

APPENDIX J-3

Supplemental Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report for The
Madera Ranch Quarry Project, Pacific Legacy, dated September 2008

Pacific
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CULTURAL
RESOURCES
CONSULTANTS

**SUPPLEMENTAL CULTURAL
RESOURCES INVENTORY
AND EVALUATION
REPORT FOR THE
MADERA RANCH QUARRY PROJECT**

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SUMMARY

This report documents the evaluation of four sites within the Madera Ranch Quarry project Area of Potential Effects (APE). Test excavations were undertaken at three of the sites, PL-Mad-004, PL-Mad-005, and CA-FRE-3215 in order to determine the depth, range, and characteristics of the cultural materials associated with the sites. In addition, a deed search on the Madera Ranch Quarry property was conducted at Madera County County Clerk-Recorder Division and ownership of the property documented to the 1890s. Historic research was conducted on early utilities in Madera County to determine if PL-Mad-003, the segment of utility poles, is associated with either the first electric or telephone line established in the area. The objective of the test excavations and historic research was to collect sufficient information to determine if any of the four cultural resources meet the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria of evaluation listed at 36 CFR 60.4.

Test excavations involved shovel probes measuring 0.5 x 0.5 m and excavated to depths from 20 to 50 cm below the surface. Two SPs were excavated at PL-Mad-004, four SPs at PL-Mad-005, and nine SPs at CA-FRE-3215. None of the three tested sites produced significant subsurface deposits. No cultural constituents were found in SP excavation at PL-Mad-004. One small fragment of twisted wire and rusted metal can fragments were observed in SP excavation at PL-Mad-005. A total of 30 flaked stone debitage, primarily small obsidian flakes (n=27), one steatite bowl fragment, three faunal bones, and a small unassociated historic refuse scatter were observed at CA-FRE-3215.

Four sites, PL-Mad-003, PL-Mad-004, PL-Mad-005, and CA-FRE-3215, located within the project APE were evaluated following the criteria established at 36 CFR 60.4 to determine the eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and following 2000 CEQA Guidelines (sec. 15064.5) for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register). All of the four sites were found to be ineligible for inclusion to the NRHP and the California Register.

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1.0 BACKGROUND

1.1 INTRODUCTION

This document provides the results of supplemental cultural resources survey and evaluation for the Madera Ranch Quarry project located in Madera County, California. This report supplements the *Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report of the Madera Ranch Quarry Project, Madera County, California* (Taggart and Kovak 2008) which provides the results of cultural resources inventory survey performed in 2003 and 2004, test excavation and evaluation of two prehistoric sites (PL-Mad-001 and -002), and a cultural resources inventory of specific pond and mitigation areas which identified a segment of an historic utility line (PL-Mad-003) and a prehistoric bedrock milling feature (PL-Mad-004).

The study was conducted in compliance with both the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). Fieldwork was conducted by Amy Kovak, M.A. and Robert Jackson, M.A. was the Principal Investigator for the project. All key personnel meet the qualification standards described in *Archaeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines*.

1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Madera Ranch Quarry project consists of a 77.8 acre quarry area, a 28.0 acre processing plant site, a 1.7 acre haul road, and a 12.9 acre buffer area around the quarry, processing plant, and haul road. Re-alignment and widening of County Road 209 will be necessary to accommodate increased truck traffic. A pipeline will be constructed to carry water to the quarry from a water well located approximately 0.5 miles away. There is a 270 acre Permanent Conservation Easement (PCE) in which one pond will be developed, an existing pond drained and made habitable for Tiger Salamander, and a 130 acre area located in the northern portion of the PCE in which oak trees and elderberry transplanting will occur.

Madera Quarry, Inc. has proposed off-site mitigation at the McKenzie Table Mountain Preserve (MTMP) for impacts to jurisdictional waters of the U.S. regulated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps). The preserve is located between the towns of Friant and Prather 1.7 miles north of the intersection of Auberry Road and Millerton Road in Fresno County. Proposed project components include wetland restoration of native plants along the North Fork of Little Dry Creek in two small areas, (1.25 acre area and 0.3 acre area), rebuilding of a fence to keep cattle out of the creek, and construction of a water trough for the cattle.

The Madera Ranch Quarry project is considered a federal undertaking as the project requires the issuance of a permit by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) under Section 404 of the Federal Clean Water Act. As a federal undertaking, Section 106 of the national Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) requires that the Corps take into account the effects of the undertaking on historic properties and afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) an opportunity to comment on these actions.

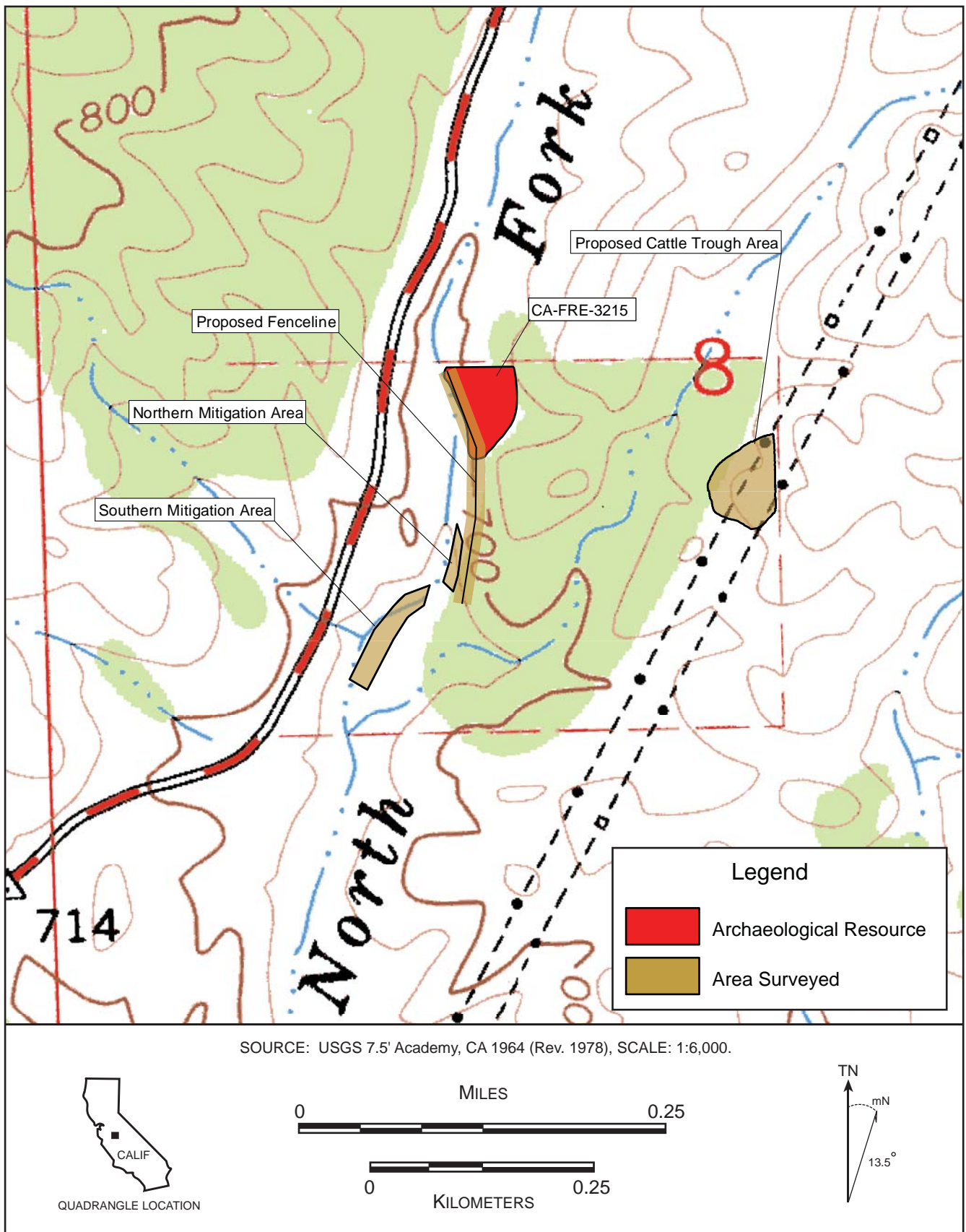


Figure 1.2. Survey coverage and resource location map at the McKenzie Preserve.

1.3 CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDIES

In 2003/2004 a cultural resources survey was conducted along portions of Road 209, the quarry and processing area, and the proposed pipeline. Two cultural resources were identified, PL-Mad-001 and PL-Mad-002, both prehistoric bedrock milling sites with associated flaked stone scatters. Testing and evaluation of PL-Mad-001 and PL-Mad-002 occurred in 2004 and the results are reported in *Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report of the Madera Ranch Quarry Project, Madera County, California* (Taggart and Kovak 2008). Both PL-Mad-001 and PL-Mad-002 were found ineligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

Supplement cultural resources survey for the project has been conducted in 2008 by Pacific Legacy archaeologists Amy Kovak, M.A. and Katie Glover, B.A. A pedestrian field survey was conducted of a 130 acre area in the PCE, three proposed pond sites, an existing pond, and existing access roads (Figure 1.1). Three additional cultural resources were identified, PL-Mad-003, PL-Mad-004, PL-Mad-005.

PL-Mad-003 is a segment of an historic utility line that consists of five wooden poles with glass insulators. PL-Mad-004 is an isolated bedrock mortar feature with no associated cultural materials. PL-Mad-005 is a sparse historic refuse scatter measuring 55 m (north-south) by 50 m (east-west). The site consists of a can dump located in a crevice of a large bedrock outcrop and other historic refuse localized around two other small bedrock outcrops.

In addition to the survey at the Madera Quarry, Inc property, a cultural resources survey of the MTMP was conducted by Pacific Legacy archaeologists Amy Kovak and Katie Glover with the assistance of Sierra Foothill Conservancy project manager Rosanna Ruiz on July 30, 2008. Two areas, one approximately 1.25 acres and the other 0.3 acres, along the North Fork of Little Dry Creek were surveyed for cultural resources, as well as an area in the northeast of the preserve proposed for a water trough, and a proposed fence-line. Figure 1.2 depicts the areas surveyed and resource locations at the MTMP.

One previously recorded site exists within the project area at the MTMP. CA-FRE-3215 is a multicomponent site consisting of five bedrock milling features with an associated sparse lithic scatter and a small unassociated historic refuse scatter. The site measures 100 m (north-south) by 80 m (east-west).

In order to determine whether the project would adversely affect an historic property as defined in 36CFR 800.5, the identified cultural resources within the project APE have to be evaluated to determine eligibility for inclusion to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Regulatory requirements also require that the resources be evaluated to determine eligibility for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR).

Test excavation was undertaken at three of the sites (PL-Mad-004, PL-Mad-005, and CA-FRE-3215) in order to determine the presence or absence of cultural deposits and site boundary definition. Archival research was conducted at the Madera County County Clerk-Recorder Division to document the ownership of the land parcel on the Madera Ranch Quarry property and ascertain if persons important to local history could be associated with the refuse scatter

(PL-Mad-005). Historic research was conducted on early utilities in Madera County to determine if PL-Mad-003, the segment of utility poles, could be associated with either the first electric or telephone line established in the area.

Test excavation data and archival research results were used to evaluate the four sites within the project APE. The site evaluations found in this report follow prehistoric and historic background contexts and the *Research Context* established in Section 4.0 in Taggart and Kovak (2008). Because of the identification of two historic resources within the project APE, an historic research context is briefly discussed in this report.

Ranching and agricultural activities are the dominant historical themes that can be associated with the Madera Ranch Quarry project APE. Agricultural activities occurred in the foothill areas of Madera County during the Gold Rush era. Early production focused on individual subsistence with some individuals branching out to supply food to the gold miners. After the decline of mining, livestock ranching grew in importance (Lantis et al. 1970).

2.0 METHODS

2.1 FIELD METHODS

Fieldwork for test excavation was conducted by Pacific Legacy archaeologists Amy Kovak, M.A. and Katie Glover, B.A. on August 25 and 26, 2008. Surface inspection and subsurface excavation were conducted to define site boundaries and determine if significant cultural deposits are present at the sites.

2.1.1 Surface Inspection

Fieldwork at sites PL-Mad-004, PL-Mad-005, and CA-FRE-3215 was initiated with an intensive surface inspection of the site areas.

Surface inspection at PL-Mad-004 included reexamining nearby bedrock outcrops for additional bedrock mortar features and possible associated artifacts on the surface. No additional features or surface material was observed near the bedrock mortar feature.

Surface inspection at PL-Mad-005 identified an additional area of historic refuse which extended the western boundaries of the site.

At CA-FRE-3215, initial surface inspection identified approximately fifteen pieces of flaked stone debitage on the surface. The identification of additional flaked stone on the surface extended the eastern boundaries of the site.

2.1.2 Excavation Methods

Test excavation consisted of Shovel Probes (SPs) measuring 0.5 x 0.5 m and excavated in 10 cm increments. Site soils were loosened with shovels, pick axes, and trowels. Excavated soils were transferred to screens with shovels. Materials were dry screened through ¼ inch mesh. Soils were screened on plastic tarps adjacent to the units to minimize ground disturbance and facilitate backfilling. Archaeological materials from SPs were not collected, although they were counted by material type and recorded in notes and the appropriate field forms. Recovered materials were deposited back into the excavation units from which they were found. All excavation units were backfilled upon completion and compressed to minimize settling. Attempts were made to return the site area to pre-excavation appearance.

2.1.3 Site Recording and Mapping

Field documentation included recording excavation information on appropriate forms that noted disturbances within excavations units, stratigraphy, cultural constituents, Munsell soil color, and interpretations. Site records were produced or updated using DPR 523 site record forms, and are provided in Appendix A. Digital photographs were taken during fieldwork to document site overviews, unit profiles, and cultural materials. Archaeological data including the location of excavation units as well as other features such as the bedrock mortar features, were mapped with a Trimble GeoExplorer Global Positioning System (GPS).

2.2 ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

Archival Research was conducted at the Madera County County Clerk-Recorder Division on August 25 and 26, 2008 by Pacific Legacy historical archaeologist Elena Reese, M.A. A deed search on the Madera Ranch Quarry property was conducted and ownership of the property documented to the 1890s. Additional research was undertaken online at the Madera County website (<http://www.madera-county.com/history/>) in which the genwebsite was used to find persons important to local history. Additionally, internet research was conducted on early both electric and telephone utilities.

3.0 RESULTS

3.1 TEST EXCAVATIONS

3.1.1 PL-Mad-004

Two SPs were excavated near the bedrock outcrop, one to the north and one to the south of the feature. Total of 0.01 m³ of soil volume was excavated. Both SPs were negative for cultural constituents. PL-Mad-004 is considered an isolated bedrock milling feature with no associated cultural constituents. Table 4-1 summarizes SP excavation at PL-Mad-004.

Table 3-1. Summary SP excavation at PL-Mad-004.

	Depth	Cultural Constituents
SP 1	20	negative
SP 2	20	negative



Figure 3.1. Overview of PL-Mad-004 (feature located in center of frame), view to the north.

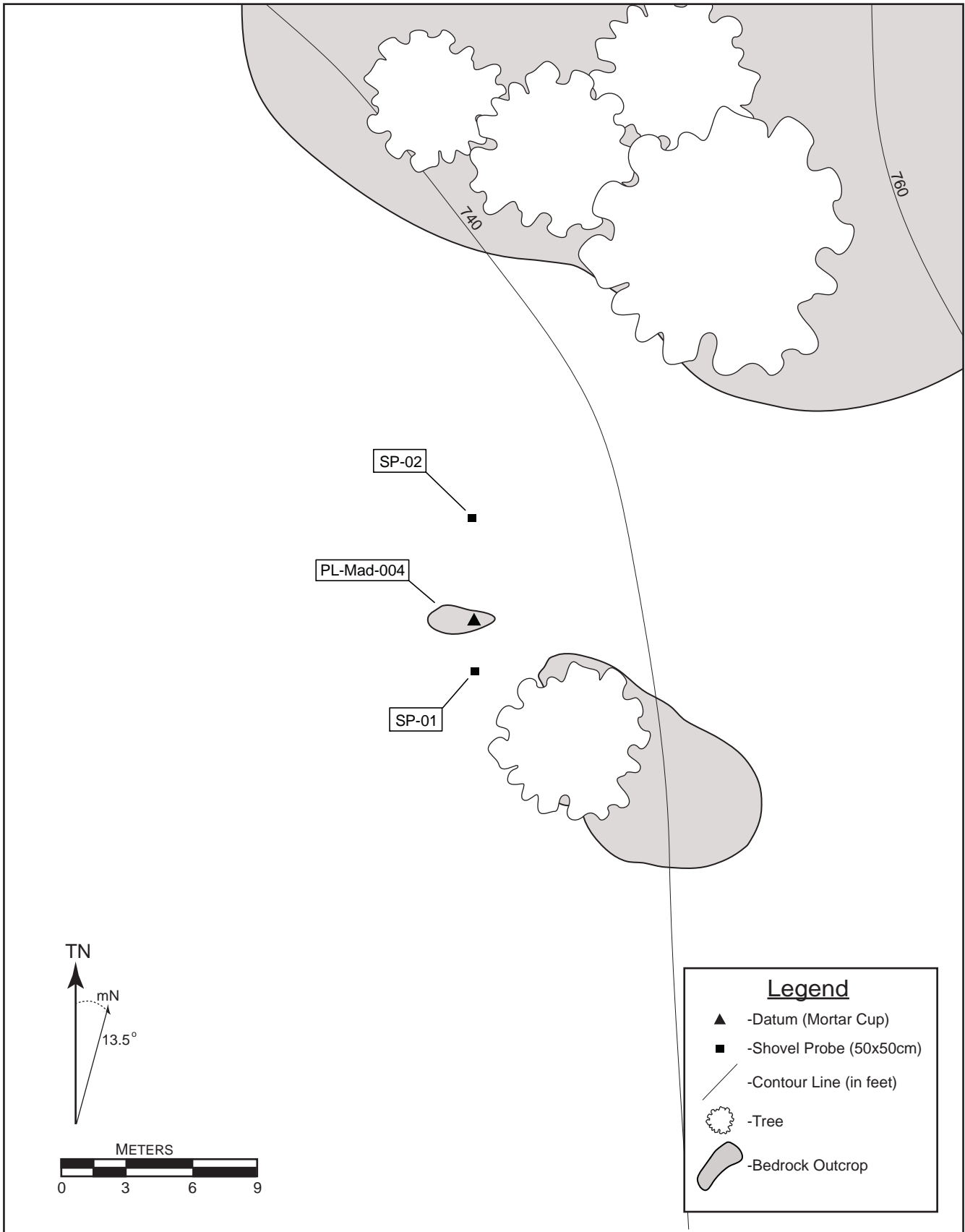


Figure 3.2. PL-Mad-004 Site Map.

3.1.2 PL-Mad-005

PL-Mad-005 is an historic refuse scatter measuring 55 m (north-south) by 50 m (east-west). Cultural materials at the site include vent-hole or hole-in-top cans, a hole-in-cap lid, one amber liquor bottle fragment with “.Gilt E.”, amethyst glass fragments, various sized paint cans, a barrel hoop, white ceramic with blue design fragment, Listerine bottle fragments, white improved earthenware fragments, blue-glazed earthenware fragments, orange paste clear, amber, clear, green, and aqua glass fragments, an aqua lid and finish with a crown and cap seal fragment, modified cans and containers, clear glass fluted tumbler, and a blue enamelware lantern (see the site record provided in Appendix A for a detailed list of cultural constituents).

In addition to documenting all of the surface constituents at the site, test excavations were conducted to determine whether subsurface deposits are present. A total of four SPs, all excavated to a maximum depth of 20 cm for a total of 0.2 m³ of soil volume, were excavated. Site soils consist of a brown (10 YR 5/3) compact, fine silty loam with decomposing granite bedrock. Shovel Probes 1 and 2 were both negative for cultural constituents. Shovel Probe 3 had a single one inch fragment of twisted metal wire in the 0-10 cm level. In SP 4, six pieces of small can fragments were observed in the 0-10 level. Based on SP excavation it is concluded that no subsurface deposit is present at the site. Table 4-2 summarizes SP excavation.

Table 3-2. Summary of SP excavation at PL-Mad-005.

	Depth	Cultural Constituents
SP 1	20	negative
SP 2	20	negative
SP 3	20	twisted wire frag
SP 4	20	can frags



Figure 3.3. Overview of PL-Mad-005, view to the northeast.

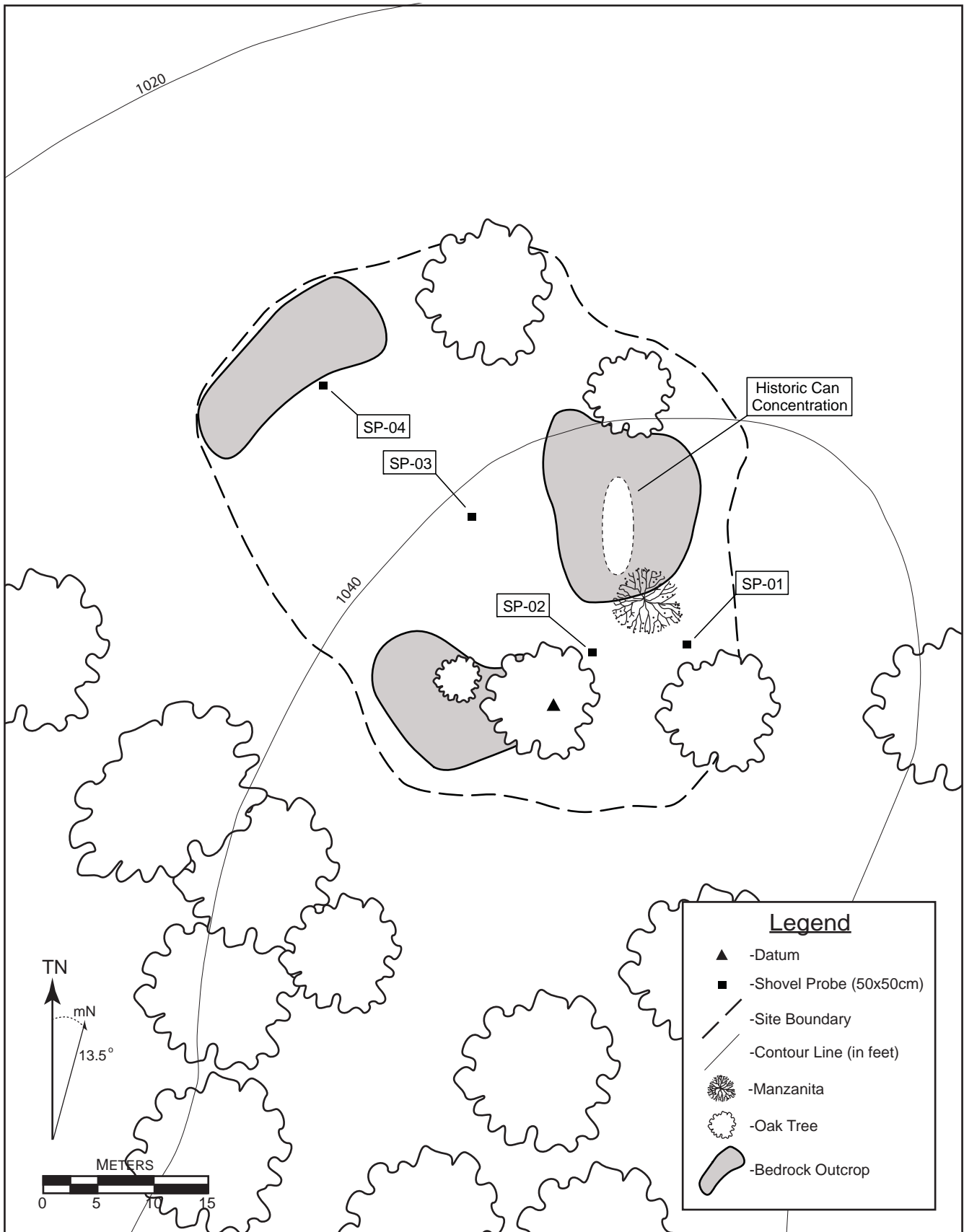


Figure 3.4. PL-Mad-005 Site Map.

3.1.3 CA-FRE-3215

Prior to subsurface testing, an intensive surface inspection was conducted. Approximately 20 pieces of obsidian and cryptocrystalline silicate (CCS) debitage (from local creek cobbles) were observed on the surface. Based on the distribution of surface debitage, site boundaries were established. The northern site boundary remains unknown as this may or may not extend outside of the project area. In addition, all five of the bedrock mortar features were mapped and are provided in the site record update.

A total of nine SPs were excavated at CA-FRE-3215 for a total of 0.625 m³ of soil volume excavated. Table 4-3 provides a summary of SP excavation at CA-FRE-3215. SP 1 is located in between Feature 1 to the north and Features 2 and 3 to the south. Excavated soils were a very compact grayish brown (10YR 5/2) fine, silty loam. Two pieces of obsidian debitage were observed in the 0-10 level. The 10-20 and 20-30 levels were both negative.

SP 2 is located in the northwest portion of the site in an area with slightly darker soils where a fragment of steatite bowl was observed. Excavated soils were a compact dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty loam. The area has been disturbed by bioturbation (large burrow holes). Historic era artifacts were found in 0-10 level which include eight amber glass fragments, a smashed condensed milk can, one aqua bottle fragment, one olive green bottle fragment, and one metal wire. These artifacts change the original site from a prehistoric one to a multicomponent site. In addition to the historic artifacts, one obsidian flake was noted.

In order to determine the extent of the historic refuse scatter, shovel scrapes were placed along the northern fence line and to the east and south of observed historic materials. Two more SPs (8 and 9) were excavated to determine the depth and character of the deposit. SP 8 was excavated to 30 cm below the surface. Three amber glass fragments, a smashed Levi-Strauss rivet, and modern debris (plastic) were observed in the 0-10 cm level. In the 10-20 level, two burnt faunal bone and two obsidian debitage were found. In the last level, 20-30 cm below the surface, one CCS flake, one obsidian flake, and a small unidentifiable fragment of rusted metal were observed. In the 0-10 cm level of SP 9, two obsidian flakes and one CCS flake were found. In the 10-20 cm level two fragments of clear glass were noted.

SP 3 was located in area where two obsidian flakes were noted on the surface. Other than the surface debitage, no artifacts were observed in either the 0-10 or 10-20 levels. SP 4 was located near Feature 5 within the fence alignment. Excavated soils were a grayish brown (10YR 5/2) loose, silty loam. The SP was excavated to 20 cm below the surface and was negative for cultural constituents. SP 5 was located in the center of the site and was excavated to 20 cm below the surface. This SP was negative for cultural constituents. SP 6 was located near the eastern site boundary. One clear glass fragment and four obsidian flakes were observed in the 0-10 level. The subsequent levels produced two obsidian flakes (10-20 cm), four obsidian flakes (20-30 cm), and one obsidian flakes (30-40 cm). SP 7 was located approximately 15 m west of Feature 4 where one CCS flake was observed on the surface. Other than the surface flake, no artifacts were observed in the 0-10 level. A total of three obsidian debitage were observed in the 10-20 level. Excavated soils in SPs 5, 6, and 7 were all the same very compact brown (10YR 5/3) fine, silty loam.

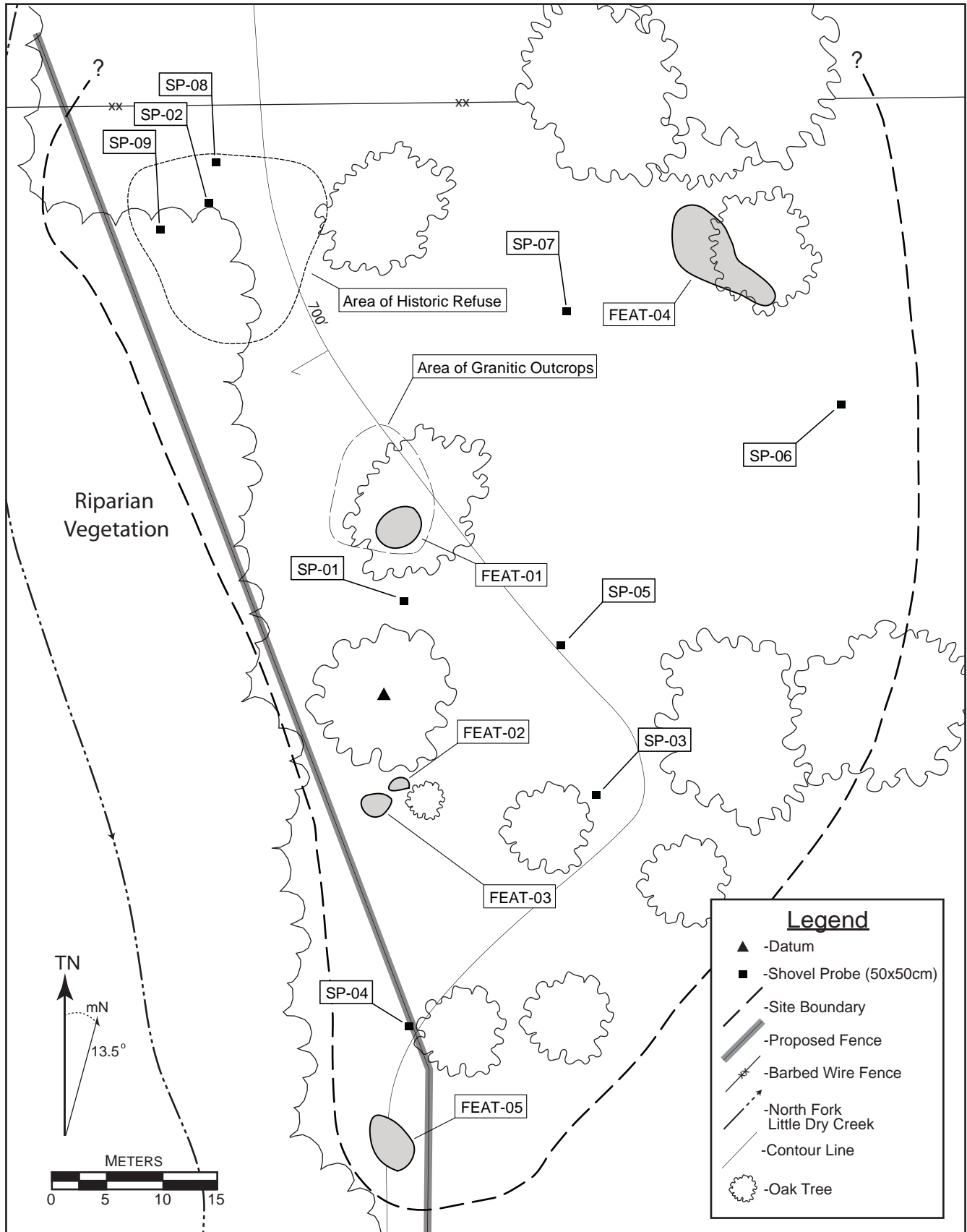


Figure 3.5. CA-FRE-3215 Site Map.

Table 3-3. Summary of SP excavation at CA-FRE-3215.

	Depth	Cultural Constituents
SP 1	30	2 obs deb
SP 2	50	1 steatite bowl frag, 4 obs deb, 1 can, 4 clear glass frags, 1 aqua glass frag, 1 olive bottle frag, 1 solarized glass frag, metal pail, 1 Levi-Strauss rivet, 2 faunal bones
SP 3	20	2 obs deb
SP 4	20	negative
SP 5	20	negative
SP 6	40	11 obs deb, 1 clear glass frag
SP 7	20	1 CCS flake, 3 obs deb
SP 8	30	3 amber glass frags, Levi-Strauss rivet, 2 faunal bones,
SP 9	20	2 obs deb, 1 CCS deb, 2 clear glass fragments

deb=debitage; CCS=cryptocrystalline silicate; obs=obsidian.



Figure 3.6. Site overview of CA-FRE-3215, view to the northwest.



Figure 3.7. Overview of CA-FRE-3215, view to the northeast.

3.2 ARCHIVAL AND HISTORICAL RESEARCH

The two historic resources, PL-Mad-003 and PL-Mad-005, are located in the northeast corner of Township 10S, Range 20E, Section 4. This resource area falls within Lot 1 and possibly Lot 2 in the northeast corner of Section 4 and/or the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of the section. Deed research at the Madera County Clerk-Recorder Division produced an ownership chain for these parcels, from which potential associations with the PL-Mad-005 refuse scatter may be derived. The earliest owner identified was Robert E. Reid who received a U.S. Patent for the parcels in 1917. The Reid, Pearson, and Sisk occupations are chronologically consistent with the PL-Mad-005 refuse deposit dates. Table 4-4 provides a summary of the ownership chain.

Table 3-4. Ownership Chain for Parcels in the Vicinity of PL-Mad-003 and PL-Mad-005.

Date	Grantee	Grantor	Book/Doc.	Page #	Comments
10/24/2002	Madera Ranch Inc.	Richard A. Jensen	2002R0037199	-	DBA Madera Quarry Inc.
11/05/96	Richard A. Jensen	D. Green, Trustee	1996R0029741	-	Hannah K. Jensen Trust
09/24/59	Denslow Green, Trustee	Hannah K. Jensen Trust	OR Bk. 753	118	Includes Lots 1, 2, 3, and SW1/4 and SE1/4 of NE1/4 of Section 4
02/17/53	Hannah K. Jensen	U.S. Patent (BLM)	OR Bk. 568	169	Lot 2 Section 4
11/06/41	Andrew, Hannah K. Jensen	Chattel Mortgage	OR Bk. 294	209	Includes Lot 3 Section 4; 40 acres, repaid 1943
04/18/40	A. and H. K. Jensen	Thomas M. Sisk	OR Bk. 262	242	Lot 1, SE1/4 of NE1/4 of Section 4
11/06/27	T. M. Sisk	William S. Pearson, et al.	OR Bk. 65	258	Lot 1, SE1/4 of NE1/4 of Section 4
06/19/25	W. S. Pearson et al.	Est. of John Frank Pearson	Distributions Bk. 4	261	Lot 1, SE1/4 of NE1/4 of Section 4
12/15/23	J. F. Pearson	Robert E. Reid et ux.	OR Bk. 9	393	Lot 1, SE1/4 of NE1/4 of Section 4

05/08/23	R. E. Reid	State of California	OR Bk. 2	295	Redeemed East ½ of NE 14 of Section 4 after paying delinquent taxes for 1921.
02/01/17	R.E. Reid	U.S. Patent (BLM)	Doc.4912		Lot 1, SE1/4 of NE1/4 of Section 4

Research on the Madera County Historical Society genealogical-web site included:

- searches through a list of biographies of prominent historic citizens culled from county histories;
- U.S. Census data for 1880 and 1900;
- Great Register of Madera County lists for 1880, 1894, 1898, and 1920;
- The Old Timers Register, a list of people who were in Madera by 1900; and
- U.S. Land Patent listing through the BLM search engine.

The Reid, Pearson, Sisk, and Jensen families were not included on these databases, which suggests they were neither early pioneer families to the area nor historically prominent families during the era of significance (late nineteenth-early twentieth century).

Early Utilities in Madera County

Electric Utilities

The earliest electrical power project in Madera County was located in Crane Valley. In the 1895, the San Joaquin Electric Company was formed and developed plans to provide electric power for San Joaquin Valley residents. In 1896, the company completed Power House #1 on the San



Figure 3.8. Overview (left) and close-up of glass insulators at PL-Mad-003.

Joaquin River between North Fork and Auberry and transmitted power to Fresno. Due to legal claims by its competitor, the Fresno Gas and Electric Company, and a drought, the company went bankrupt in 1899 (BassLakeCa 2008; Barcroft 1933; Westmann 2008). In 1901, the San Joaquin Light and Power Corporation formed and purchased the assets of the prior electric company, which included San Joaquin Powerhouse #1, transmission lines to Fresno, and the water rights. In 1902, the new company completed the first earthen dam across Willow Creek which created Bass Lake, a year-round water source and a source for their hydroelectric system. Transmission lines were added to Hanford. The new company enlarged the dam in 1905. The current 145-foot high dam was built in 1910 (BassLakeCa 2008; Barcroft 1933; Westmann 2008). The project area appears to be west of the Bass Lake to Fresno transmission corridor of the first lines.

Telephone Utilities

Telephone service came to many parts of Madera County around the turn-of-the-century. Two small independent telephone companies developed in Madera County during this era including the Sierra Telephone Company and Ponderosa Telephone Company.

The Sierra Telephone Company started in 1895 in Mariposa when the Sunset Telephone Company completed a telephone line from Merced to Mariposa and called it the Mariposa Telephone Exchange (later the Mariposa County Telephone Company) (CalCom 2008). In Raymond, to the northwest of the project area, the town contracted Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company to connect them with Madera in 1908 (Shaw 1933). The two small companies grew independently until 1944, when Harry Baker, Jr. acquired the Raymond Telephone Company and the Mariposa County Telephone Company in 1953 as sister companies. In 1984, the two companies merged as Sierra Telephone (CalCom 2008). Sierra Telephone currently serves Fish Camp, Bass Lake, Oakhurst, Mariposa, Raymond, and Coarsegold communities.

The Ponderosa Telephone Company was established in 1908 by Harmon Bigelow as a two-phone family telephone line. In 1912, the Bigelows hooked their line to the Bell telephone system in Clovis and became an official telephone company (the Bigelow Telephone Company). The new company received a franchise territory of 650 square miles in Madera and Fresno Counties and operated out of the Bigelow's ranch house. Between 1944 and 1945, the telephone subscribers increased from 86 to 256 households, which necessitated moving the switchboards to O'Neals. In 1957, the company became the Ponderosa Telephone Company and currently serves the communities of Friant, Auberry, Big Creek, Cima, North Fork, O'Neals, Shaver Lake, and Wishon (Ponderosa Telephone Company 2008).

The PL-Mad-003 utility poles may be associated with either telephone company's territory, or they could be later era power poles.

4.0 EVALUATION OF DATA POTENTIAL

The following discussion will review the available data collected from each site and consider the degree to which they can address important research questions. The range and richness of the data present at the sites, as determined through testing, are considered in the context of the explicit research directions outlined in Section 4.0, *Research Context*, in the Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Madera Ranch Quarry Project (Taggart and Kovak 2008).

4.1.1 PL-Mad-003

PL-Mad-003 is a segment of an historic utility line consisting of five wooden poles with glass insulators. Research into where and when the first utilities entered the area failed to establish a possible connection of the utility line segment with either first electric line constructed by San Joaquin Electric Company or the first telephone line constructed by the Sierra Telephone Company or the Ponderosa Telephone Company. The precise function and association of PL-Mad-003 is unknown, and does not appear to be associated with notable historical events or individuals. The technology of electrical and telephone signal transmission is well understood, and these poles do not hold the potential to yield information important to an understanding of history.

4.1.2 PL-Mad-004

PL-Mad-004 is an isolated bedrock mortar feature with one shallow mortar cup. No cultural constituents were found associated with the feature. The lack of associated cultural constituents precludes any further research value. Bedrock milling features are difficult to date, and they are ubiquitous throughout the Sierra Nevada foothills. The lack of association of this bedrock mortar with known events or individuals, the common occurrence of this type of resource throughout of the Sierra Nevada foothills, and the lack of dating potential renders it of little importance.

4.1.3 PL-Mad-005

PL-Mad-005 is an historic refuse scatter measuring 55 m (north-south) by 50 m (east-west). Diagnostic artifacts include amethyst glass which dates to 1880-1918 (Munsey 1970:55), an aqua bottle lip and finish fragment with a crown cork seal (post 1892), a lunch box tobacco tin which dates to c. 1890-1940s (Rock 1989:148), a fragment of an amber liquor bottle that has an embossed “..Gilt E..”. This is probably “Old Gilt Edge Bourbon” which was produced by Wichman, Lutgen & Co. The company operated from 1877-1919 (Pre-pro 2008).

The best estimate for the date of the trash scatter is late 19th century to early 20th century. None of the refuse is considered significant for the period to which it dates or for the area from which it is located. The refuse scatter cannot be associated with an individual since three different people owned the property during the late 19th century to the early 20th century. In addition, the three early property owners Reid, Pearson, and Sisk are not considered important in the history of Madera County and are not associated with any significant historic events. Therefore, PL-Mad-005 is considered an unassociated refuse scatter. As such, there is no

potential for of PL-Mad-005 to aid in understanding the ranching and agricultural history in the region.

4.1.4 CA-FRE-3215

Through test excavations it was found that CA-FRE-3215 is a multicomponent site. The prehistoric component consists of five bedrock milling features and a sparse flaked stone scatter. The historic component of the site is a small, sparse refuse scatter located in the northwest portion of the site.

Prehistoric cultural materials recovered from the site include a total of 30 flaked stone debitage recovered from seven Shovel Probes. The flaked stone debitage is predominately obsidian (n=27; 90 percent). No diagnostic artifacts (e.g. projectile points or shell beads), organic remains such as charcoal for radiometric dating, discrete sedimentary strata, or temporally distinct lithic technologies were evident in the flaking debitage. The quantity of obsidian debitage recovered from test excavations is not abundant enough to understand the technology of flaked stone tool manufacture and use that occurred at the site. In addition, while obsidian hydration studies could produce limited temporal information, the lack of assemblage diversity and diagnostic tools would not add to an understanding of regional prehistory. Such data would, at most, confirm patterns that are well-established in previous regional studies. The lack of diversity of the cultural constituents does not allow for the reconstruction of the paleoenvironment, site formation processes, or settlement and subsistence strategies.

Data useful for refining local and regional settlement and subsistence patterns is absent from CA-FRE-3215. The location of the site along the North Fork of Little Dry Creek suggests that it was seasonally occupied, during which time the occupants probably made use of acorn resources. The seasonal availability of water would have limited the amount of time when it was feasible to occupy the site. The meager artifact assemblage does not allow for a full characterization of the function of the sites within larger settlement systems. Beyond broad, general statements, the site deposits do not provide new and specific information on the subsistence activities at the sites, nor do they have the potential to further contribute to an understanding of how the sites fit into the larger settlement system.

Archaeological data useful in reconstructing prehistoric technology are largely absent from CA-FRE-3215. The flaked stone and groundstone artifacts consist of a total of 30 pieces of debitage and one fragment of a steatite bowl. The debitage assemblage is predominately composed of small ($\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch) simple interior obsidian flakes (n=27) and three local CCS flakes. The flaked stone technology documented within the project area at CA-FRE-3215 is fairly unremarkable, representing a very limited range of lithic reduction activities. The small quantity of debitage does not lend to a detailed analysis of stone tool production activities. Similarly, there is very little diversity in the raw materials represented within the flaked stone assemblage at the site, with the vast majority of the pieces being obsidian. There are five bedrock milling features at CA-FRE-3215 which have been fully documented. They do not have any further potential to yield new information to our understanding of prehistoric milling technology in the region.

The meager and simple prehistoric archaeological remains at CA-FRE-3215 do not allow meaningful inferences regarding prehistoric human land use. The historic component of CA-FRE-3215 is lacking temporally or functionally diagnostic artifacts and cannot be associated with particular time period or activity. Therefore, the historic component is characterized as an unassociated sparse refuse scatter. The lack of association of either prehistoric or historical remains with known events or individuals, the common occurrence of this type of resource throughout of the Sierra Nevada foothills, and the lack of dating potential renders it of little importance.

5.0 APPLICATION OF THE NRHP AND CALIFORNIA REGISTER CRITERIA

This section provides an evaluation of the four sites, PL-Mad-003, PL-Mad-004, PL-Mad-005, and CA-FRE-3215, located within the project APE. The objective is to evaluate whether these sites meet the criteria of eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) according to criteria set forth at 36 CFR 60.4, and to assess if the sites qualify as historic resources for the purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

5.1 NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA

Regulations found in 36 CFR 60.4 list the criteria for evaluating site eligibility for listing in the NRHP. Following the standards and guidelines, resources are considered significant if they meet at least one of four (a-d) significance criteria retain integrity, and are at least 50 years old.

The Secretary of Interior is authorized to expand and maintain a National Register of districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering and culture. A property may be listed in or eligible for the NRHP if it meets the following criteria for evaluation defined at 36 CFR § 60.4:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and

- (a) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- (b) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- (c) that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- (d) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

5.2 CEQA CRITERIA

Under the State CEQA Guidelines, an impact is considered significant if a project will have an effect that may change the significance of the resource (Pub. Res. Code Section 21084.1). Actions that would change the significance of a historical resource include demolition, replacement, substantial alteration, and relocation of historic properties. Before the level of significance of impacts can be determined and mitigation measures developed, however, the significance of

cultural resources must be determined. The 2000 CEQA Guidelines (sec. 15064.5) define four circumstances in which a property can qualify as a significant historic resource for the purposes of CEQA review:

1. The resource is listed in or determined eligible for the listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register). A resource may be eligible for inclusion in the California Register if it:
 - A. is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
 - B. is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
 - C. embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
 - D. has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Properties that are listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (see below) are considered eligible for listing in the California Register, and thus are significant historical resources for the purpose of CEQA (Public Resources Code section 5024.1(d)(1)).

5.3 PL-MAD-003

PL-Mad-003 is not associated with important events or people and cannot be connected to either the first electric power line or the first telephone line in the area. The wooden utility poles are not considered original or unique in any significant way. Therefore, PL-Mad-003 is not eligible for inclusion to the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. Further archival research would not provide additional data regarding its function. Therefore, the site is not eligible for inclusion to the NRHP under Criterion D. For the purposes of CEQA, PL-Mad-003 fails to meet any of the criteria and is not considered an historic resource.

5.4 PL-MAD-004

PL-Mad-004 does not appear to have been associated with important events or people in prehistory nor does the site embody an original or unique bedrock milling feature. Therefore, the site is not eligible for inclusion to the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. The site completely lacks associated cultural artifacts. As a single bedrock mortar feature that cannot be dated there is no further data potential that the site could contribute to the understanding of prehistory. Therefore, the site is not eligible for inclusion to the NRHP under Criterion D. For the purposes of CEQA, PL-Mad-004 fails to meet any of the criteria and is not considered an historic resource.

5.5 PL-MAD-005

The site is an unassociated refuse scatter with a limited variety of temporally or functionally diagnostic artifacts and continued archival research is not likely to provide additional data regarding its function. Therefore, the site is not eligible for inclusion to the NRHP under all

Criteria. For the purposes of CEQA, PL-Mad-005 fails to meet any of the criteria and is not considered an historic resource.

5.6 CA-FRE-3215

5.6.1 CA-FRE-3215 Prehistoric Component

CA-FRE-3215 does not appear to have been associated with important events or people in prehistory nor does the site embody an original or unique bedrock milling feature. Therefore, the site is not eligible for inclusion to the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. The extremely small and homogenous cultural assemblage observed at CA-FRE-3215 precludes the possibility of addressing any of the pertinent research questions. Therefore, the site is not eligible for inclusion to the NRHP under Criterion D. For the purposes of CEQA, CA-FRE-3215 fails to meet any of the criteria and is not considered an historic resource.

5.6.2 CA-FRE-3215 Historic Component

The historic artifact scatter is unassociated with important events or people. The historic component of CA-FRE-3215 does not include a good variety of temporally or functionally diagnostic artifacts. Continued archival research would not likely provide additional data regarding its function. Therefore, the historic component of CA-FRE-3215 is not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP under all Criteria. For the purposes of CEQA, CA-FRE-3215 fails to meet any of the criteria and is not considered an historic resource.

5.7 EVALUATION RESULTS

It is concluded that PL-Mad-003, PL-Mad-004, PL-Mad-005, and CA-FRE-3215 fail to meet NRHP criteria for evaluations on all measures. These sites do not contain data that would contribute towards the eligibility of either site for inclusion in the NRHP according to any of the evaluation criteria found at 36 CFR 60.4. PL-Mad-003, PL-Mad-004, PL-Mad-005, and CA-FRE-3215 are not eligible for inclusion to the NRHP. Furthermore, the sites do not qualify as historical resources for the purposes of CEQA.

6.0 REFERENCES

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Appendix A
Site Records

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

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code _____
Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 2

*Resource Name or #: PL-Mad-003

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County Madera

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Little Table Mountain Date 1962 (PR1981) T 10S; R 20E; NE ¼ of NE ¼ of Sec 4; Mt. Diablo B.M

c. Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

d. UTM: Zone 10N, 785770 mE/ 4110460 mN (NAD 83)

e. Other Locational Data: From the town of Madera take Highway 145 to Highway 41. Turn left on CA- 41/Southern Yosemite Highway. Continue north on Hwy 41 for 0.1 miles, turn left on Road 209. Continue north on Road 209 for 4.0 miles. Turn right on Road 406. Continue on Road 406 for 1.84 miles. Walk south for 0.14 miles to PL-Mad-004.

*P3a. Description: This record documents a segment of an historic-era resource which consists of five wooden poles with glass insulators. The resource appears to be part of a former utility line (transmission or communication). Modern signs of "Private Property- No Hunting" and "No Trespassing" are attached to one of the poles. The resource is located in a pasture that has been used for cattle grazing.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP39: Other

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



P5b. Description of Photo:

Overview wooden poles, view to the southeast.

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: Historic
 Prehistoric Both

*P7. Owner and Address:
Madera Quarry, Inc.
P.O Box 9946248
Redding, CA 96033-4248

*P8. Recorded by:
A. Kovak, Pacific Legacy, Inc.
3081 Alhambra Dr., Ste. # 208
Cameron Park, CA 95682

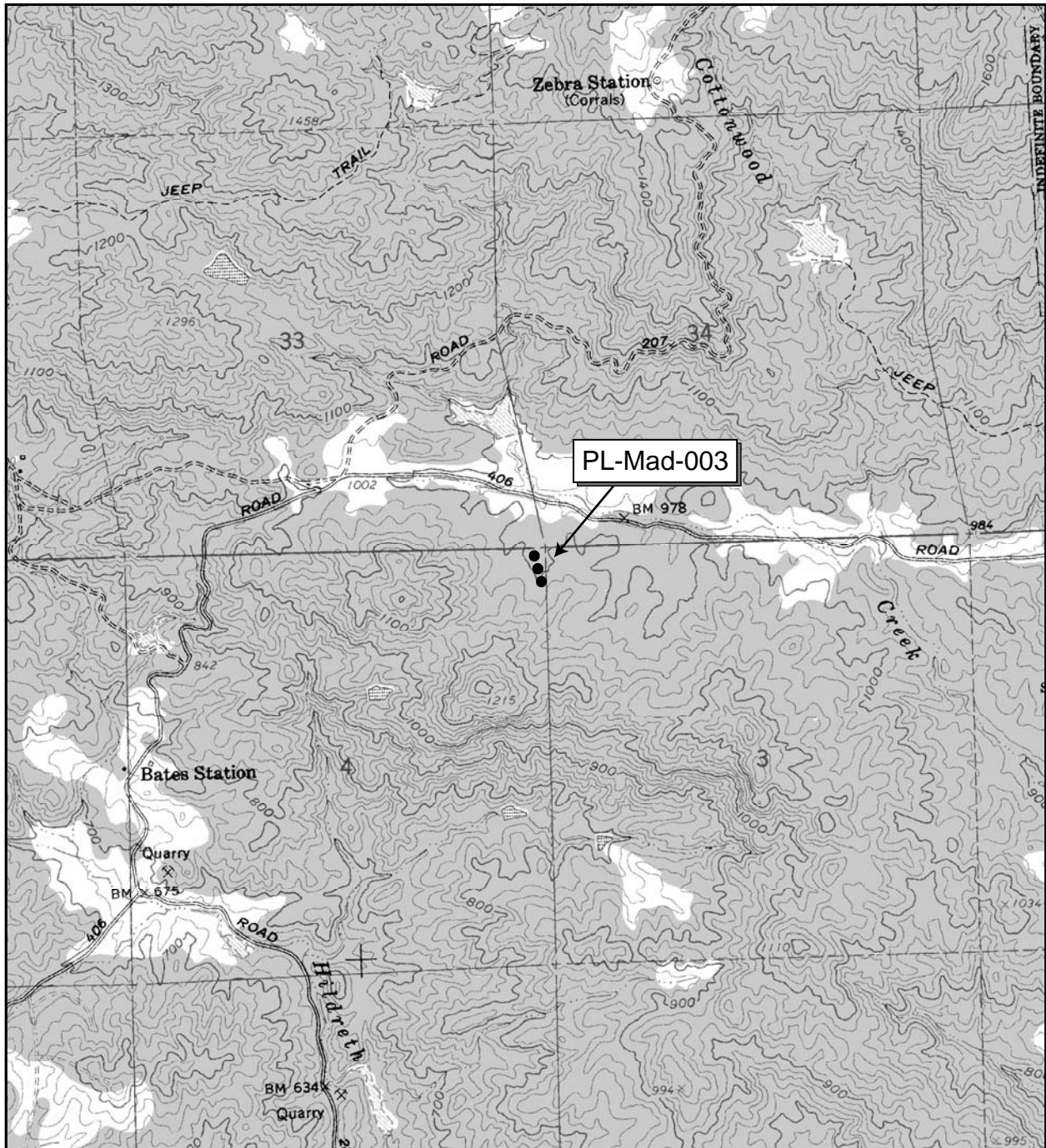
*P9. Date Recorded: April 1, 2008

*P10. Survey Type:
Intensive pedestrian survey

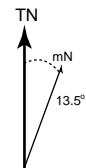
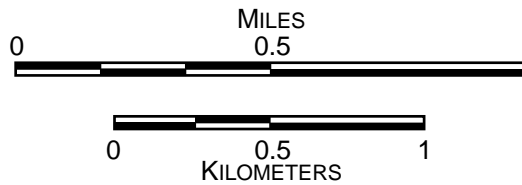
*P11. Report Citation:
Supplemental Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Madera Ranch Quarry Project. Prepared by Pacific Legacy (2008).

*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 (List): _____

LOCATION MAP



SOURCE: USGS 7.5' Little Table Mountain, CA 1962 (Rev. 1981), Knowles, CA 1962 (Rev. 1981), ONeals, CA 1965 (rev. 1981), Millerton Lake West, CA 1965 (Rev. 1981). SCALE: 1:24,000.



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

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code _____
Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 3

*Resource Name or #: PL-Mad-004

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County Madera

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Little Table Mountain Date 1962 (PR1981) T 10S; R 20E; NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec 4; Mt. Diablo B.M

c. Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

d. UTM: Zone 10N, 784540 mE/ 4109406 mN (NAD 83)

e. Other Locational Data: From the town of Madera take Highway 145 to Highway 41. Turn left on CA- 41/Southern Yosemite Highway. Continue north on Hwy 41 for 0.1 miles, turn left on Road 209. Continue north on Road 209 for 4.0 miles. Turn right on Road 406. Continue on Road 406 for 0.15 miles. Walk due east for 0.16 miles to PL-Mad-004.

*P3a. Description: PL-Mad-004 is a bedrock milling feature. The bedrock outcrop measures 3.1 m in length (east-west) and 1.65 m wide (north-south). There is a single mortar cup on the bedrock outcrop. The mortar cup measures 20 x 20 cm in diameter and 3 cm in depth. No artifacts were observed on the surrounding ground surface. The BRM is located in a pasture that has been used for cattle. Oak trees and other unmodified bedrock outcrops surround the BRM. Two shovel probes measuring 0.5 x 0.5 m were excavated to 20 cm below the surface for a total excavated soil volume of 0.01 m³. No cultural constituents were found in the excavation.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: AP4: Bedrock milling feature

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



P5b. Description of Photo:

Overview of bedrock milling feature, view to the east.

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: Historic Prehistoric Both

*P7. Owner and Address: Madera Quarry, Inc.
P.O Box 9946248
Redding, CA 96033-4248

*P8. Recorded by: A. Kovak
Pacific Legacy, Inc
3081 Alhambra Dr. Ste. #208
Cameron Park, CA 95682

*P9. Date Recorded: April 1, 2008

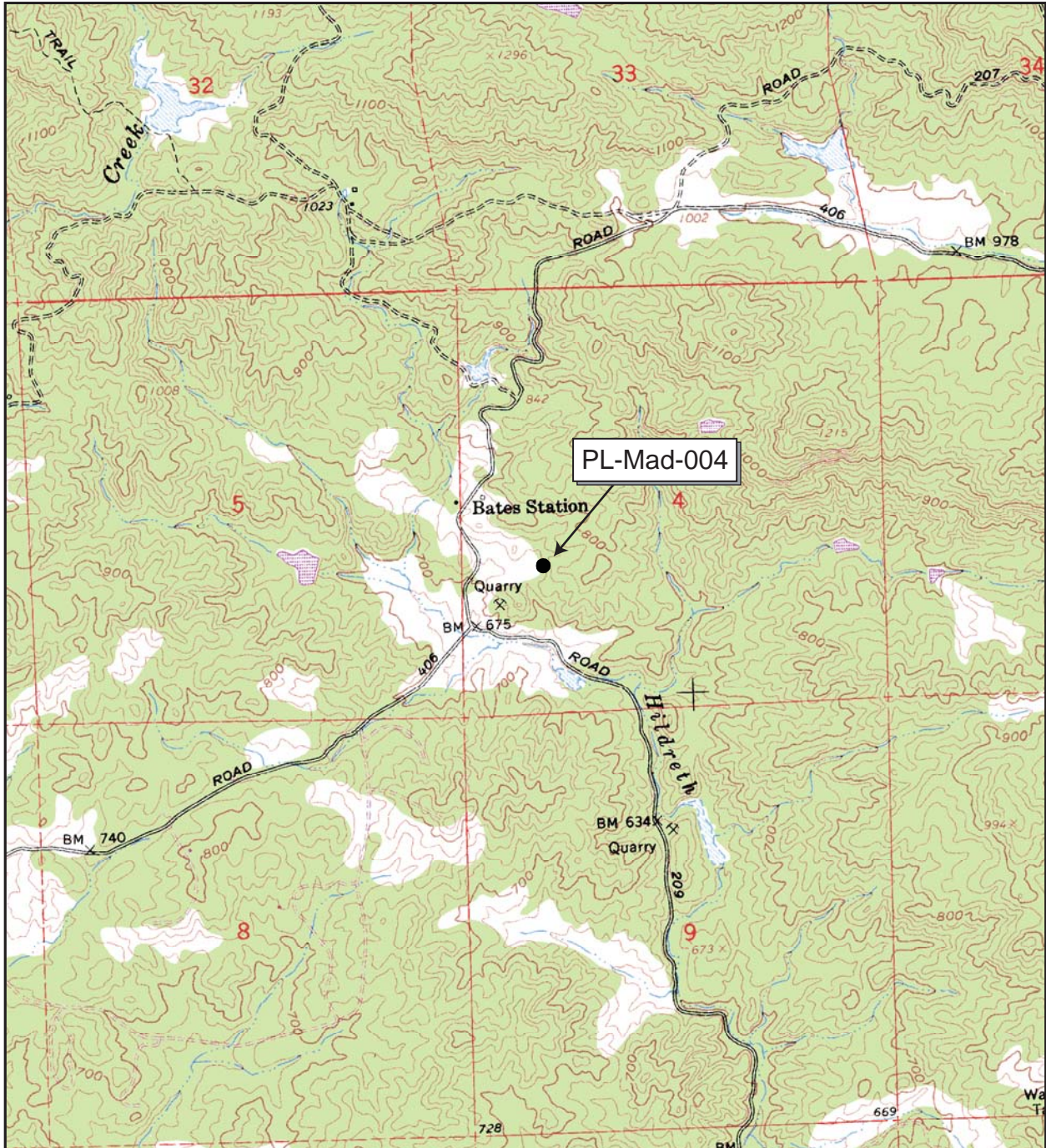
*P10. Survey Type: Inventive pedestrian survey

*P11. Report Citation: Supplemental

Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Madera Ranch Quarry Project. Prepared by Pacific Legacy (2008).

*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 (List): _____

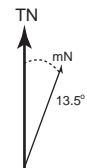
LOCATION MAP



SOURCE: USGS 7.5' Little Table Mountain, CA 1962 (Rev. 1981), Knowles, CA 1962 (Rev. 1981), ONeals, CA 1965 (rev. 1981), Millerton Lake West, CA 1965 (Rev. 1981). SCALE: 1:24,000.

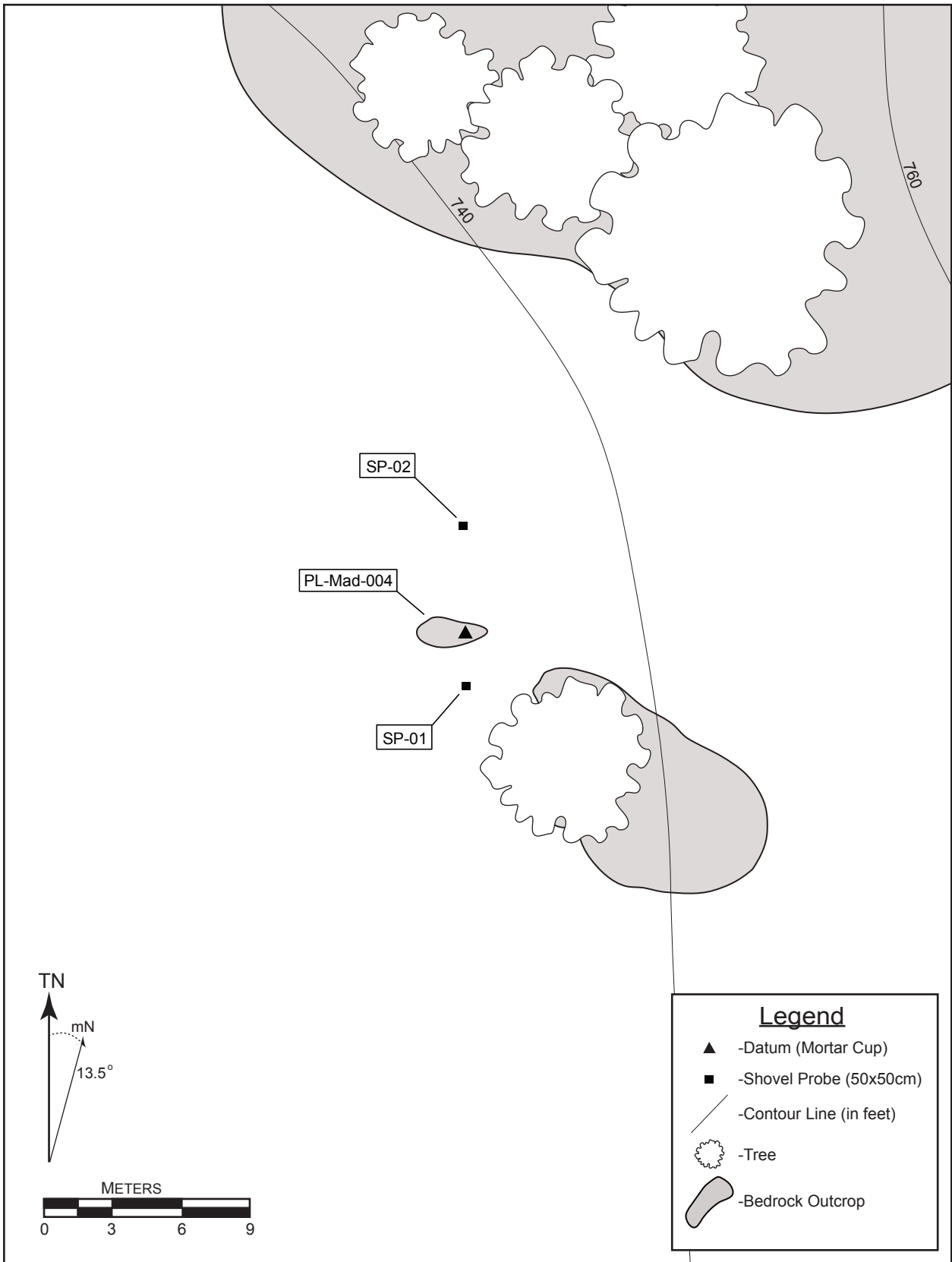


QUADRANGLE LOCATION



SKETCH MAP

Primary #: _____
HRI #: _____
Trinomial: _____



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

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code _____
Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 5

*Resource Name or #: PL-Mad-005

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County Madera

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Little Table Mountain Date 1962 (PR 1981) T 10S; R 20E; NE ¼ of NE ¼ of Sec 4; Mt. Diablo B.M

c. Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

d. UTM: Zone 10N, 785663 mE/ 4110288 mN (NAD 83)

e. Other Locational Data: From the town of Madera take Highway 145 to Highway 41. Turn left on CA- 41/Southern Yosemite Highway. Continue north on Hwy 41 for 0.1 miles, turn left on Road 209. Continue north on Road 209 for 4.0 miles. Turn right on Road 406. Continue on Road 406 for 1.8 miles. Walk due south for 0.25 miles to PL-Mad-005.

*P3a. Description: The cultural resource is an historic sparse refuse scatter consisting of aqua glass bottle fragments, clear glass bottle neck and body fragments, barrel hoop, two metal pails, white ceramic plate fragment, orange paste earthenware pipe fragments, metal wire, and can dump located in a crevice of a bedrock outcrop consisting of approximately 20 various sized vent-hole food cans, tobacco tin, meat tin, and paint cans. The site is located on a slightly elevated ridge in a relatively open area with bedrock outcrops and boulders. The site measures 55 m north-south by 50 m east-west. On-site vegetation includes oak trees, manzanita, and various grasses. Historic land use includes cattle ranching. In addition, pull-tab Busch beer cans and modern wire were noted at the site indicating later site use and possible disturbance. Test excavations were conducted to determine whether subsurface deposits are associated with the site. Four 0.5 x 0.5 m shovel probes were excavated to a depth 20 cm below the surface for a total of 0.2 m³ of excavated soils. No subsurface deposit is present.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: AH4: Privies/dumps/trash scatters

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



P5b. Description of Photo:

Site overview, view to the east

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: Historic Prehistoric Both

***P7. Owner and Address:**

Madera Quarry, Inc.
P.O Box 9946248
Redding, CA 96033-4248

*P8. Recorded by:
A. Kovak and K. Glover
Pacific Legacy, Inc.
3081 Alhambra Dr., Ste. # 208
Cameron Park, CA 95682

*P9. Date Recorded:
August 26, 2008

*P10. Survey Type:
Intensive pedestrian survey

*P11. Report Citation: Supplemental Cultural Resources Inventory and

Evaluation Report for the Madera Ranch Quarry Project. Prepared by Pacific Legacy (2008).

*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 (List): _____

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

Primary # _____
Trinomial _____

Page 2 of 5

*Resource Name PL-Mad-005

*A1. Dimensions: a. Length 55 m (N/S) × b. Width 50 m (E/W)

Method of Measurement: Paced Taped Visual estimate Other: GPS/Trimble GeoExplorer

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: Site boundary based intensive surface investigations

Limitations (Check any that apply): Restricted access Paved/built over Site limits incompletely defined
 Disturbances Vegetation Other (Explain): None

A2. Depth: None Unknown Method of Determination: No subsurface Investigations

A3. Human Remains: Present Absent Possible Unknown (Explain): None observed on surface

A4. Features: (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map.) No features are associated with the site.

A5. Cultural Constituents: (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features.) See continuation sheet.

A6. Were Specimens Collected? No Yes

A7. Site Condition: Good Fair Poor (Describe disturbances.): Pull-tab Busch beer cans (post 1962), modern wire, cattle

A8. Nearest Water: an unnamed creek 400 m to the north

A9. Elevation: 1040 ft asl.

A10. Environmental Setting: Lower Sierra Nevada foothills in an oak/grassland environment. Site is located on top of a slightly elevated hill and slopes

A11. Historical Information:

A12. Age: Prehistoric Protohistoric 1542-1769 1769-1848 1848-1880 1880-1914 1914-1945
 Post 1945 Undetermined Late 19th century-early 20th century

A13. Interpretations: (Discuss data potential, function[s], ethnic affiliation, and other interpretations): The site appears to be an unassociated refuse scatter that dates to the late 19th century-early 20th century.

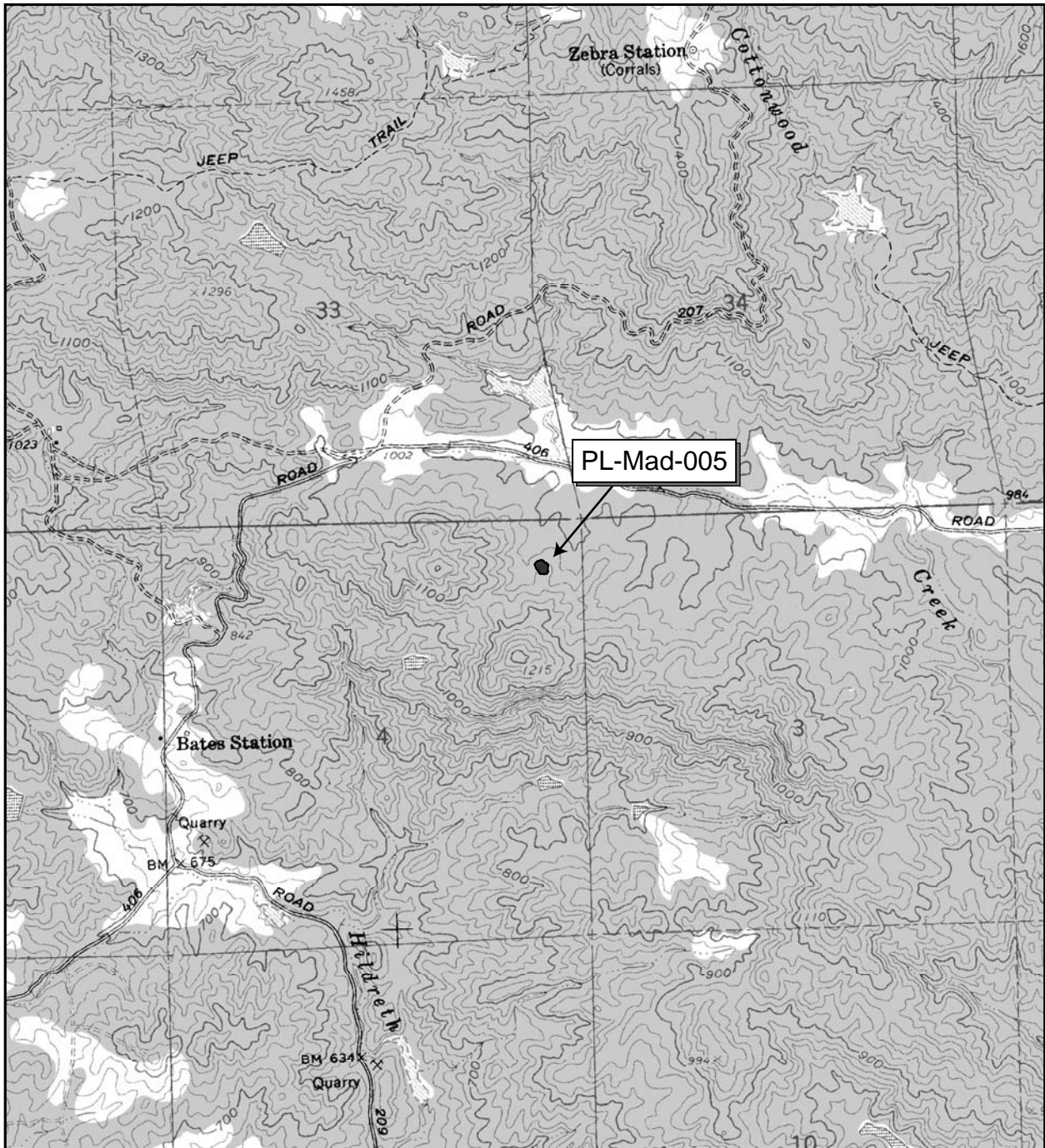
A14. Remarks:

A15. References: (Documents, informants, maps, and other references)

A16. Photographs (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record.):
Original Media/Negatives Kept at: Pacific Legacy, Inc. 3081 Alhambra Dr. Ste. 208, Cameron Park, CA 95682

A17. Form Prepared by: A. Kovak Date: August 29, 2008
Affiliation and Address: Pacific Legacy, Inc. 3081 Alhambra Dr. Ste. 208, Cameron Park, CA 95682

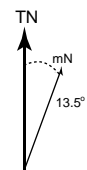
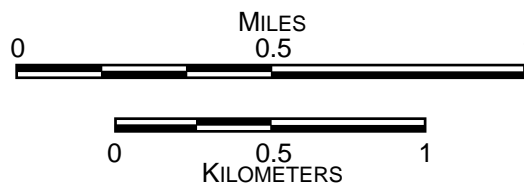
LOCATION MAP



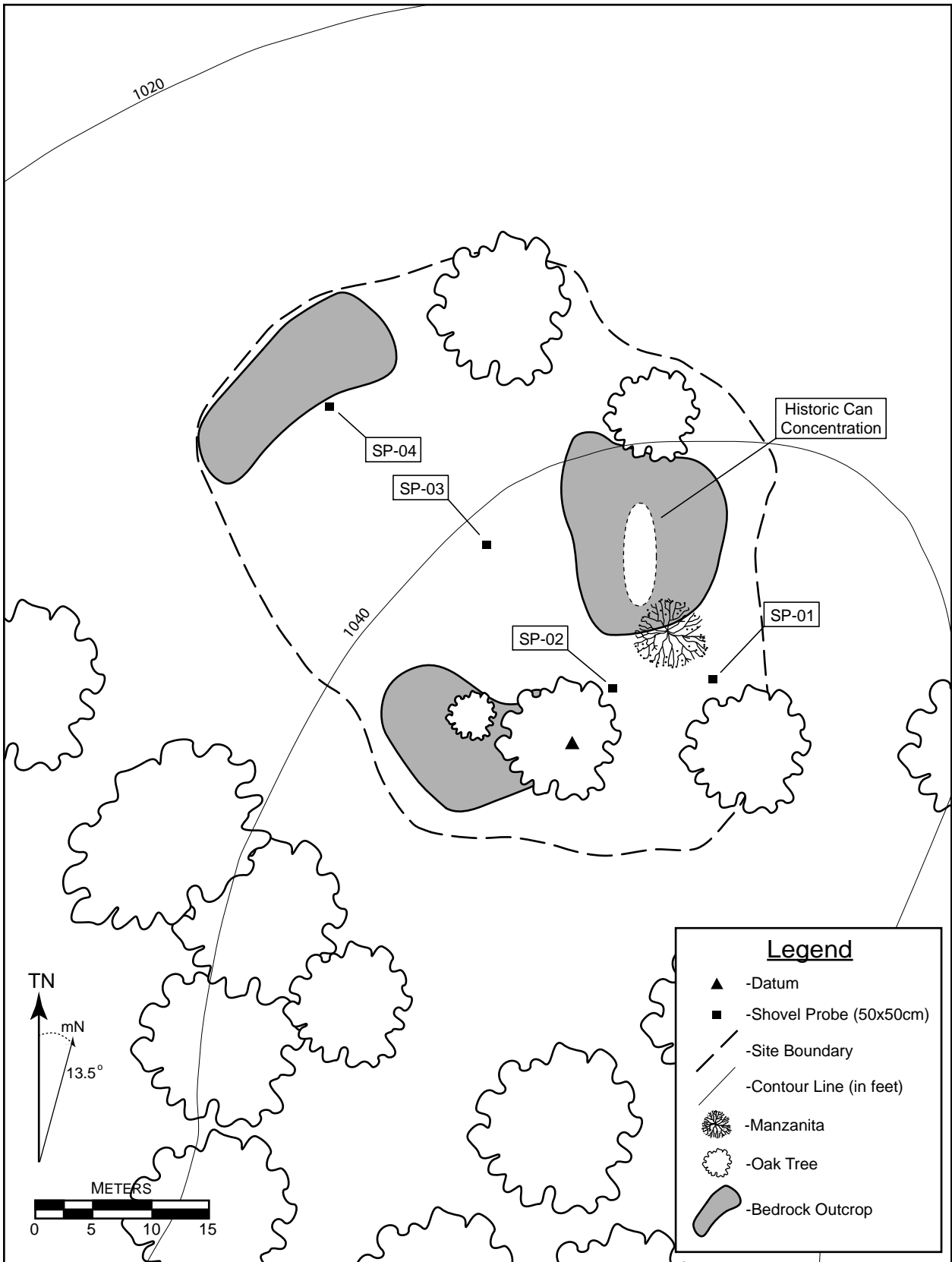
SOURCE: USGS 7.5' Little Table Mountain, CA 1962 (Rev. 1981). SCALE: 1:24,000.



QUADRANGLE LOCATION



SKETCH MAP



A.5

Cultural constituents of the can dump located in the crevice of a bedrock outcrop include: four hole-in-top cans with machine soldered seams measuring $2\frac{15}{16}'' \times 3\frac{5}{16}''$, four external friction-lid cans measuring $4\frac{15}{16}'' \times 3\frac{9}{16}''$, one possible baking soda can $2\frac{5}{8}'' \times 4\frac{1}{8}''$ (smashed), one knife opened can measuring $2\frac{15}{16}'' \times 4\frac{1}{2}''$, four paint cans $5\frac{3}{16}'' \times 5\frac{3}{4}''$, internal friction lid can $3\frac{1}{2}'' \times 4\frac{1}{2}''$, tobacco tin $2\frac{1}{2}'' \times 3\frac{3}{4}''$, six knife-opened vent-hole cans measuring $2\frac{15}{16}'' \times 4\frac{3}{8}''$, one vent-hole can measuring $3\frac{1}{4}'' \times 3\frac{7}{8}''$, one rectangular key-opened meat tin ($3\frac{1}{8}'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}'' \times 3\frac{1}{8}''$), one possible vent-hole can measuring $2\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}''$, one amber liquor bottle fragment with embossed "...Gilt E..", one lunch-box tobacco tin lid with wire bail handle, one fluted clear glass tumbler fragment, one clear glass bottle fragment, two improved whiteware fragments, and two mason jar fragments.

Cultural constituents near the outcrop with the can dump include one orange paste stoneware pipe fragment with cement grout, one improved whiteware plate fragment with scalloped molded rim and blue scalloped decoration, one smashed paint can, possible overhead utility wire, two improved earthenware plate fragments, clear glass fragment with embossed decoration, and various unidentifiable metal fragments.

Cultural constituents on the southern outcrop include Listerine bottle fragments, aqua glass bottle fragments, and one solarized glass fragment.

Cultural constituents at the western outcrop include a modified "Benhams 8 QTS LIQUID" measuring $6\frac{5}{8}'' \times 14\frac{1}{2}''$, one blue enamelware lantern measuring $5\frac{1}{2}'' \times 10\frac{1}{2}''$, one can ($5\frac{1}{2}'' \times 7''$) modified with knife slits to make a strainer, one can ($4\frac{1}{4}'' \times 6\frac{3}{8}''$) modified with nail holes in the bottom, paint can fragment, paint can lid ($4\frac{1}{2}''$ in diameter), fragment of a vehicle license plate, aqua crown cork seal bottle fragment, three amethyst bottle fragments, green glass fragment, 25 thin aqua glass fragments, two blue glazed improved earthenware fragments, three orange paste stoneware pipe fragments, one white enamelware pan, various metal fragments, and smashed and fragmented food cans.

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

Primary # P-10-005046
HRI # _____
Trinomial CA-FRE-3215
NRHP Status Code _____
Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 9

*Resource Name or #: CA-FRE-3215 update

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County Fresno

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Academy Date 1964 (PR 1978) T 11S; R 22E; NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec 8; Mt. Diablo **B.M**

c. Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

d. UTM: Zone 10N, 802928 mE/ 4099009 mN (NAD 83)

e. Other Locational Data: From the town of Madera take HWY 145 for 19 miles. Take a slight right onto Road 206 and continue 2.2 miles (Road 206 becomes North Fork Rd). Turn left onto Millerton Rd and travel 5.7 miles. Turn left at Auberry Road. Continue on Auberry Road for 1.75 miles. Park on right side of road at gravel pull-out. Walk due east 0.6 miles.

*P3a. Description: This site record is an update to the 2002 record and confirms the overall character of the site documented in the original record and provides site boundaries based on observed surface artifacts and subsurface testing. In addition to the four bedrock milling features, another bedrock milling feature (Feature 5) and an area of historic-era refuse located in the northwest portion of the site were recorded. Approximately 20 flaked stone debitage, predominately obsidian and one steatite bowl fragment were observed on the site surface. The environmental setting is gentle rolling hills with oak woodland vegetation. Soils are a granitic, silty-sandy loam. North Fork of Little Dry Creek is a seasonal drainage 15 m to the west with cottonwood, blackberry, and other riparian vegetation along its banks. See continuation sheet for further description.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: AP2: Lithic scatter, AP4: Bedrock milling feature, AH4: Privies/dumps/trash scatters

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



P5b. Description of Photo:
Site overview with Features 1 (to right of frame) and Features 2 and 3 (to left of frame), view to north.

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:
 Historic
 Prehistoric Both

*P7. Owner and Address:
Sierra Foothill Conservancy
PO Box 529
Prather, CA 93651

*P8. Recorded by:
A. Kovak and K. Glover
Pacific Legacy, Inc.
3081 Alhambra Dr., Ste. # 208
Cameron Park, CA 95682

*P9. Date Recorded: August 25, 2008

*P10. Survey Type:
Intensive pedestrian survey

*P11. Report Citation: Supplemental Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Madera Ranch Quarry Project. Prepared by Pacific Legacy (2008).

*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 (List): _____

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

Primary # P-10-005046
Trinomial CA-FRE-3215

Page 2 of 9

*Resource Name CA-FRE-3215 update

*A1. Dimensions: a. Length 100 m (N/S) × b. Width 80 m (E/W)

Method of Measurement: Paced Taped Visual estimate Other: GPS/ Trimble GeoExplorer

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: Site boundary based intensive surface investigations.

Limitations (Check any that apply.): Restricted access Paved/built over Site limits incompletely defined
 Disturbances Vegetation Other (Explain): The northern site boundary is unknown and may extend north of barbed-wire fence.

A2. Depth: None Unknown Method of Determination: Shovel probes.

A3. Human Remains: Present Absent Possible Unknown (Explain): None observed on surface and none found in subsurface testing.

A4. Features: (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map.) Five scattered bedrock milling features. See continuation sheet for description.

A5. Cultural Constituents: (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features.) Approximately 15 obsidian debitage and 2 chert debitage were observed on the ground surface. See continuation sheet for cultural constituents observed in shovel probes.

A6. Were Specimens Collected? No Yes

A7. Site Condition: Good Fair Poor (Describe disturbances.): Cattle ranching and burrowing animals.

A8. Nearest Water: 15 m to North Fork of Little Dry Creek

A9. Elevation: 700 ft asl.

A10. Environmental Setting: Lower elevations of the Sierra Nevada foothills. Oak, grassland, and riparian vegetation along the North Fork of Little Dry Creek.

A11. Historical Information:

A12. Age: Prehistoric Protohistoric 1542-1769 1769-1848 1848-1880 1880-1914 1914-1945
 Post 1945 Undetermined The site is a multicomponent site consisting of a prehistoric component and an undatable historic component.

A13. Interpretations: (Discuss data potential, function[s], ethnic affiliation, and other interpretations):

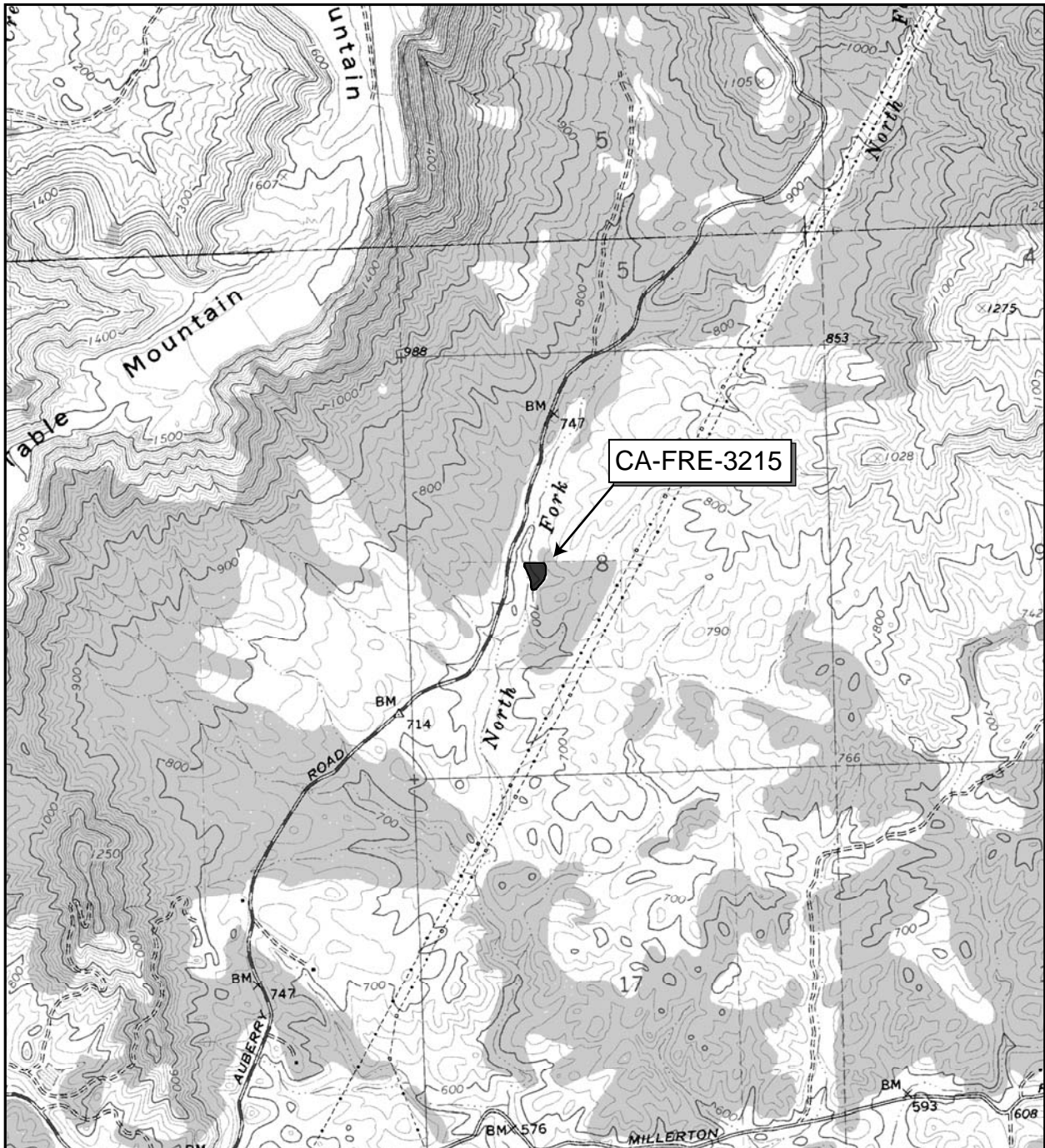
A14. Remarks:

A15. References: (Documents, informants, maps, and other references)

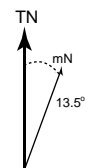
A16. Photographs (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record.):
Original Media/Negatives Kept at: Pacific Legacy, Inc. 3081 Alhambra Dr. Ste. 208, Cameron Park, CA 95682

A17. Form Prepared by: A. Kovak Date: August 29, 2008
Affiliation and Address: Pacific Legacy, Inc. 3081 Alhambra Dr. Ste. 208, Cameron Park, CA 95682

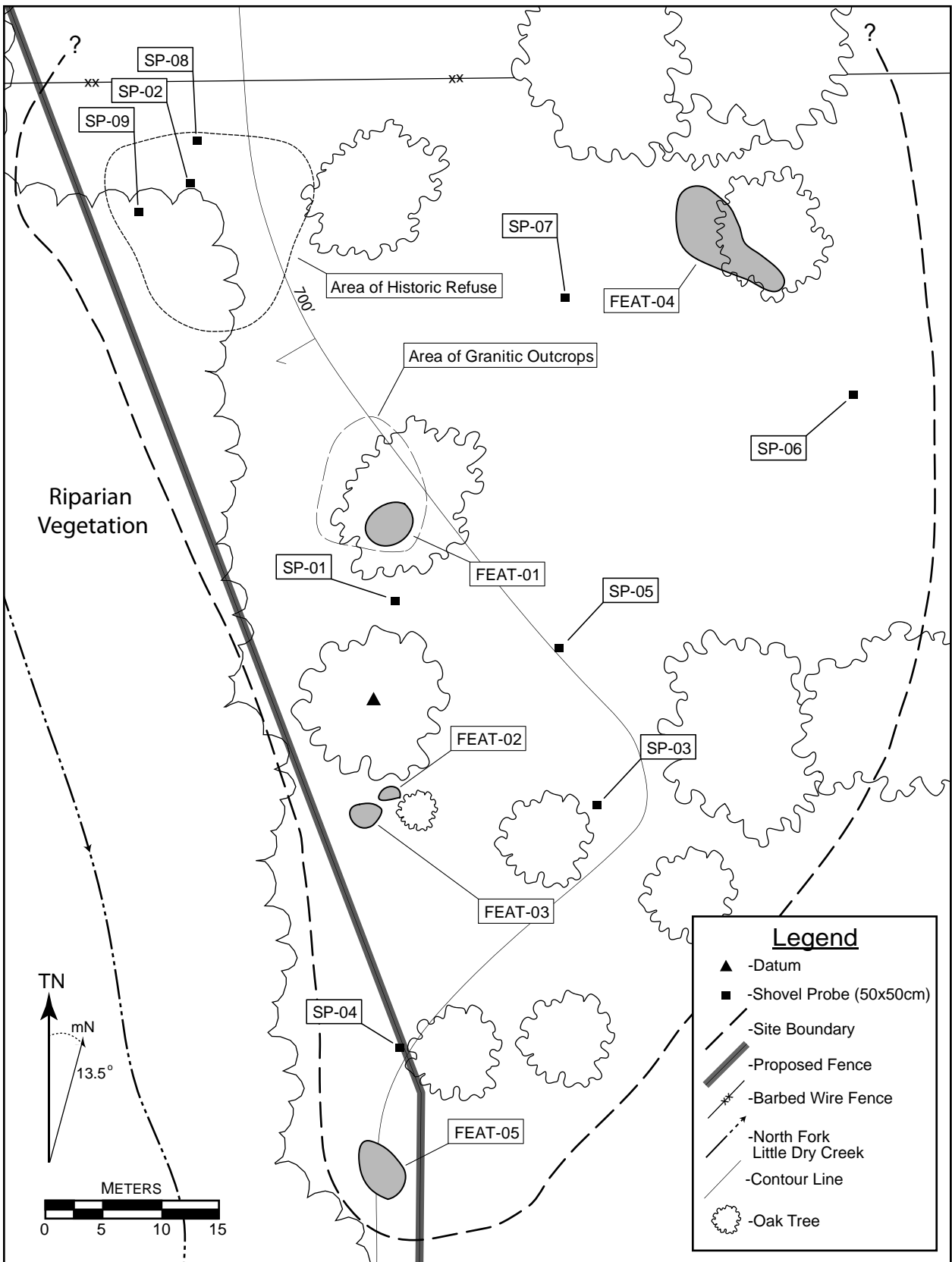
LOCATION MAP



SOURCE: USGS 7.5' Academy, CA 1964 (Rev. 1978), Millerton Lake East, CA 1965 (Rev. 1981). SCALE: 1:24,000.



SKETCH MAP



P3a. Description:

Test excavations were conducted to determine if subsurface deposits are present. A total of nine shovel probes measuring 0.5 x 0.5 m were excavated in 10 cm levels for a total of 0.625 m³ of excavated soil. Excavated soils were dry-screened through ¼ inch mesh. None of the artifacts were collected. A total of 30 pieces of flaked stone debitage, one steatite bowl fragment, three faunal bones, 2 Levi-Strauss rivets, 1 olive glass fragment, 7 clear glass fragments, three amber glass fragments, 1 aqua glass fragment, 1 solarized glass fragment, one metal pail, and one condensed milk can were observed in SP excavation. The following table provides a summary of SP excavation at CA-FRE-3215.

	Depth	Cultural Constituents
SP 1	30	2 obs deb
SP 2	50	1 steatite bowl frag, 4 obs deb, 1 can, 4 clear glass frags, 1 aqua glass frag, 1 olive bottle frag, 1 solarized glass frag, metal pail, 1 Levi-Strauss rivet, 2 faunal bones
SP 3	20	2 obs deb
SP 4	20	negative
SP 5	20	negative
SP 6	40	11 obs deb, 1 clear glass frag
SP 7	20	1 CCS flake, 3 obs deb
SP 8	30	3 amber glass frags, Levi-Strauss rivet, 2 faunal bones,
SP 9	20	2 obs deb, 1 CCS deb, 2 clear glass fragments

deb=debitage; CCS=cryptocrystalline silicate; obs=obsidian.

A4. Features:

Feature 1 is a bedrock milling feature with one mortar cup. The outcrop measures 1.3 m (n-s) by 1.4 m (e-w) by .56 m (height). Cup 1 measures 12 cm in diameter and 4 cm deep.

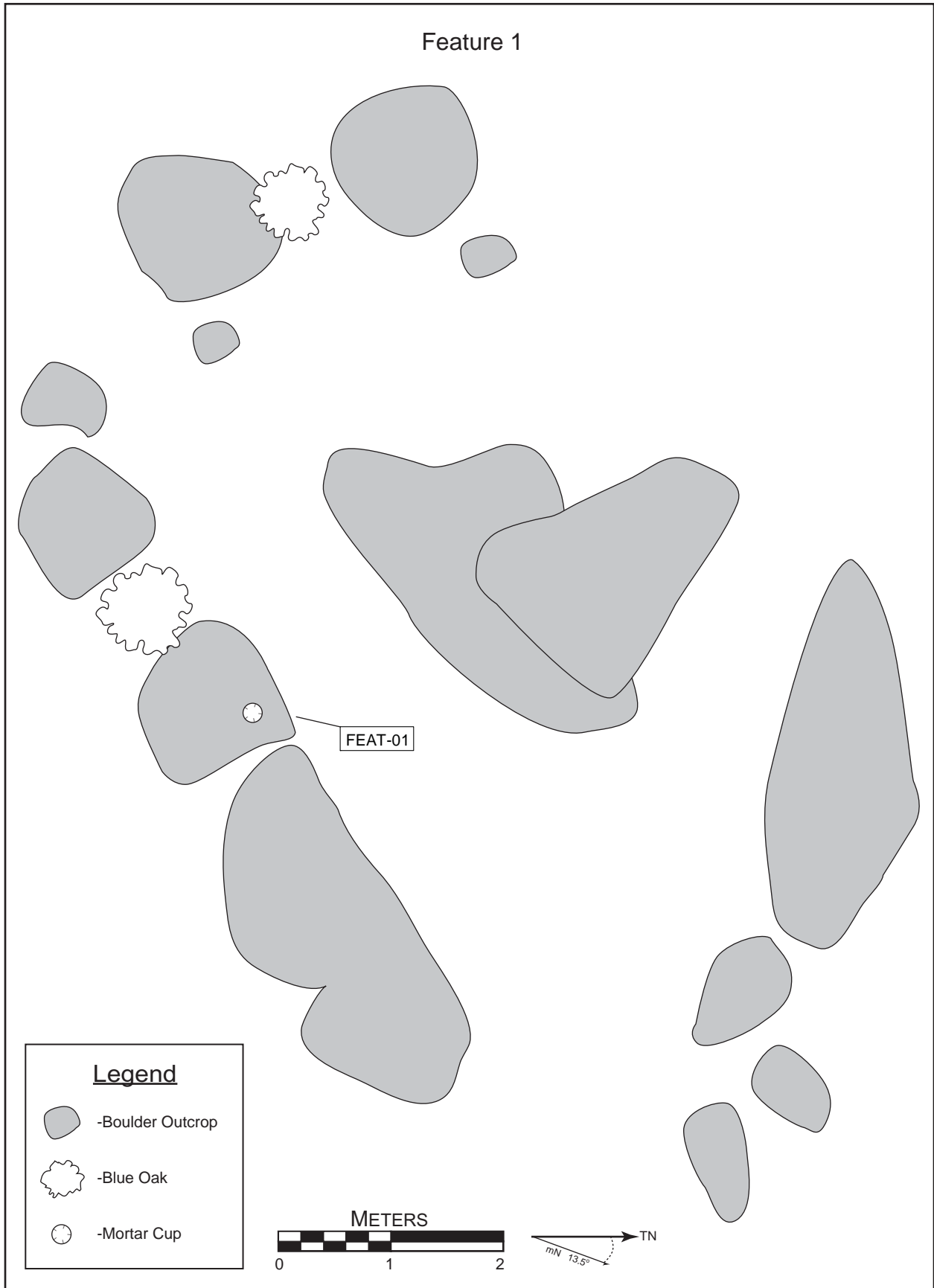
Feature 2 is a bedrock milling feature with one mortar cup. The outcrop measures 0.7 m (n-s) by 1.05 m (e-w) and is ground level. Cup 1 measures 9 cm in diameter 3 cm deep.

Feature 3 is a bedrock milling feature with one mortar cup. The outcrop measures 0.6 m (n-s) by 1.8 m (e-w) by .30 m (height). Cup 1 measures 9 cm in diameter and 5 cm deep.

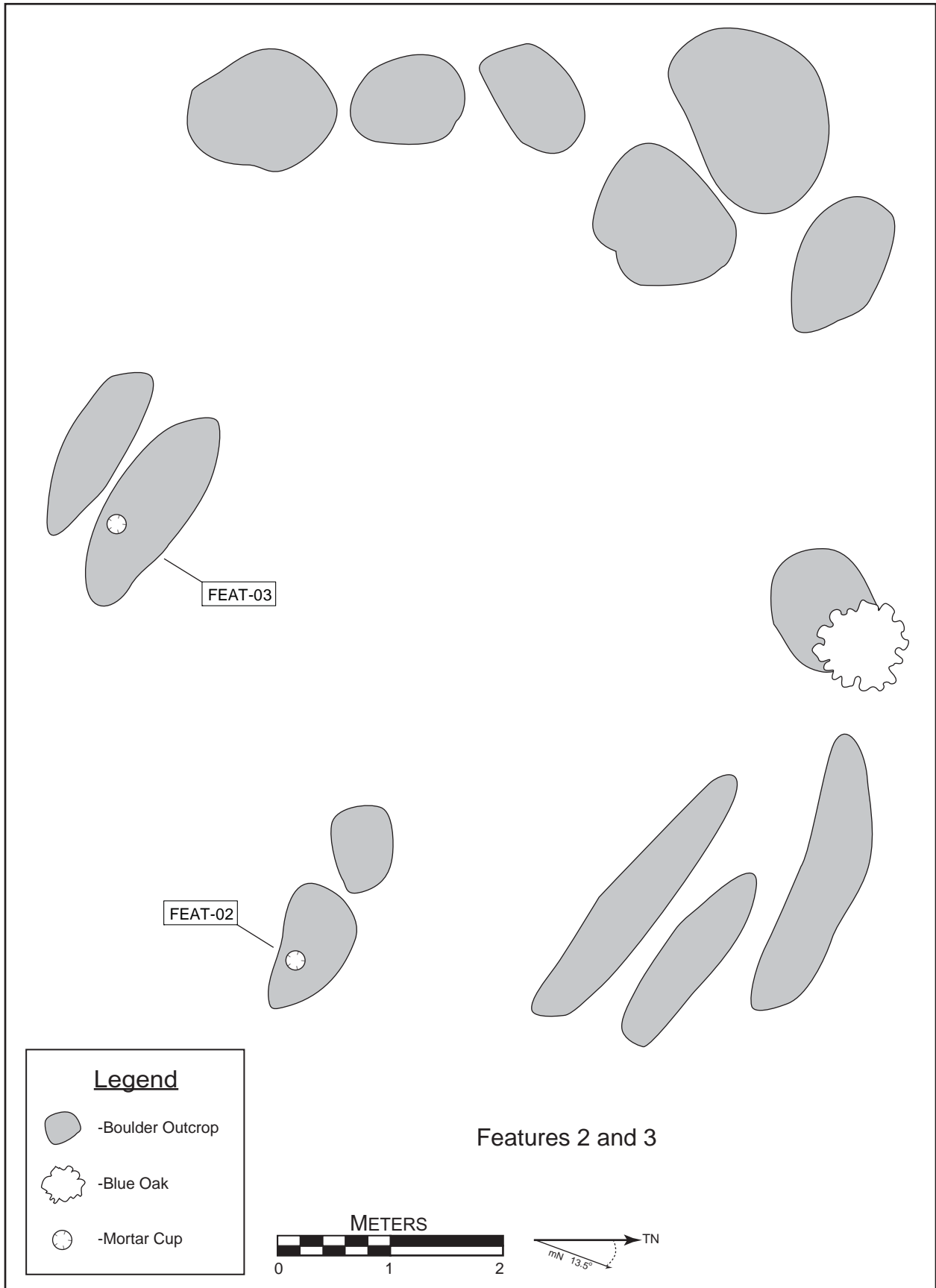
Feature 4 is a bedrock milling feature with five mortar cups. The outcrop measures 2.75 m (n-s) by 3.4 m (e-w) by .30 m (height). Cup 1 measures 12 cm in diameter and 8 cm deep, Cup 2 measures 10 cm in diameter and 2 cm deep, Cup 3 measures 16 cm in diameter by 14 cm deep, Cup 4 measures 11 cm in diameter by 8 cm deep, and Cup 5 measures 9 cm in diameter by 5 cm deep.

Feature 5 is a bedrock milling feature with seven mortar cups. The outcrop measures 2.9 m (n-s) by 1.1 m (e-w) by .18 m (height). Cup 1 measures 12 cm in diameter and 3 cm deep, Cup 2 measures 12 in diameter and 10 cm deep, Cup 3 measures 10 cm in diameter and 4 deep, Cup 4 measures 15 cm in diameter and 14 cm deep, Cup 5 measures 15 cm in diameter and 14 cm deep, Cup 6 measures 12 cm in diameter and 9 cm deep, Cup 7 measures 8 cm in diameter and 3 cm deep.

CONTINUATION SHEET



CONTINUATION SHEET

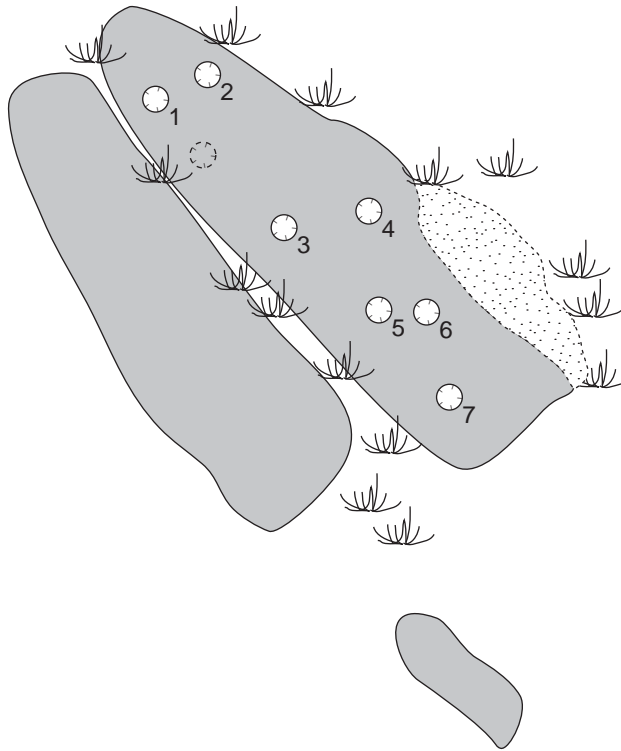


CONTINUATION SHEET








CONTINUATION SHEET

Feature 5



Legend

-  -Boulder Outcrop
-  -Partially Buried Outcrop
-  -Mortar Cup
-  -Incipient Mortar Cup
-  -Grass

