

Cultural Resources Study for the Spreckels Distribution Center, City of Manteca, San Joaquin County, California

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

At the request of T&B Planning, Inc., Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) conducted a cultural resource study for the proposed Spreckels Distribution Center Project, a development of a 14.83-acre vacant lot at 407 Spreckels Avenue (Project; Assessor's Parcel Number [APN] 221-250-350) in the city of Manteca, San Joaquin County, California. The proposed Project includes the construction of a warehouse and distribution center with a modern 289,499-square-foot warehouse and office building with 46 truck doors, 180 standard parking spaces, six Americans with Disabilities Act-accessible parking spaces, and 63 truck trailer spaces. The anticipated depth of construction is 15 feet below surface. The Project area comprises all land within APN 221-250-350.

The proposed Project requires a Conditional Use Permit and Site Plan Review from the city of Manteca, California (City). Therefore, the Project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), which mandates that public agencies determine whether a proposed project will cause a significant change to the environment, including unique archaeological resources as defined at California Public Resources Code (PRC) 20183.2(g) and historical resources (i.e., cultural resources listed in or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources [CRHR] as codified at California Code of Regulations [CCR] Title 14 Section 15064.5) within the 14.83-acre Project area.

To meet the requirements under CEQA, Æ conducted a records search at the Central California Information Center (CCAIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) at California State University, Stanislaus; desktop research to better understand the history of land use in the Project area; a search of the Native American Heritage Commission's (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) and nongovernmental outreach to local tribes and individuals; and an intensive pedestrian survey of the 14.83-acre Project area to identify archaeological and historical built environment cultural resources.

The CCAIC records search reported that four previous cultural resource studies have occurred within the Project area; however, no cultural resources have been previously recorded within the Project area. Additionally, the CCAIC reported no previous cultural resource studies or known cultural resources within the 0.25-mile search radius. A review of historical United States Geological Survey topographic maps and Sanborn Fire Insurance maps revealed that the historic-era Spreckels Sugar Mill once stood in the Project area. The sugar mill was built in 1918 by the Spreckels Sugar Company to process sugar beets grown in the San Joaquin Valley and included the processing mill, storage buildings, maintenance sheds, water towers, storage silos, loading bays, and a spur of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

A search of the NAHC's SLF did not identify Native American cultural resources within or near the Project area. Information shared by the Muwekma Ohlone Tribe of the San Francisco Bay Area and additional background research identified the Project area within the ancestral territory of the Delta Yokuts, or Far Northern Valley Yokuts, and important to Ohlone neighbors within the San Francisco Bay area. Although mainstream Western archaeological observations and insights may align in some ways with concepts and methods of Indigenous traditional knowledge systems, Western concepts cannot encompass or replace Indigenous traditional knowledge

insights and understandings of the significance contained in cultural materials commonly documented as archaeological. Consequently, it has been recommended by Æ and requested by Council Member Richard Massiatt of the Muwekma Ohlone Tribe of the San Francisco Bay Area that both tribal and archaeological monitors be present for all groundbreaking activities within the Project area for the duration of the Project.

Æ conducted an intensive archaeological pedestrian survey of the 14.83-acre Project area on May 13, 2024. The pedestrian survey resulted in the identification of a single historic-era wedge-shaped yellow “CARNEGIE” brick and isolated debris that was left following the removal of the sugar mill in 1996. Æ recorded the isolate on a Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523-series primary form as P-39-005517.

Isolated artifacts are not eligible for listing in the CRHR because they lack context and association with other archaeological materials. Therefore, AE-4603-ISO-1 is not considered a historical resource eligible for listing in the CRHR. However, given the history and importance of the Spreckels Sugar Company to the development of the city of Manteca, the presence of a historic-era brick and isolated debris, and the possibility of encountering subsurface foundations and other debris associated with the nonextant sugar mill within the Project area, Æ recommends archaeological monitoring during all Project ground-disturbing activities.

If cultural materials are encountered during construction activities within any portion of the Project area, all work in the vicinity of the find should be halted until a qualified archaeologist can identify the discovery and assess its significance and eligibility for listing in the CRHR. Additionally, if human remains are uncovered during construction, the Project operator shall immediately halt work within 50 feet of the find, contact the San Joaquin County Coroner to evaluate the remains, and follow the procedures and protocols set forth in CCR Section 15064.599(e)(1). If the coroner determines the remains to be Native American, then the California Health and Safety Code 7050.5 and Public Resource Code 5097.98 require the county coroner notify the NAHC within 24 hours of discovery. The NAHC will then identify the Most Likely Descendant, who will be afforded the opportunity to recommend treatment of the human remains and any associated grave goods as provided in California PRC 5097.98.

Field notes, maps, and a complete set of photographs from this study are on file at Æ’s office in Fresno, California. A copy of the final version of this report and the DPR isolate form will be submitted to the CCAIC at California State University, Stanislaus for inclusion in the CHRIS.

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INTRODUCTION

At the request of T&B Planning, Inc., Applied EarthWorks Inc. (Æ) prepared this cultural resource inventory report in support of the Spreckels Distribution Center Project (Project); a proposed 14.83-acre development at 407 Spreckels Avenue (Assessor's Parcel Number [APN] 221-250-350) in the city of Manteca, San Joaquin County, California (Figure 1-1). The Project is within Sections 3 and 4 of Township 2 South, Range 7 East, as depicted on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Manteca (1994), California, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 1-2). The Project is west of State Route 99 and is within the San Joaquin Valley grassland vegetation ecotone (Figure 1-3).

1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND BACKGROUND

The proposed Project includes the construction of a distribution center including a modern 289,499-square-foot warehouse and office building with 46 truck loading docks, 186 parking spaces, 6 of which would be Americans with Disabilities Act-accessible parking spaces, and 8 electric vehicle stalls at the time of Project opening and 69 capable stalls to accommodate future demand. Construction activities are anticipated to reach a depth of 15 feet. Currently, the Project site is undeveloped. It contains ruderal grasses, which appear to be regularly disked, and six trees in the northwest corner of the site. An eight-foot solid sound wall extends along the western Project boundary, and the Manteca Tidewater Bikeway extends along the eastern Project boundary.

1.2 REGULATORY CONTEXT

The Project requires a Conditional Use Permit and Site Plan Review from the City of Manteca, (City) and is therefore subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and its implementation guidelines codified in the California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 14, Chapter 3, Section 15000 et seq. CEQA mandates that public agencies (such as the City) determine whether a proposed project will cause a significant effect on historical resources, and therefore cause a significant effect on the environment (CCR Title 14 Section 15064.5[b] et seq.). Per California Public Resources Code [PRC] Section 5020.1(j) historical resources include, but are not limited to, "any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California" listed or determined eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR; see also CCR Title 14 Section 15064.5[a] et seq.). The determination of eligibility is based on a set of significance criteria found at CCR Title 14, Section 15064.5.

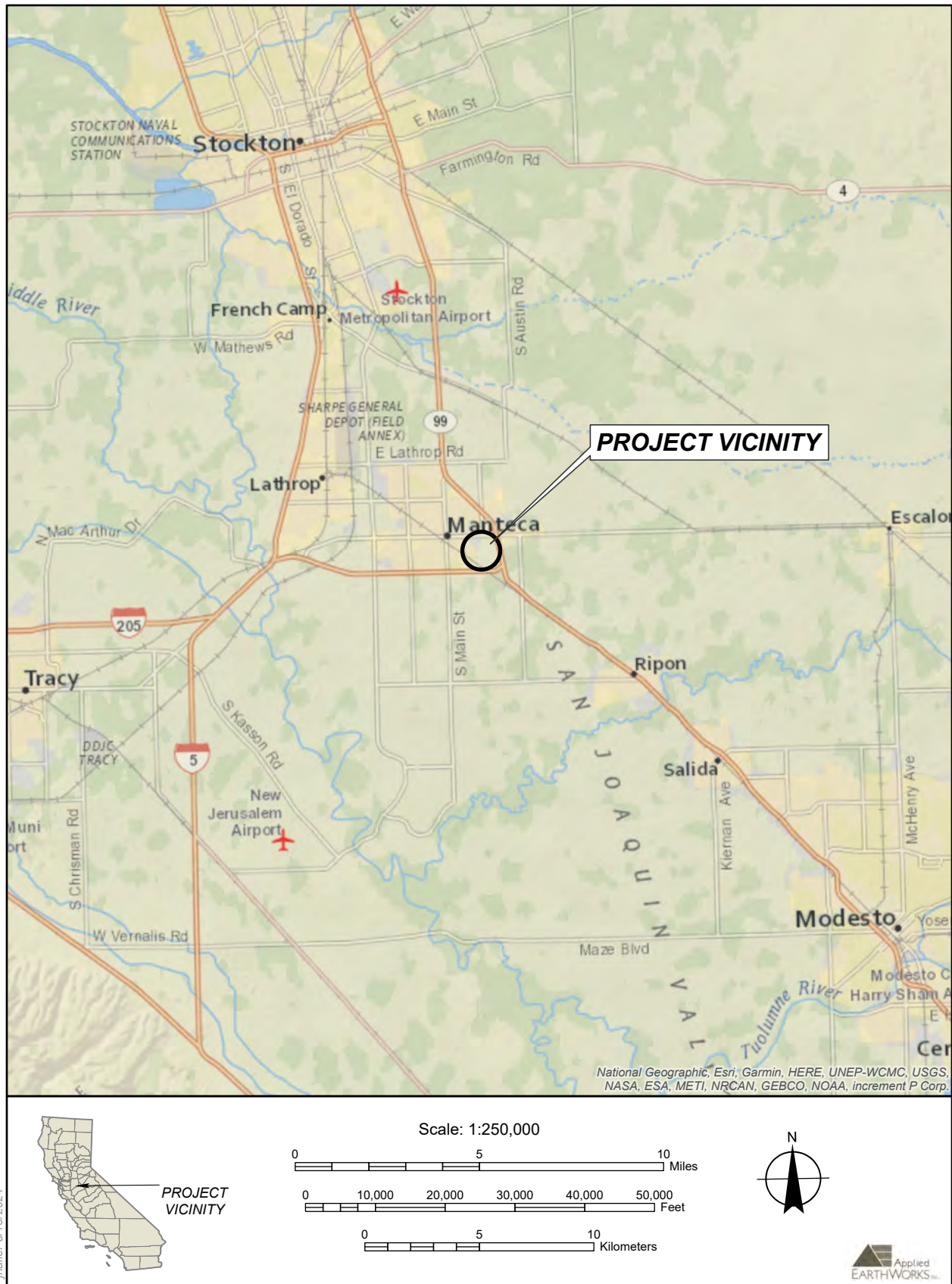


Figure 1-1 Project vicinity in San Joaquin County, California.

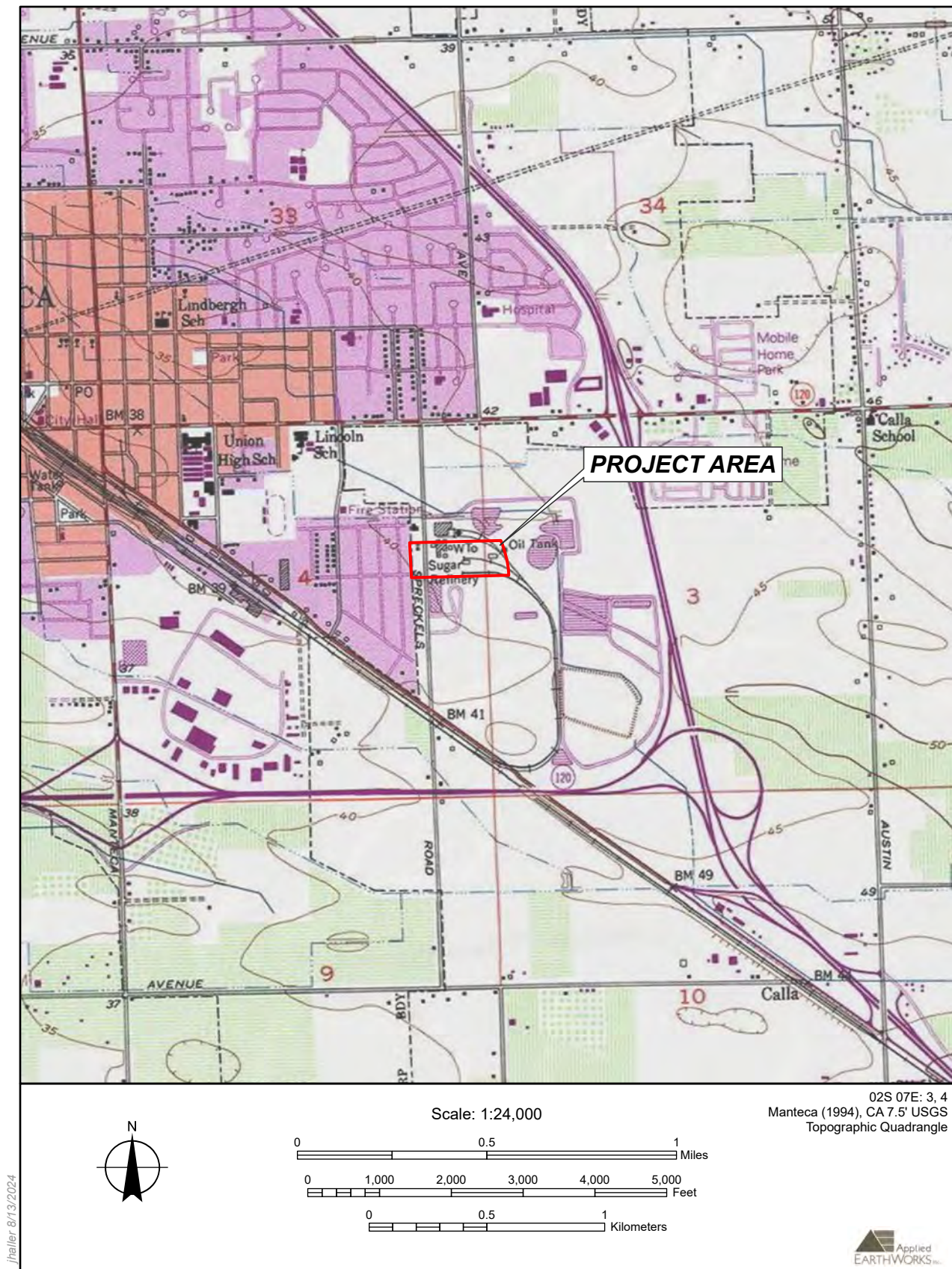


Figure 1-2 Project location on USGS Manteca 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle.



Figure 1-3 Aerial view of the Project area.

CEQA defines a substantial adverse change to a historical resource as the “physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of a historical resource would be materially impaired” (14 CCR Section 15064.5[b][1]). Where substantial adverse change is unavoidable and the unique archaeological or historical resource cannot be preserved in an undisturbed state, the lead agency shall require mitigation measures to minimize substantial adverse changes to the resource’s significance (PRC Section 21083.2[c]). It is further stipulated that the “lead agency shall ensure that any adopted measures to mitigate or avoid significant adverse changes are fully enforceable through permit conditions, agreements, or other measures” (14 CCR Section 15064.5[b][4]; PRC Section 5020.1[q]).

For the purposes of this report, a cultural resource is defined as a precontact or historic-era archaeological site or a historic-era building, structure, or object. The importance or significance of a cultural resource depends on whether it qualifies for inclusion in the CRHR. Cultural resources determined eligible for listing in the CRHR are called “historical resources” (Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 15064.5 of the CCR). The determination of eligibility is based on a set of significance criteria (14 CCR 15064.5).

It is worth noting here that as defined at PRC Section 21074(a), a tribal cultural resource (TCR) is a site, feature, place, cultural landscape, sacred place, or object that is of cultural value to a California Native American tribe and is either listed in or eligible for listing in the CRHR or included in a local register of historical resources. A TCR may also be a resource determined by the lead agency, at its discretion and with substantial evidence, pursuant to CRHR criteria for a historical resource (PRC Section 5024.1[c]). Additionally, as defined at PRC Section 21074(c), a historical resource, a unique archaeological resource, or a nonunique archaeological resource may also be a TCR if it conforms to the criteria of a TCR in PRC Section 21074(a). TCRs are not included in the identification and assessment efforts of this cultural resource study. Determination of the presence or absence of TCRs and any impacts to them by the Project is the responsibility of the City through its Assembly Bill (AB) 52 compliance process.

1.3 PROJECT PERSONNEL

Æ Principal Archaeologist Anna Hoover (M.S., Registered Professional Archaeologist [RPA] 28576661) served as Principal Investigator and Project Manager. She has more than 24 years of experience in California archaeology. Æ Principal Archaeologist Emerita Mary Baloian (Ph.D., RPA 15189) reviewed the report for technical accuracy. Æ Senior Ethnographer Monica Ruth (M.A.) served as Assistant Project Manager, oversaw the archaeological assessment, and is a contributing author of the report. Ruth has more than 12 years of experience in California archaeology and cultural resource management. Æ Associate Archaeologist James Dunnigan (M.A., RPA 5546) served as Field Supervisor, overseeing field mobilization, and coauthored this report. Dunnigan has three years of experience in California archaeology and 12 years of experience in cultural resource management. Associate Archaeologist Ward Stanley (B.A.) conducted the archaeological pedestrian survey and is a contributing author of this report. Stanley has more than 14 years of experience conducting archaeological surveys and completing technical archaeological reports in the Central Valley and Sierra Nevada. Associate Archaeologist Leon Bach (M.A.) conducted the pedestrian survey with Stanley. Staff Anthropologist Nicole Saenz (M.S.) and Associate Architectural Historian Cheyenne Good-

Peery (B.A.) coauthored this report and Good-Peery conducted historical background research. Qualifications of supervisory personnel are provided in Appendix A.

1.4 REPORT ORGANIZATION

This report consists of six chapters. Following this introduction, Chapter 2 describes the environmental and cultural context of the Project. Chapter 3 presents Æ's identification methods, including literature review, Native American outreach, and pedestrian survey. Chapter 4 discusses the results of the cultural resource identification efforts, and Chapter 5 contains a summary and provides recommendations. A complete listing of references cited is provided in Chapter 6. Appendix A contains résumés for key personnel; Appendix B presents the records search data; Appendix C contains the documentation of communication with the NAHC, letters to local tribal representatives, copies of email responses from tribes, and a communications log detailing all correspondence; and Appendix D contains the California Department of Parks and Resources (DPR) 523-series cultural resource record.

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Project area lies in the San Joaquin Valley, the southern half of an elongated trough called the Great Valley. The Great Valley is a 50-mile-wide lowland that extends approximately 500 miles south from the Cascade Range to the Tehachapi Mountains (Norris and Webb 1990). Also known as the Central Valley, this lowland parallels the Sierra Nevada, which has had considerable effect on the valley's geological past and current hydrology.

From the late Mesozoic until the late Cenozoic, the area that would become the Great Valley served as a shallow marine embayment (Norris and Webb 1990). The Coast Ranges had not yet formed, but the region received sediments from the eroding Sierra Nevada as well as marine deposition throughout this period. These waters began to diminish around 10 million years ago and eventually were cut off from the ocean altogether by the formation of the Coast Ranges (starting in the late Pliocene), leaving tributaries and small lakes that survived until historical times (Hill 1984; Norris and Webb 1990). Much of the Great Valley rests upon thick strata of alluvial sediments washed down from the Sierra Nevada and Coast Ranges during the Quaternary (Norris and Webb 1990). It is this same soil that today makes the valley such a fertile agricultural region. Below these levels are layers from the Pliocene and older epochs, which consist of both marine (shale and sandstone) and nonmarine (basalt and andesite) materials.

The San Joaquin River is the San Joaquin Valley's dominant hydrological feature. The river descends from the foothills northeast of Fresno and flows west across the valley floor toward the community of Mendota, where it turns and follows a north-northwest course to the Sacramento–San Joaquin Delta. Along the way, numerous rivers and creeks emerging from the Sierra Nevada flow into the San Joaquin River. These include the Tuolumne and Merced rivers as well as Bear Creek River. The San Joaquin and Sacramento rivers converge in the Delta, where they eventually empty into San Francisco Bay. Periodic overflow from these rivers during the rainy seasons in winter and spring created marshes and swamps along its banks. This continued until the mid-twentieth century when the construction of Friant Dam began to control natural river runoff. Both historical and current maps of the study vicinity show a dense network of sloughs on either side of the river, some of which have since been channelized. The wetlands surrounding the San Joaquin River and other waterways supported marshy or aquatic communities of tule (*Schoenoplectus acutus*), cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), and willow (*Salix* sp.) (Wallace 1978a:448–449).

The previously swampy valley floor once provided a lush habitat for a variety of animals. Even as late as the 1860s, travelers passing through the study vicinity reported that there were “herds of antelope in sight all the time, grizzly bears along the river, bands of wild horses on the plains, many elk along the sloughs, and in the winter and spring, millions of ducks and geese and many sand hill cranes. Coyotes and jackrabbits were unbelievably thick” (Radcliffe 1940:133). In addition, salmon, which made their annual runs up the San Joaquin River and its tributaries, provided a short-term but abundant food source during historical and precontact times.

2.2 PRECONTACT HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY

Despite decades of archaeological research in the San Joaquin Valley, the prehistory of the region remains poorly understood due to many of the sites thought to have been destroyed by agricultural development and erosion. Nevertheless, archaeological assemblages within the San Joaquin Valley show significant variation, reflecting influences from both the Sacramento–San Joaquin Delta area and southern California. Time-sensitive artifacts, obsidian hydration measurements, radiocarbon dates, and the results of ethnographic research have shown that the Central Valley was inhabited by native peoples (perhaps as early as 13,500 years ago) over a span of many millennia, culminating in the late precontact and protohistoric occupation of the area by the Yokuts and Central Miwok. The results of these studies provide valuable information for understanding the precontact history of those who inhabited this part of the region. Details on these efforts are summarized in Moratto (1984) and Rosenthal (2011).

2.2.1 Paleo-Indian (circa 11,9500–11,000 B.P.)

Human occupation in central California dates to at least the terminal Pleistocene, or almost 12,000 years ago. The most substantial evidence from this period has been found in the southern portion of the San Joaquin Valley along the shores of Pleistocene-era Buena Vista, Kern, and Tulare lakes (Fredrickson and Grossman 1977; Riddell and Olsen 1969). Unlike the southern edges of the valley and the surrounding Cascades and Sierra Nevada foothills, the northern parts of the valley have not produced evidence of early habitation. Most Paleo-Indian sites in California represent the remains of single-use encampments, and their assemblage of temporally diagnostic artifacts is generally limited to one or two fluted and basally thinned projectile points. Two Clovis points were recovered from Twain Harte, California approximately 58 miles northeast of the Project area. The finds date to 11,900–11,400 cal B.P. (Moratto et al. 2017). Discoveries of isolated fluted points at the Skyrocket Site near Copperopolis 32 miles northeast of the Project area, and other Sierran locations (Price and Johnston 2002; Pryor and Weisman 1991), as well as in the west side of the valley near Hills Ferry at the Woolfson Mound (Peak and Weber 1978) support the notion that Paleo-Indian hunters periodically visited the upper slopes of the Sierra Nevada and might have settled at favored locations in the lower foothills.

2.2.2 Early Holocene (circa 11,000–7000 B.P.)

The Early Holocene is marked by a transition to warmer and dryer conditions. Archaeological sites yielding material dating to this period are more common and show a clear reliance on plant foods. Milling tools are one of the most commonly reported artifact classes from Early Holocene sites in central California (LaJeunesse and Pryor 1996; Meyer and Rosenthal 1997; Peak and Crew 1990). Site assemblages are dominated by handstones and milling slabs along with a high density of expedient cobble-based pounding, chopping, and scraping tools. It is believed that in central California nut crops were an important part of the Early Holocene economy (Rosenthal and Meyer 2004:19). Such components have been found at the Skyrocket Site (LaJeunesse and Pryor 1996) and at the Clarks Flat Site above the New Melones Reservoir approximately 38 miles northeast of the Project area (Peak and Crew 1990).

2.2.3 Middle Holocene (circa 7000–4000 B.P.)

Middle Holocene components dating between 7000 and cal 4000 B.P. are relatively rare, and little is known about precontact lifeways during this interval. Assemblages dating to this period at the Texas Charley Site, Skyrocket Site, and at the Black Creek Site near Copperopolis (Peak and Crew 1990) indicate that certain small corner-notched and stemmed dart point types were commonly used (Rosenthal and Meyer 2004:23). Handstones and milling slabs are the preferred plant processing tools and populations appear to be highly mobile. This diversification began with a higher emphasis on seed production, with continued hunting and eventually fishing. Later, a shift in diet to a greater reliance on acorns and pine nuts as a dietary staple is evidenced by an increase in bedrock mortars, milling slabs and pestles. The ground stone tools were better adapted to the processing of acorns, leading to a noted decrease in handstones and metates which were primarily used for grinding wild grass grains and seeds (Moratto 1984). Artifacts recovered from archaeological sites near the delta of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers provides evidence for human occupation circa 5000 B.P. (Bennyhoff and Heizer 1958). The frequency of dart points in the Middle Archaic assemblages demonstrates that hunting remained an important dietary component.

2.2.4 Late Holocene (6000–800 B.P.)

While settlement behavior appears to remain relatively the same to that of the Early Holocene in the central Sierra Nevada, as early as about 6000 cal B.P. there is a significant change in the lifeways on the valley floor as demonstrated by changes in the plant processing technology and residential mobility (Rosenthal and Meyer 2004). At about this time, there is evidence for increasing residential stability in the valley and adjacent foothills; large settlements occur adjacent to emerging freshwater marshes and riparian habitats. Cemetery populations appear circa 5000 cal B.P. (Meyer and Rosenthal 1998; Moratto 1984) as well as increasingly diverse assemblages containing nonutilitarian items like charmstones, shell beads, and obsidian from more distant sources. By the end of the Middle Holocene, there is greater evidence of regionally specific cultural traditions, such as the Windmill culture, recognized in sites surrounding the Sacramento Delta and near the confluence of the Mokelumne and Cosumnes rivers (Heizer 1949; Meyer and Rosenthal 1997).

There is strong evidence for increased technological and social complexity among Archaic people at various times during the Late Holocene (4000 cal B.P.–A.D. 1850). The stratified societies that developed contained political and social elites who gained status via both their deeds and their birth. Technological advancements such as the bow and arrow, use of bedrock mortars and an acorn-based economy, and improved food storage techniques also emerged during the Late Holocene. Arrow points and small, triangular and parallel-sided bifaces, bedrock mortars, stone hullers, and a variety of small, expedient flake tools mark late precontact assemblages. Well-defined trade networks and other mechanisms provided for the movement of local goods over long distances in exchange for exotic products, as evidenced through large quantities of shell beads manufactured along the central and southern coast, found in residential sites throughout the Central Valley and Sierra Nevada foothills.

On the valley floor, starting around 2,800 years ago, large mounded villages arose in the Delta region (Lillard et al. 1939; Schenk and Dawson 1929) containing extensive accumulation of

habitation debris and hundreds of graves, suggesting long-term residential occupation. Further south, settlements were found around the marshes and sloughs of Merced and San Joaquin counties (Dougherty et al. 1993; Fenenga 1973). Most of these residential sites included large quantities of fish bone and fishing implements, and a diverse array of mammal (deer, pronghorn, and elk) and bird remains (Dougherty et al. 1993; Peak and Weber 1978).

By roughly 500 years ago, residential hamlets were present throughout the foothills of the Sierra Nevada, characterized by well-developed midden deposits with abundant obsidian debitage, dietary remains and Desert Series arrow points and ground stone tools, and the presence of bedrock milling stations (Moratto 2002). The numerous buried earthen house floors, fire-altered rock, milling slabs, and handstones suggest that these sites were used for long-term habitation. Trade relationships with peoples to the east and west are reflected by large quantities of shell beads and ornaments and obsidian acquired from both the North Coast Ranges and the Bodie Hills vicinity. In late prehistory, there are “larger populations, more sedentism, tighter spatial clustering of settlements, and higher levels of both intra- and intersite organization than in any earlier period” (Hull and Moratto 1999:92). Middens contain Desert Side-notched, Cottonwood Triangular, and Gunther barbed points, steatite disk beads and cooking vessels, manos, milling stones, bedrock mortars, and a variety of expedient flake tools.

2.3 ETHNOGRAPHIC SETTING

The Project area is in the homeland of the Delta Yokuts, or Far Northern Valley Yokuts ancestral territory (Golla 2011). At the time of first contact with the Spanish missionaries, the Delta Yokuts, as well as the Northern Valley, Southern Valley, and Foothill Yokuts groups, collectively dwelled and stewarded the San Joaquin Valley and the western foothills of the Sierra Nevada from the Fresno River southward to the Kern River (Kroeber 1976). The Delta Yokuts closely interacted with their Ohlone neighbors within the San Francisco Bay area. These groups spoke a language belonging to the broader Penutian family, which subsumes a relatively diverse assemblage of languages including Miwok, Costanoan, Maiduan, and Wintuan (Silverstein 1978). Compared to other Penutian languages, however, Yokuts dialects show considerable internal linguistic homogeneity, especially given the extent of their geographic distribution. Dialects differ minimally and were mutually intelligible, at least among speakers of contiguous groups. This relative lack of linguistic differentiation suggests that ancestors of the Yokuts entered California after the arrival and subsequent radiation of the more linguistically diverse Penutian groups such as the Ohlone, Miwok, and Costanoan (Moratto 1984).

The Delta Yokuts—a categorical construct of linguists and ethnographers—subsumes numerous tribelets north of the Merced River that share cultural and linguistic traits. The Delta Yokuts have historically been lumped into the same ethnolinguistic category as the Northern Valley Yokuts, which is likely due to the fragmentary nature of research done in the region. However, more recent studies suggest that a discrete ethnolinguistic category is warranted for these northern Yokuts groups, as a portion of their documented lexicon is not found in other Yokuts languages (Golla 2011).

The Atsnil and Coconoon Delta Yokuts were likely the closest stewards of the Project vicinity and would have been sustained by the rich and varied array of food and material resources available along the banks of the San Joaquin, Tuolumne, and Merced rivers (Golla 2011). Local

food resources likely included freshwater clams, fish, waterfowl, elk, pronghorn, jackrabbits, small seeds, grass nuts, and tule seeds and roots. This group harvested wild seeds and acorns in the early summer and fall, respectively, and stored them for use throughout the year. Burning was used to enhance the productivity of vegetable foods. In addition, these groups likely accessed resources via exchange with neighboring tribal groups such as the Ohlone, Miwok, Mono, Chumash, and Costanoan. Connections between the Delta Yokuts and the Ohlone who occupied the present-day Bay Area are well documented archaeologically and historically. Archaeological and ethnographic accounts show that the Ohlone and Delta Yokuts were regular trading partners at the time of contact with Euro-Americans (Byrd et al. 2022; Severson et al. 2022). Conflicts between these groups, noted and likely exacerbated by the Spanish, occurred occasionally (Byrd et al. 2022).

The Yokuts resided in round or oval sunken houses with conical pole frames covered with tule mats. Tules were used to manufacture a wide variety of items, including baskets, floor mats, sunshades, curtains, boats, baby cradles, and even women's skirts (Latta 1977). The Yokuts employed bone harpoon tips for fishing, stone sinkers for nets, chert projectile points for hunting, mortars and pestles, scrapers, knives, and bone awls to procure and manufacture food. They acquired marine shell from coastal tribes to make necklaces and other adornments.

The serial incursion of Spanish, Mexican, and finally northern European settlers irrevocably changed the lifeways of the Yokuts and ultimately led to the complete displacement of native peoples from the valley. With the founding of Mission Santa Cruz in 1791 and Mission San Juan Bautista in 1797, Indigenous groups in or near the northwestern portion of the San Joaquin Valley were forcibly recruited to serve at the mission, accounting for the rapid decline of the Ohlone population (Severson et al. 2022) Latta (1999) wrote that virtually all Yokuts living west of the San Joaquin River had been taken to the Spanish missions and that those remaining Indians who survived into the Mexican Period (1821–1846) perished in an 1833 epidemic. Out of necessity and circumstance, those who were taken to the missions intermixed with other tribal groups including Ohlone and Miwuk (Severson et al. 2022). Intermarriage between Yokuts and Ohlone were documented by the Franciscans and Spanish civil authorities during the precontact and contact periods (Byrd et al. 2022).

As with other Native American groups in the valley, the lifeways of the Northern Valley Yokuts were dramatically altered as a result of contact with Spanish explores and missionaries, miners, ranchers, and other European immigrants who entered the valley after 1700. The introduction of European culture and new diseases proved devastating to the native population. Traditional lifestyles were diminished, and numerous people died from disease (Moratto 1988). Population estimates for the eighteenth century put the number of Yokuts living in the San Joaquin Valley at around 41,000.

However, several Yokuts tribal groups have survived, maintained governmental and community organization, and continue to steward and enhance traditional cultural and religious practices, worldviews, and identities through language apprenticeship programs, early childhood education centers, and other programs, services, and practices to serve tribal members, including the Wukchumne of the Tule-Kaweah near Porterville, Choynimni speakers of the Kings River tribes, Chukchansi at the Picayune and Table Mountain Rancherias near Fresno, and Yawelmani speakers of the Tule River Reservation (Golla 2011). Several Yokuts tribal groups are governed

by elders' councils and operate auxiliary departments that serve local tribal populations in areas of healthcare, education, and cultural resource management.

2.4 HISTORICAL SETTING

2.4.1 Early Exploration

The first recorded European encounter with the Yokuts occurred in 1772 when Pedro Fages led a group of soldiers through Tejon Pass into the San Joaquin Valley (Wallace 1978b). During the late 1700s, the Spanish established a string of missions along the California Coast. In addition to Christianity and European culture, the missions introduced a host of fatal diseases to the Indigenous tribes, which ultimately destroyed much of the population. Although initially isolated from the direct impact of the missions, the Northern Valley Yokuts had some contact with the Spanish. Mission San Jose was founded in 1797, effectively establishing a Spanish presence along the Northern Valley Yokuts' western border. Gabriel Moraga led a group of Spanish explorers into the valley in 1806 to identify new lands for missions, find and return Native Americans who had escaped the missions, and locate stolen livestock (Clough and Secrest 1984). Moraga is credited with naming several valley geographical features including the San Joaquin and Stanislaus rivers. Although Mexico's independence from the Spanish ended the expansion of the missions in California by the early 1820s, European expansion continued to encroach on areas occupied by the Indigenous peoples (Clough and Secrest 1984). By the mid-1820s the Yokuts were devastated by disease, armed conflict, and massacres with the remaining population being pushed into marginal lands. During this same period French Canadian trappers of the Hudson Bay Company established a seasonal base at French Camp (Shideler 1988).

In the 1840s the Mexican government granted large tracts of land, termed *ranchos*, to individuals with the intent to settle and improve these parcels. In the valley, however, it is uncertain to what extent the grantee actually resided on and developed the parcels. When California was formally ceded to the United States after the conclusion of the Mexican American War, a series of legal disputes regarding ownership of these properties ensued into the 1860s. Testimonies from these cases demonstrated that very few grantees permanently settled the land (Clough and Secrest 1984).

2.4.2 Euro-American Settlement and Economic Development in San Joaquin Valley

Formal Euro-American settlement of the San Joaquin Valley did not occur until after 1849, coinciding with the Gold Rush. Mining claims were staked along the major gold-bearing rivers and foothill areas in the valley. Ferry stations were established along the rivers, some of which developed into large communities (Hillman and Covello 1985). New roads and transportation routes were established through the valley, linking the growing communities. Population growth spurred ranching and agriculture enterprises throughout the valley, as well as other business ventures. Beginning in the 1870s, the Central Pacific Railroad and Southern Pacific Railroad increased access for the farming and dairy industry to San Francisco, with the Central Pacific coming from the east and the Southern Pacific crossing the San Joaquin Valley to the south.

2.4.2.1 Development of Manteca

Early settlement of the area that would become the city of Manteca began sometime between 1858 and 1865 by mineral speculators, agricultural farmers, and livestock and dairy ranchers (Tinkham 1923). One of the most prominent members of this fledgling community was Joshua Cowell, who arrived in 1863. Cowell and his brothers established a farm in the area, north of the Stanislaus River and east of the San Joaquin River, where he began cultivating barley and wheat. This venture proved to be unsuccessful, so Cowell turned to the cultivation of rye, as well as dairy farming. When the Southern Pacific Railroad arrived, Cowell gave the company a portion of land to erect a small station and freight platform. The station was first named “Cowell Station,” but due to confusion with his brother’s nearby “Cowell Warehouse,” the station was renamed “Manteca” (Shideler 1988; Tinkham 1923:287). Along with the establishment of the railroad, Cowell constructed Manteca’s first bank, and after the community’s formal incorporation in 1918, he served as the city’s first mayor. For his contributions, Cowell is remembered as the “Father of Manteca” (Tinkham 1923:287).

The area surrounding Manteca was sparsely populated even by the turn of the twentieth century. The June 1898 *Official Railroad Gazette* stated that fewer than 100 residents populated the general area (Shideler 1988). The population remained low until 1915, when it grew to approximately 350. This growth continued in the following years, with approximately 570 residents by 1916 and nearly 1,000 residences by 1917 (Tinkham 1923:1585). The increase in population during the early decades of the twentieth century was attributed to a succession of economic and infrastructural developments that proved pivotal to the emergence of Manteca as an urban center (Hillman and Covello 1985).

One of the most consequential infrastructural developments for Manteca was the introduction of an extensive water conveyance system. The earliest waterworks in the community were established at the turn of the century by A. Bucilleri, who needed vast amounts of water to supply his cannery. The waterworks consisted of a large iron tank and pumping plant that fed three-inch diameter pipes. The pipes were set along the community streets with spouts at each street corner. The system allowed for domestic use and fire safety (Tinkham 1923:288). Around the same time, H. W. Cowell—a relative of Joshua Cowell—and Nate Harold were investing large sums to establish a formal agricultural irrigation system to bring water into the community from the nearby San Joaquin and Stanislaus rivers. The venture was successful and began supplying water to commercial and private agriculturalists in November 1903. The water was diverted through concrete-lined irrigation canals or through iron pipes, because the sandy soil leached water from the earthen ditches. By 1909, San Joaquin County approved petitions by Joshua Cowell, P. E. Lundstrom, and F. A. West to form the South San Joaquin Irrigation District (South San Joaquin Irrigation District 2024). and the success of the SSJID system, paired with the ideal placement of rail lines through the community, enabled individuals and businesses within Manteca and the surrounding area to prosper through the 1920s (Hillman and Covello 1985).

2.4.3 Spreckels Sugar Company

Coinciding with the incorporation of Manteca in 1918 was the opening of the Spreckels Sugar Company mill. The company was one of the city’s largest employers during the early to mid-

twentieth century and continued to contribute to its economic wealth until its closure in 1996. The company was founded by the sugar magnate Claus Spreckels, who immigrated from Germany to the United States in 1848. Although born into a family of modest wealth, Spreckels was a multimillionaire by the time he established the mill in Manteca and was widely known as the “Sugar King of the West.” He began the first of his many sugar enterprises, the Bay Sugar Refining Company, in San Francisco in 1863, where he directed operations until selling the company at a profit in 1865. After taking a couple years to study the manufacturing of sugar, Spreckels established the California Sugar Refinery in 1867. With this company, Spreckels invented and patented new refining machinery, as well as introduced granulated and cube sugar forms to the U.S. This company relied on sugarcane for its production, which at that time had to be shipped from the Philippines. However, as his enterprise expanded, Spreckels sought to produce his own sugarcane crop. Extending his economic power, he made deals with the Kingdom of Hawaii and purchased vast amounts of land holdings on the Sandwich Islands and the Island of Maui to plant his crops. By 1883, Spreckels had purchased the entire sugar crop of Hawaii, and the following year, he incorporated the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company, which held approximately ten million dollars in capital and included a massive network of railroads, canal systems, and four sugar mills (Spiekermann 2011).

By the late 1880s, Spreckels turned his attention to the production of beet sugar, rather than only relying on sugarcane. Returning his focus to California, he sought to capitalize on the growing agricultural industry throughout the state and began contracting the cultivation of sugar beets with farmers in northern California and the San Joaquin Valley. In 1896, he incorporated the Spreckels Sugar Company and planned to establish the world’s largest beet sugar refinery at 582 feet long, 102 feet wide, and 5 stories tall, in Salinas Valley. The venture changed the entire region through the creation of intertwining networks of roads, railways, dump stations, irrigation canals, pipelines, and wells and pumps. The area was known as the company town of “Spreckels” (Spiekermann 2011). By 1901, Spreckels’ industry had expanded across California, processing 10,000 tons of sugar beets a day. By the end of 1916, 60 farmers in the San Joaquin Valley planted a total of 7,000 acres of sugar beets. These farmers petitioned the Spreckels Sugar Company to establish a sugar mill within San Joaquin County (Wyatt 2018).

The City of Manteca, aiming to capitalize on the sugar industry, offered the Spreckels Sugar Company 449 acres for below-market price, and consequently, the company purchased the land in Manteca to establish its second sugar mill (Figure 2-1) (Spreckels Sugar Company 2012; Wyatt 2018). The sugar mill in Manteca began operation in 1917, producing 1,000 tons of sugar a day. The construction of the Spreckels Sugar Mill allowed growers to process sugar locally and incentivized the Tidewater Southern Railroad to lay a branch line to the plant site (Shideler 1988). The Spreckels Sugar Mill served as major source of employment for Manteca, with 400 employees on the mill’s payroll by the end of 1918 (Wyatt 2018).



Figure 2-1 Historic photo of the Manteca Spreckels mill, ca. 1920.

The sugar boom in Manteca continued until the local sugar beet crop was devastated by a blight of curly top leaf disease in 1922 (Spreckels Sugar Company 2012). The closing of the mill, along with several other canneries, led to a period of slower population growth, unemployment, and an economic downturn for the city of Manteca, which was only exacerbated by the stock market crash of 1929 (Shideler 1988). The Manteca Spreckels mill was eventually reopened in the mid-1930s, and the Spreckels Sugar Company expanded again with the construction of the Woodland Factory in 1936 (Spreckels Sugar Company 2012). At the onset of World War II, agricultural production of sugar significantly dropped, and the Spreckels mill in Manteca was closed a second time. The mill's machine shop was converted into a production plant for the United States Navy, while existing warehouses were used for naval supply storage (Wyatt 2018).

The Manteca Spreckels mill resumed operations in 1946 and was running at full operation again by 1948, continuing to serve as a major employer for the city. By 1980, the Spreckels Sugar Company was the main supplier of liquid sugar for Coca-Cola, Pepsi, and Shasta. When liquid sugar was replaced with cheaper high fructose corn syrup, Spreckels Sugar switched production to supplying powdered sugar for large-scale confectioners and bakeries. The Manteca Spreckels mill continued operations until 1996, when prolonged droughts, offshore subsidized sugar, and tighter air quality regulations pushed sugar production to states like Texas, Louisiana, and Alabama. The sugar mill closed its doors on January 9, 1996, resulting in the loss of 110 full-time and 120 seasonal employees. The main building of the plant and the outbuildings were shuttered the following year (Figure 2-2). The four 15-story-tall sugar silos were demolished in 1997 for development of a large industrial, business, commercial, and residential project known as "Spreckels Park" (Wyatt 2022).



Figure 2-2 Demolition of Manteca Spreckels mill silos, 1997.

2.4.4 Post–World War II

The World War II era brought about an economic boom for the American economy. Manteca’s economy benefited especially by the opening of the Kaiser Permanente complex, located near the northwest corner of Louise Avenue and Airport Way, which produced magnesium used in the construction of airplane parts (Napton 1992). After the war, returning American soldiers settled in the area, as Manteca provided numerous industries and employment opportunities. Commercial and industrial sectors expanded in the post-war era, and local agriculture experienced a boom with the growing demand for raw and locally processed foods.

In addition to the economic and employment growth from the Spreckels Sugar Mill, the city of Manteca benefited from other industrial and agricultural companies. In 1935 the Kraft-Phoenix Cheese Corporation opened its plant at the corner of Manteca Road and Oak Street (Hillman and Covello 1985). The company relied on the local dairy industry to supply milk and cream to the plant. The Tri-Dam project, a co-venture of the SSJID and the Oakdale Irrigation District, was completed in 1957. The project allowed the same waters to be used in irrigating the agricultural fields to generate electricity for the city and surrounding area (South San Joaquin Irrigation District 2024). The city continued to grow, surpassing the neighboring towns of Ripon and Lathrop in terms of size and commercial activity. Today, Manteca’s population of 50,000 ranks only behind Stockton and Lodi as the largest city in San Joaquin County.

3 METHODS

This chapter describes methods used to complete the cultural resources inventory of the Project area. This includes a records search to identify previous cultural resources and studies within and adjacent to the Project area, background research, a search of the NAHC Sacred Lands File (SLF) and contact with Native American representatives who may have knowledge about the area, and an intensive pedestrian survey.

3.1 RECORDS SEARCH

At Æ's request, the Central California Information Center (CCAIC) of the California Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS) at California State University, Stanislaus, conducted a records search on April 15, 2024, to identify any previously recorded cultural resources within the Project area and surrounding 0.25-mile search radius. Sources consulted by the CCAIC personnel included archaeological site and survey base maps, reports of previous investigations, cultural resource records, and the Office of Historic Preservation's Historic Properties Directory Built Environment Resource Directory (Appendix B).

3.2 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Prior to the pedestrian survey, Æ conducted background research to identify areas within the Project area where extant historic-era buildings, structures, or objects were previously known or might be present, or where archaeological deposits might exist. Desktop and online library research focused on historical maps, aerial images, atlases, and photographs. Æ reviewed and compiled information from various sources including:

- General Land Office (GLO) Maps (<https://glorerecords.blm.gov/default.aspx>).
- Aerial photographs available through the Map Aerial Locator Tool maintained by California State University, Fresno (<http://malt.lib.csufresno.edu/MALT/>): 1992.
- USGS topographic maps (<https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview>): 1914 Manteca 1:31,680; 1947 San Jose 1:250,000; 1952 Manteca 1:62,500; 1966 San Jose 1:250,000.
- HistoricAerials.com administered by NETRonline (1957, 1968, 1982, 1993, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020).
- Sanborn Fire Insurance maps (<https://www.loc.gov/collections/sanborn-maps/>): 1913, 1918, 1921.
- Æ's in-house library, which includes maps and local histories.

3.3 NATIVE AMERICAN OUTREACH

Pursuant to California PRC Section 5097.9, state and local agencies cooperate with and assist the NAHC in its efforts to preserve and protect area of sacred or special cultural and spiritual

significance to Native Americans. Æ contacted the NAHC to request a search of its SLF to identify Native American resources within and surrounding the Project area and to obtain the names and contact information for individuals knowledgeable of such resources.

The NAHC responded with its findings and attached a list of Native American tribes and individuals culturally affiliated with the Project area. Æ mailed a letter to each of the contacts identified by the NAHC, providing a summary of the cultural resource investigation. In the letter, Æ sought input on known sacred areas within the Project area and surrounding region. Æ followed up with a telephone call to each Native American contact to confirm that the correspondence was received and to provide an opportunity for comment. Æ shared the results of their outreach with T&B Planning, Inc. who provided the information to the City. The City is responsible for conducting formal government-to-government consultation with Native American tribes under Assembly Bill (AB) 52. Native American outreach documentation is in Appendix C.

3.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Æ Associate Archaeologists Ward Stanley and Leon Bach conducted an intensive archaeological pedestrian survey of the Project area, using parallel transects spaced 5–10 meters apart. Stanley and Bach documented information on the survey coverage and made observations regarding the ground visibility and other conditions on digital Survey123 Field Record forms. Stanley took photographs of the Project area using an iPad camera and used an Arrow 100 Global Navigation Satellite System unit to collect spatial information.

Upon discovery of cultural material that appeared to be of historic age (i.e., 45 years old or older) surveyors marked its position and closely examined the surrounding area for associated artifacts and features. After the areal extent of the find was reasonably determined based on the limits of associated artifacts, Æ recorded descriptive and location information for P-39-005517 on DPR 523-series forms. All artifacts were photo documented in the field but not collected. Field records and photographs are archived at Æ's office in Fresno, California.

4 FINDINGS

This chapter provides results of the CCAIC records search, Æ’s background research, NAHC’s search of the SLF and Æ’s outreach to local Native American tribal representatives, and describes the pedestrian survey, including observations of field conditions and findings within the Project area.

4.1 RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS

On April 16, 2024, the CCAIC responded to Æ’s records search request (Records Search File No. 12890L). In its response, the CCAIC reported four cultural resource studies have occurred within the Project area; but no cultural resources have been identified. Within the 0.25-mile Project area search radius, no previously recorded cultural resources or previous cultural resource studies have been reported (Appendix B).

Table 4-1 lists the four previous cultural resource studies conducted within the Project area. Combined, these studies cover the entire Project area, but only two (SJ-04786 and -04982) involved pedestrian surveys resulting in approximately 25 percent of the Project area surveyed previously. The most recent study occurred twenty years ago in 2004 in support of the South San Joaquin Irrigation District. This study identified many cultural resources, but they all lie outside the Project area.

**Table 4-1
Previous Studies within the Project Area**

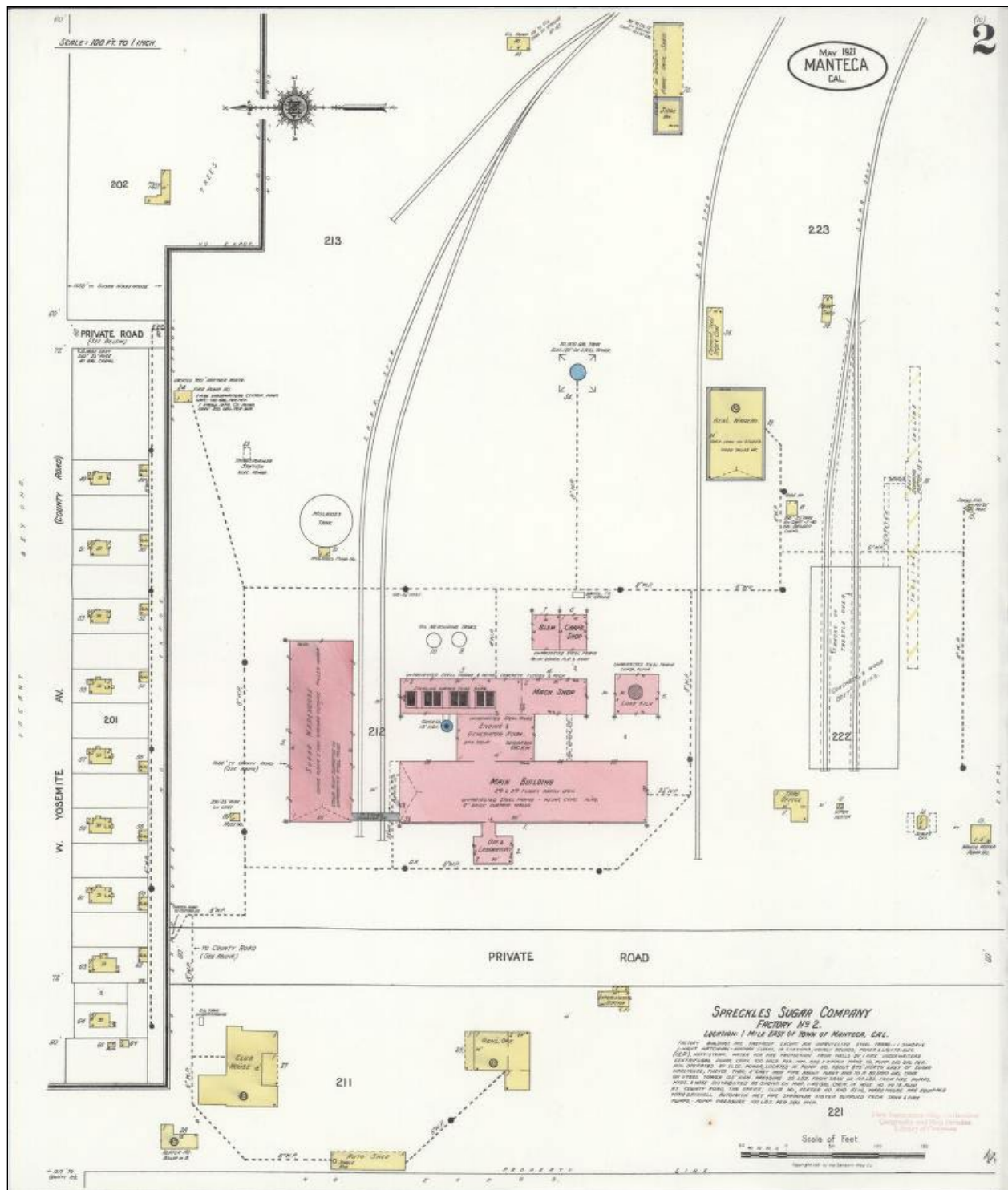
CHRIS Report No.	Author(s)	Year	Title
SJ-04786	Windmiller, Ric and Donald Napoli	2002	<i>City of Manteca—General Plan Update, Background Reports: Archaeological Resources, Historical Resources, Records Search Results</i>
SJ-04982	Shideler, H.	1988	<i>Manteca: City in Transition</i>
SJ-05309	Baloian, M., R. Baloian, and W. Nettles	2004	<i>Cultural Resources Investigations for the South San Joaquin Irrigation District in San Joaquin County, California</i>
SJ-06625	ASI Archaeology and Cultural Resources Management	1998	<i>Cultural Resources Survey, South County Surface Water Project, San Joaquin County, California, South San Joaquin Irrigation District</i>

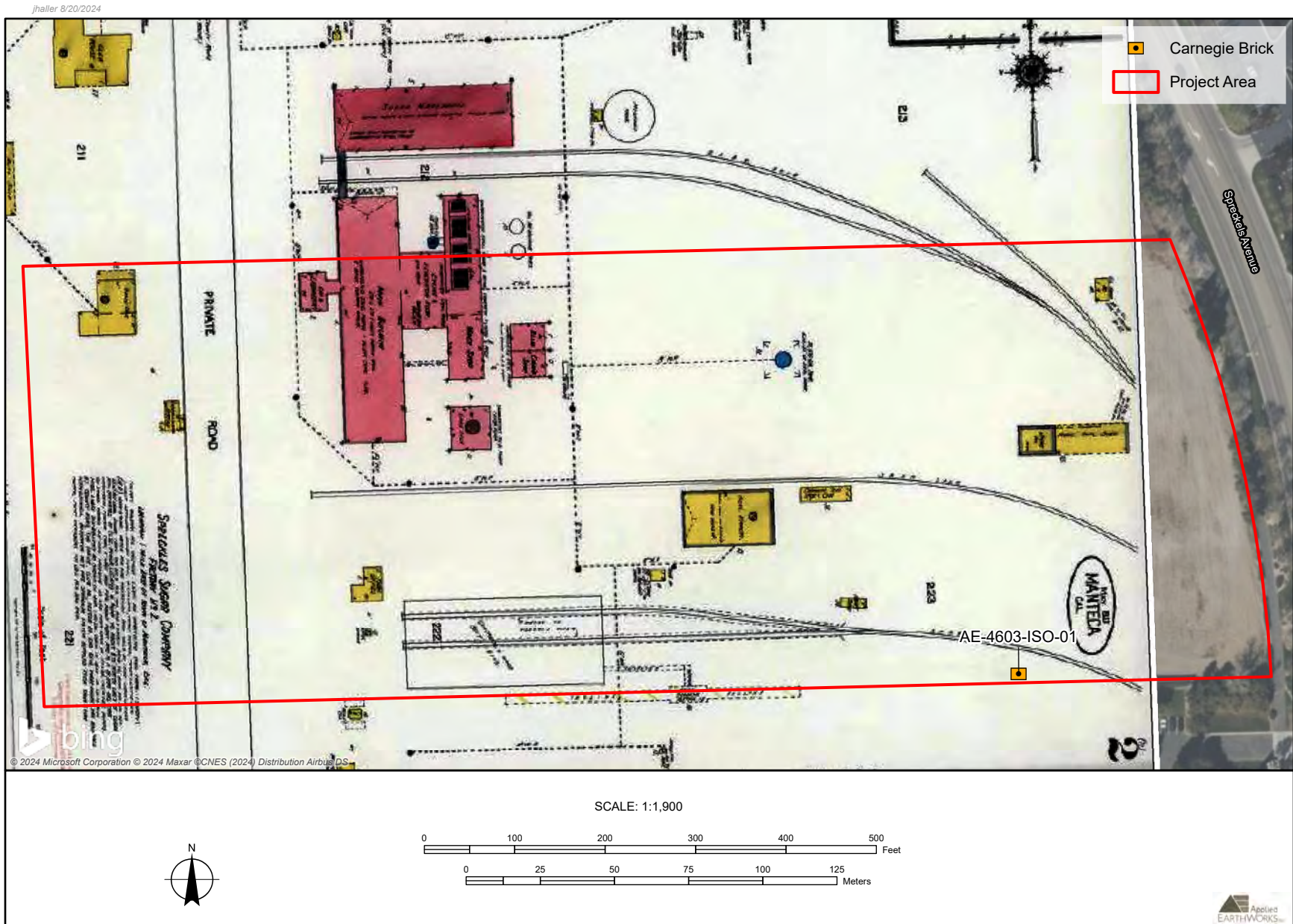
4.2 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Æ’s review of historical topographic maps and aerial photographs revealed significant development in the area over the last 139 years. The 1885 GLO map depicts a single unnamed road running southwest of the Project area, the pathway of which is not consistent with any extant roads. No other signs of development are evident within or near the Project area on the 1885 map. Development of Manteca began in 1897 with the establishment of an agricultural community. By 1914, as depicted on the Manteca, California USGS topographic map, the city of

Manteca is a developed town, with an emerging grid system of roads lined by structures, the Southern Pacific Railroad (SPRR) line, and several SSJID canals. One irrigation ditch is depicted north of the Project area, with an established road to the east, although the Project area appears vacant. On the 1952 Manteca USGS topographic map, additional homes and structures, paved roads, and highways are present within the city of Manteca, including State Routes 99 and 120. Also shown in the Project area is the Spreckels Sugar Mill, consisting of a sugar refinery, oil tank, and rail spur of the SPRR line, and Spreckels Road in its original alignment west of the factory. A historic aerial photograph from 1957 depicts the Spreckels Sugar Mill, rail spurs, outbuildings, sugar beet loading bays and storage buildings within the Project area, and residential neighborhoods to the west of the Project area. The Spreckels Sugar Mill is visible on additional historic aerial photographs from 1957 until its demolition in 1996; all buildings and structures appear to have been removed by 2005. Aerial photographs from 2005 also show Spreckels Road in its current alignment, east of the original location and curving around from the eastern side to the southern side of the Project area.

Æ also conducted a review of Sanborn Fire Insurance maps for the city of Manteca. Three historic Sanborn Fire Insurance maps show the development of Manteca from 1913 to 1921. The 1913 and 1918 maps depict the development of downtown Manteca along Yosemite Avenue. The 1921 Sanborn map depicts the historic footprint of the Spreckels Sugar Mill, various outbuildings, four spurs, and a private road (Figure 4-1). The Project area contained two rail spurs listed as “S.P.R.R. Spur,” which terminated at a beet barn with bins and beet dumping platform, as well as a paint shed, a storage building for “tools, stge [storage], and coal,” a general warehouse, and a house on cart (Sanborn Map Company 1921). See Figure 4-2 for an overlay of the Project area on the 1921 Sanborn map. A private road (likely the current alignment of Cowell Avenue) is depicted to the west of the Project area (Sanborn Map Company 1921). Æ also reviewed the Sanborn maps as well as relevant literature for the possibility of on-site residences for the Spreckels Sugar Mill personnel but found no evidence in the current documentation. The only residences of note were those adjacent to the property.





4.3 NATIVE AMERICAN OUTREACH

On April 15, 2024, Æ requested a search of the NAHC's SLF and a tribal contact list. On April 26, 2024, the NAHC stated its search of the SLF was negative for the presence of cultural resources in the Project area. The NAHC also supplied a list of individuals to be contacted for further information regarding the locations of sacred or special sites of cultural or spiritual significance in the Project area.

On April 29, 2024, Æ sent a letter describing the Project and its location to:

- Chairperson Valentin Lopez of the Amah Mutsun Tribal Band;
- Vice-Chairperson Ed Kethcum of the Amah Mutsun Tribal Band;
- Chairperson Corrina Gould of the Confederated Villages of the Lisjan Nation;
- Language Program Manager Deja Gould of the Confederated Villages of the Lisjan Nation;
- Tribal Cultural Resource Manager Cheyenne Gould of the Confederated Villages of the Lisjan Nation;
- Chairperson Charlene Nijmeh of the Muwekma Ohlone Tribe of the San Francisco Bay Area;
- Councilmember/MLD Tribal Representative Richard Massiatt of the Muwekma Ohlone Tribe of the San Francisco Bay Area;
- Chairperson Katherine Perez of the North Valley Yokut/Ohlone Tribe;
- Tribal Compliance Officer Timothy Perez of the North Valley Yokut/Ohlone Tribe;
- Chairperson Sandara Chapman of the Southern Sierra Miwuk Nation;
- Director of Cultural Resource Preservation Jazzmyn Gegere of the Southern Sierra Miwuk Nation;
- Chairperson Neil Peyron of the Tule River Indian Tribe;
- Environmental Department Representative Kerri Vera of the Tule River Indian Tribe;
- Tribal Archaeologist Joey Garfield of the Tule River Indian Tribe;
- Executive Director of Administration Dahlton Brown of the Wilton Rancheria;
- Executive Director of Cultural Preservation Herbert Griffin of the Wilton Rancheria;
- The Cultural Preservation Department of the Wilton Rancheria;
- Chairperson Kenneth Woodrow of the Wuksachi Indian Tribe/Esholm Valley Band.

Æ also distributed these letters via email on April 29, 2024, and followed up with all tribes by telephone on May 29, 2024. To date, Æ has received three responses from this outreach.

- On April 29, 2024, Æ received a phone call from Councilmember Richard Massiatt of the Muwekma Ohlone Tribe requesting that tribal and archaeological monitors be present for

all groundbreaking activities. Massiatt also stated that he would pass on the request to Tribal Archaeologist and Ethnohistorian Alan Leventhal, who responded the same day via email, providing publications, reports, and historical documents relating to the history and heritage of the Tribe. Information from the materials provided by Mr. Leventhal relevant to the Project has been incorporated into Section 2.3.

- Tribal Administrative Assistant Francis Ranstead of the Confederated Villages of the Lisjan Nation reached out via email on April 29, 2024, requesting a copy of the CHRIS and NAHC SLF search results, the environmental impact report, and a copy of Æ's cultural resource report.
- Chairperson Valentin Lopez of the Amah Mutsun Tribal Band responded to Æ's phone call on May 29, 2024, stating that the Project is outside of the Tribe's traditional territory, and therefore they have no comment or further interest.

To date, no further responses from tribal representatives have been received.

Sending letters and recording responses received are part of Æ's standard tribal outreach to complete a cultural resource study and does not fulfill the City's formal government-to-government consultation responsibilities pursuant to AB 52. A log detailing Æ's outreach efforts and response is provided in Appendix C.

4.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

4.4.1 Survey Conditions

Æ Associate Archaeologists Ward Stanley and Leon Bach conducted an intensive archaeological pedestrian survey on May 13, 2024, of the entire 14.83-acre Project area (Figure 4-3). The Project area is composed of a moderately overgrown field bounded by commercial development to the north and south, a neighborhood to the west, and Spreckels Road to the east (Figure 4-4). Æ observed mature conifers and recently mowed grass in a small portion of the Project area's northwest corner adjacent to a private residence (Figure 4-5).



Figure 4-3 Survey coverage and isolate location.



Figure 4-4 East end of the Project area adjacent to Spreckels Avenue; facing north.



Figure 4-5 Northwest portion of the Project area with mature conifers and recently cut grass; facing southeast.

Ground visibility ranged from 0 to 90 percent within the Project area, which was covered in recently sprouted native and nonnative forbs and grasses (Figure 4-6). Ground visibility was best (approximately 75–90 percent) in the northern third of the Project area (Figure 4-7). Evidence of discing was observed across the field. Soils were a light brown sandy loam with mostly introduced gravels of quartz, basalt, and granite. No access roads were observed.



Figure 4-6 Moderate cover of forbs and grasses offering no ground visibility; facing north.



Figure 4-7 Representative view of 75 percent ground visibility within the northern third of the Project area; facing east.

4.4.2 Findings

Æ observed a moderate amount of modern refuse scattered across the field. Historic and possible historic fragments of cement, salt-glazed pipe, ferrous metal, brick, and asphalt also were noted throughout the Project area (Figure 4-8). No artifacts were found near the conifers despite the good ground visibility in this area.

No precontact archaeological sites or features were identified during the survey. Æ recorded the wedge-shaped yellow brick with “CARNEGIE” imprinted on the side (Figure 4-8) and isolated debris as a cultural resource isolate on a DPR site record form as P-39-005517 (Appendix D).

Æ also observed four mature ornamental and nonnative conifers within the northwest corner of the Project area, which may have been intentional landscaping of the sugar mill (Figure 4-9). The historic footprint of the Spreckels Sugar Mill, the isolated brick and other debris, and the remnant historic landscaping are all within the Project area.



Figure 4-8 Ferrous metal and salt-glazed pipe fragments to the left, and yellow brick imprinted with “CARNEGIE” to the right.



Figure 4-9 Mature ornamental conifers within the Project area indicated by red oval; facing northwest.

5 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

At the request of T&B Planning, Æ conducted a cultural resource study for the proposed Spreckels Distribution Center Project within APN 221-205-350, west of Spreckels Avenue in the city of Manteca. T&B Planning proposes to develop the 14.83-acre Project area with a modern, 289,449-square-foot warehouse and office building with 46 truck dock doors, 180 standard parking spaces, 6 ADA-accessible parking spaces, and 63 truck trailer spaces.

Æ conducted a cultural resources study to determine if archaeological or historical built environment cultural resources are present within the 14.83-acre Project area. Accordingly, Æ performed background research, obtained a records search from the CCAIC of the CHRIS, requested a search of the NAHC's SLF, contacted local tribal representatives, and performed an intensive pedestrian survey of the Project area.

5.1 SUMMARY

Background research found that the Project area is within the ancestral lands of Northern Valley Yokuts tribes and Muwekma Ohlone traditional use areas. The CCAIC records search identified no previously recorded cultural resources and four previous cultural studies within the Project area. In addition, the records search identified no previously recorded cultural resources or previous cultural resource studies within the 0.25-mile search radius.

A search of the NAHC's SLF search did not identify previously recorded tribal resources within or near the Project area. Æ reached out to the interested individuals and tribal communities on the NAHC contact list. Three of the representatives contacted responded to Æ's outreach. The Muwekma Ohlone Tribe requested that tribal and archaeological monitors be present for all ground-disturbing activities and provided Æ with publications, reports, and historical documents relating to the history and heritage of the Tribe. The Confederated Villages of the Lisjan Nation requested copies of the CHRIS and NAHC SLF search results, the environmental impact report (if one is prepared), and a copy of Æ's cultural resource report. The City is responsible for providing a copy of the final version of the report to the interested tribes. The Amah Mutsun Tribal Band declined interest in the Project. Formal government-to-government consultation under AB52 will be conducted by the City. Information shared by the Muwekma Ohlone Tribe of the San Francisco Bay Area and additional background research conducted by Æ identified the Project area within the ancestral territory of the Delta Yokuts, or Far Northern Valley Yokuts, and is important to Ohlone neighbors within the San Francisco Bay area.

Æ's background research revealed that the Spreckels Sugar Mill occurred within the Project area. The sugar mill was built in 1918 by the Spreckels Sugar Company to process sugar beets grown in the San Joaquin Valley and included the processing mill, storage buildings, maintenance sheds, water towers, storage silos, loading bays, and a spur of the SPRR. The complex was in operation from 1918 until the company closed the mill in 1996. Most of the complex was demolished in 1996, with the silos demolished the following year. The complex was leveled and graded to create a park, the northern half of which was later developed into an industrial park. The southern portion of the nonextant sugar mill site is currently an undeveloped parcel.

The pedestrian survey of the Project area resulted in the identification of a single historic-era wedge-shaped yellow brick marked “CARNEGIE,” and other isolated debris which is likely left over from the removal of the mill. Æ documented the brick and associated debris as a cultural resource isolate, P-39-005517 (Appendix D). The record also notes the isolate’s proximity to the footprint of the nonextant sugar mill and the possibility that additional subsurface artifacts and/or structural debris may be present subsurface. No other features of the sugar mill were observed during the pedestrian survey.

Isolated archaeological artifacts are not eligible for listing in CRHR because they lack context and association with other archaeological materials. Therefore, P-39-005517 is not considered a historical resource eligible for listing in the CRHR.

5.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations for the Project area include archaeological and tribal monitoring and the implementation of a Worker Environmental Awareness Training in addition to an inadvertent discovery plan.

5.2.1 Archaeological Monitoring

Given the history and importance of the Spreckels Sugar Company to the development of the city of Manteca, the presence of a historic-era structural brick, and the likelihood of encountering buried foundations within the Project area, Æ recommends archaeological monitoring during all Project ground-disturbing activities.

5.2.2 Tribal Monitoring

Council Member Richard Massiatt of the Muwekma Ohlone Tribe of the San Francisco Bay Area requested that both tribal and archaeological monitors be present for all groundbreaking activities within the Project area for the duration of the Project. While mainstream Western archaeological observations and insights may align in some ways with concepts and methods of Indigenous traditional knowledge systems, they cannot encompass or replace Indigenous traditional knowledge, insights, and understandings of the significance contained in cultural materials commonly documented as archaeological. Tribal monitoring is recommended to occur concurrently with archaeological monitoring. It is recommended that T&B and the City notify the Muwekma Ohlone Tribe of the San Francisco Bay Area of Project planning and scheduling as part of formal CEQA and AB 52 consultation obligations so that the Tribe can arrange for tribal monitoring.

5.2.3 Worker Environmental Awareness Training

Æ further recommends that Worker Environmental Awareness Training be conducted prior to any ground-disturbing activities. The purpose of the training is to educate the construction crew and establish protocols for identifying and evaluating the significance of unanticipated finds. The Project archaeologist shall provide cultural resource awareness training to all field crew and field supervisors. The training will include a description of the types of resources that may be found in the Project area, the protocols to be used in the event of an unanticipated discovery, the

importance of cultural resources to the Native American community, and the laws protecting significant archaeological and historical sites.

5.2.4 Inadvertent Discoveries

If unknown precontact or historic-era cultural resources are encountered during Project activities, all ground-disturbing activities within 50 feet of the find shall cease until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the significance of the resource, including potential eligibility for listing in the CRHR, and recommend appropriate treatment measures. If necessary, per CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4(b)(3)(A), Project redesign and preservation in place shall be the preferred means to avoid impacts to significant cultural resources (i.e., historical resources). Consistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4(b)(3)(C), if it is demonstrated that a historical resource cannot be avoided, the qualified archaeologist shall develop mitigation practices in consultation with the City that may include data recovery or other appropriate measures. The City shall consult with interested Native American representatives in determining appropriate mitigation for unearthed cultural resources if the resources are precontact or important to Native American culture. If additional studies or data recovery mitigation is necessary, the qualified subject matter expert shall prepare a report documenting these studies and/or additional mitigation of the resource. A copy of the report shall be provided to City and the CCAIC. Construction can recommence based on the direction of the qualified archaeologist and/or other subject matter expert with the City's concurrence.

5.2.5 Inadvertent Discoveries of Human Remains

Æ advises that in the event human remains are uncovered during Project activities, the San Joaquin County Coroner is to be notified to evaluate the remains, and follow the procedures and protocols set forth in CCR 14 Section 15064.5 (e)(1). If the remains are identified to be those of a Native American person, California Health and Safety Code 7050.5 requires that the county coroner notify the NAHC within 24 hours of discovery. The NAHC will then identify the Most Likely Descendant, who will be afforded the opportunity to recommend means for treatment of the human remains following protocols in California PRC 5097.98.

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APPENDIX A

Personal Qualifications

Areas of Expertise

- Cultural resources management
- Prehistoric archaeology of southern California
- Indigenous archaeology and Native American/descendant community coordination
- Federal, state, local environmental laws and regulations
- Training, capacity building
- Traditional Cultural Property and Landscape analysis

Years of Experience

- 25

Education

M.S., Anthropology, focus Archaeology, University of California, Riverside, 2023

B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside, 2000

B.A., Linguistics, University of California, Riverside, 2000

Registrations/Certifications

- Registered Professional Archaeologist 28576661 (current)
- Cultural Consultant, Riverside County #171 (current)
- First aid/CPR
- HAZWOPER (40 hour)

Permits/Licensure

- Field Director, California BLM Statewide Cultural Resources Use Permit CA-21-21

Professional Associations

- Society of California Archaeology
- Association of Environmental Professionals

Professional Experience

2023–	Principal Archaeologist, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.
2020–2022	Senior Archaeologist, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.
2017–2023	Senior Ethnoarchaeologist, Cultural Geographics Consulting
2007–2017	Deputy Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Pechanga Band of Luiseño Mission Indians
2001–2015	Archaeological Assistant, San Bernardino County Coroner
2002–2007	Senior Archaeologist, L&L Environmental, Inc.

Technical Qualifications

Ms. Hoover has more than 24 years of experience in archaeological, cultural, and tribal resource management in southern California, Alta and Baja California, and Yucatan, Mexico. Ms. Hoover has collaborated with governmental agencies, environmental consultants, and indigenous communities to develop sustainable and practical applications for the identification and preservation of archaeological and tribal cultural resources, including landscapes and large, geographical features. As a capable Project Manager, she has coordinated dozens of CRM projects during all phases of development, including managing logistics and communications with various clients, lead agencies, Tribal communities, and project staff. Ms. Hoover is the designated archaeologist of record for three Native American Tribal Historic Preservation Offices (THPOs) in southern California.

Ms. Hoover has authored, co-authored, reviewed, and contributed to hundreds of California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) technical reports; Programmatic, Memoranda, and Master Agreements; THPO development applications and associated tribal ordinances and historic preservation guidance; ethnographic studies and National Register of Historic Places eligibility forms; and other compliance and mitigation documents.

Ms. Hoover has presented collaborative projects, personal research, cultural resources education, and environmental regulation guidance trainings to a wide variety of audiences, including topics such as AB 52, SB 18 and CEQA guidance, cultural and tribal consultation best practices, and Tribal Monitoring Program trainings. She has contributed to CalTHPO organizational committees, participated in development of California and Federal archaeological and tribal consultation policies, and contributed to a published book on Tribal GIS applications.

Areas of Expertise

- Cultural resource management
- Prehistoric archaeology
- Project management

Years of Experience

- 30

Education

Ph.D., Anthropology, Southern Methodist University, 2003

M.A., Anthropology, Southern Methodist University, 1995

B.A., Anthropology, University of California, Davis, 1989

Registrations/Certifications

- Registered Professional Archaeologist 15189

Permits/Licensure

- Principal Investigator, California BLM Statewide Cultural Resources Use Permit CA-18-22

Professional Affiliations

- Society for American Archaeology
- Society for California Archaeology

Professional Experience

2021–2024	Principal Archaeologist, subconsultant for Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Fresno, California
2000–2020	President (2015–2020), Managing Principal (2015–2020), Regional Manager (2012–2014), Assistant Division Manager (2010–2011), Principal Archaeologist/Project Manager (2016–present), Senior Archaeologist/Project Manager (2000–2015), Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Fresno, California
1998–2001	Adjunct Faculty Member, Fresno City College, Fresno, California
1995–1996	Staff Archaeologist, Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Fresno, California
1994–1995	Staff Archaeologist, INFOTEC Research, Inc., Fresno, California
1992–1994	Teaching Assistant, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas
1989–1991	Archaeological Project Leader, California Department of Transportation, Sacramento

Technical Qualifications

Dr. Clark Baloian has been involved in archaeology in California and the western United States since 1987. Her areas of expertise include the prehistory of the San Joaquin Valley, Sierra Nevada, Great Basin, central California coast, and the Iron Age of West Africa. Dr. Baloian has served as Principal Investigator/Project Manager, Field Supervisor, Crew Chief, or Field Technician for projects throughout California, Oregon, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas, Hawaii, and West Africa. Her experience in cultural resource management includes research design, data acquisition, laboratory analysis, and preparation of technical reports and compliance documents; she also has completed the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation course in National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106 compliance policies and procedures. Her analytic skills include lithic and ceramic analyses as well as settlement pattern studies and spatial analysis, which were the foci of her doctoral research. As a Principal Archaeologist and subconsultant for Applied EarthWorks, Dr. Baloian provides quality assurance, high-level technical review, CEQA and Section 106 oversight, and overall professional guidance for project work, as needed.

MONICA ELISA THEODOSIA RUTH

Project Manager/Senior Ethnographer

Areas of Expertise

- Cultural resource management
- Project management
- Ethnographic study
- Genealogical research
- Outreach, engagement, and consultation support

Years of Experience

- 12

Education

M.A., History, Arizona State University, 2021

B.A., Anthropology, California State University, Sacramento, 2006

Registrations/Certifications

- American Safety and Health Institute First Aid | CPR AED All Ages Certification (2023)

Professional Affiliations

- American Society for Ethnohistory

Professional Experience

2024–	Project Manager/Senior Ethnographer, Applied EarthWorks, Inc., San Luis Obispo, California
2024–	Senior Ethnographer and Ethnohistorian, Cultural Geographics Consulting, Inc., Sacramento, California
2019–2023	Ethnographer and Ethnohistorian, HDR Engineering, Inc., Sacramento, California
2017–2023	Project Manager, HDR Engineering, Inc., Sacramento, California
2012–2023	Cultural Resource Specialist, HDR Engineering, Inc., Sacramento, California
2005–2012	Transportation Project Administrator, HDR Engineering, Inc., Sacramento, California

Technical Qualifications

Ms. Ruth provides subject matter expertise and regulatory guidance as Project Manager and cultural resources professional for a variety of infrastructure and outreach projects in Alaska, California, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and the state of Washington. Monica meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards (PQS) for history (36 Code of Federal Regulations 61, Appendix A), as well as PQS provided under Appendix II of National Register Bulletin 38: Professional Qualifications: Ethnography, and the proposed PQS for cultural anthropology as set forth in Federal Register Vol. 62, No.119. Ms. Ruth has conducted inventory, evaluation, and assessment of potential impacts to cultural resources in accordance with tribal protocols and procedures, to state archaeological standards, and to state and federal guidance and compliance; archival research; land-use permitting; and report writing, editing, and formatting for cultural resource study reports, management plans, treatment plans, monitoring plans, and resource assessments and impact analyses for environmental compliance documents. Ms. Ruth is experienced in developing and strengthening client relations; contract management; quality assurance and control; supporting, mentoring, and training technical staff; outreach, engagement, and building and maintaining trust relationships with Native American tribes; creation and implementation of Tribal Monitoring Training and Programs; and fulfillment of state and federal Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.

Areas of Expertise

- Cultural resource management
- Historic archaeology
- Precontact archaeology of California

Years of Experience

- 12

Education

M.A., Anthropology/Archaeology,
Western Michigan University,
Kalamazoo, 2020

B.A., History, Lake Forest College,
Lake Forest, Illinois, 2012

Registrations/Certifications

- Registered Professional Archaeologist 5546 (current)
- American Safety and Health Institute First Aid | CPR AED All Ages Certification (2023)
- Wilderness First Aid Certified
- eRail Safe certified and BNSF Certified Contractor

Permits/Licensure

- Oregon State Qualified Archaeologist
- Michigan State Qualified Archaeologist
- Texas State Qualified Archaeologist

Professional Affiliations

- Society for Historic Archaeology

Professional Experience

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| 2024– | Associate Archaeologist, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.,
Fresno, California |
| 2021–2024 | Cultural Resource Specialist II, HDR Engineering, Inc.,
Sacramento, California |
| 2019–2021 | Cultural Resource Specialist I, HDR Engineering, Inc.,
Dallas, Texas |
| 2014–2018 | Archaeology Crew, Mackinac State Historic Parks,
Mackinaw City, Michigan |
| 2013&2016 | Field Instructor, Falmouth Heritage Renewal, Falmouth,
Jamaica |
| 2012–2013 | Archaeology Crew, James Madison’s Montpelier,
Montpelier Station, Virginia |

Technical Qualifications

Mr. Dunnigan is an Associate Archaeologist at Applied EarthWorks, Inc. with more than 12 years of archaeological and cultural resource management experience in the Upper Midwest, Mid-Atlantic, Southeast, South Central, and West Coast Regions of the United States. Mr. Dunnigan meets the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology and is familiar with federal and state laws and regulatory guidance. He has authored and co-authored multiple Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) technical reports and project-specific memoranda. As a field director his experience includes crew supervision, communication and logistics, survey, testing, data recovery, technical analysis, site recording, National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) recommendations, and technical report contributions on numerous federal, state, and local cultural resource management projects.

Throughout his career, Mr. Dunnigan has contributed to cultural resource management projects across the United States. His recent work as field director has focused extensively within northern and central California, Nevada, and Oregon. Additionally, Mr. Dunnigan has served as project manager for a variety of infrastructure projects in Oregon, Montana, and California.

Areas of Expertise

- California archaeology—Sierra Nevada
- Survey, excavation, and site recordation
- Geographic Information System applications
- Construction monitoring
- Project administration support
- Re-creation of aboriginal technology

Years of Experience

- 15

Education

B.A., Anthropology, Kansas State University, 2008

Permits/Licensure

- Field Director, California BLM Statewide Cultural Resources Use Permit CA-21-21

Registrations/Certifications

- OSHA 40-hour HAZWOPER (2022) Supervisor 8-hour HAZWOPER (2022)
- Heartsaver First Aid CPR AED Certification (2024)

Professional Experience

2021–	Associate Archaeologist/Field Supervisor, Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Fresno, California
2015–2020	Staff Archaeologist/Field Supervisor, Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Fresno, California
2011–2017	Archaeological Field Technician/Crew Supervisor, Sierra National Forest and Lassen National Forest
2009–2011	Archaeological Field Technician/Crew Supervisor, Malheur National Forest
2008–2009	Archaeological Field Technician, Plumas National Forest

Technical Qualifications

Mr. Stanley's archaeological experience includes archaeological testing, data recovery excavation, survey, and documentation of both prehistoric and historical resources, and report completion in the Central Valley and Sierra Nevada's in California. He has supervised field crews for several large-scale projects for Sierra, Lassen, Plumas, and Malheur National Forests. This work included prefield research, pedestrian survey, site recording, and report preparation. Mr. Stanley is knowledgeable about Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and associated regulations and processes; he also has experience working with local Native American tribes. In addition to working for the Sierra National Forest, he has served as lead archaeological resource advisor on four separate wildland fires and was responsible for coordinating protection of archaeological resources from suppression efforts. Additionally, he produced assessment damage reports for two fires. For Applied EarthWorks, Mr. Stanley has served as field supervisor for implementation of the Crane Valley Hydroelectric Power Project Historic Properties Management Plan, which includes monitoring of impacts to resources and implementing management measures to avoid or minimize adverse effects to historic properties within the Crane Valley Archaeological District. Served as Field Supervisor for Tract 920 Project requiring monitoring, site testing, and data recovery. Mr. Stanley is knowledgeable in the recreation of California sinew backed bows, self-bows, arrows; atlatl and darts, hand-fire drill, cordage, soapstone artifacts, flintknapping, and pigment processing.

Areas of Expertise

- Forensic anthropology
- Exhumations
- Human osteology
- Faunal analysis/zooarchaeology
- Project administration

Years of Experience

- 7

Education

M.S., Forensic Anthropology,
Boston University Chobanian and
Avedisian School of Medicine, 2023

B.A., Anthropology, University of
California, Santa Cruz, 2012

Professional Associations

American Association of Biological
Anthropologists

Professional Experience

- 2023– Staff Anthropologist, Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Fresno, California
- 2024– Instructor in Biological Anthropology, California State University Fresno
- 2022– Forensic Anthropology Consultant and Peer Reviewer, Puerto Rico Institute of Forensic Sciences
- 2022–2023 Field Technician, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.
- 2008–2012 Zooarchaeology Preparations and Curation Intern, University of California, Santa Cruz

Technical Qualifications

Ms. Saenz is a Staff Anthropologist at Applied EarthWorks, Inc. She received her Bachelor of Arts degree in Anthropology from the University of California, Santa Cruz and her Master of Science degree in Forensic Anthropology from the Boston University Chobanian and Avedisian School of Medicine. Ms. Saenz has completed internships in zooarchaeological preparation and curation, thermally altered scene analysis and remains recovery, and currently serves as a forensic anthropological consultant and peer reviewer for the Puerto Rico Institute of Forensic Sciences. In addition, Ms. Saenz is an instructor in Biological Anthropology at California State University, Fresno, where she also serves as a forensic anthropology analyst, performing laboratory case analysis and field exhumations. Ms. Saenz's professional responsibilities include project administration, osteological assessments, outreach with the Native American Heritage Commission and its recommendations, pre-field project preparations, writing technical reports, completing California Department of Parks and Recreation 523-series forms, and assisting with project proposals.

Areas of Expertise

- Architectural history
- California history
- Environmental history
- Archival and historical research
- CEQA/NEPA application and analysis
- Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Preservation of Historic Properties

Years of Experience

- 3

Education

B.A., Art History, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, TN, 2019 (with great distinction)

B.A., Foreign Languages-French, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, TN, 2019 (with great distinction)

Professional Affiliations

- California Preservation Foundation

Professional Experience

2024– Associate Architectural Historian, Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Hemet, California.

2021–2023 Staff Architectural Historian, Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Fresno, California.

Technical Qualifications

Ms. Good-Peery is an Associate Architectural Historian at Applied EarthWorks, Inc. She received dual Bachelor of Arts degrees in Art History and French from East Tennessee State University in 2019. Ms. Good-Peery's professional responsibilities include policy consistency analysis, historical resource evaluation, significance evaluation, integrity assessment, built environment monitoring, archival and historical research, and architectural field surveys. She maintains all measures to satisfy compliance requirements under Section 106 of the NRHP, CEQA, and local regulations. Since joining Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Ms. Good-Peery has employed her educational background for projects throughout California's central valley, central coast, and southern California, including Fresno, Mariposa, Merced, Kern, Tulare, San Benito, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, San Bernardino, Riverside and Los Angeles Counties. She has prepared evaluations for various types of state historic resources and at-risk properties and performed Section 110 condition assessments at military installations. She has assessed potential adverse effects under 36 CFR 800.5 in support of projects dealing with sensitive or eligible resources. She has also reviewed projects for consistency with the SOI Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. She is knowledgeable of urban, rural, residential, commercial, civic, agricultural, transportation, and scientific related properties.

APPENDIX B

Records Search Results



CENTRAL CALIFORNIA INFORMATION CENTER

California Historical Resources Information System
Department of Anthropology – California State University, Stanislaus
One University Circle, Turlock, California 95382
(209) 667-3307

Alpine, Calaveras, Mariposa, Merced, San Joaquin, Stanislaus & Tuolumne Counties

Date: 4/16/2024

Records Search File No.: 12890L Project:
4603 Spreckels Avenue, Manteca

Nicole Saenz
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.
1391 West Shaw Avenue
Fresno, CA 93711
559-229-1856

Invoice to: kdenny@appliedearthworks.com

nsaenz@appliedearthworks.com

Dear Ms. Saenz:

The Central California Information Center received your record search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Manteca 7.5' quadrangle in San Joaquin County. The following reflects the results of the records search for the project study area and radius:

As per data currently available at the CCalC, the locations of resources/reports are provided in the following format: ☐ custom GIS maps ☒ GIS Data/shape files

Summary Data:

Resources within the project area:	None formally reported to the Information Center.
Resources within the 1/4-mile radius:	None formally reported to the Information Center.
Reports within the project area:	4: SJ-04786, 4982, 5309, 6625
Reports within the 1/4-mile radius:	None other than the extension of the above-referenced reports into the radius area.

Resource Database Printout (list):

Resource Database Printout (details):

Resource Digital Database Records:

Report Database Printout (list):

Report Database Printout (details):

Report Digital Database Records:

Resource Record Copies:

Report Copies:

☐ enclosed ☐ not requested ☒ nothing listed
☐ enclosed ☐ not requested ☒ nothing listed
☐ enclosed ☐ not requested ☒ nothing listed
☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed
☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed
☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed
☐ enclosed ☐ not requested ☒ nothing listed
☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

OHP Historic Properties Directory: New Excel File: Built Environment Resource Directory (BERD)

Dated 9/23/2022; Not all resources listed in the BERD are mapped in GIS, nor do we have records on file for; if you identify additional resources in the BERD that you need copies of, contact the IC.

☐ enclosed ☐ not requested ☒ nothing listed

Archaeological Resource Directory (ARD excerpt): ☐ enclosed ☐ not requested ☒ nothing listed

CA Inventory of Historic Resources (1976): ☐ enclosed ☐ not requested ☒ nothing listed

Caltrans Bridge Survey: ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Ethnographic Information: ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Historical Literature: ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Historical Maps: ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Local Inventories: ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps: ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Shipwreck Inventory: ☒ not available at CCIC; please go to

http://shipwrecks.slc.ca.gov/ShipwrecksDatabase/Shipwrecks_Database.asp

Soil Survey Maps: ☒ not available at CCIC; please go to

<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. Requests made after initial invoicing will result in the preparation of a separate invoice.

Thank you for using the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS). **Note:** Billing will be transmitted separately via email by our Financial Services office* (\$210.70), payable within 60 days of receipt of the invoice.

If you wish to include payment by Credit Card, you must wait to receive the official invoice from Financial Services so that you can reference the CMP # (Invoice Number), and then contact the link below:

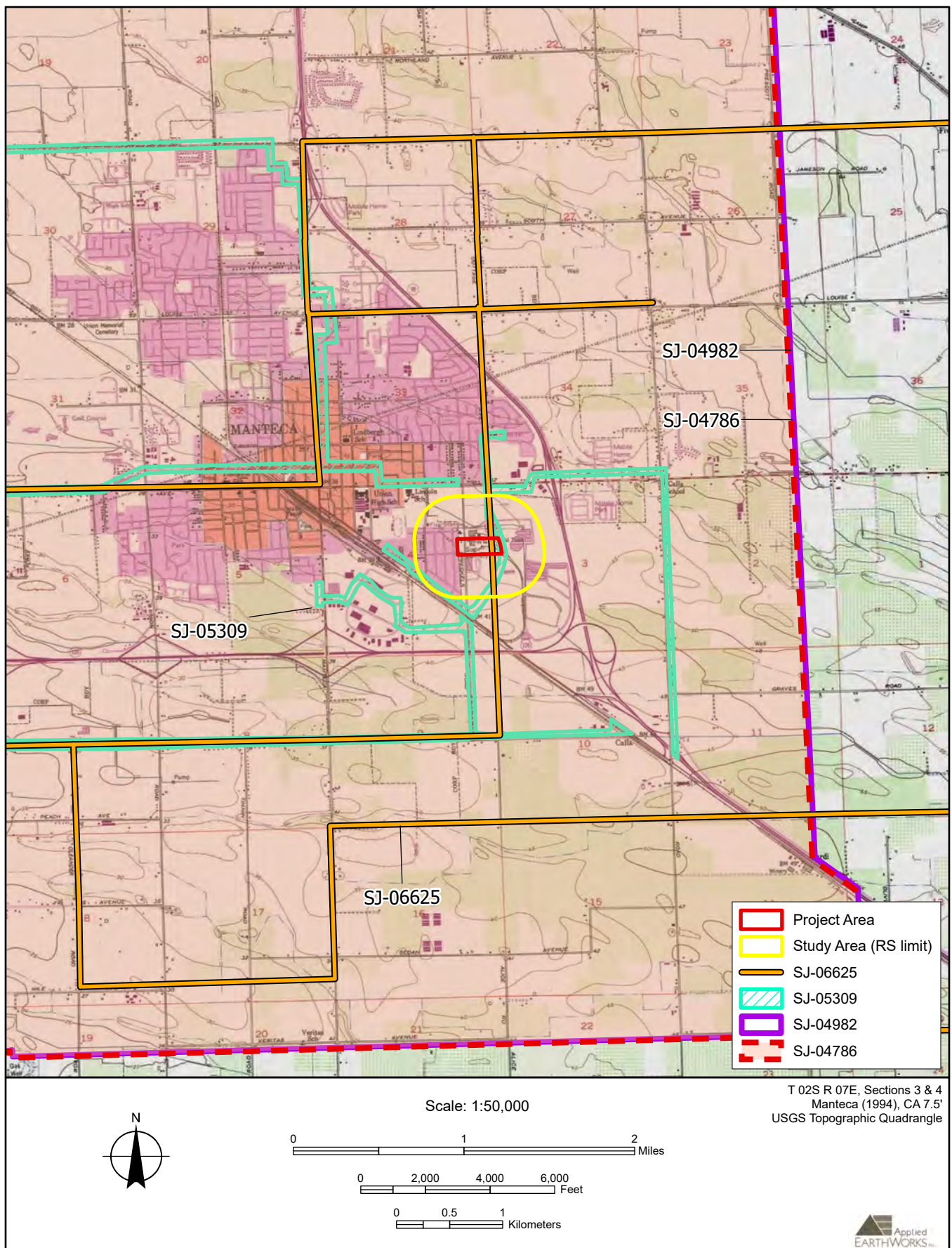
<https://commerce.cashnet.com/ANTHROPOLOGY>

Sincerely,

E. A. Greathouse

E. A. Greathouse, Coordinator
Central California Information Center
California Historical Resources Information System

* Invoice Request sent to: ARBilling@csustan.edu, CSU Stanislaus Financial Services



Record Search Results map for the Spreckles Ave - AE4603.

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SJ-04786	NADB-R - 1364725	2002	Windmiller, Ric and Donald Napoli	City of Manteca--General Plan Update, Background Reports: Archaeological Resources, Historical Resources, Records Search Results	Ric Windmiller, Consulting Archaeologist (and) Donald Napoli, of Historic Preservation Planning; for Wade Associates, Sacramento, CA	39-000002, 39-000015, 39-000098, 39-000099, 39-000102, 39-000103, 39-000111, 39-000282, 39-000354, 39-000681, 39-000682, 39-000683, 39-000684, 39-004148, 39-004188, 39-004189, 39-004190, 39-004191, 39-004192
SJ-04982	NADB-R - 1364868	1988	Shideler, H.	Manteca: City in Transition.	San Joaquin County Historical Society	
SJ-05309	NADB-R - 1365195	2004	Baloian, M., R. Baloian, and W. Nettles	Cultural Resources Investigations for the South San Joaquin Irrigation District in San Joaquin County, California	Applied Earthworks, Inc.; prepared for Russell Associates, Palo Alto, CA	39-000002, 39-000015, 39-000098, 39-000099, 39-000103, 39-000354, 39-004400, 39-004401, 39-004402, 39-004403, 39-004404, 39-004405, 39-004406, 39-004407, 39-004408, 39-004409, 39-004410, 39-004411, 39-004412, 39-004413, 39-004414, 39-004415, 39-004416, 39-004417
SJ-06625	NADB-R - 1367290	1998	ASI Archaeology and Cultural Resource Management	Cultural Resources Survey, South County Surface Water Project, San Joaquin County, California, South San Joaquin Irrigation District	ASI Archaeology and Cultural Resource Management (prepared for Environmental Science Associates, Inc.)	39-000002, 39-000098, 39-000129, 39-000317, 39-000531, 39-000548, 50-000001

APPENDIX C

Native American Correspondence

Native American Outreach

407 Spreckels Ave. Project

Organization	Name	Letter	Email	Phone	Summary of Contact
Native American Heritage Commission	—	—	4/15/2024	—	Requested search of Sacred Lands File (SLF)
Native American Heritage Commission	Pricilla Torres-Fuentes Cultural Resources Analyst	4/26/2024	4/26/2024	—	Provided results of SLF search (positive) and a contact list.
Amah Mutsun Tribal Band	Valentin Lopez	04/29/24	04/29/24	Called 5/29/24	Stated that the project is outside of traditional territory, so they have no comment
Amah Mutsun Tribal Band	Ed Ketchum	—	4/29/2024	Phone number is incorrect	No Response to Date
Confederated Villages of Lisjan Nation	Corrina Gould	4/29/2024	4/29/2024	—	Received an email from Francis Ranstead on 4/29 requesting a copy of the CHRIS, EIR, SLF results, and a copy of the report
Confederated Villages of Lisjan Nation	Deja Gould	04/29/24	Same email as	—	No Response to Date
Confederated Villages of Lisjan Nation	Cheyenne Gould	04/29/24	Same email as	—	No Response to Date
Muwekma Ohlone Tribe of the SF Bay Area	Charlene Nijmeh	04/29/24	04/29/24	Message left 5/29/24	No Response to Date
Muwekma Ohlone Tribe of the SF Bay Area	Richard Massiatt	04/29/24	04/29/24	—	Called 4/29/24 requesting that tribal and cultural monitors be present for all groundbreaking activities. Follow-up email sent by Alan Leventhal with pre-contact history of the area. Emailed 6/12/2024 stating interest in assisting with project and rate sheet.
Northern Valley Yokut / Ohlone Tribe	Katherine Perez	04/29/24	04/29/24	Message left 5/29/24	No Response to Date
Northern Valley Yokut / Ohlone Tribe	Timothy Perez	04/29/24	04/29/24	Message left 5/29/24	No Response to Date
Southern Sierra Miwuk Nation	Sandra Chapman	04/29/24	04/29/24	Called 5/29/24	Requested that I follow up with Jazzmyn Gegere.
Southern Sierra Miwuk Nation	Jazzmyn Gegere	04/29/24	04/29/24	Message left 5/29/24	No Response to Date
Tule River Indian Tribe	Neil Peyron	04/29/24	04/29/24	Message left 5/29/24	No Response to Date
Tule River Indian Tribe	Kerri Vera	04/29/24	04/29/24	Message left 5/29/24	No Response to Date

Native American Outreach

407 Spreckels Ave. Project

Tule River Indian Tribe	Joey Garfield	04/29/24	—	—	No Response to Date
Wilton Rancheria	Dahlton Brown	04/29/24	04/29/24	—	Auto-reply from email stating that Mr. Brown is no longer Chief Administrative Officer
Wilton Rancheria	Herbert Griffin	04/29/24	04/29/24	Message left 5/29/24	No Response to Date
Wilton Rancheria	Cultural Preservation Department	04/29/24	04/29/24	Message left 5/29/24	No Response to Date
Wuksachi Indian Tribe/Eshom Valley Band	Kenneth Woodrow	04/29/24	04/29/24	Called 5/29/24; no voicemail	No Response to Date

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

Native American Heritage Commission

1550 Harbor Boulevard, Suite 100

West Sacramento, CA 95691

916-373-3710

916-657-5390 – Fax

nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Date: April 15, 2024

Project: 4603 Spreckels Avenue Manteca

County: San Joaquin County

USGS Quadrangle Name: Manteca (1994), CA

Township: 2 South **Range:** 7 East **Section(s):** 3 and 4

Company/Firm/Agency: Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

Contact Person: Nicole Saenz

Street Address: 1391 W. Shaw Ave., Suite C

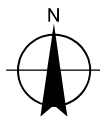
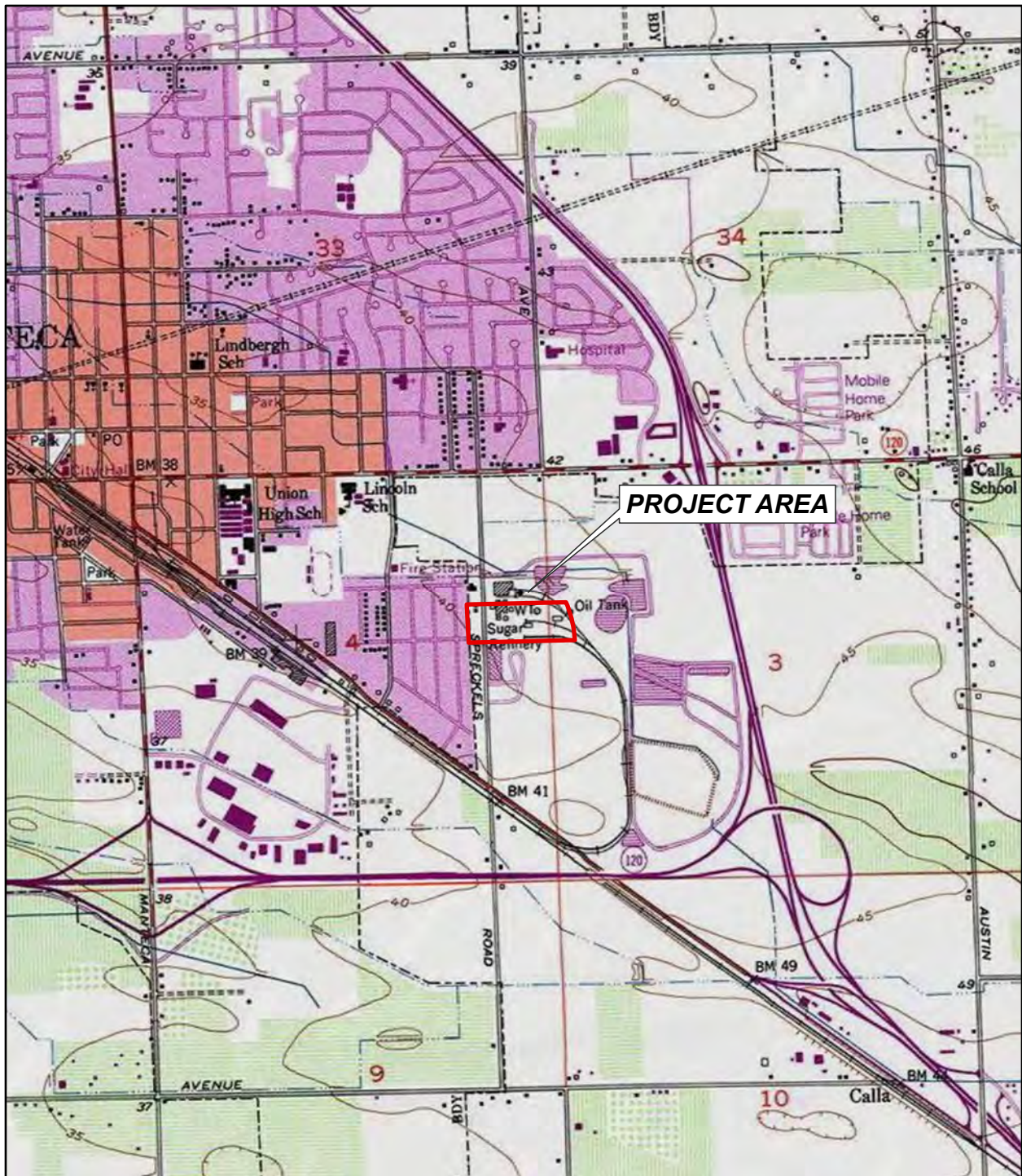
City: Fresno **Zip:** 93711

Phone: (559) 229-1856 x

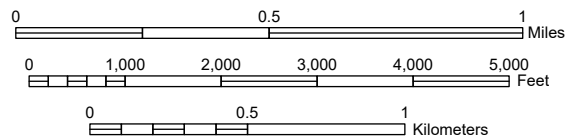
Fax: (559) 229-2019

Email: nsaenz@appliedearthworks.com

Project Description: Phase 1 archaeology and paleontology monitoring of a 14.83-acre parcel to assist in the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report.



Scale: 1:24,000



Township 2 Range 7, Section 3 & 4
Manteca (1994), CA 7.5'
USGS Topographic Quadrangle



Project location map for the *Spreckles Ave - AE4603*.

**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

April 26, 2024

Nicole Saenz
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.Via Email to: nsaenz@appliedearthworks.com**Re: 4603 Spreckels Avenue Manteca Project, San Joaquin County**

Dear Ms. Saenz:

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 negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

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: Pricilla.Torres-Fuentes@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

*Pricilla Torres-Fuentes*Pricilla Torres-Fuentes
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
ChumashVICE-CHAIRPERSON
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
NomlakiSECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
MiwokPARLIAMENTARIAN
Wayne Nelson
LuiseñoCOMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-CostanoanCOMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
KumeyaayCOMMISSIONER
Laurena Bolden
SerranoCOMMISSIONER
Reid Milanovich
CahuillaCOMMISSIONER
Bennae Calac
Pauma-Yuima Band of
Luiseño IndiansEXECUTIVE SECRETARY
**Raymond C.
Hitchcock**
Miwok, Nisenan**NAHC HEADQUARTERS**
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710

Tribe Name	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Email Address
Amah Mutsun Tribal Band	Valentin Lopez, Chairperson	P.O. Box 5272 Galt, CA, 95632	(916) 743-5833	vjltestingcenter@aol.com
Amah Mutsun Tribal Band	Ed Ketchum, Vice- Chairperson		(530) 578-3864	aerieways@aol.com
Confederated Villages of Lisjan Nation	Corrina Gould, Chairperson	10926 Edes Avenue Oakland, CA, 94603	(510) 575-8408	cvltribe@gmail.com
Confederated Villages of Lisjan Nation	Deja Gould, Language Program Manager	10926 Edes Ave Oakland, CA, 94603	(510) 575-8408	cvltribe@gmail.com
Confederated Villages of Lisjan Nation	Cheyenne Gould, Tribal Cultural Resource Manager	10926 Edes Ave Oakland, CA, 94603	(510) 575-8408	cvltribe@gmail.com
Muwekma Ohlone Tribe of the SF Bay Area	Charlene Nijmeh, Chairperson	1169 S. Main Street, Ste. 336 Manteca, CA, 95377	(408) 464-2892	cnijmeh@muwekma.org
Muwekma Ohlone Tribe of the SF Bay Area	Richard Massiatt, Councilmember/MLD Tribal Rep.	1169 S. Main Street, Ste. 336 Manteca, CA, 95377	(209) 321-0372	rmassiatt@muwekma.org
Northern Valley Yokut / Ohlone Tribe	Katherine Perez, Chairperson	P.O. Box 717 Linden, CA, 95236	(209) 887-3415	canutes@verizon.net
Northern Valley Yokut / Ohlone Tribe	Timothy Perez, Tribal Compliance Officer	P.O. Box 717 Linden, CA, 95236	(209) 662-2788	huskanam@gmail.com
Southern Sierra Miwuk Nation	Sandra Chapman, Chairperson	P.O. Box 186 Mariposa, CA, 95338	(559) 580-7871	sandra47roy@gmail.com
Southern Sierra Miwuk Nation	Jazzmyn Gegere, Director of Cultural Resource Preservation	P.O. Box 186 Mariposa, CA, 95338	(209) 742-3104	preservation@southernsierramiwuknation.org

Tule River Indian Tribe	Neil Peyron, Chairperson	P.O. Box 589 Porterville, CA, 93258	(559) 781-4271	neil.peyron@tulerivertribe-nsn.gov
Tule River Indian Tribe	Kerri Vera, Environmental Department	P. O. Box 589 Porterville, CA, 93258	(559) 783-8892	kerri.vera@tulerivertribe-nsn.gov
Tule River Indian Tribe	Joey Garfield, Tribal Archaeologist	P. O. Box 589 Porterville, CA, 93258	(559) 783-8892	joey.garfield@tulerivertribe-nsn.gov
Wilton Rancheria	Dahlton Brown, Executive Director of Administration	9728 Kent Street Elk Grove, CA, 95624	(916) 683-6000	dbrown@wiltonrancheria-nsn.gov
Wilton Rancheria	Herbert Griffin, Executive Director of Cultural Preservation	9728 Kent Street Elk Grove, CA, 95624	(916) 683-6000	hgriffin@wiltonrancheria-nsn.gov
Wilton Rancheria	Cultural Preservation Department,	9728 Kent Street Elk Grove, CA, 95624	(916) 683-6000	cpd@wiltonrancheria-nsn.gov
Wuksachi Indian Tribe/Eshom Valley Band	Kenneth Woodrow, Chairperson	1179 Rock Haven Ct. Salinas, CA, 93906	(831) 443-9702	kwood8934@aol.com

April 26, 2024

Charlene Nijmeh, Chairperson
Muwekma Ohlone Tribe of the SF Bay Area
1169 S. Main Street, Ste. 336
Manteca, CA, 95377
(408) 464-2892
Transmitted via USPS and email (cnijmeh@muwekma.org)

RE: Phase 1 Cultural Resource Study and Paleontological Resource Assessment for 407 Spreckels Avenue Project in Manteca, San Joaquin County, California

Dear Charlene Nijmeh,

Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) is providing cultural resource services, including archaeological survey, in support of proposed warehouse development at 407 Spreckles Avenue (Project). The Project boundaries are in the City of Manteca, San Joaquin County, California.

The project area is the 14.83-acre Assessor Parcel Number 221-250-350, as shown on the Manteca (1994), CA 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey topographic quadrangle (see enclosed map). The project does involve new construction, including multiple ground-breaking activities related to construction and development. Therefore, a cultural resource study is required.

On behalf of the City of Manteca, Æ is conducting Native American outreach and performing other tasks related to cultural resource management. The project is subject to the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act and, as lead agency, the City of Manteca is responsible for any formal government-to-government consultation required. This communication is not intended to initiate Assembly Bill 52 consultation.

Æ has requested a sacred lands file search from the Native American Heritage Commission. The results were received on April 26, 2024 and indicated a negative result. Your name and address were provided to us by the NAHC as someone who may have additional information and/or concerns about the project.

If you have information about tribal or cultural resources in the area or if you have any interest in the project, please email/phone me or send a letter to my attention. Your comments will be included in our cultural resource report unless noted otherwise. You can contact me during normal business hours (559-229-1856 ext. 121) or via email at nsaenz@appliedearthworks.com if you have any questions or need additional information.

Sincerely,

Nicole Saenz, M.S.
Staff Anthropologist, Fresno Office
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

encl.: Project Map



Nicole Saenz <nsaenz@appliedearthworks.com>

Spreckles Avenue, Manteca Archaeology Project

1 message

Alan Leventhal <aleventh@muwekma.org>

Mon, Apr 29, 2024 at 4:27 PM

To: "nsaenz@appliedearthworks.com" <nsaenz@appliedearthworks.com>, Monica Ruth <mruth@appliedearthworks.com>, James Dunnigan <jdunnigan@appliedearthworks.com>

Cc: Richard Massiatt <rmassiatt@muwekma.org>, Charlene Nijmeh <cnijmeh@muwekma.org>

Dear Nicole,

Thank you and your colleagues from Applied EarthWorks for contacting our Tribal administration with regards to the proposed Phase 1 Cultural Resource Study and Paleontological Resource Assessment for 407 Spreckles Avenue Project located in the City of Manteca, San Joaquin County, California.

Attached please find our response as well as several publications, reports and historic documents relating to our history and heritage of our Tribe.

We look forward in hearing back from you with regards to this proposed project.

Sincerely,

Alan Leventhal

Muwekma Ohlone Tribal Archaeologist and Ethnohistorian

9 attachments**Response Phase 1 Response Cultural Resource Study Project Manteca.pdf**

339K

**Ancient and modern genomics of the Ohlone.pdf**

1277K

**Community_Based_Archaeology_at_Sii_Tuupe.pdf**

6390K

**DRAFT ALA-677 Archaeological Recovery Reviewed AL.docx**

954K

**BIA Smith Letter 1998.pdf**

231K

**Federal Court Opinion Muwekma-1.pdf**

381K

**Lt. Governor Letter 2002.pdf**

145K

**Miller's Bill 2000.pdf**

6555K

**The-Muwekma-Ohlone-Tribe-Timeline-and-Evidence.pdf**

635K



Nicole Saenz <nsaenz@appliedearthworks.com>

Spreckles Avenue, Manteca Archaeology Project

5 messages

Nicole Saenz <nsaenz@appliedearthworks.com>

Mon, Apr 29, 2024 at 10:20 AM

To: "cvltribe@gmail.com" <cvltribe@gmail.com>

Cc: Monica Ruth <mruth@appliedearthworks.com>, James Dunnigan <jdunnigan@appliedearthworks.com>

Dear Chairperson Gould,

Applied EarthWorks, Inc. is providing archaeological services for a project in Manteca, San Joaquin County, CA. As a result of a recent Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands Search for these projects, your name and contact information was provided by the NAHC as someone who may have additional information and/or concerns about this project.

Please kindly review the attached letter and project area map and respond with any comments or concerns you may have. Please note that our outreach is not formal government to government consultation, but an opportunity for you to provide information for the archaeological report.

We appreciate your time and consideration.

--

Nicole Saenz M.S. | Applied EarthWorks, Inc.**Staff Anthropologist - Osteologist - Project Administrator** | (She/Her)

1391 W. Shaw Ave., Suite C

Fresno, CA 93711-3600

Office 559-229-1856 x121

www.appliedearthworks.com

Archaeology | Paleontology | Historical Architecture | GIS

2 attachments

**Confederated Villages of Lisjan Nation Chairperson.pdf**

88K

**4603 Project Location Map.pdf**

1013K

Lisjan Nation <cvltribe@gmail.com>

Mon, Apr 29, 2024 at 1:49 PM

To: Nicole Saenz <nsaenz@appliedearthworks.com>

Hello,

Thank you for your email. The Tribe is requesting a copy of the CHRIS and EIR for this project, along with the SLF from Native American Heritage Commission and any additional archeological reports. Our physical address is: PO BOX 6487 Oakland CA 94603 or if you would prefer to send them electronically, please send them to this email address.

'Uni (Respectfully),

Francis Ranstead, Tribal Administrative Assistant

Confederated Villages of Lisjan Nation



[Quoted text hidden]

Nicole Saenz <nsaenz@appliedearthworks.com>
To: Lisjan Nation <cvltribe@gmail.com>

Mon, Apr 29, 2024 at 2:44 PM

Hello Francis,
I have taken note of your requests, which will be fulfilled by the lead agency on the project. I do want to let you know that this project is being done in advance of an EIR, so one may not be available for some time. Please let me know if you have any questions.

Nicole

[Quoted text hidden]

--

Nicole

Lisjan Nation <cvltribe@gmail.com>
To: Nicole Saenz <nsaenz@appliedearthworks.com>

Thu, May 16, 2024 at 11:56 AM

Thank you. If you can send over the other documents that would be great. The draft EIR can be send over once finished.

'Uni (Respectfully),

Francis Ranstead, Tribal Administrative Assistant
Confederated Villages of Lisjan Nation



[Quoted text hidden]

Nicole Saenz <nsaenz@appliedearthworks.com>
To: Lisjan Nation <cvltribe@gmail.com>
Cc: James Dunnigan <jdunnigan@appliedearthworks.com>

Thu, May 16, 2024 at 12:55 PM

Hi Francis,

We have taken note of your request to receive further documentation about this project and will include this request in our official report. However, providing you with reports, including our archaeological report and any search results from the CHRIS or the SLF from the NAHC, is considered consultation and is therefore outside of the scope of services that we at Applied EarthWorks are able to provide. You can obtain these documents and the Draft EIR once they are available through the City of Manteca, which is the lead agency for this project.

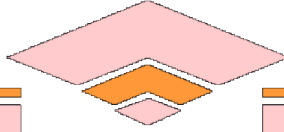
Please let me know if you have any further questions,

Nicole

[Quoted text hidden]

--

Nicole



MUWEKMA OHLONE INDIAN TRIBE

OF THE SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA REGION

'Innu Huššištak Makiš Mak-Muwekma "The Road To The Future For Our People"

April 29, 2024

TRIBAL CHAIRPERSON
CHARLENE NIJMEH

TRIBAL VICE CHAIRPERSON
MONICA V. ARELLANO

TRIBAL SECRETARY
GLORIA E. ARELLANO-
GOMEZ

TRIBAL COUNCIL
JOANN BROSE
RICHARD MASSIATT
FRANK RUANO
SHEILA SCHMIDT
CAROL SULLIVAN

TRIBAL ETHNO-HISTORIAN
ALAN LEVENTHAL

Ms. Nicole Saenz, M.S.
Staff Anthropologist, Fresno Office
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.
1391 W. Shaw Ave., Suite C
Fresno, CA 93711-3600

Dear Ms. Saenz,

Thank you for contacting our Tribal administration with regards to the proposed Phase 1 Cultural Resource Study and Paleontological Resource Assessment for 407 Spreckels Avenue Project located in the City of Manteca, San Joaquin County, California.

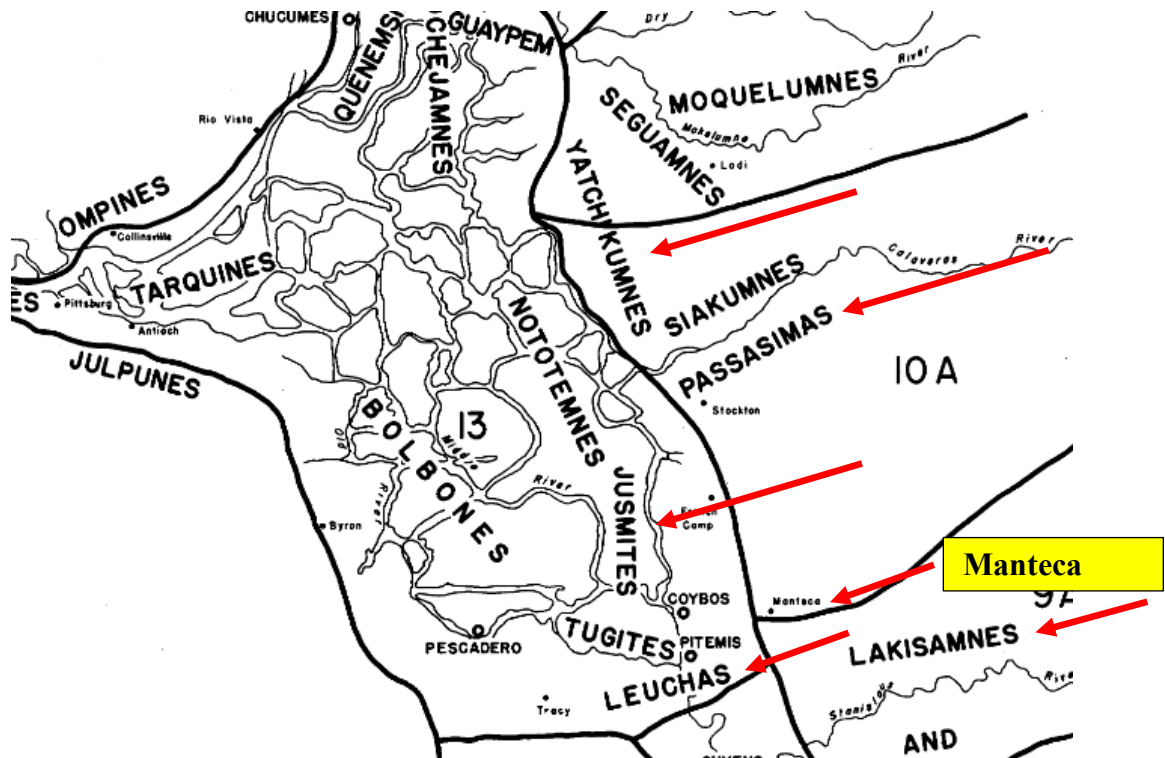
Although our enrolled lineages who are descended from Native groups comprised mostly of Ohlone-speaking ancestors whom were missionized into Mission San Francisco, Santa Clara, and San Jose, several of our BIA documented lineages are also directly descended from North Valley Yokut tribal groups whose ancestors served as linguistic consultants to notable linguists and anthropologists such as Alfred Kroeber, C. Hart Merriam, John Peabody Harrington, and others during the early to mid 20th century.

The documented enrolled lineages, based upon the research conducted by Randall Milliken, other anthropologists and genealogists working with our tribe, that was independently verified by the BIA, includes descent from the following intermarried Ohlone and Delta/North Valley Yokut tribal groups who were aboriginal to the greater Manteca region: Luecha, Josmite/Pitemas, Lacquisamnes, and further north, Yatchkumne and Passasimnes near the Stockton region (see 1955 Map from Sherburne Cook below).

As you may already know our Tribe has been conducting CRM work since the 1980s, and have authored many final reports and co-authored many reports and journal articles with various scholars from universities as well as notable CRM firms such as Far Western Anthropological Research Group on our ancestral remains, ceremonial grave regalia, that included AMS dating, Stable Isotope, and modern and aDNA studies (see attached).

We are including a draft report by Far Western and Muwekma on site CA-ALA-677. In this report to CalTrans we wrote Chapter 4 titled Ethnohistory, Historic Ties, and Tribal Stewardship of the 'Ayttakiš 'Éete Hiramwiš Trépam-Tak (Place of Woman Sleeping Under the Pipe Site) Ala-677/H, Located Within the Sunol/Pleasanton Region Including the Greater Santa Clara Valley and Adjacent Areas (by Monica V. Arellano, Alan Leventhal, Charlene Nijmeh, Sheila Guzman-Schmidt, and Gloria E. Arellano Gomez) (see attached).

Furthermore, as you may also know, our Tribe is a previously federally recognized tribe historically identified by the Bureau of Indian Affairs as the Verona Band of Alameda County which was never terminated by any act of Congress.



We are attaching other historic documents and an example of our previous ancestral heritage recovery work for your review and consideration.

We look forward in working closely with you and your team as monitors and/or burial recovery on this and related projects.

Sincerely,

Charlene Nijmeh, Chairwoman, Muwekma Ohlone Tribe

Richard Massiatt, Executive Director and MLD Muwekma Ohlone Tribe

Alan Leventhal, Muwekma Ohlone Tribal Archaeologist

Cc: Muwekma Tribal Council
Cultural Resources File: Phase 1 Cultural Resource Study Spreckles Project, Manteca, Ca.



Nicole Saenz <nsaenz@appliedearthworks.com>

Assessment for 407 Spreckels Ave Project in Manteca, San Joaquin County, CA

1 message

Richard Massiatt <rmasiatt@muwekma.org>

Wed, Jun 12, 2024 at 9:58 PM

To: "nsaenz@appliedearthworks.com" <nsaenz@appliedearthworks.com>, Alan Leventhal <aleventh@muwekma.org>

Thank you, Nicole Saenz for reaching out via US Postal service per attached letter, to Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the San Francisco Bay Area. We would like to assist you in any way necessary. Also, you will find our current rate sheet and introduction letter attached. I have included our tribe Senior Archaeologist, Alan Leventhal in email to answer your questions. We look forward to working with you in the future.

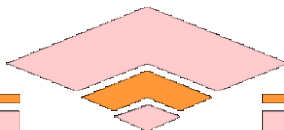
Best regards,

Richard Massiatt
Executive Director
Muwekma Ohlone Tribe of the San Francisco Bay Area
(209) 321-0372
Rmasiatt@muwekma.org



From: PS-C46-MFP08 <ps-c46-mfp08@medline.com>**Sent:** Monday, June 10, 2024 2:59 PM**To:** Richard Massiatt <rmasiatt@muwekma.org>**Subject:** via mail

3 attachments**[Untitled].pdf**
439K**Letter of Introduction to Agencies RE Consultation.docx**
157K**rate sheet.docx**
535K



MUWEKMA OHLONE INDIAN TRIBE

OF THE SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA REGION

'Innu Huššištak Makiš Mak-Muwekma "The Road To The Future For Our People"

Date: 6/

TRIBAL CHAIRPERSON

CHARLENE NIJMEH

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF
CULTURAL RESOURCES/MLD

RICHARD MASSIATT

TRIBAL COUNCIL

JOANN BROSE
FRANK RUANO
SHEILA SCHMIDT
CAROL SULLIVAN

TRIBAL ARCHAEOLOGIST
AND ETHNOHISTORIAN

ALAN LEVENTHAL

To Whom It May Concern:

Please allow this letter serve as an introduction to our tribal administration with regards to future Tribal Consultations as defined under Section 106, CEQA, Assembly Bill (AB) 52, Senate Bill (SB) 18 Consultation, and California Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1.

As a preciously federally recognized tribe historically identified by the Bureau of Indian Affairs that has been listed with the Native American Heritage Commission since the early 1980s, our enrolled BIA documented lineages, whose ancestors were missionized into Missions San Francisco, Santa Clara, and San Jose, have demonstrated direct biological decent from aboriginal Ohlone, Bay Miwok, Plains Miwok, and North Valley (Delta) Yokut-speaking tribal groups indigenous to the following counties: Circum-San Francisco Bay Area counties (including Contra Costa and Alameda Counties of the East Bay); lower Napa, Solano, Joaquin, and part of Stanislaus Counties (including the cities and towns of Stockton, Manteca, Ripan, Oakdale, Modesto, Patterson, Turlock, and Gustine as well as their surrounding regions.)

After saving our Ohlone Indian Cemetery from destruction in the mid-1960s, our Tribe has been continuously engaged in Cultural Resource Management (CRM) work since the mid-1980s, and have published many archaeological reports pertaining to our ancestral heritage sites and human remains. We have also co-authored many journal articles with many scholars from various universities and private CRM firms on our ancestral remains, ceremonial grave regalia, AMS dating, Stable Isotope, and modern and aDNA studies.

Furthermore, as mentioned above, our Tribe is a previously federally recognized tribe historically identified by the Bureau of Indian Affairs as the **Verona Band of Alameda County(Muwekma Ohlone Tribe)** which was never terminated by any act of Congress. Our aboriginal territory includes direct descent within the greater San Francisco Bay Region as well as interior Central Valley Counties (see attached NAHC Map).

Please note that Muwekma Tribal Councilman Richard Massiatt has recently taken over the responsibilities and representation as the Tribe's Most Likely Descendant (MLD) with the Native American Heritage Commission. He will be your main contact person

should your agency and/or project developers choose to work with our Tribe for monitoring and, if necessary, burial recovery services.

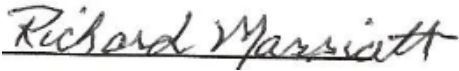
We are attaching several legal and historic documents, and examples of our previous ancestral heritage recovery work for your review and consideration.

We look forward in working closely with you and your team on this and related projects.

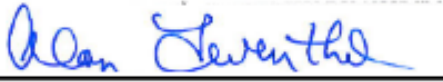
Sincerely,



Charlene Nijmeh, Chairwoman, Muwekma Ohlone Tribe



Richard Massiatt, Executive Director and MLD Muwekma Ohlone Tribe
Email; Rmassiatt@muwekma.org (209) 321-0372



Alan Leventhal, Muwekma Ohlone Tribal Archaeologist

Cc: Muwekma Tribal Council
Cultural Resources File:

Attachments:

APPENDIX D

California Department of Parks and Recreation Series 523 Form

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

Primary # 39-005517

HRI #

Trinomial

NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 3

Resource Name or # AE-4603-ISO-01

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

***P2. Location: a. County:** San Joaquin County

☒ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted

b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Manteca, CA **Date:** 1994 SW¼ of NW¼ of Sec 3; T 2S, R 7E MD B.M.

c. Address: 407 Spreckels Avenue, Manteca, CA

d. UTM: NAD 83, Zone 10N; 658670 mE / 4184190 mN

e. Other Locational Data: From the intersection of Spreckels Ave. and Moffat Blvd. in Manteca, proceed north along Spreckels Ave. for 0.42 miles. The isolate is 500 feet west of the road.

***P3a. Description:** The isolate includes a wedge-shaped, yellow brick with a “Carnegie” maker’s mark and isolated historic-era debris (cement, salt-glazed pipe, ferrous metal, and asphalt) left over from the removal of the historic Spreckels Sugar Mill. Historic debris occurs throughout Accessor Parcel Number (APN) 221-250-350. The isolated brick was identified on the southern edge of the parcel. The Spreckels Sugar Mill (which partially overlapped APN 221-250-350) was built in 1918 by the Spreckels Sugar Company to process sugar beets grown in the San Joaquin Valley. It contained a processing mill, storage buildings, maintenance sheds, water towers, storage silos, loading bays, and a spur of the Southern Pacific Railroad, as indicated on a 1921 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Manteca. The complex was in operation from 1918 until the plant closed in 1996. Most of the complex was demolished in 1996, with the silos demolished the following year. There was no formal recordation of the Spreckels Sugar Mill prior to its demolition. APN 221-250-350 may contain subsurface structural remains, artifacts, and other debris related to the sugar mill.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** AH16: other (isolate)

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

***P5a. Photograph or Drawing:**



P5b. Description of Photo: Wedge-shaped brick imprinted with “Carnegie” on one side.

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

***P7. Owner and Address:**
T&B Planning
3200 El Camino Road, Suite 100
Irvine, CA 92602

***P8. Recorded By:** James Dunnigan
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.
1391 W. Shaw Ave, Suite C
Fresno, CA 93711

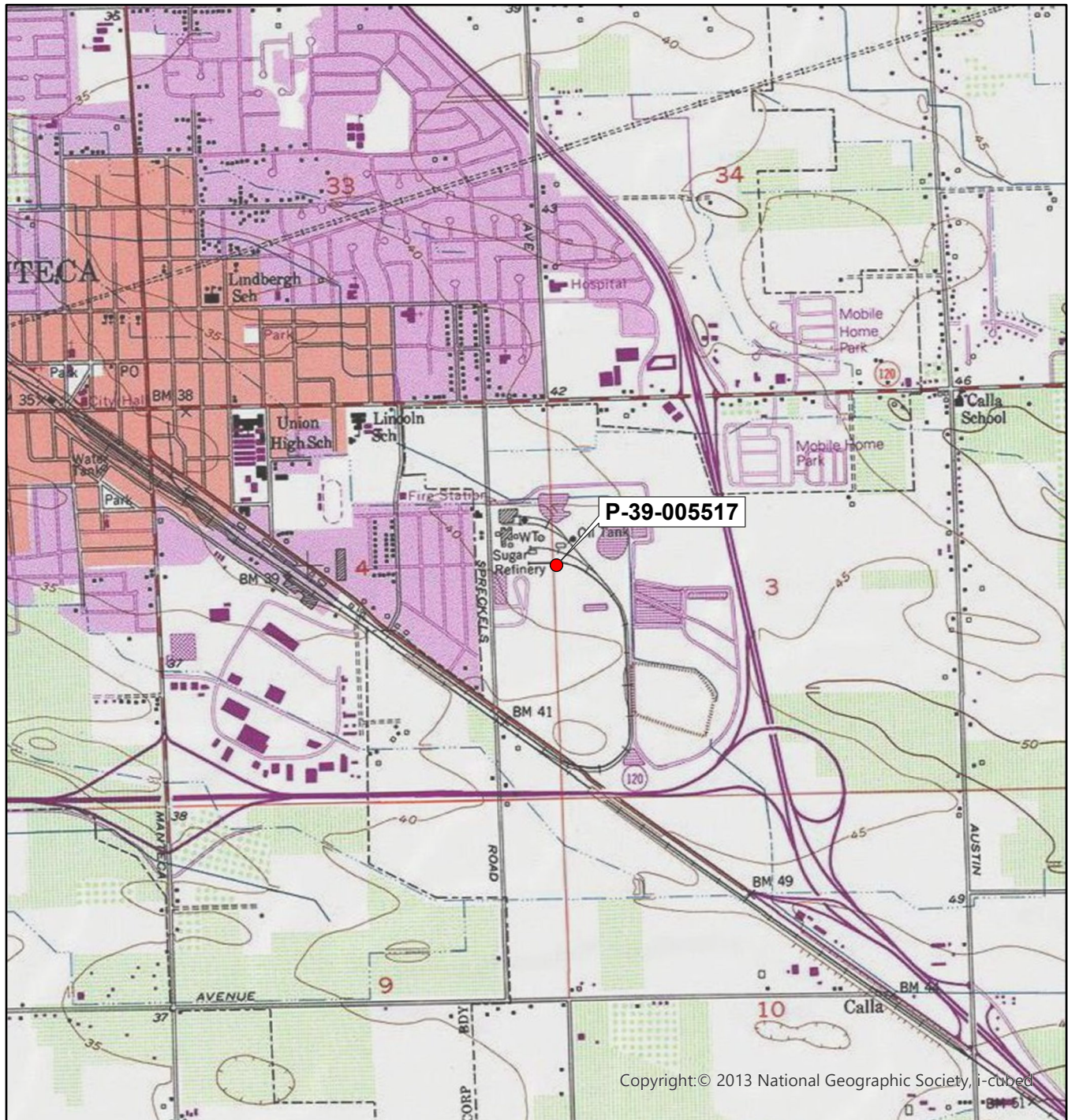
***P9. Date Recorded:** 8/7/2024

***P10. Survey Type:** ☒ Intensive
☐ Reconnaissance ☐ Other
Describe: Intensive pedestrian survey with transects spaced 5–10 meters apart.

***P11. Report Citation:**

Dunnigan, James, Nicole Seanz, Cheyenne Good-Peery, and Ward Stanley
2024 *Cultural Resources Study for Spreckels Distribution Center Project, City of Manteca, San Joaquin County, California*. Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Fresno, California. Prepared for T&B Planning, Irvine, California.

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



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Scale: 1:24,000

