple orchard at Stevenson Creek.

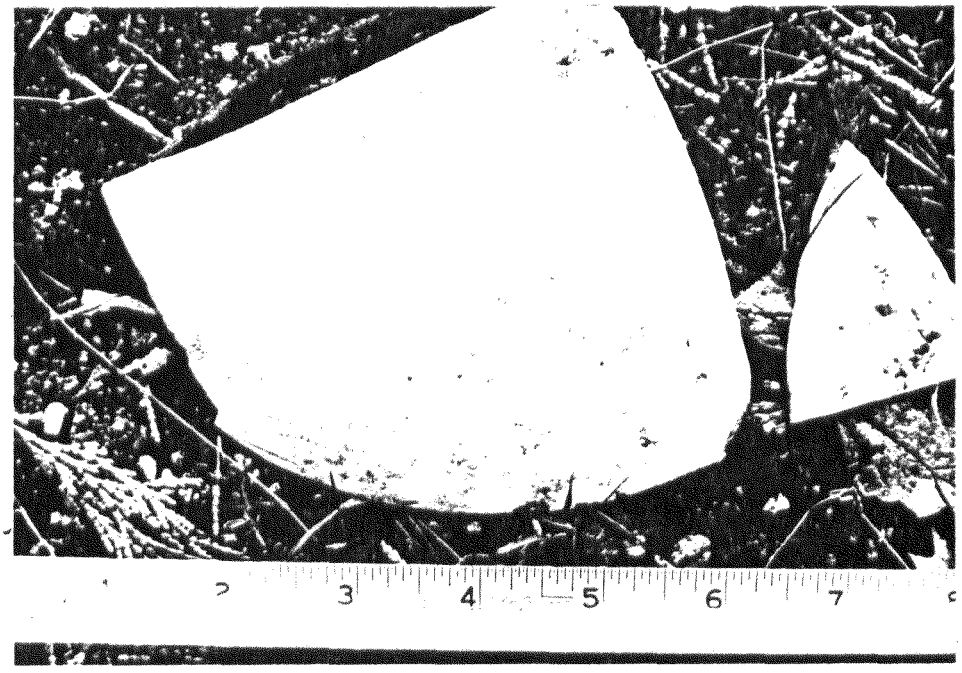
Roll 3 frame 3
Sureseal fruit cans

P-10-001631

Flume Timber Sale
Site 05-15-53-697
Stevenson Creek Cookhouse



Roll 3 frame 6
KTandK Fragments from trash dump.

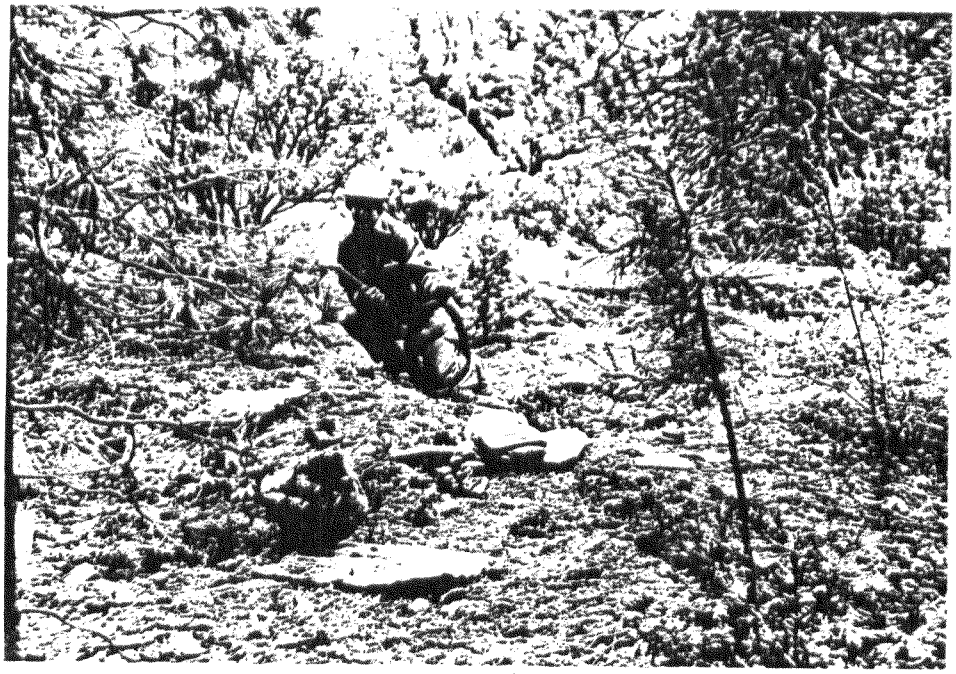


Roll 3 frame 7
Trash dump "Standard, made in U.S.A." on left, floral print on the right.

Flume Timber Sale
Site o5-15-53-697
Stevenson Creek Cookhouse

PE10-001631

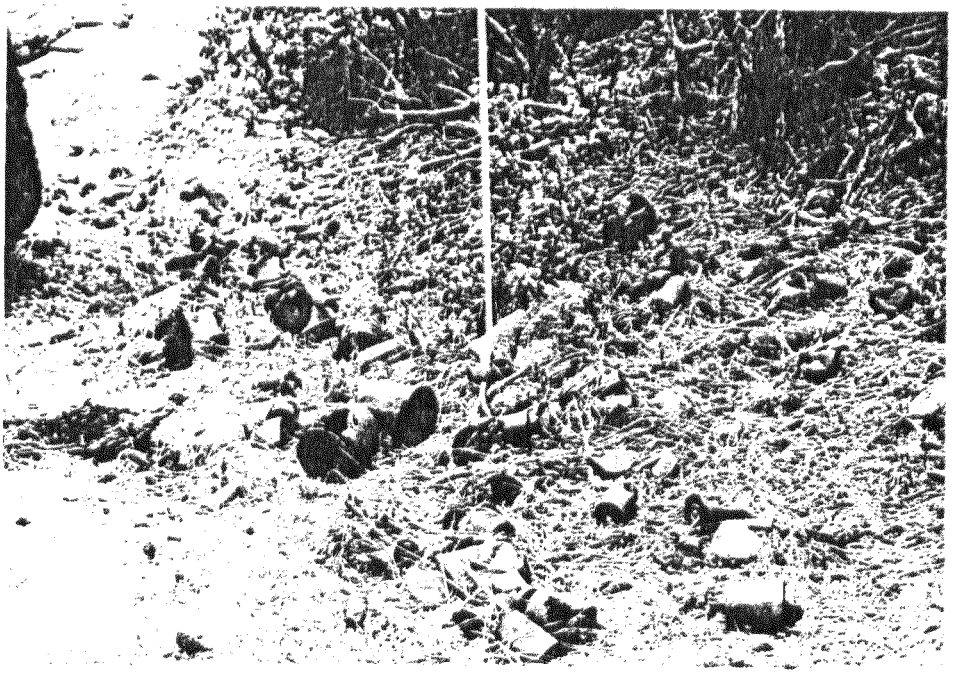
Roll 3 frames 8
Top of large crock and "corrigated" milk glass fragment.



Roll 3 frame 9
Dump over view looking north.

Roll 3 frame 10
Flume timber Sale
Site 05-15-53-697
Stevenson Creek Cookhouse

PE 10-001631



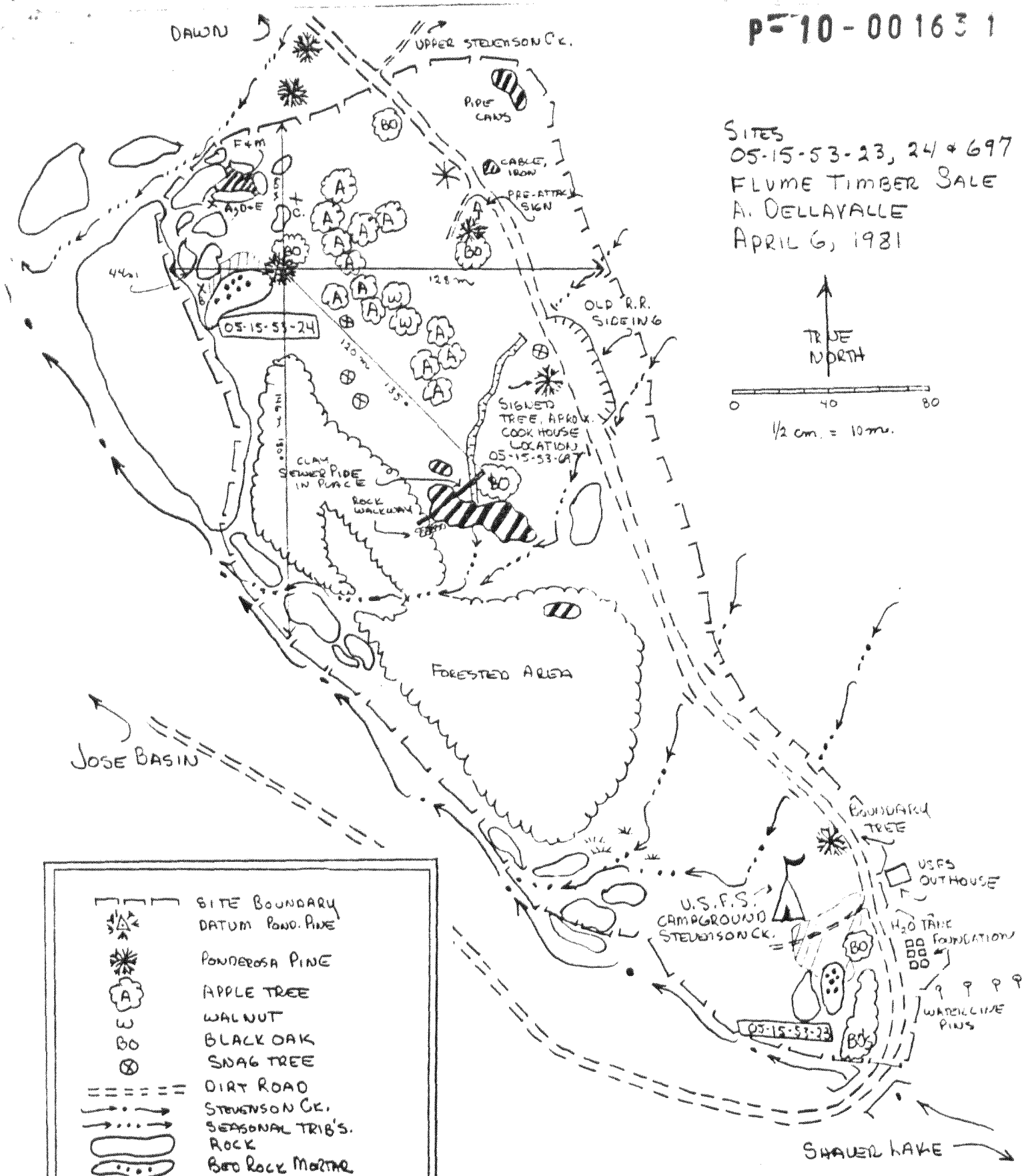
Roll 3 frame 10
Smaller can dump, one meter extended on tape. Looking North.

Roll 3 frame 11
Rock lined walkway.

Flume Timber Sale
Site 05-15-53-697
Stevenson Creek Cookhouse

Roll 3 frame 2013
Footings for water tank on SJ&E RR.

P-10-001631



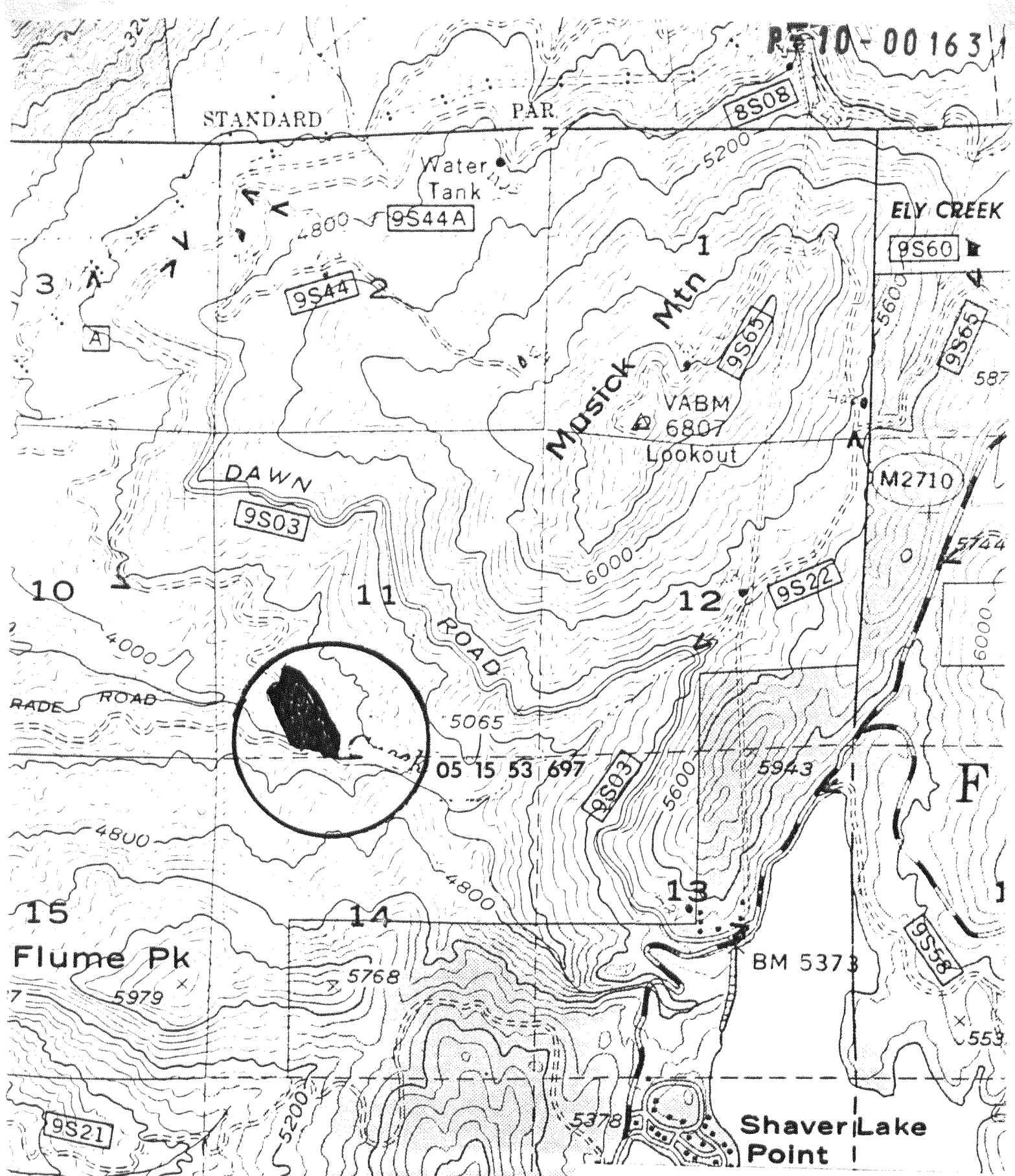
SITES
05-15-53-23, 24 & 697
FLUME TIMBER SALE
A. DELLAVALLE
APRIL 6, 1981

TRUE NORTH

0 40 80

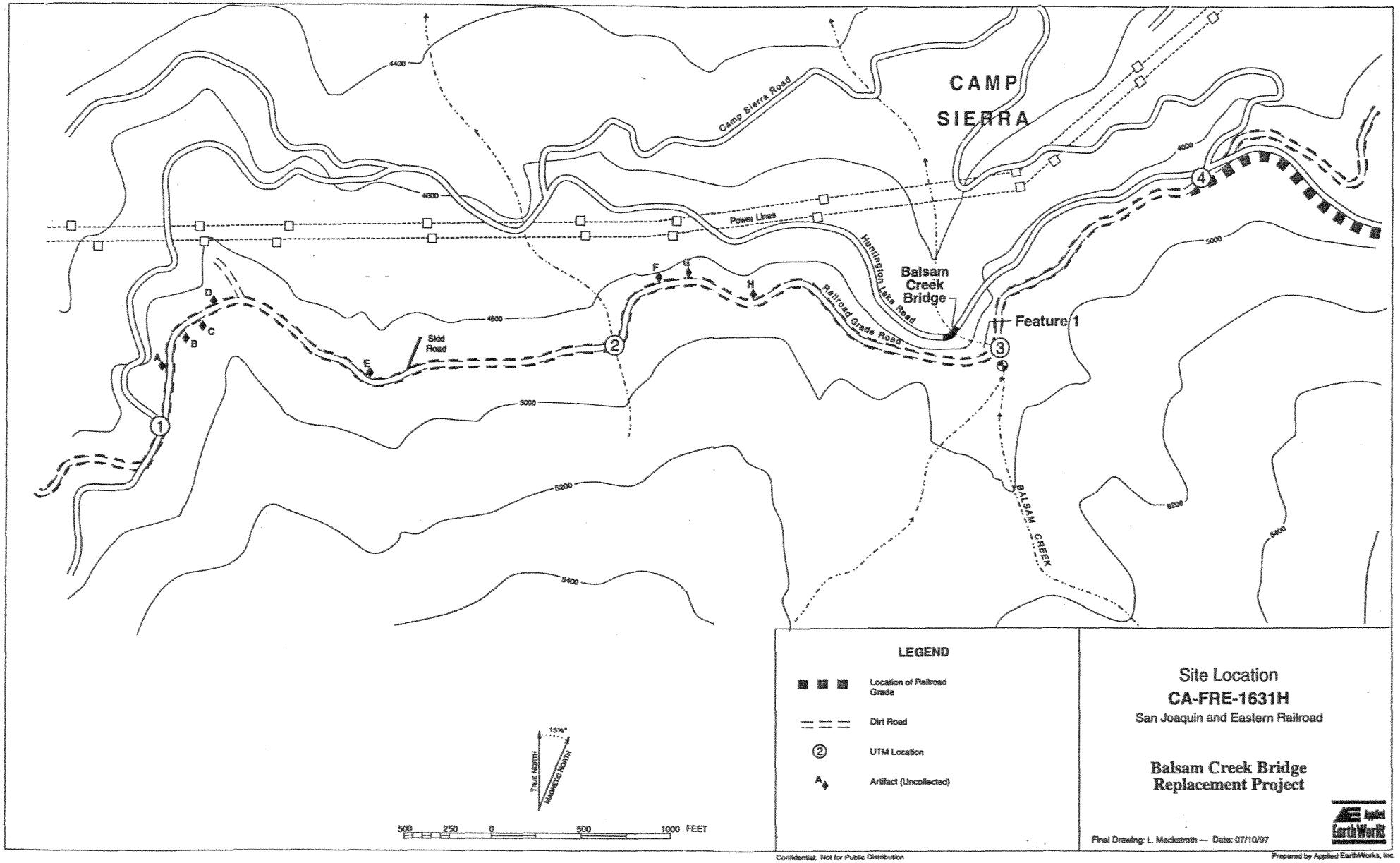
1/2 cm. = 10 m.

RE10-00163

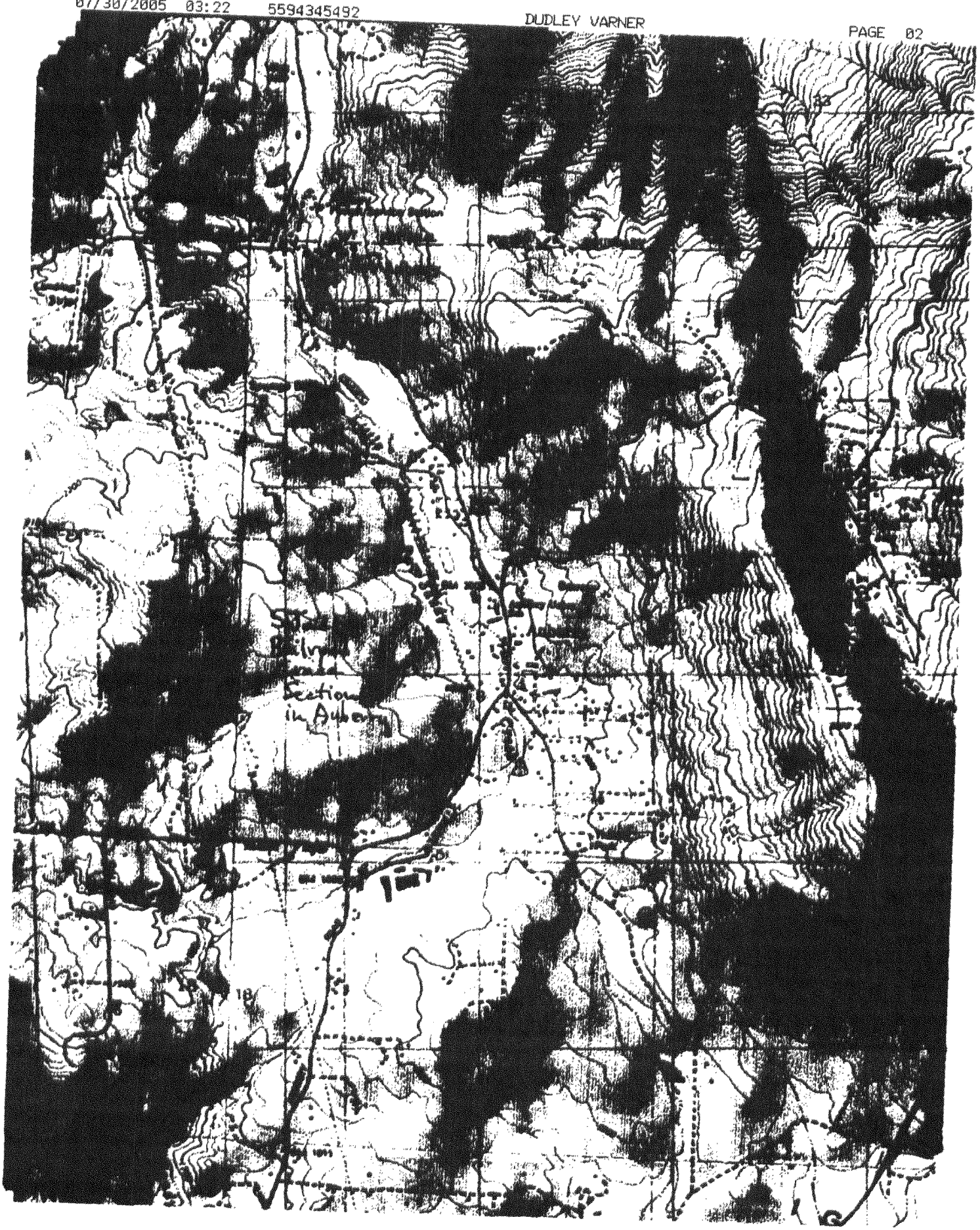


Location Map
Pineridge Site 05-15-53-697
Historic Stevenson Creek Cookhouse
Includes prehistoric Sites 32 & 24
Base Map: USFS Shaver Lake Ca. NE 7.5
(397-1C) 1978

L A K E



Prepared by Applied EarthWorks, Inc.


Section
in Auburn

A CULTURAL RESOURCE STUDY FOR THE MIDLAND PACIFIC PROPERTY, AUBERRY, FRESNO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

(310 Acres, USGS Auberry 7.5';
1 cultural resource present;
historic railroad grade)

Submitted by:

Dudley M. Varner, Ph.D.

Varner Associates
P.O. Box 28214
Fresno, CA 93729
559.434.5492

Submitted to:

Midland Pacific Building Corporation
Attn. Reed S. Harris
6955 El Camino Real, Suite 200
Atascadero, CA 93422
805.466.5100
FAX 466.5105

July 2005

The SJ&E transported people as well as equipment. Passengers included workers and their families, and those traveling to Big Creek for vacations to enjoy the beauty of the mountains. Travelers called the SJ&E the "slow, jerky and expensive" in reference to the five hour trip, and expensive because of the 10 cent per mile fare was about 8 cents higher than normal fares. It was called the "millionaires' limited when workers traveled down the mountain after payday, and the hobo express when they returned up the mountain, pockets empty. During the summer, passengers could further enjoy the scenery by riding in canopy covered bleacher cars.

As construction on the Big Creek Project began to wind down, SJ&E service dropped from daily runs to only three runs a week. Automobiles had become more common, and bus service to Big Creek carried both passengers and mail. The railroad was abandoned in 1933, and cars, buildings, and railroad ties were either sold or scraped. The SJ&E was dissolved on September 25, 1936.

Bibliography

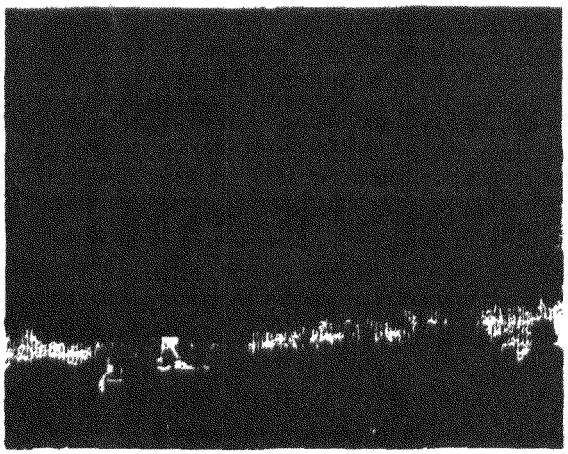
Hull, C., Carson, C., Van Zant, L., Ogle, P., and Central Sierra Historical Society. 1995. The Story of the San Joaquin and Eastern Railroad. McGinnis Video Productions.

Johnston, H. 1965. The Railroad That Lighted Southern California. Trans-Angelo Books. Los Angeles, CA.

Redinger, D.H. 1986. The Story of Big Creek. Trans-Angelo Books. Glendale, CA.

Back to History Main Page

J.



SAN JOAQUIN AND EASTERN RAILROAD

Written by Mary Ann Resendes

The San Joaquin and Eastern (SJ&E) railroad was built to transport materials, supplies, and workers to the Big Creek Hydroelectric Project. Although the railroad ran for only 21 years, it played an important role in supplying Southern California with power. It was know as the "crookedest railroad in the world" because of its 1073 curves; the maximum was 60 degrees. The railroad had 43 wooden trestles, and 255 steep grades; the steepest grade in the world was at Webstone with an average grade of 5.3%.

* SJ&E Caboose #50 donated to CSHS in 2000

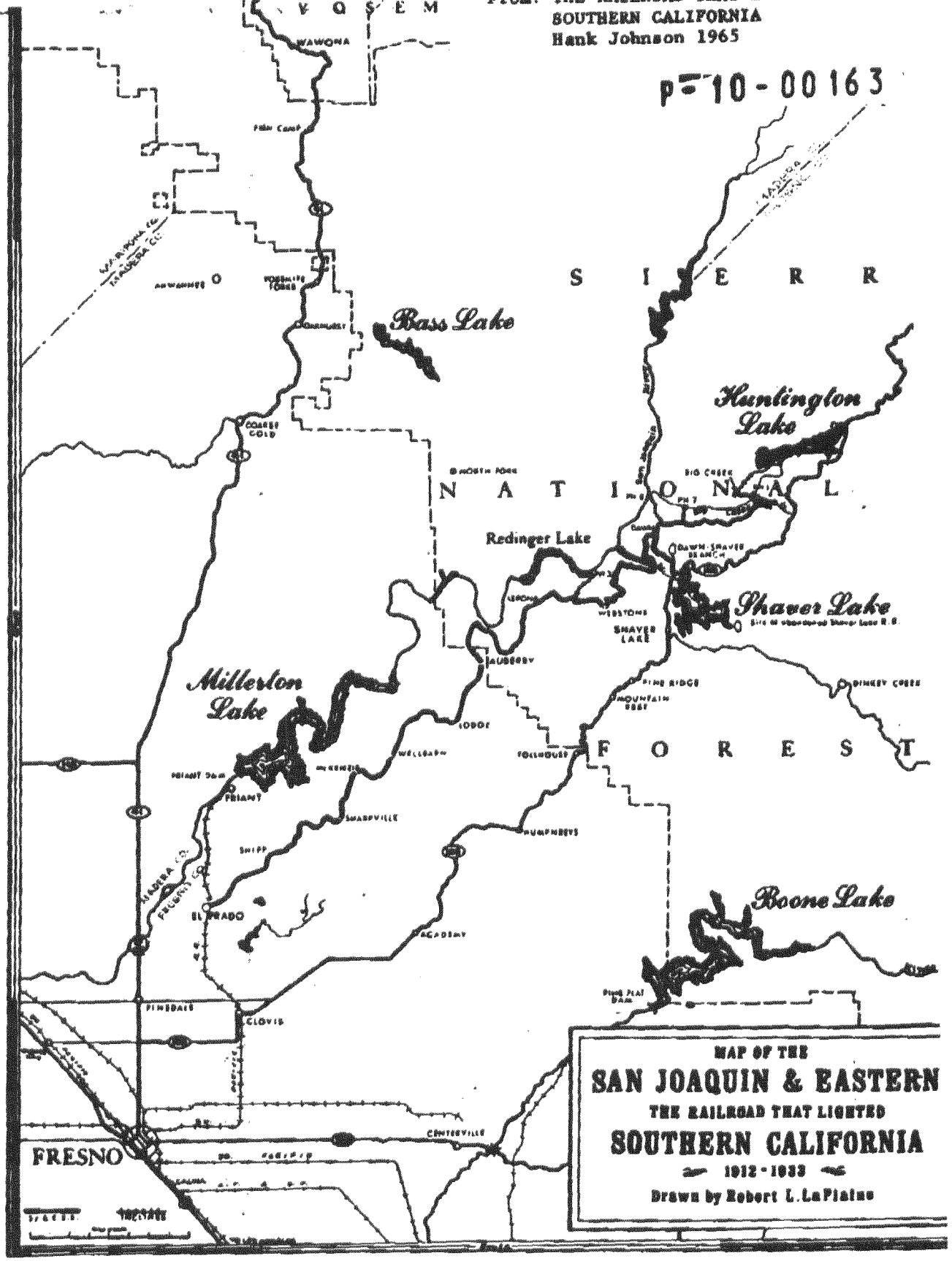
The railroad originated at the end of the Southern Pacific line that had been abandoned years before. Marcus Pollasky, posing as a wealthy landowner and developer, insinuated himself into Fresno society, then convinced the people of Fresno that there was iron ore to be had in the Sierra Nevada. He had promised that he would build a railroad that would free the valley of the Southern Pacific Railroad if he could get right of way to the San Joaquin River. Over $100,000 was pledged for the right of way, and the first twenty-five miles of railroad was built. But Pollasky had been using Southern Pacific equipment all along, saying that the initials S.P. belonged to his brother, Sam. Shortly after the opening of the initial phase, Polasky quietly left town, leaving an angry community behind. But fortunately for the SJ&E, Pollasky had provided them a head start to Big Creek.

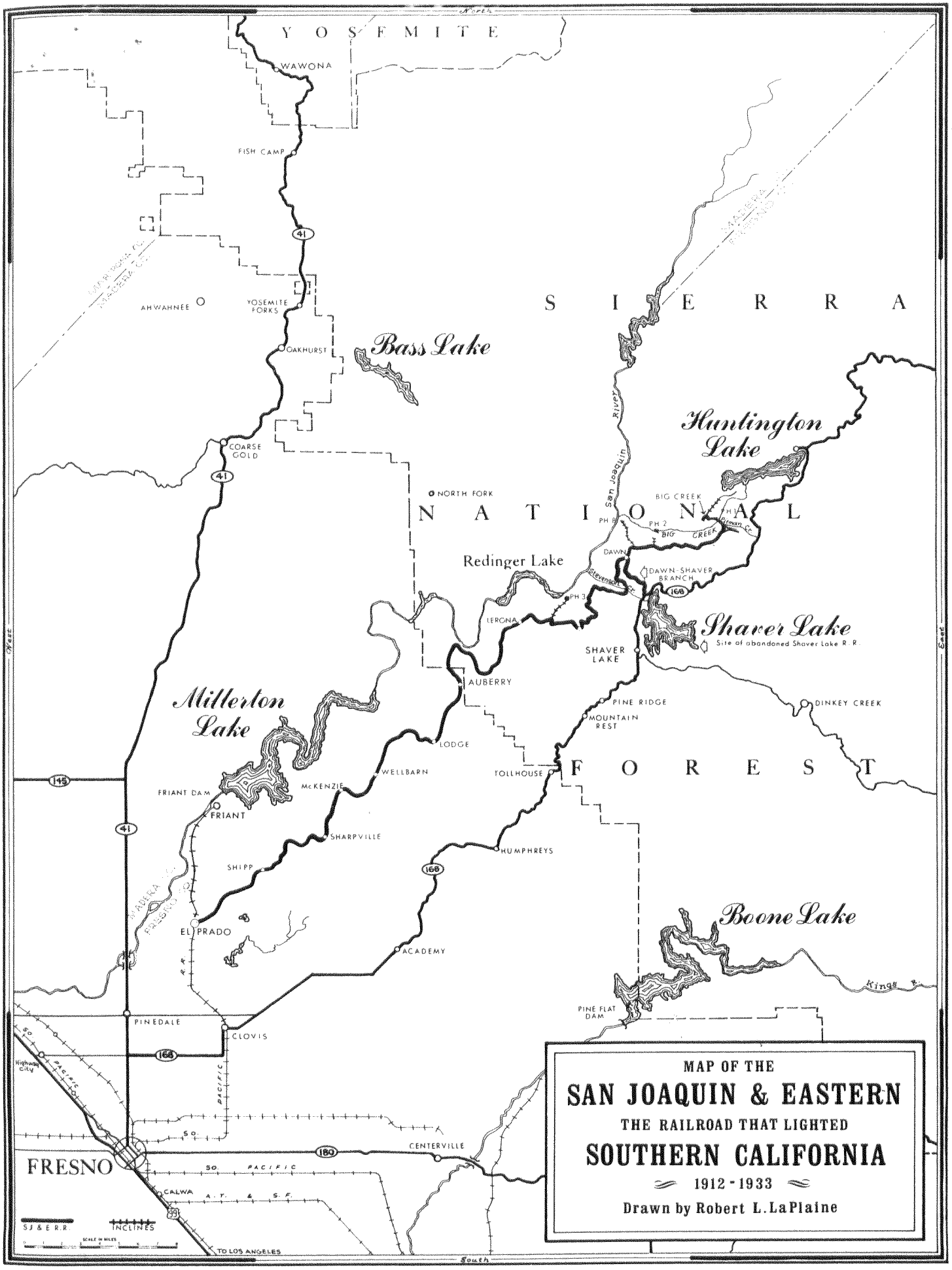
Although the SJ&E was built on steep and rugged terrain, the railroad was built in only 157 days—without power equipment. The SJ&E was built with human and animal labor, using scrapers, picks, and shovels. Construction continued seven days a week, ten hours a day. In order to expedite construction, work crews were set up every five miles; the surveyors could hardly stay ahead of them. The pay was 27 cents an hour and the work was hard, so there was high turnover. However, the number of men working was sometimes as high as 1,200.

Equipment on the SJ&E included five rod engines that were used on the lower grade from El Prado to Auberry, and seven Shay and six Climax engines, which were geared engines, that laboriously thundered up the steep grades between Auberry and Big Creek. The SJ&E was the only railroad that used geared engines for passenger cars because the grade was so steep. During winter months, a snowplow car, an engine equipped with a boiler and a huge fan, blew the snow off of the tracks. SJ&E also owned 10 passenger cars.

From: THE RAILROAD THAT LIGHTED SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
Hank Johnson 1965

P-10-00163





MAP OF THE

SAN JOAQUIN & EASTERN

THE RAILROAD THAT LIGHTED

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

1912 - 1933

Drawn by Robert L. LaPlaine

the railroad into the bus and trucking business. On May 10, 1930, the Commission gave its approval for the complete discontinuation of passenger service on the SJ & E. Freight trains continued on a two-a-week basis until Jan. 1, 1932, when permission was granted to drop to a single train every seven days.

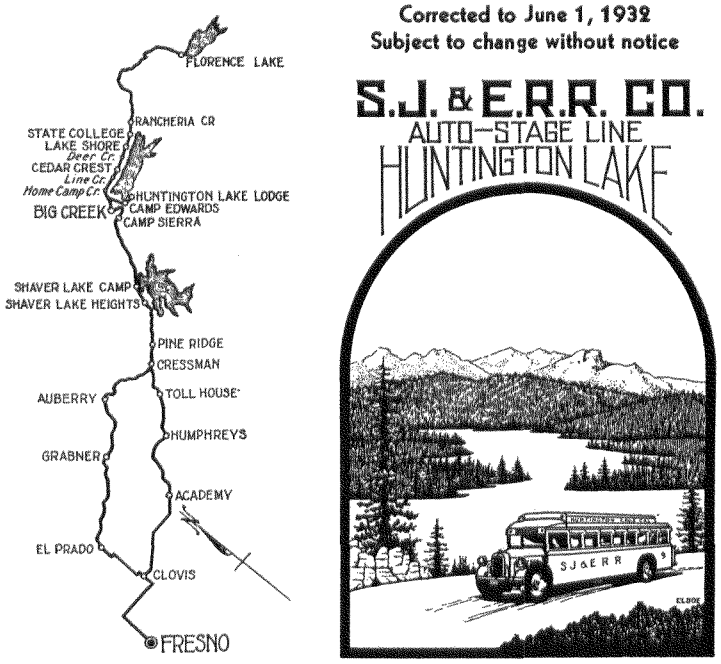
Other economies were effected by reducing the crews on freight trains from four to three men and assigning more of the SJ & E personnel to the stage line which consisted of 11 cars and trucks serving the greater Fresno-Huntington Lake territory. The Huntington Lake Lodge was closed up at the end of the 1931 season. The Lodge had never been on a paying basis and summer attendance had been dropping steadily until a low of 673 customers was reached during the final year of operation.

In 1932 only 48 total car loads of freight were hauled over the SJ & E and the net loss for the year was $111,041 despite all the cutbacks. The bus line was about breaking even. Several methods for disposing of the railroad were considered by Edison. One idea was to run no trains at all but to keep the right-of-way and equipment in operating condition should future need arise. This was deemed impractical as well as expensive. An attempt was made to sell the railroad as a unit to the Southern Pacific but that company was not interested. Since the whole territory tributary to the SJ & E was fewer than 1000 persons and included no towns except the small villages of Auberry and Big Creek, it was obvious that the railroad had absolutely no possibility of survival except as an Edison property. Almost all the equipment including the locomotives had been for sale since 1928, but only two engines had been disposed of by 1932.

Early in 1933 it was decided to abandon the railroad and application to that effect was made to the Railroad Commission on March 20, 1933, followed by a similar appeal to the Interstate Commerce Commission on April 8, 1933. Permission was granted by both these bodies without incident and the SJ & E closed up shop on Aug. 15, 1933.

The physical assets of the railroad were immediately sold to a group of Bay Area scrap dealers for $50,000. The contract was executed in the name of Liberman-Rosencrantz Co., an auctioneering firm, but the principal operator in the deal was Bill Rosenthal, a partner in Learner & Rosenthal of Oakland. Wrecking started almost at once with crews working from Big Creek toward El Prado using SJ & E locomotives to haul the scrap trains. An auction was held at Auberry on Oct. 23, 1933, and considerable material was disposed of at that time. Cars and locomotives were variously sold, scrapped or shipped overseas (see roster) and most of the smaller buildings were torn down or sold to local ranchers to be moved to other sites. Many of the redwood ties were purchased by farmers in the area for use as fence posts. Some of the more obsolete rolling stock was simply burned in a huge bonfire at Auberry. The inclines to Powerhouse No. 3 and No. 8 were removed as part of the scrapping but the wooden trestles and a few buildings were held out for possible Edison or county use. Most of the remaining Edison Company railroad equipment was included in the wrecking contract such as the strongback cars, surplus rail and the like.

By August, 1935, the cleanup was virtually completed and the scrapping company moved out. The right-of-way was turned back to its original owners wherever possible. Some of the local ranchers were reluctant to accept the free offer of the return of the right-of-way land being unable to believe



SJ & E bus folder from 1932.

CA-FRE-1020-H

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD
LABORATORY OF ARCHAEOLOGY - DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY
CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, FRESNO

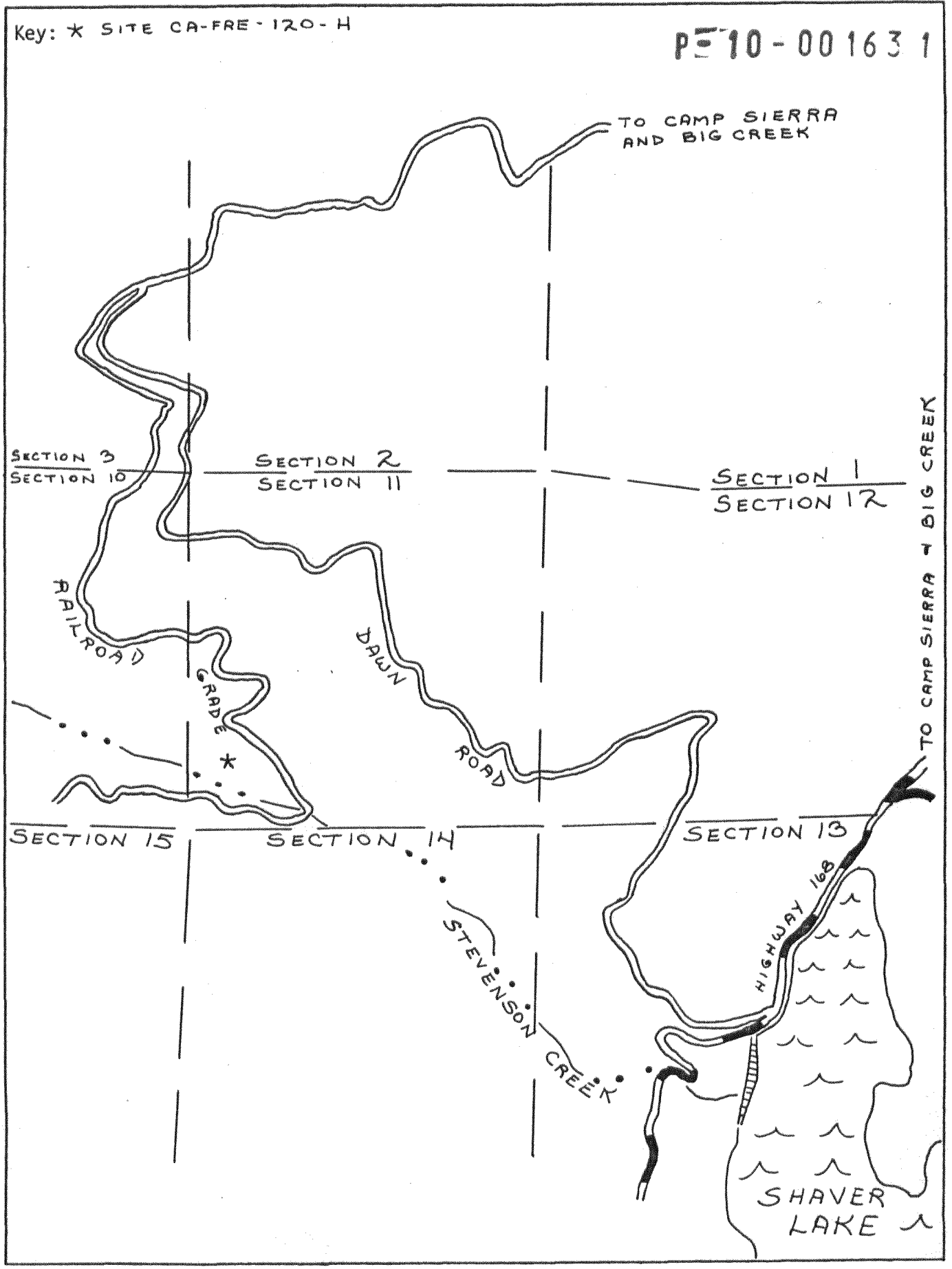
P-10-001631

1. Site CA-FRE-1631 H	2. Map USGS Shaver Lake 15' 1953 (397)
3. County Fresno	4. Township 9S, Range 24E, Section 11, SW 1/4 of SW 1/4
5. UTM Grid 11/293150/4114625	
6. Location Take Hwy 168 to Dawn Rd. Follow Dawn Rd. to RR Grade. Take RR Grade to where it crosses Stevenson Creek. There is a campground at this point. Proceed in a N. direction along RR grade @ 150m and on west, there is an apple orchard (S.Cr. cookhouse)	
7. Contour Elevation 4080'	8. Other site designations Temp. # C-2
9. Owner Southern California Edison Co.	10. Address P.O. Box 100 Big Creek, CA 93605
11. Present tenant None	
12. Description of site Remains of Stevenson creek cookhouse	
13. Area 25m NS x 175m EW	14. Depth Unknown
15. Vegetation Yellow Pine Forest: Yellow Pine, Black Oak, Manzanita, douglas fir, Ceanothus, various grasses, Mule Deer, Black Bear, Coyote reptiles and various rodents.	
16. Nearest water spring on site Stevenson Cr. @ 100m	17. Surrounding Soil Granitic Loam
18. Site Soil Brown Granitic Loam, Midden	
19. Previous excavation None	
20. Cultivation-logging The area has been logged	
21. Construction (buildings, roads, etc.) None	
22. Erosion Minimal	23. Possibility of destruction Minimal
24. Features (burials, house pits, etc.) BRM Cups in NW perimeter of the site	
25. Artifacts tin cans	
26. Remarks there is a small spring running along SW boundry of site. Stevenson Cr. is appx. 100m S of site.	
27. Published references Theodoratus Balsam Meadow Cultural Research	
28. Sketch map Attached	29. Photos
30. Recorded by C. Lopez	31. Date 9/26/79
45. Continuation Sheet Yes [x] No [ ]	

California State University, Fresno
Archaeological Site Survey Record
Site Locale Sketch Map (not to scale)

Site No. C-2 / CA-FRE-1020-H
Recorder C Lopez
Date 9/26/79

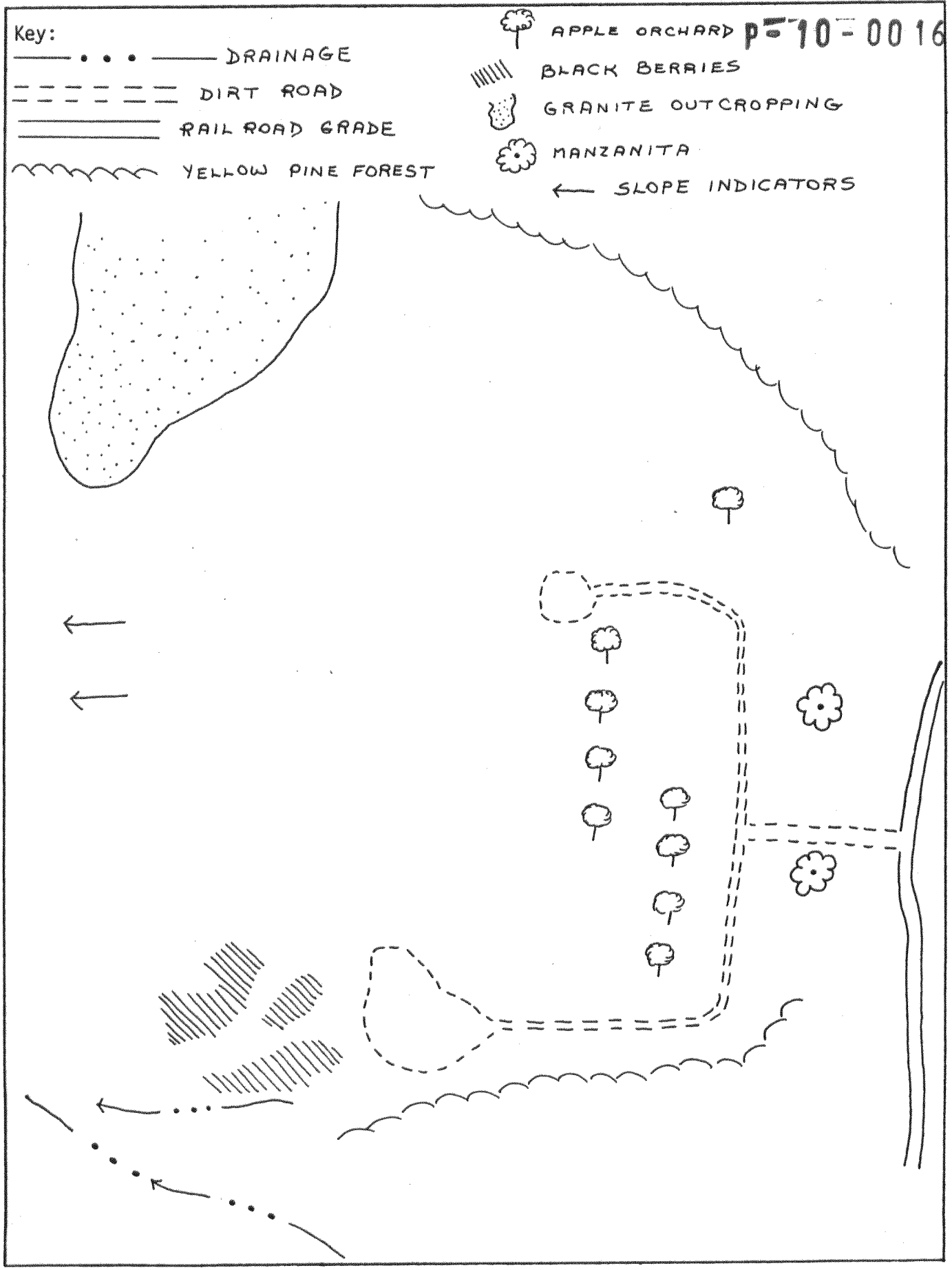
True North



California State University, Fresno
Archaeological Site Survey Record
Site Locale Sketch Map (not to scale)

Site No. C-2 / CA-FRE-1020-H
Recorder C. Lopez
Date 9/26/79

True North N



CA-FRE-1020-H

ap-10-00163+

APPENDIX E

PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

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KATIE VALLAIRE
SENIOR CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGER

EXPERTISE

Cultural Resources Management

Historical Archaeology

Architectural History

Historic Preservation

EDUCATION

California State University Sacramento, M.A., Public History, 2011.

California State University Chico, B.A., Anthropology; Cultural Resource Management Certificate; 2005.

PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATIONS

Register of Professional Archaeologists (#32791044)

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Senior Cultural Resources Manager, LSA Associates, Inc. July 2013 - present

Archaeologist/Architectural Historian, Ric Windmiller Consulting. May 2013 - June 2015

Artifact Reproduction Specialist, Millennia Molding and Casting Company. Oct. 2005 - June 2015

Staff Archaeologist, Far Western Anthropological Research Group. Jan. - Nov. 2011

PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

Ms. Vallaire has over 16 years of experience in cultural resources management and historic preservation throughout California. Her principal professional abilities include, but are not limited to, identification, evaluation, and treatment of cultural resources; and preparation of technical documents as required for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and Sections 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106). Her expertise includes archival research, field survey, archaeological excavation, collections management, HABS/HAER documentation, tribal consultation, cultural resources eligibility evaluations, finding of effects analyses, artifact reproduction, and oral history.

Ms. Vallaire is Registered Professional Archaeologist #32791044, is listed on the Directory of Professionals in Public History, and is qualified under the Secretary of Interior's *Professional Qualifications Standards* as a Historian, Architectural Historian, and Archeologist. Additionally, she is approved to work as a Principal Investigator on projects that require United States Department of Interior permits to conduct archaeological investigations under authority of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act and the Antiquities Act of 1906.

PROJECT EXPERIENCE

Kilburn Road Bridge Replacement Project
Stanislaus County, California

The County of Stanislaus in conjunction with Caltrans proposes replacing the Kilburn Road over Orestimba Creek Bridge. The bridge proposed for replacement is a historic property under Section 106. Currently, Ms. Vallaire is preparing a Finding of Adverse Effect document and drafting a Memorandum of Agreement for this project.

Washington District Sustainable Community Infrastructure Project, West Sacramento, California

The City of West Sacramento proposed several infrastructure improvements to its historic Washington District including pedestrian/bicycle paths, parking, streetscape, utilities replacements, and sewerage and water lines. Known environmental constraints consist of buried cultural resources within the project area. Ms. Vallaire was responsible for preparing the Cultural Resources Study, Archaeological Work Plan, Archaeological Test Excavation report, Cultural Resources section in the focused Environmental Impact Report (EIR), and the Data Recovery Plan and Excavation Report. She also assisted the City with their AB 52 consultation

Riverfront Street Extension Project
West Sacramento, Yolo County, California

During the archaeological field survey and Extended Phase I (XPI) testing conducted for the Project, features associated with the Rice Growers Association (RGA) mill complex were identified in the APE. Ms. Vallaire conducted archival research, consultation with historical societies, and an

KATIE VALLAIRE
SENIOR CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGER

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE (CONT.)

Curator Assistant (Intern), California State Museum Resources Center. Sep. 2010 - June 2011

Archaeologist, Solano Archaeological Services. Aug. 2008 - Sep. 2010

Cultural Resource Specialist Pacific Legacy, Inc. Sep. 2005 - Aug. 2008

VOLUNTEER EXPERIENCE

Jan. 2016, 2017, 2019: Sutter's Fort Environmental Living Program.

Sep. 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019: Preservation Sacramento annual home tour docent.

May 2010: Archaeological Excavation at Garrapata State Park, Carmel, CA. Department of Parks and Recreation.

2006 - 2012, various - Archaeological excavation at Ca-CCo-548, Marsh Creek. Department of Parks and Recreation.

2004 – 2005, various: Archaeological survey/excavation at Ca-Col-267, Thompson Canyon Watershed. Archaeological Research Program CSU, Chico.

2004: Flint Knapping Workshop Instructor, Indian Youth Environmental Camp, Lake Berryessa. Cortina Indian Rancheria.

evaluation the RGA complex for its eligibility for listing in the NRHP, and prepared a Historical Resources Evaluation Report.

Aldridge Road Bridge over Putah South Canal Replacement Project City of Vacaville, Solano County, California

The city of Vacaville, in coordination with Caltrans and FHWA, proposed replacing the Aldridge Road over Putah South Canal Bridge. Ms. Vallaire coordinated with Caltrans, Solano Irrigation District, and the United States Bureau of Reclamation (Bureau) to delineate an APE, conduct field surveys, and to determine the effects the project would have to historic properties identified within the APE. An ASR, HPSR, and Finding of No Adverse Effect were prepared for this project to meet both Caltrans and Bureau standards.

Little Dry Creek Bridges Replacement on Millerton Road Project, Fresno County, California

Ms. Vallaire consulted with tribes and interested parties; conducted background research and a records search; supervised field surveys and investigations; prepared an Archaeological Survey Report, Extended Phase I Report, and an Archaeological Evaluation Proposal to comply with CEQA and Section 106 for this Caltrans local assistance project. She is currently preparing a Finding of No Adverse Effect with Standard Conditions: ESA Action Plan to protect two sites that can be protected with fencing that are within the APE.

Tidewater Crossing Project, French Camp, San Joaquin County, California

Ms. Vallaire directed cultural resources staff, evaluated the Stockton Field Sewage Treatment Plant Disposal Site, and contributed to preparation of a Supplemental Cultural Resources Study for this industrial, commercial, and residential development project. The study conformed to Army Corp of Engineers guidance for Section 106 studies.

Sacramento Aggregates Expansion Site Project Sacramento County, California

Vulcan Materials Company proposed expanding their mining operations in Sacramento, California. Ms. Vallaire directed cultural resources staff, conducted the field survey, evaluated a historic-period site, and contributed to preparation of the Cultural Resources Study that was in compliance with CEQA and Section 106.

Sperry Avenue at Interstate 5 Interchange Project Stanislaus County, California

Caltrans, in conjunction with Stanislaus County and the City of Patterson, proposes to construct improvements to the Interstate 5/Sperry Road interchange. Ms. Vallaire acted as the Principal Investigator for this project. She managed and conducted the cultural resources studies, including an ASR, XPI investigation, and a Finding of No Adverse Effect: Standard Conditions – Secretary of Interior Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties that assessed effects to the Putah South Canal as a contributor to the Solano Project water conveyance system.

AL SCHWITALLA

PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGIST AND OSTEOLOGIST

EXPERTISE

Central California Archaeology and Prehistory

Native American Consultation

Human Osteological Analysis

Artifact Reproduction

EDUCATION

California State University, Sacramento M.A., Anthropology (Archaeology Program: Prehistoric Central California) 2010.

California State University, Sacramento B.A., Anthropology 2001.

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Senior Archaeologist, LSA, Roseville, CA. May 2017- Present.

Project Archaeologist, Holman and Associates, San Francisco, CA. June 2013- Present

Schwitalla//Millennia Archaeological Consulting, Owner/Principal Investigator, Sacramento, CA. 2009-present.

Archaeologist, Tremaine and Associates, West Sacramento, CA. 1999-2009.

Archaeological Technician, Various institutions, agencies, and environmental firms. Northern and Central California. 1989-1995.

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Society for California Archaeology

Society of American Archaeology

PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

Mr. Schwitalla has over 30 years of archaeological and osteological experience in California, Montana, Utah, and Missouri. He has worked as a Project Manager, Principal Investigator, and Human Osteologist for multiple federal, state, and private cultural resource management companies, agencies, and institutions. These field investigations, laboratory studies, technical reports and regulatory oversight tasks have been in support of federal, State, local, or regional laws, ordinances, regulations, and standard (e.g. NHPA, NEPA, and CEQA). He specializes in central California prehistory, artifact typology, human osteology, Native American consultation, and artifact reproduction and interpretation. Mr. Schwitalla has been a contributing author or author of multiple journal articles, books, and CRM reports within the discipline.

Mr. Schwitalla meets the Secretary of Interior's *Professional Qualification Standards* for Archeology and History, and is Registered Professional Archaeologist #67589076.

PROJECT EXPERIENCE

Esparto Aqua Center Project
Esparto, California

Mr. Schwitalla was the Principal Investigator in charge of the archaeological monitoring for this Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation project.

Washington District Sustainable Community Infrastructure Project
West Sacramento, California

Mr. Schwitalla was responsible for preparing a tribal territory report, managing the Archaeological Test Excavation and co-authoring the report of findings, and assisting the City with their AB 52 consultation.

Archaeological Inventory and Analysis of the Syar Site (CA-YOL-70)
Yolo County, California

This project was conducted for Syar Industries, Inc. and the Rumsey Band of Wintun Indians. Mr. Schwitalla acted as Principal Investigator, senior project archaeologist, human osteologist, and prepared the report for the technical cultural resources studies conducted for this CEQA-level project.

Archaeological Data Recovery at the Niven Nursery Site (CA-MRN-67)
Larkspur, Marin County, California

Mr. Schwitalla conducted field investigations, artifact analysis, and prepared the data recovery report for the technical cultural resources studies conducted for this CEQA-level project.

Osteological Analysis of the Karn Site Population (CA-YOL-110)
Yolo County, California

Mr. Schwitalla acted as the senior human osteologist and author of the report for this project, which was conducted for the Rumsey Band of Wintun Indians.

Rideout Memorial Hospital Project
Marysville, California

Mr. Schwitalla acted as Principal Investigator and primary author for archaeological excavations conducted for the Rideout Memorial Hospital and the City of Marysville.

Tule River Reservation Protection Project
Sequoia National Forest, Tulare County, California

Mr. Schwitalla was contributing author and editor of the Cultural Resources Survey Report prepared for United States Department of the Agriculture, Forest Service.

Mark Twain National Forest, Chadwick Project
Rolla, Missouri

Mr. Schwitalla was the Principal Archaeological Investigator and primary author for the Cultural Resources Testing, Inventory, and Evaluation Report prepared for the Mark Twain National Forest in Rolla, Missouri.

Archaeological Excavation and Analysis of the TowerMart Site (CA-SOL-364)
Solano County, California

Mr. Schwitalla conducted archaeological excavation, osteological analysis, and co-authored the draft report for this precontact-period site project in Fairfield, California.

Salmon Falls Road Realignment Project
El Dorado County, California

Mr. Schwitalla conducted the studies and prepared the Archaeological Survey Report for this Caltrans local agency project.

Cold Springs Road Realignment Project
El Dorado County, California

Mr. Schwitalla conducted the studies and prepared the Archaeological Survey Report for this Caltrans local agency project.

Archaeological Investigations at the Marsh Creek Site (CA-CCO-548)
Contra Costa County, California

Mr. Schwitalla served as a college instructor for the archaeological field school at the Marsh Creek Site for San Mateo Community College District: Canada College.

Cultural Resources Survey and Inventory for the Utah Bureau of Land Management Moab District Field Office in San Juan and Grand Counties

Mr. Schwitalla acted as the Principal Survey Evaluation Archaeologist and Senior Author for this project.