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# **Cultural Resources Technical Report for the Kerman 48-Acre Mixed-Use Survey Project Fresno County, California**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Cultural Resources Technical Report (CRTR) is an identification of historical resources within the Kerman 48-Acre Mixed-Use Survey Project area, located within unincorporated Fresno County, California (Project). This CRTR was prepared to meet the requirements set forth in the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code [PRC] Section 21000 *et seq.*) and CEQA guidelines (California Code of Regulations [CCR] Section 15000 *et seq.*). The County of Fresno (County) is the lead agency for complying with CEQA.

ASM Affiliates (ASM) was contracted by Crawford & Bowen Planning, Inc., to prepare this CRTR. ASM conducted an archaeological and architectural history survey to identify any historical resources within the Area of Potential Impacts (API). The Project is the entirety of two parcels: APN 020-120-30S (24.24 acres) and APN 020-120-29S (24.24 acres), Section 1, Township 14, South Range 17 East, Mount Diablo Base Meridian (M.D.B.M.). No historical resources as defined by CEQA (neither archaeological nor built environment) are within the API, which is defined by the proposed location of the Project.

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Cultural Resources Technical Report (CRTR) is an identification of historical resources within the Kerman 48-Acre Mixed-Use Survey Project area, located within unincorporated Fresno County, California (Project). This CRTR was prepared to meet the requirements set forth in the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code [PRC] Section 21000 *et seq.*) and CEQA guidelines (California Code of Regulations [CCR] Section 15000 *et seq.*). The County of Fresno (County) is the lead agency for complying with CEQA.

The Project consists of one parcel with developed properties bordering the City of Kerman to the south (Figure 1). The study was performed to determine the presence or absence of potentially significant prehistoric or historical resources within the area of potential impacts (API) and vicinity of the project boundaries. It consists of a review of all relevant site records and reports on file with the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center (SSJVIC) at California State University, Bakersfield, addressing the API and the area within a 0.5-mile (mi.) search radius. Research for this report includes a search of the California Native American Heritage Commission's (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF); a review of other associated background materials; and an intensive pedestrian survey of the entire Project API.

### 1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project area is illustrated on the USGS Kerman, CA, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (see Figure 1). The Project occupies the entirety of one parcel at the northwest corner of West Whitesbridge Avenue (California State Route 180) and North Del Norte Avenue, and a second parcel adjacent to the west. A collection of residential and farm-related buildings is concentrated in the northeast corner of the project area; the remainder of the API is agricultural use. Infill 360, on behalf of George Holland, proposes to develop the property for the construction of up to 200 single-family residential units, each a minimum of 5,000 square feet in size, on 38 acres of the site. Also proposed is an R-3 zoned multiple-family development that will yield up to 25 units per acre. An approximately 6.0-acre portion of the site will be general commercial that may house a mid-major tenant of 15,000 square feet, with additional pads that may be drive-through facilities.

### 1.2 PROJECT API

A project's API is defined as the geographic area or areas, regardless of land ownership, within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. The API for the current project is two parcels (APN 020-120-30S and APN 020-120-29S); the archaeological survey area is illustrated in Figure 2, and Figure 3 shows the buildings that were evaluated for the current study.

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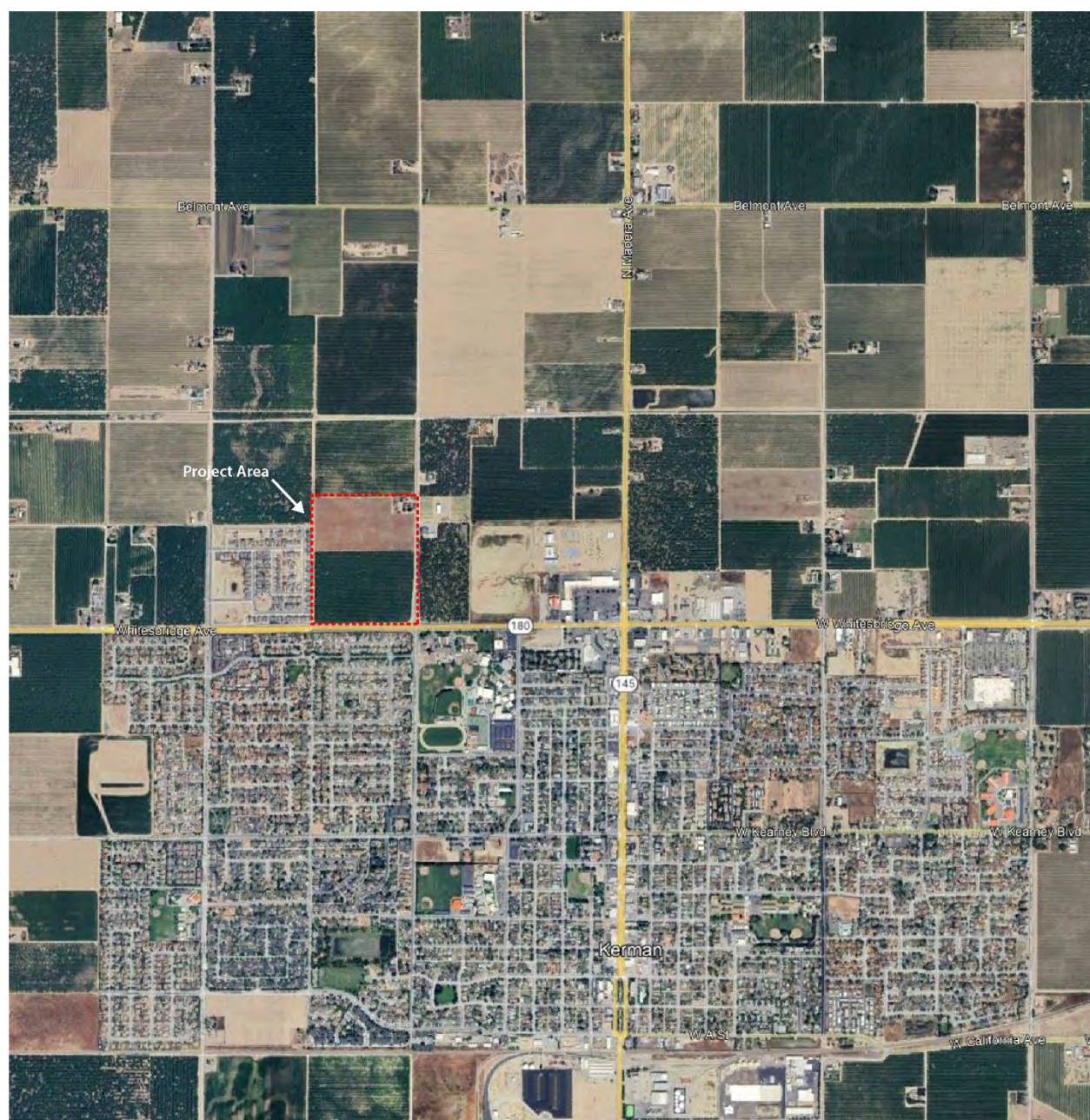


Figure 2. Aerial image of survey area.



Figure 3. Buildings evaluated within the Project API. Source: Google Earth aerial, May 7, 2023.

## 1.3 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

### 1.3.1 California Register of Historical Resources Significance Criteria

The California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) program encourages public recognition and protection of resources of architectural, historical, archaeological, and cultural significance; identifies historical resources for state and local planning purposes; determines eligibility for state historic preservation grant funding; and affords certain protections under CEQA. The criteria established for eligibility for the CRHR are directly comparable to the national criteria established for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

To be eligible for listing in the CRHR, a building must satisfy at least one of the following four criteria:

- 1) It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States.
- 2) It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history.
- 3) It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values.

- 4) It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

Historical resources eligible for listing in the CRHR must also retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. For the purposes of eligibility for the CRHR, integrity is defined as “the authenticity of an historical resource’s physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource’s period of significance” (California Office of Historic Preservation 2001). This general definition is generally strengthened by the more specific definition offered by the NRHP—the criteria and guidelines on which the CRHR criteria and guidelines are based upon.

## Integrity

To be eligible for listing in the NRHP and CRHR, a property must retain sufficient integrity to convey its significance. The NRHP publication *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, NRHP Bulletin 15, establishes how to evaluate the integrity of a property: “Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance” (National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places 1991). The evaluation of integrity must be grounded in an understanding of a property’s physical features and how they relate to the concept of integrity. Determining which of these aspects are most important to a property requires knowing why, where, and when a property is significant. To retain historic integrity, a property must possess several, and usually most, aspects of integrity:

1. **Location** is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.
2. **Design** is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.
3. **Setting** is the physical environment of a historic property, and it refers to the character of the site and the relationship to surrounding features and open space. Setting often refers to the basic physical conditions under which a property was built and the functions it was intended to serve. These features can be either natural or manmade, including vegetation, paths, fences, and relationships between other features or open space.
4. **Materials** are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period or time, and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.
5. **Workmanship** is the physical evidence of crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period of history or prehistory, and it can be applied to the property as a whole, or to individual components.
6. **Feeling** is a property’s expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. It results from the presence of physical features that, when taken together, convey the property’s historic character.
7. **Association** is the direct link between the important historic event or person and a historic property.

### 1.3.2 California Environmental Quality Act Significance Criteria

CEQA Section 15064.5 *Determining the Significance of Impacts to Archeological and Historical Resources* requires that all private and public activities not specifically exempted be evaluated against the potential for environmental damage, including effects to historical resources. Historical resources are recognized as part of the environment under CEQA. It defines historical resources as “any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be

historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California.”

Lead agencies have a responsibility to evaluate historical resources against the CRHR criteria prior to making a finding as to a proposed project’s impacts to historical resources. Mitigation of adverse impacts is required if the proposed project will cause substantial adverse change to a historical resource. Substantial adverse change includes demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of an historical resource would be impaired. While demolition and destruction are obvious significant impacts, it is more difficult to assess when change, alteration, or relocation crosses the threshold of substantial adverse change. The CEQA Guidelines provide that a Project that demolishes or alters those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance (i.e., its character-defining features) can be considered to materially impair the resource’s significance. The CRHR is used in the consideration of historical resources relative to significance for purposes of CEQA. The CRHR includes resources listed in, or formally determined eligible for listing in, the NRHP, as well as some California State Landmarks and Points of Historical Interest. Properties of local significance that have been designated under a local preservation ordinance (local landmarks or landmark districts), or that have been identified in a local historical resources inventory, may be eligible for listing in the CRHR and are presumed to be significant resources for purposes of CEQA unless a preponderance of evidence indicates otherwise.

Generally, a resource is considered by the lead agency to be a “historical resource” if it:

- 1) Is listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources (PRC Section 5024.1; Title 14 CCR Section 4850 *et seq.*).
- 2) Is included in a local register of historical resources, or is identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of PRC Section 5024.1(g).
- 3) Is a building or structure determined to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California.

## 1.4 KEY PERSONNEL

All individuals who prepared this CRTR exceed the Secretary of the Interior’s *Professional Qualification Standards* for Archaeology and Architectural History (48 FR 44716). Given these criteria, Ms. Shannon Davis, M.A., RPH, served as lead architectural historian, Ms. Marilyn Novell, M.S., served as project architectural historian, Peter A. Carey, M.A., RPA, served as lead archaeologist, and Robert Azpitarte, B.A., served as field director. Ms. Davis and Ms. Novell meet or exceed the *Professional Qualification Standards* for architectural historian, and Ms. Davis additionally meets the *Professional Qualification Standards* for historian. Both have extensive experience evaluating properties in southern California. Mr. Carey exceeds the *Professional Qualification Standards* for archaeology and has extensive experience in Fresno County.

## 1.5 REPORT ORGANIZATION

This report is divided into six sections. Following this introduction, Section 2 provides a historical context for the project area, related to the specific resources within the API. Methodology and the records search summary are included in Section 3. Section 4 identifies the resources surveyed. Section 5 provides the evaluation of historical significance for all properties surveyed, and Section 6 provides management recommendations and conclusions. Appendix A contains the records search results; Appendix B provides correspondence with the NAHC and Native American contacts; Appendix C contains the Department of

Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms created for each of the buildings; and Appendix D contains Assessor Records and Maps.

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## 2.0 HISTORIC CONTEXT AND OVERVIEW

### 2.1 ETHNOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND

Penutian-speaking Yokuts tribal groups occupied the southern San Joaquin Valley region and much of the nearby Sierra Nevada. Ethnographic information about the Yokuts was collected primarily by Powers (1971, 1976 [originally 1877]), Kroeber (1925), Gayton (1930, 1948), Driver (1937), Latta (1977), and Harrington (n.d.). For a variety of historical reasons, existing research information emphasizes the central Yokuts tribes who occupied both the valley and particularly the foothills of the Sierra. The northernmost tribes suffered from the influx of Euro Americans during the Gold Rush, and their populations were in substantial decline by the time ethnographic studies began in the early twentieth century. In contrast, the southernmost tribes were partially removed by the Spanish to missions and eventually absorbed into multi-tribal communities on the Sebastian Indian Reservation (on Tejon Ranch), and later the Tule River Reservation and Santa Rosa Rancheria to the north, as well as other reservations in the foothills and Sierras. The result is a scarcity of ethnographic detail on valley tribes, especially in relation to the rich information collected from the central foothills tribes where native speakers of the Yokuts dialects are still found. Regardless, the general details of indigenous lifeways were similar across the broad expanse of Yokuts territory, particularly in terms of environmentally influenced subsistence and adaptation and with regard to religion and belief, which were similar everywhere.

Following Kroeber (1925: Plate 47), the APE most likely lies in Pitkachi (Pitkache in Latta [1977:163]) territory. The village for this group nearest the APE was *Gewachiu* (*Gewachie* in Latta [1977:163]) on the south bank of the San Joaquin River, approximately 8 mi. northwest of the study area.

Most Yokuts groups, regardless of specific tribal affiliation, were organized as a recognized and distinct tribelet; a circumstance that almost certainly pertained to the tribal groups noted above. Tribelets were land-owning groups organized around a central village and linked by shared territory and descent from a common ancestor. The population of most tribelets ranged from about 150 to 500 peoples (Kroeber 1925).

Each tribelet was headed by a chief who was aided by a variety of assistants, the most important of whom was the *winatum*, a herald or messenger and assistant chief. A shaman also served as religious officer. While shamans did not have any direct political authority, as Gayton (1930) has illustrated, they maintained substantial influence within their tribelet.

Shamanism is a religious system common to many Native American tribes. It involves a direct and personal relationship between the individual and the supernatural world enacted by entering a trance or hallucinatory state (usually through the ingestion of psychotropic plants, such as jimsonweed or more typically native tobacco). Shamans were considered individuals with an unusual degree of supernatural power, serving as healers or curers, diviners, and controllers of natural phenomena (such as rain or thunder). Shamans also produced the rock art of this region, depicting the visions they experienced in vision quests believed to represent their spirit helpers and events in the supernatural realm (Whitley 1992, 2000).

The centrality of shamanism to the religious and spiritual life of the Yokuts was demonstrated by the role of shamans in the yearly ceremonial round. The ritual round, performed in the same manner each year, started in the spring with the jimsonweed ceremony, followed by rattlesnake dance and (where appropriate) first salmon ceremony. After returning from seed camps, fall rituals began in the late summer with the mourning ceremony, followed by first seed and acorn rites, and then bear dance (Gayton

1930:379). In each case, shamans served as ceremonial officials responsible for specific dances involving a display of their supernatural powers (Kroeber 1925).

Subsistence practices varied from tribelet to tribelet based on the environment of residence. Throughout Native California, and Yokuts territory in general, the acorn was a primary dietary component, along with a variety of gathered seeds. Valley tribes augmented this resource with lacustrine and riverine foods, especially fish and wildfowl. As with many Native California tribes, the settlement and subsistence rounds included the winter aggregation into a few large villages, where stored resources (like acorns) served as staples, followed by dispersal into smaller camps, often occupied by extended families, where seasonally available resources would be gathered and consumed.

Although population estimates vary and population size was greatly affected by the introduction of Euro-American diseases and social disruption, the Yokuts were one of the largest, most successful groups in Native California. Cook (1978) estimates that the Yokuts region contained 27 percent of the aboriginal population in the state at the time of contact; other estimates are even higher. Many Yokut descendants continue to live in Fresno County, either on tribal reservations, or in local towns and communities.

## 2.2 PREHISTORIC BACKGROUND

The southern San Joaquin Valley region has received much less archaeological attention than other areas of the state. In part, this is because the majority of California archaeological work has concentrated in the Sacramento Delta, Santa Barbara Channel, and central Mojave Desert areas (see Moratto 1984). Although knowledge of the region's prehistory is limited, enough is known to determine that the archaeological record is broadly similar to south-central California as a whole (see Gifford and Schenk 1926; Hewes 1941; Wedel 1941; Fenenga 1952; Elsasser 1962; Fredrickson and Grossman 1977; Schiffman and Garfinkel 1981). Indeed, Gifford and Schenk (1926) were the first to identify the similarity between southern San Joaquin Valley prehistory and the archaeological record along the Santa Barbara Channel, a specific observation that was analytically verified more recently by Siefkin (1999). This circumstance, overlooked by some subsequent researchers, has resulted in confusion in the literature due to the application of the Sacramento Delta chronology on the local archaeological record, where it has never really fit. Based on these sources and this observation, the general prehistory of the region can be outlined in south-central California terms, as follows.

Initial occupation of the region occurred at least as early as the *Paleoindian Period*, or prior to about 10,000 years before present (YBP). Evidence of early use of the region is indicated by characteristic fluted and stemmed points found around the margin of Tulare Lake, in the foothills of the Sierra, and in the Mojave Desert proper. Both fluted and stemmed points are particularly common around lake margins (e.g., Wallace and Riddell 1993), suggesting a terminal Pleistocene/early Holocene lakeshore adaptation similar to that found throughout the far west at the same time. Little else is known about these earliest peoples at this point, however, in part because the locations of their recorded sites occur in lakeshore contexts that have experienced repetitive transgressive and regressive shorelines, resulting in mixed archaeological deposits.

Substantial evidence for human occupation of California first occurs during the Early Holocene, roughly 7500 to 4000 YBP. This period is known as the *Early Horizon*, or alternatively as the Early Millingstone along the Santa Barbara Channel. In the south, populations concentrated along the coast with minimal visible use of inland areas. Adaptation emphasized hard seeds and nuts with toolkits dominated by mullers and grindstones (manos and metates). Little evidence for Early Horizon occupation exists in most inland portions of the state with (again) the exceptions being along lakeshores, partly due to a severe cold and dry paleoclimatic period occurring at this time. Regardless of specifics, Early Horizon population density was low with a subsistence adaptation more likely tied to plant food gathering than hunting.

Environmental conditions improved dramatically after about 4000 YBP during the *Middle Horizon* (or Intermediate Period). This period known climatically as the Holocene Maximum (circa 3800 YBP) and was characterized by significantly warmer and wetter conditions than previously experienced. Archaeologically, it was marked by large population increase and radiation into new environments along coastal and interior south-central California and the Mojave Desert (Whitley 2000). In the Delta region to the north, this same period of favorable environmental conditions was characterized by the appearance of the Windmill culture, which exhibited a high degree of ritual elaboration (especially in burial practices) and perhaps even a rudimentary mound-building tradition (Meighan, personal communication 1985). Along with ritual elaboration, Middle Horizon times experienced increasing subsistence specialization, perhaps correlating with the appearance of acorn processing technology. Penutian speaking peoples (including the Yokuts) are also hypothesized to have entered the state roughly at the beginning of this period and, perhaps to have brought this technology with them (cf. Moratto 1984). Likewise, it appears the so-called “Shoshonean Wedge” in southern California or the Takic-speaking groups that include the Gabrielino/Fernandeño, Tataviam, and Kitanemuk, may have moved into the region at this time, rather than at about 1500 YBP as first suggested by Kroeber (1925).

Evidence for Middle Horizon occupation of interior south-central California is substantial. For example, in northern Los Angeles County along the upper Santa Clara River, to the south of the San Joaquin Valley, the Agua Dulce village complex indicates occupation extending back to the Intermediate Period, when the population of the village may have been 50 or more people (King et al. n.d.). Similarly, inhabitation of the Hathaway Ranch region near Lake Piru, and the Newhall Ranch near Valencia, appears to date to the Intermediate Period (W&S Consultants 1994). To the west, little or no evidence exists for pre-Middle Horizon occupation in the upper Sisquoc and Cuyama River drainages; populations first appear there at roughly 3500 YBP (Horne 1981). The Carrizo Plain, the valley immediately west of the San Joaquin, experienced a major population expansion during the Middle Horizon (W&S Consultants 2004; Whitley et al. 2007), and recently collected data indicates the Tehachapi Mountains region was first significantly occupied during the Middle Horizon (W&S Consultants 2006). A parallel can be drawn to the inland Ventura County region where a similar pattern has been identified (Whitley and Beaudry 1991), as well as the western Mojave Desert (Sutton 1988a, 1988b), the southern Sierra Nevada (W&S Consultants 1999), and the Coso Range region (Whitley et al. 1988). In all these areas a major expansion in settlement, the establishment of large site complexes, and an increase in the range of environments exploited appear to have occurred sometime roughly around 4,000 years ago. Although most efforts to explain this expansion have focused on local circumstances and events, it is increasingly apparent this was a major occurrence throughout southern California, and any explanation must be sought at a larger level of analysis (Whitley 2000). Additionally, evidence from the Carrizo Plain suggests the origins of the tribelet level of political organization developed during this period (W&S Consultants 2004; Whitley et al. 2007). Whether this same demographic process holds for the southern San Joaquin Valley, including the study area, is yet to be determined.

The beginning of the *Late Horizon* is set variously at 1500 and 800 YBP, with a consensus for the shorter chronology. Increasing evidence suggests the importance of the Middle-Late Horizon transition (A.D. 800 to 1200) in the understanding of south-central California. This corresponds to the so-called Medieval Climatic Anomaly, a period of climatic instability that included major droughts and resulted in demographic disturbances across much of western North America (Jones et al. 1999). It is also believed to have resulted in major population decline and abandonments across south-central California, involving as much as 90 percent of the interior populations in some regions including the Carrizo Plain (Whitley et al. 2007). It is not clear whether site abandonment was accompanied by a true reduction in population or an agglomeration of the same numbers of people into fewer but larger villages. What is clear is that Middle Period villages and settlements were widely dispersed across the landscape; many at locations that lack

contemporary evidence of fresh water sources. Late Horizon sites, in contrast, are typically located where fresh water was available during the historical period, if not currently.

The Late Horizon then can be best understood as a period of recovery from a major demographic collapse. One result is the development of regional archaeological cultures as the precursors to ethnographic Native California; suggesting that ethnographic lifeways recorded by anthropologists extend at least 800 years into the past.

The position of southern San Joaquin Valley prehistory relative to patterns seen in surrounding areas is still somewhat unknown. The presence of large lake systems in the valley bottoms can be expected to have mediated some of the desiccation seen elsewhere. But, as the reconstruction of Soda Lake in the Carrizo Plain demonstrates (see Whitley et al. 2007) environmental perturbations had serious impacts on lake systems too. Identifying certain of the prehistoric demographic trends for the southern San Joaquin Valley—and determining how these trends (if present) correlate with those seen elsewhere—is a current important research objective.

### 2.3 HISTORIC CONTEXT

Spanish explorers first visited the San Joaquin Valley in 1772, but its distance from the missions and presidios along the Pacific Coast and in southern California delayed permanent settlement for many years. After secularization of the missions in 1822, the Mexican government granted the first ranchos in the southern part of the San Joaquin Valley. Rancho Laguna de Tache was a 48,800-acre Mexican land grant in present-day Fresno County and Kings County, given in 1846 by Governor Pío Pico to Manuel Castro. The grant is named for the lake of the Tachi band of the Yokuts people (Harris 1902). In 1892, the Fresno Canal and Irrigation Company secured and gained control of the Rancho's riparian water claims.

However, it was not until the annexation of California by the United States in 1848 that the American exploration of the southern San Joaquin Valley began in earnest (Pacific Legacy 2006).

The discovery of gold in northern California in 1848 resulted in a dramatic increase of population, consisting in good part of fortune seekers and gold miners, who began to scour other parts of the state. After 1851, when gold was discovered in the Sierra Nevada mountains in eastern Kern County, the population of the area grew rapidly. Some new immigrants began ranching in the San Joaquin Valley to supply the miners and mining towns. Ranchers grazed cattle and sheep, and farmers dry-farmed or used limited irrigation to grow grain crops, leading to the creation of small agricultural communities throughout the valley (Caltrans 2023).

With the increase of ranching in the southern San Joaquin came a dramatic change in the landscape, as non-native grasses more beneficial for grazing and pasture replaced native flora (Preston 1981). After the passing of the federal Swamp Land Act of 1850 (also known as the Arkansas Act), efforts were made to reclaim small tracts of land to create more usable spaces for ranching. The act “enabled the State of Arkansas and other States to reclaim the swamp lands within their limits,” essentially providing a mechanism for reverting title of federally owned swampland to states that would agree to drain the land and turn it to productive, agricultural use (U.S. Congress, 1850).

Following the passage of state-wide “No-Fence” laws in 1874, ranching practices began to decline, while farming expanded in the San Joaquin Valley in both large land holdings and smaller, subdivided properties. As the farming population grew, so did the demand for irrigation. Eventually, as farming supplanted ranching as a more profitable enterprise, large tracts of land began to be reclaimed for agricultural use. These developments were aided in large part by the extension of the railroads in the 1870s (Pacific Legacy 2006).

Railroad development in the late 1880s included a line along the west side of the San Joaquin Valley that turned toward the east at the bend of the San Joaquin River. At this site, a town called Firebaugh was established in Fresno County and served as the center of the vast Miller & Lux cattle operations (Winchell 1933:164).

### 2.3.1 The Irrigated Colony System

Irrigation in the San Joaquin Valley began when Miller & Lux “bought, confiscated, and otherwise acquired” more than 300,000 acres of grazing land between 1858 and 1870, much of it former Mexican land grants along the San Joaquin and San Benito rivers (Fresno Irrigation District 2024). In 1878, Miller & Lux acquired one of the largest canal companies in U.S. history and began irrigating enormous expanses of valley grasslands for producing cattle feed (Igler 2001:129). Under the leadership of Henry Miller, the first canal was completed in 1878 (Fresno Irrigation District 2024) (Figure 4).

Meanwhile, Moses J. Church, working for Fresno pioneering settler A. Y. Easterby, organized the Fresno Canal and Irrigation Company in 1870 to begin building earthen channels for distribution of water from the King’s River for agricultural purposes. These ditches, which became known as “Church ditches,” initially were used to irrigate wheat. Much of the construction of the canals that were later part of the Fresno Irrigation District took place between 1870 and 1890. Some of the earliest canals included the Sweem, Centerville, Gould, Enterprise, and Fresno canals (Fresno Irrigation District 2024).

As the advent of irrigation slowly converted ranchlands to farmlands, agricultural subdivisions known as colonies—agricultural parcels sold with water rights typically encompassing 20 acres—fueled early growth in Fresno County. The scheme was to group small farms to form a cooperative, with a plan that water would be made available if sufficient acreage were packaged. The first and arguably the most admired colony in California was the Central California Colony, completed in 1877 (Kearney Colony) (Winchell 1933:135 et seq). Among these colonies was the Fresno Irrigated Farms Co. to the west of Fresno on land including Kerman and the project area.

In 1900, William G. Kerckhoff and Jacob Mansar purchased 3,027 acres for agricultural pursuits in the project area and later formed the Fresno Irrigated Farms Co. The site, initially named Collis, was renamed Kerman in 1906 by combining the two men’s names. That year, they began promoting a 26,000-acre tract known as the Bank of California Tract, between the San Joaquin River on the north and the Southern Pacific tracks to the south (Fresno Irrigated Farms Co. 1906:7). A promotional brochure was titled “Twenty-six Thousand Acres Under Irrigation, with Water Right: Fresno County, California: Facts for the Homeseeker, Farmer, Vineyardist, Orchardist, Dairyman or Investor” (Fresno Irrigated Farms Co. 1906). The proximity of the tract to the earlier Kearney Colony was emphasized. With its impressive mansion and miles of roads lined with palms, Kearney Colony served as a model for others in Fresno County (Figure 5). (Figure 6 is a promotional map published by M. Theo. Kearney showing “irrigating canals, colonies, vineyards, and orchards” in Fresno County in 1885. The project area is within the section labeled Bank of California.)

Enticements to buyers cited by the Fresno Irrigated Farms Co. were the climate, with short and mild winters and 10 to 18 inches rain, no snow, and infrequent frost. The mild climate was said to create value because it meant less expenditure for the home, barn, and outbuildings. Costs would be lower to care for stock, and less fuel would be needed to warm the house. Furthermore, there would be no need for work stoppage in winter (Fresno Irrigated Farms Co. 1906:7). Although the San Joaquin River is somewhat closer to the north, the irrigation system flowed from the Kings River to the south via the Fresno Canal and Irrigation Company. Fresno Irrigated Farms Co. claimed it would receive one-fifth of the entire carrying capacity of the canal (Fresno Irrigated Farms Co. 1906:9 and 12). Proximity to the business

center of Fresno was featured, with two transcontinental railroads, the Southern Pacific and the Santa Fe. Education, mail and newspaper delivery, and electricity provided by the San Joaquin Light and Power Company on the San Joaquin River were further selling points (Fresno Irrigated Farms Co. 1906:12 and 15).

### 2.3.2 Portuguese Settlers and Dairy Farming in West Fresno County

The dairy industry in Fresno County was flourishing by the 1880s. The oldest processing cooperative, the Danish Creamery Association, was established in the mid-1890s by Danish immigrants (Rehart et al. 2007:106). Soon, in what was called the Azorean Diaspora, Portuguese immigrants came to the San Joaquin Valley by way of the Azores Islands (Walker 1941:46). The valley was similar to the Azores in terms of fertile land and an ideal climate, where immigrants could grow crops and raise animals (Fresno State University 2011). Portuguese settlement in California was unique among European groups in that the Portuguese preferred to settle in rural areas (Helzer and Machado 2011:2). Azorean immigrants in the San Joaquin Valley generally entered the workforce as milkers and shepherds in the region's emerging dairy industry (Helzer and Machado 2011:4).

Portuguese immigrants settled along Highway 99 in the San Joaquin Valley in two waves. The first wave began in the late 1800s and peaked in the first years of the twentieth century, driven by hardships in the immigrants' homeland, including lack of available land for farming and economic adversity. A later wave started in 1958 in response to the eruption of a volcano on the island of Faial in the Azores, which prompted changes in U.S. immigration policy that eased Azorean entry to the United States (Helzer and Machado 2011:3).

The Fresno Irrigated Farms Co. played a role in the further development of dairy farming in the project area. The company proclaimed alfalfa as the King of Crops and the basis for the success of the dairy industry in the project area. Promotional material distributed by the company claimed there was no place where alfalfa could be grown so abundantly and cheaply as in Fresno County. With alfalfa as cow feed, the company claimed, the butter produced "a texture and flavor that cannot be surpassed" (Fresno Irrigated Farms Co. 1906:19). Fresno Irrigated Farms Co. even offered to supply to each dairyman the requisite size herd of cattle from well-bred dairy stock. The developers described skimming stations at Kerman that could run wagons to the different dairies to collect the milk and cream. Moreover, canneries in Fresno were available for fruit crops, including profitable peaches and apricots, with apricots coming into market earlier than peaches (Fresno Irrigated Farms Co.: 1906:33).

In 1880, only 5 percent of Portuguese in the state were involved in dairying. By 1929, Portuguese/ Portuguese-Americans controlled 80 percent to 85 percent of the state's total dairy industry (Graves 2004:69, 74; in Caltrans 2023:94-95) (Cenovich 1995; in Caltrans 2023:186). By 1920, only foreign-born Italians and Germans owned more California farms than the Portuguese, who owned 3,440 farms totaling nearly 438,000 acres (Baganha 1995). Cooperatives increased during the 1930s to support local dairymen, and to encourage competitive pricing (Caltrans 2023:188). By 1970, Portuguese/ Portuguese-Americans accounted for 48 percent of all the "Grade A" dairymen in the Valley (Cox 1970).

### 2.3.3 Kerman

Kerman was established in 1891 by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company as a water station to serve a new line between Tracy and Fresno. The station was originally named Collis after the president of the railroad, Collis P. Huntington. As a speculative venture, the Bank of California purchased large tracts of land throughout California, including a spread of semi-arid land in Fresno County around Kerman (City of Kerman 2024). The Bank of California formed the Fresno Irrigated Farms Co. (also known as the Bank of California Tract) and filed the original subdivision map with Fresno County in 1912 (Appendix D:

Fresno County Assessor). The subdivision established the core street grid encompassed by California Avenue, “G” Street, First Street, and Ninth Street (City of Kerman 2024).

A sales brochure produced by the Fresno Irrigated Farms Co. described a new modern town being laid out at Kerman on the main line of the Southern Pacific railroad. Amenities to come included a new hotel, stores, lumberyard, and a creamery, as well as telephone and telegraph offices. As reflected in 1911 Sanborn Insurance Company maps, there were “wide streets, large lots, and a beautiful oval plaza extending from the RR track north through the town.” Madera Avenue, 100 feet wide, was the main street of the town, with plans for it to extend to the north, crossing the San Joaquin River and on to Madera (Fresno Irrigated Farms Co. 1906:64) (Madera Avenue is now State Route 145) (Figure 7).

Simultaneously, boosters were busy promoting the growing town of Kerman. An ad placed by James J. Murray Real Estate, Fresno, is titled “There Is Money To Be Made In the ‘Land of Kerman’” (Murray n.d.) (Figure 8). The area was already settled, according to the ad, with good country roads, and therefore “no pioneering is necessary.” An “unfailing supply” of water from the Kings River was promised, with first water rights going to settlers. Schools and churches, including a high school, were either already in place or planned. As a lure to farmers, soil was described as “of a character that does not make much mud” (Murray Real Estate. n.d.).

A 1911 promotional brochure distributed by the Southern Pacific Company described the Valley Line between San Francisco and Los Angeles as it passed through the San Joaquin Valley. The soil is “readily irrigable,” with more than one million acres “under ditch.” As a result, the area was expected to be “one of the great productive valleys of the world” (Southern Pacific 1911:60). The railroad described Kerman as having “broad acres of alfalfa, enabled by irrigation.” It was

a thriving town and a colony center of 26,000 acres. Much good land is here back of the town, and new homes are building. ... Do not judge this colony from the car window. In the distance is the San Joaquin River, and the whole body of the lands being colonized is rich and productive (Southern Pacific 1911:61).

South of the Project area, Sanborn Fire Insurance maps show the town sparsely built in 1911. Major buildings were labeled Kerman Creamery, California Stock Food Co., Builders Lumber Co., and the Kerman Hotel. The Dakota [sic] block on Madera Avenue, which remains Kerman’s main street, housed various businesses, including hardware and supplies, offices, and meat company. A smattering of single-family houses is shown west of Madera Avenue. These residences are similar in size and feature large porches, some outhouses, but no garages. Businesses fronting the median park on Madera Avenue (Fifth Street) included drugstore, rooming houses, a billiards hall, a hotel with 29 rooms, the Kerman Planing Mill, and the railroad depot (Sanborn Fire Insurance Company 1911) (Figure 9). In 1946, the City of Kerman was incorporated, with a population of 1,050 residents (*Kerman News* 1996).

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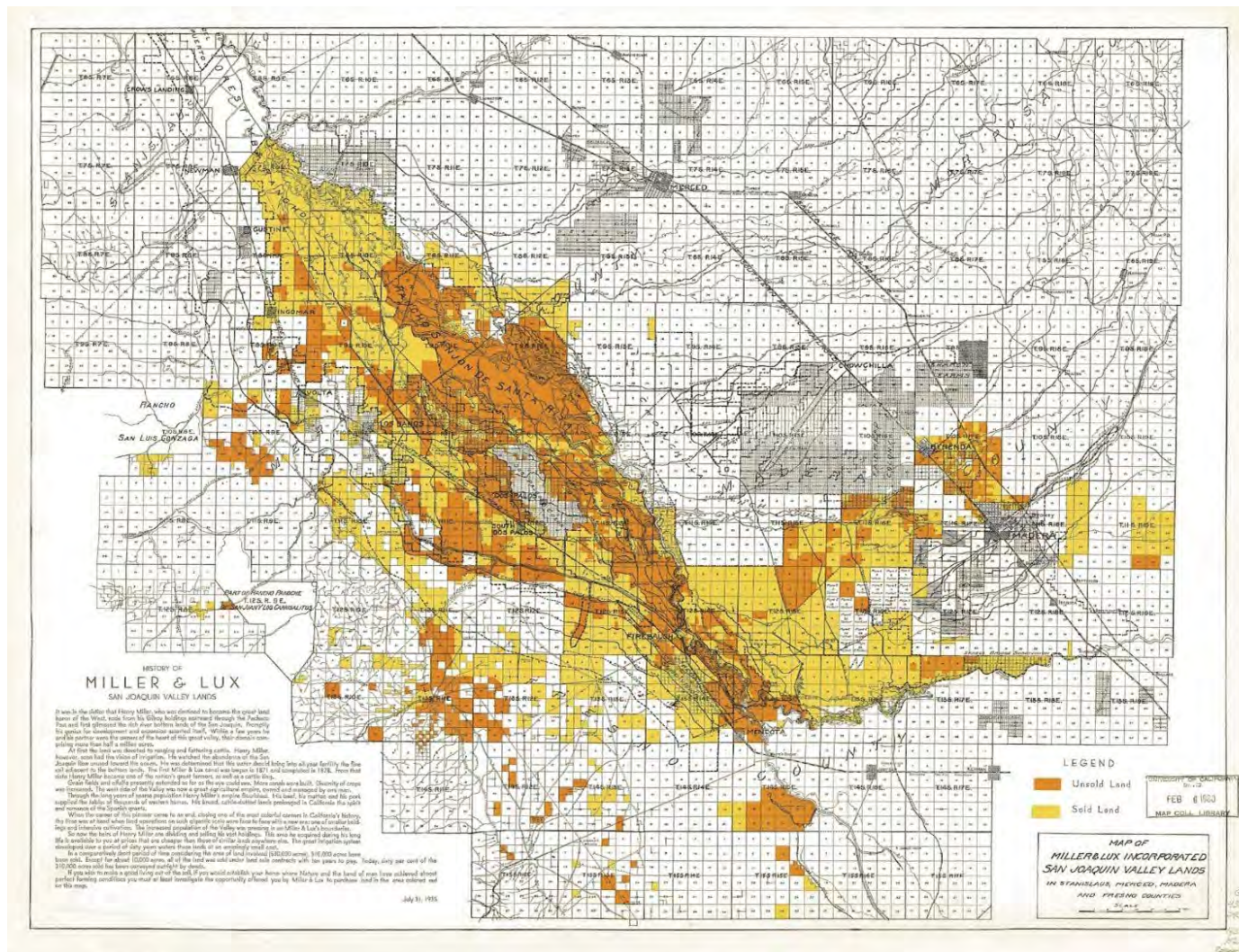


Figure 4. Map showing the extent of Miller & Lux San Joaquin Valley lands, 1935. Source: University of California Berkeley, Bancroft Library.



Kearney Boulevard, eleven miles long, eighty feet wide. Bicycle path on right side, wagon road on left side. Extending from Fresno, straight west, to within three miles of Fresno Irrigated Farms Company's Tract.

Figure 5. Kearney Boulevard, in a promotional brochure produced by the Fresno Irrigated Farm Co., 1906. Source: Martin 1906, p. 6.

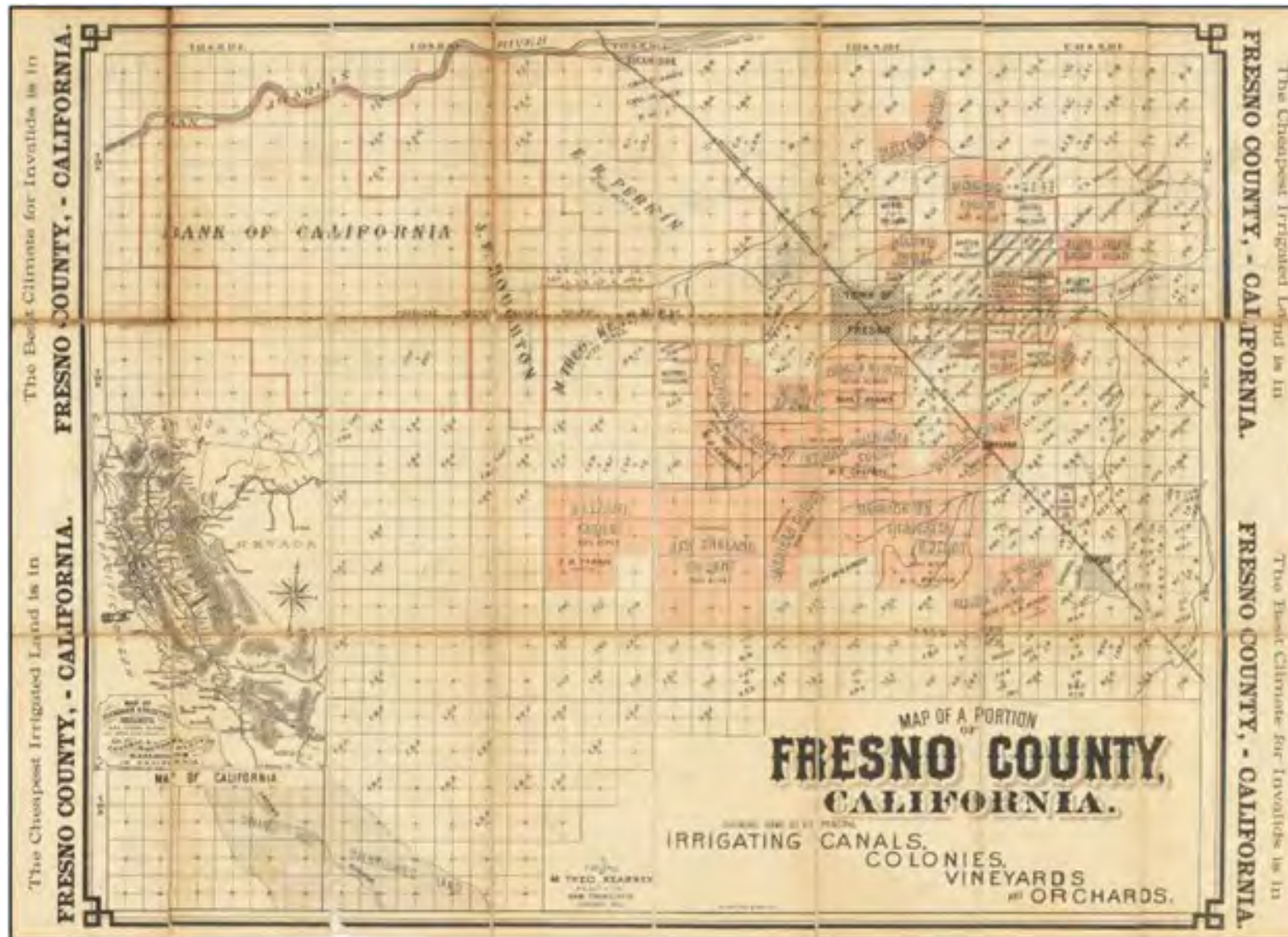


Figure 6. Map created by M. Theo Kearney, developer of the Kearney Colony, showing agricultural colonies in Fresno County in 1885.  
Source: Huntington Library.

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Figure 7. Beginnings of the town of Kerman, 1914.  
Source: E. F. Mueller Postcard Collection, California State Library

## There Is Money To Be Made In The "LAND OF KERMAN"

Kerman is the place for the man of small means. It is the place where land can be secured on terms more liberal than have ever before been offered on farming lands. It is the place where conditions are ideal; where land, climate, environment, accessibility, and all other conditions unite to make the most attractive proposition open in Fresno county. Now is the time to investigate, to prepare to own a farm that will not only constantly and immediately increase in value, but that will yield a living from the first. Kerman lands have every desirable quality. There is not a single thing about them that is open to reasonable objection.

### ... Located Close To Fresno ...

Kerman is only 16 miles from Fresno and is reached by many trains every day. It is on good country roads and the trip can be made by automobile in a very short time. These are important facts because it means good markets for produce and a good place to trade. It is something that is lacking in many places where other conditions are fairly good. This is just one of the many superior features about the Kerman Lands, just another of the things that make it a good place to build a home.

#### Already Settled

Kerman has been settled for quite a long time, although it is only recently that a determined effort has been made to attract people to the wonderful possibilities that exist there. No pioneering is necessary at Kerman.

#### Plenty of Water

There is plenty of water at Kerman. It is taken from the Kings river and there is an unfailing supply. Settlers have flow water rights on Kerman Lands. The Kings river is very dependable for irrigating purposes.

#### Modern Improvements

The town of Kerman is a modern town. The entire Kerman tract has all modern improvements. There are telephone lines, mail, and delivery routes over the entire tract. The Kerman Tract is up to date in every way.

#### Schools and Churches

There are six schools on the Kerman Tract, four of which employ more than one teacher each. There are many churches, embracing many different religious denominations. There is also a high school on this tract.

#### Excellent Roads

Fresno county has many miles of good roads and the Kerman Tract has its share of them. The soil is of a character that does not make much mud and very little mud would be necessary to make good roads. There are many miles of practically perfect roads.

#### The Best of Soil

The soil is without a superior anywhere. It is as fertile as any in California, and it has the necessary elements to produce the widest variety of crops. All kinds of vegetables, fruits, and all fruits do well in this soil.



"It's Time To See Murray For Real Estate"

EXCHANGE BRANCH  
1840 Tulare St.

GENERAL OFFICE  
2043 Tulare St.

## JAMES J. MURRAY

### REAL ESTATE.

FRESNO, CAL.

Land in Kerman Can Be  
Bought for \$175 An  
Acre; \$17.50 Down  
and \$3.50 a Month Per Acre

"The Land of Kerman Is the Land for You"

Figure 8. Advertisement for Kerman, James J. Murray Real Estate, undated.  
Source: Fresno County Public Library History and Genealogy Room.

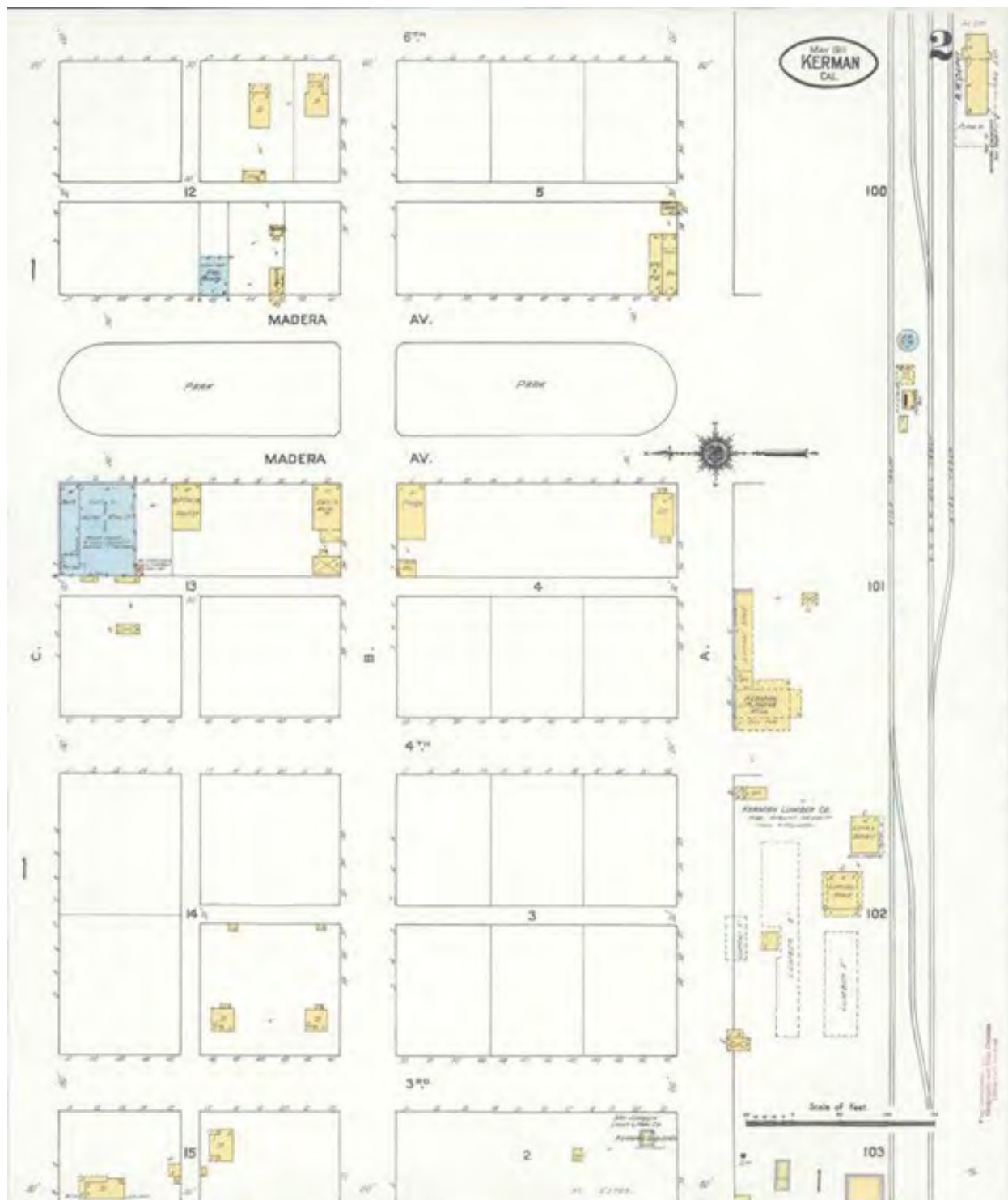


Figure 9. Map of Kerman, 2011. Source: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps.

### 2.3.4 Site-specific History: Souza/Couto Dairy Farm

The project area is within unincorporated Fresno County, east of the City of Fresno and north of the City of Kerman. It is between the San Joaquin River to the north and the Kings River to the south. It is on land subdivided to form the Fresno Irrigated Farms Co., one of several agricultural “colonies” in the area that set up irrigation systems to attract investors and farmers. Fresno County Assessor records indicate that the Couto family (originally Souza, the grandfather of the current owner) was the first to own and occupy the 48-acre project area, and his descendants continue to own it. The Souza and Couto families who occupied and worked the farm in the project area beginning in the 1920s exemplified the trend toward Portuguese involvement in and dominance of the California dairying industry in the twentieth century.

Map Book 20 Assessor’s Maps shows Fresno Irrigated Farms Co. Tract, subdivisions and lots. The project area was subdivided June 24, 1912 (Appendix D: Assessor Subdivision map). Sections 2 and 11 and parts of sections 1 and 12, T 14S R17E M.D.B.M. are shown on page 12, lots A, B, C, & 3-26 (Appendix D: Fresno County Assessor, Map Book Index to Subdivisions). APN 020-120-30S was changed to 020-120-15S by the County at some point. The primary address of the property was 275 N. Del Norte Ave. A second address of 291 N. Del Norte Ave. was added in 1990 when a mobile home was moved to the property (personal communication, Cynthia Couto, July 8, 2024).

The first aerial of the API available, dated 1946, shows a cleared area, perhaps fenced, directly south of the current farmstead with two large rectangular areas (historicalaerials.com), which are not shown in subsequent aeriels (Figure 10). This is the section of the property that the current owner reports contained corrals related to the dairy business (Robert Couto, personal communication, January 24, 2024). Additional corrals were in the area where a mobile home currently sits (personal communication, Cynthia Couto, July 8, 2024). Between 1962 and 1981, the cleared area was reduced to the current size of the farmstead. This change in the land use was likely a result of an auction of 90 dairy cattle and farm equipment by owner Antonio Souza & Son when the dairy farm became no longer profitable (*Fresno Bee* 1953).



Figure 10. Aerial view of 275 N. Del Norte Ave. in 1946. Source: historicalaerials.com.

The first of the family to occupy the property was Antonio Souza, grandfather of current owner Robert Couto. Antonio was born in the Azores on August 11, 1895. He arrived at Angel Island in the San Francisco Bay via the Panama Canal ca. 1915. At the time he did not speak English, but he soon became a naturalized U.S. citizen. He and his wife, Maria, lived in Merced (Merced County) for a time with his brother (U.S. Census 1930). Antonio bought the property ca. 1920s-1930s (personal communication, Robert Couto, January 24, 2024). He lived in the Kerman area for 30 years and died at 63 in 1959. His obituary described him as a retired dairyman (*Fresno Bee* June 21, 1959). By the 1930s, his address was listed on Whitesbridge Avenue, which is the southern boundary of the parcel housing the dairy farm with the current addresses on North Del Norte Avenue (U.S. Census 1930).

The property has been associated with multiple generations of the same family, beginning ca. 1920s. The Souzas and Coutos have also owned, and continue to own, other land in the immediate vicinity. The original owner, Antonio Souza, parceled out his 120 acres to his five children. His daughter, Maria Couto, the mother of the current owner, Robert Couto, received about 25 acres. This land comprised the parcel along North Del Norte Avenue, where the farmstead is located, south to Whitesbridge Avenue. (APN 020-120-30S; Appendix D. Parcels in API). Behind the house to the north, about 25 acres went to another son; 14 acres across North Del Norte Avenue went to another son. Yet another parcel to the west (APN 020-120-29S) was purchased by Robert and his wife, Cynthia, ca. the 1980s.

An incomplete list of changes in ownership within the family is found in the Fresno County Assessor records, as follows (Fresno County Assessor Deed Records, various):

- Maria C. Couto to Francisco A Couto, January 8, 1937, Book 1589, Page 30S
- Frank J. Couto to First National Bank Riverdale, November 23, 1937, Book 1636, Page 381
- Frank Couto, Jr., grantor, to Federal Land Bank, December 7, 1940, Book 1881, Page 101
- Alphons and Mary Jean (Couto), grantees, December 20, 1961, Book 4652, Page 94
- Frank and Maria Couto, grantors to Frank Couto, [no date], Book 1406, Page 157
- Maria/Mary Souza, grantor to Mary Couto, October 17, 1963, Book 4918, Page 815

Over the generations, the dairy farm, and later agricultural property, served as an anchor for various members of the family—“a place where anyone could come” (personal communication, Cynthia Couto, July 8, 2024). The current owner, Robert Couto, was born in the residence on the farm in 1950. When they were children, his older brothers stayed in the bunkhouse for a while. Alphons W. Couto (born 1934), an uncle of the current owner, occupied the bunkhouse for a while with his children after his divorce in 1980 (Cynthia Couto, personal communication, July 8, 2024; California Divorce Index, 1966-1984). A cousin lived in one of the small buildings (not extant) on a narrow strip south of farmstead. In 1990, Mary Couto (Antonio’s daughter) moved the mobile home onto the property for her son, Antonio Couto, Jr., to occupy.

Antonio’s daughter, Mary Jean Couto (née Souza), was born in Los Banos, Fresno County, in 1922, and died in Kerman at age of 95. She married Alphons Joseph Couto, [Sr.]. According to Alphons’ draft card, the Coutos owned a farm in Kerman in 1940 (National Archives 1947). Their sons included Alphons William Couto, Jr., who was born in 1941. In 1990, his address was listed as 291 N. Del Norte Ave., which is the mobile home (U.S. Index to Public Records).

The history of the Souza/Couto dairy farm is a story of changes in western Fresno County over time, as small dairy farms give way to larger corporate entities. The dairy land owned and occupied by Portuguese immigrants in the early decades of the twentieth century was more profitable for agricultural uses in the postwar years. More recently, population growth and economic considerations have caused agricultural lands to give way to residential and commercial uses. A new residential subdivision adjacent to the west

of the API and school district property across North Del Norte Avenue have hindered the historic insecticide spraying of crops on the property. As commonly seen, the younger generation of the family views life as a farmer less desirable than other, more urban, occupations.

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## 3.0 METHODOLOGY

The Secretary of the Interior has issued standards and guidelines for the identification and evaluation of historic properties (*Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* [48 FR 44720–44726]), which are used to ensure that the procedures utilized are adequate and appropriate. The identification and evaluation of historic properties are dependent upon the relationship of individual properties to other similar properties (NPS and ACHP 1998:18-20). Information about properties regarding their prehistory, history, architecture, and other aspects of culture must be collected and organized to define these relationships (NPS 2009), which is the intent of this cultural resources inventory. Projects in compliance with CEQA to identify historical resources follow the same professional standards and guidelines.

Intensive surveys are used to precisely document the historical resources within a given area or when information is needed for particular properties for later evaluation and treatment decisions. Such surveys entail the documentation of the types of properties that are present, the precise locations and boundaries of all identified properties, the method of survey (including the extent of survey coverage), and data on the appearance, significance, and integrity of each property (NPS 2009).

### 3.1 FIELD METHODS

A pedestrian survey within the API was completed by ASM Senior Architectural Historian Marilyn Novell, and ASM Associate Architectural Historian Madeline Gonzalez, who met with the owner at the property on January 23, 2024. During the survey, multiple photographs were taken of the buildings on the parcel, which are concentrated in an area in the northeast corner of the API. Architectural and landscape features and their condition were noted. The archaeologist intensively inspected all areas of exposed ground surface surrounding the buildings and accessible areas related to the proposed Project. The field methods employed included intensive pedestrian examination of the ground surface for evidence of archaeological sites in the form of artifacts, surface features (such as bedrock mortars or historical mining equipment), and archaeological indicators (e.g., organically enriched midden soil or burnt animal bone); the identification and location of any discovered sites, should they be present; tabulation and recording of surface diagnostic artifacts; site sketch mapping; preliminary evaluation of site integrity; and site recording, following the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) Instructions for Recording Historic Resources using California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms. Parallel survey transects spaced at maximum intervals of 15 m apart were employed for pedestrian survey of the 48-acre API.

### 3.2 RESEARCH METHODS

ASM conducted archival research sufficient to develop a general historic context for the central San Joaquin Valley, Fresno County, and site-specific information. ASM obtained all available building records for the property from the Fresno County Assessor's office (Appendix D). Building permits were not required in Fresno County prior to 1958. However, a visit to the Assessor's office revealed several records of the property with earlier dates noted. Online resources such as census records were consulted to create a list of known occupants. Local newspapers and ancestry sources were used to search for any possible significant individuals associated with the properties. ASM also consulted historic maps and aerial photos to further understand the development of the area over time.

### 3.3 RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS

To determine whether the Project APE had been previously surveyed for cultural resources, and/or whether any such resources were known within it, staff of the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center (SSJVIC) conducted an archival records search on Jan. 8, 2024. The records search was completed to determine: (i) if prehistoric or historical archaeological sites had previously been recorded within the APE; (ii) if the APE had been systematically surveyed by archaeologists prior to the initiation of this field study; and/or (iii) whether the surrounding region was known to contain archaeological sites and to thereby be archaeologically sensitive. Records examined included archaeological site files and maps, the NRHP, Historic Property Data File, California Inventory of Historic Resources, and the California Points of Historic Interest. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands files were also searched to determine whether tribal cultural resources are present.

According to the SSJVIC records search (Confidential Appendix A), three previous studies have been conducted within the Project study area (Table 1) and no cultural resources are known to exist within it. An additional seven previous studies had been completed within 0.5 mi. of the Project study area (Table 2), and two cultural resources are known to exist within that outer buffer (Table 3).

Table 1. Previous Reports in the Study Area

Report No.	Year	Author(s)/Affiliation	Title
FR-02501	2008	Binning, Jeanne / California Department of Transportation	Historic Property Survey Report for Route 180 Planned Westside Expressway from I-5 to Valentine Ave, Fresno, Fresno County, California
FR-02505	2006	Leach-Palm, Laura, Rosenthal, Jeffrey, Byrd, Brian, Mikkelsen, Pat, and Waechter, Sharon / Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.	Preliminary Assessment of the Archaeological Sensitivity for the Route 180 Westside Expressway Route Adoption Study Between Interstate 5 and the City of Fresno, Fresno County, California Interstate 5 PM 9.0 (KP 14.5) to 06-FRE-180 PM 54.2 (KP 87 Valentine Avenue) EA06-451400
FR-02506	2006	Brady, Jon and Bunse, Rebecca / California Department of Transportation	Final Historic Resources Sensitivity Study Route 180 Westside Expressway Route Adoption Study

Table 2. Previous Reports within 0.5 miles of the Study Area

Report No.	Year	Author(s)/Affiliation	Title
FR-00245	1988	Brady, Jon L. and Beck, Allan C. / California State University, Fresno	Negative Archaeological Survey Report for Route 180 Widening
FR-00246	1996	Unknown / California Department of Transportation	Historic Property Survey Report: Widening and AC Overlay of Route 180 Between Mendota and Kerman in Fresno County
FR-00247	1989	Parks, Bonnie W. / California Department of Transportation	Historic Architectural Survey Report Historic Resource Evaluation Report for Widening and AC Overlay of Route 180 Between Mendota and Kerman in Fresno County

Report No.	Year	Author(s)/Affiliation	Title
FR-02414	2010	Leach-Palm, Laura, Brandy, Paul, King, Jay, Mikkelson, Pat, Seil, Libby, Hartman, Lindsay, and Bradeen, Jill / Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc., Davis and JRP Historical Consulting, LLC, Davis	Cultural Resources Inventory of Caltrans District 6 Rural Conventional Highways in Fresno, Western Kern, Kings, Madera, and Tulare Counties Summary of Methods and Findings
FR-02582	2013	Billat, Lorna / EarthTouch, Inc.	New Tower Submission Packet, FCC Form 620, for Kerman High School, CN2712
FR-02754	2013	Kile, Mark / URS Corp	Cultural Resources Assessment for the Proposed Construction of Well No. 18, Kerman, Fresno County, California
FR-03140	2022	Whitley, David S. and Carey, Peter A. / ASM Affiliates, Inc.	Class III Inventory/Phase I Survey, Kerman Sewer Improvement Project, Kerman, Fresno County, California

Table 3. Previous Resources within 0.5 miles of the Study Area

Primary #	Type	Description
P-10-005808	Building	16015 Whitesbridge Avenue
P-10-007097	Structure	Houghton Canal

Two previously recorded resources have been identified within 0.5 mi. of the Project APE. Resource P-10-005808 is a historic building that consists of a single-story cottage that appears to date to the early 1960s (Freeman & Flores 2009). This resource is west-southwest of the Project study area. Resource P-10-007097 is a historic structure that consists of the Houghton Canal. This earthen and concrete-lined canal is one of the large laterals of the Fresno Irrigation District that appears on maps as early as 1891 (Anderson 2013) and is north of the Project study area.

### 3.4 HISTORICAL IMAGE REVIEW

Historical aerials from 1946, 1957, 1962, 1981, 1998, 1998, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, and 2020 were analyzed on [historicaerials.com](http://historicaerials.com), as were historic topographic maps dated 1922, 1947, 1965, 1981, 2012, 2015, 2018, and 2021.

The 1947 topographic map shows three buildings in the northeast corner of the API, approximately where the farmstead is now located. There is an additional building/structure farther south along North Del Norte Avenue. The 1965 topographic map shows only one building within the API. The 1981 topographic map shows one building, a well or tank, and a third unidentifiable building or structure. The 2012 topographic map shows only the well or tank. Topographic maps dated 2015, 2018, and 2021 again show the well or tank. The Assessor's record from 1963 describes and shows a 500-gallon underground fuel storage tank (Appendix D: Fresno County Assessor: Farm Building Record, APN 020-120-(15S)-30S, Sheet 10).

### 3.5 NAHC SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH

A records search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File was requested for the Project. Outreach letters and follow-up emails were sent to the tribal organizations on the NAHC contact list (Confidential Appendix B). A response was received from the Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria on Feb. 27, 2024, from the Table Mountain Rancheria on Feb. 28, 2024, and from the Big Sandy Rancheria of Western Mono Indians on June 3, 2024.

Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria requested that an ethnographic study of the Kerman region tribal influence be completed by ASM and forwarded to them, which ASM provided. The Table Mountain Rancheria expressed interest in this project as it lies within its cultural area of interest and requested the results of the Records Search, which ASM provided. The Big Sandy Rancheria of Western Mono Indians had no comments or concerns on the proposed Project. No other responses have been received from the provided list of tribes.

Based on the results of the SSJVIC and NAHC records searches, the tribal outreach, the review of historical maps, and the Meyer et al. (2010) geoarchaeological sensitivity model, the APE appears to have low archaeological sensitivity.

## 4.0 SURVEY FINDINGS

### 4.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY RESULTS

The API consisted of fallow agricultural land and an almond orchard. Visibility throughout the API was excellent (90 to 95 percent) in areas that were not hardscaped over. Visibility was obscured by non-native vegetation. Modern refuse (e.g., plastics, paper, clothing) was observed throughout the API, concentrated at the southwestern portion. No archaeological resources were observed within the API.

### 4.2 ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY SURVEY RESULTS

Six buildings of the Souza/Couto Dairy Farm were surveyed for this report, all concentrated in an approximately 300-by-212-foot rectangular section in the northeast corner of the project area. Two addresses are associated with the property: 275 N. Del Norte Ave. and 291 N. Del Norte Ave, corresponding to two residences. The buildings are dispersed throughout a flat area with dirt surfaces and decomposing asphalt driveways. There is no landscaping except sparse foundation plantings at the south side of the residence and around the mobile home. Several trees are grouped near the two residential buildings (Figures 11-13).

According to Assessor records, the fields in the parcel to the west and south were planted in Padre/Butte species of almonds in 2005 and 2015 (Appendix D: Rural Production Records, APN 020-120-30S).

The mobile home, with a year of manufacture of 1990, is not considered as a potential historical resource. Years of construction for the other buildings on the property are difficult to pinpoint, but a review of available Assessor records and historic aerials suggests that the historical buildings, all of which would have been essential to an operating dairy farm, were constructed at about the same time. Assessor records were located only for the residence and the milking barn. In 1946, the milking barn and the machine shop are apparent on aerial imagery, as well as a side-gable building where the residence is located—probably the core of the house prior to subsequent additions; the bunkhouse is possibly extant. In 1957, the shed is arguably present, and a few other small buildings/structures are visible that are no longer extant along the south side of the farmstead.

Table 4. Resources of the Souza/Couto Dairy Farm within the API

Building/Resource	Effective Year of Construction
Residence	ca. 1920
Milking Barn	ca. 1920
Bunkhouse	ca. 1920
Machine Shop	ca. 1920
Shed	ca. 1920
Mobile Home	1990

A Farm Building Record prepared by the Fresno County Assessor in 1963 lists a calf shed, an 18-by-34-foot cabin, a 16-by-53-foot machine shed and shop, an underground fuel tank, a 12-by-10-foot cabin, a feed room, and a milking barn, including a milking parlor and washroom. An accompanying plot plan shows the parcel as surveyed in 1963 (Appendix D: Farm Building Record, APN 020-120-(15S)-30S, Sheets 10, 11, and 13).



Figure 11. Overview toward the west of the property. The machine shop is to the left, the residence to the right, and the milking barn in the background.



Figure 12. View toward the east across North Del Norte Avenue. from the property.



Figure 13. Unused agricultural equipment north of the milking barn, view toward the west.

### 4.2.1 Residence

In 1963, the Fresno County Assessor recorded a 720-square-foot, 18-by-34-foot residence with an effective year of 1920 (Res #1). The last year of assessment was 1970, at which time the condition of the building was downgraded from A to F (presumably average to fair) (Appendix D: Residential Building Record, APN 020-120-(15S)-30S, S8, October 23, 1963). The Farm Building Record from the same year lists an 18-by-34-foot “cabin” with a shingle gable-roof. An undated assessment shows a plan with an irregular “11-by-14-by-20-by-9-foot” addition, offset at one corner (Appendix D: Residential Building Record, APN 020-120-(15S)-30S). This appears to be the stucco-clad section at the northeast corner of the building.

The residence is a single-story wood-frame house with an irregular plan and asymmetrical façade. It sits on both concrete and post-and-beam foundations and has side-gable and shed roofs covered in asphalt shingles. All of the windows are aluminum sliding windows of various sizes, most with no surrounds. It is apparent the house was built in phases. The residence was referred to by the owner as a “Depression house,” indicating the multiple additions over time that were built as finances allowed during the Great Depression. A relatively small central section with a side-gable roof is the original core of the house. It is clad in clapboard siding at the gable ends. There are attic vents under each gable. This section houses one of two entrances at the south façade, each sheltered by canopies supported with wood brackets. The door at the central section is not visible behind a metal security door. An aluminum sliding window is located to the west of the entrance.

A larger addition with a side-gable roof with a moderate overhang is offset to the east and north of the original section. Originally a large laundry, the section was remodeled to house two bedrooms and a bathroom (personal correspondence, Cynthia Couto, July 8, 2024). This section is clad in stucco. The primary entrance to the residence is at the south façade of this section. The entrance has a canopy and a set of concrete steps. A poured-concrete patio extends from the east façade of this section, where a utility sink is connected to the house.

A third section of the house is an addition at the west façade. It has a shed roof that extends from the ridgeline of the central side-gable section of the house. The exterior walls are clad in composition panels scored to resemble vertically oriented wood boards. The windows in this section have plain wood board surrounds (Figures 14-17). The interior of the residence was not accessible at the time of survey.

Alterations to the residence consist of at least two major additions to the original core of the house and replacement of all windows and surrounds.



Figure 14. East façade of the residence, view toward the west.



Figure 15. South façade of the residence, view toward the north.



Figure 16. North façade of the residence, view toward the south.



Figure 17. North and west façades of the residence, view toward the southeast.

### 4.2.2 Milking Barn

The milking barn sits at the west end of the farmstead section of the parcel. Assessor records dated 1963 show plans for a building consisting of a 36-by-34-foot milking barn, in addition to a 6-by-25-foot breezeway, a 12-by-12-foot milking room, a 12-by-12-foot washroom, and a 10-by-10-foot feed room (Appendix D: Farm Building Record, APN 20-120-(15S)-30S). The milking barn appears on historic aerials available beginning in 1946.

The milking barn has an irregular plan and sits on a concrete foundation. It consists of three gabled sections, all covered in corrugated metal. The largest section, the barn itself, has a moderately pitched roof with a clerestory section along the ridgeline and moderately overhanging eaves with exposed rafters. A smaller section with a lower separate roof is attached to the north façade via a breezeway. In this section are a milk room and a washroom. A still smaller section housing a feed room is attached to the east side of the south façade. The building is constructed of horizontal wood boards with a deep concrete base.

Although most of the windows are missing, the few that remain are multi-light wood in a casement or sliding configuration. The windows have simple board surrounds. There is a wide opening without a door centered on the south façade of the main section of the building. Other than a single door opening and openings for two side-by-side doors at the north façade, the interior is accessed via the breezeway between the two sections at the north.

The breezeway is 6 feet wide with sliding wood doors to the main barn to the south and openings for single doors to the milk room and washroom to the north. A multiple-faucet sink is attached to the outside of the main barn within the breezeway. The ceiling of the breezeway is constructed of wood boards.

The interior of the milking barn is a single open space and has an open wood truss ceiling and wood fence-like structures running along the east and west sides. These structures apparently define where the cows were fed and milked (Figures 18-30).

Although materials such as windows and doors are missing from the milking barn, minimal alterations are apparent. At the northwest corner of the building is a section constructed of concrete blocks. The two side-by-side doors adjacent to the concrete block section might be additions.



Figure 18. East and north façades of the milking barn, view toward the southwest.



Figure 19. North façade of the milking barn, view toward the southwest.



Figure 20. North and west façades of the milking barn, view toward the southeast.



Figure 21. Detail of the north façade of the milking barn, view toward the south.



Figure 22. North and west façades of the milking barn, view toward the southeast.



Figure 23. Detail of the north end of the west façade, view toward the northeast.



Figure 24. West and south façades of the milking barn.



Figure 25. South and east façades of the milking barn, view toward the northwest.



Figure 26. Detail of window at east façade of the milking barn, view toward the west.



Figure 27. Detail of the north end of the east façade of the milking barn, view toward the northwest.



Figure 28. Detail of breezeway between the south and north wings of the milking barn, view toward the southwest.



Figure 29. Interior of the milking barn, view toward the northwest.



Figure 30. Interior of the milking barn, view toward the northeast.

### 4.2.3 Bunkhouse

The bunkhouse is a wood-frame building with a rectangular plan located west of the residence. It is listed as a 12-by-10-foot cabin 8 feet in height in the first assessment of the property in 1963 (Appendix D: Farm Building Record, APN 20-120-(15S)-30S, Sheet 10). It was originally used as a residence for dairy/farmworkers and later served as storage. The building has a side-gable roof with a bump-up at the south façade above two doors. The gable ends have attic vents. The roof has a narrow to moderate overhang with exposed rafters. It is covered in wood shingles. The exterior walls are formed of horizontal wood boards, and the building sits on a foundation of wood pallets. The two side-by-side doors at the south façade are recessed-panel wood doors and have wide, plain board surrounds. At the north façade are two wood sash windows with plain wood surrounds and narrow sills. There is a similar window at the east façade. The windows have aluminum screens. The west façade has an opening that likely was another window. At the interior of the bunkhouse, the floors are constructed of narrow wood boards (Figures 31-34).

Originally housing milkers and other dairy workers, the bunkhouse was used by the current owner and his brothers when they were children. Later, an uncle and his children used the bunkhouse.

Although the condition of the bunkhouse is poor, with missing roof sections and deteriorated wood siding, it appears to be minimally altered and retains most of its original materials.



Figure 31. West and south façades of the bunkhouse, view toward the northeast.



Figure 32. South façade of the bunkhouse, view toward the north.



Figure 33. North façade of the bunkhouse, view toward the southeast.

#### 4. Survey Findings



Figure 34. South and east façades of the bunkhouse, view toward the northwest.

#### 4.2.4 Machine Shop

The machine shop is a one-story building composed of two distinct sections, which are joined at the gable ends. The section toward the east is slightly narrower and lower than the other section. Each section has a separate side-gable roof; the section toward the west has a corrugated metal roof with a narrow overhang and attic vents; the roof of the eastern section is shingled. These differences between the two sections suggest they were built at different times. The floors are concrete, and the plan overall is elongated.

The western gable end is constructed of corrugated metal. A section of the south façade is also constructed of corrugated metal. Otherwise, the exterior walls are constructed of horizontally oriented wood boards. The gable at the west façade is filled with vertically oriented wood boards. There is a sliding suspended barn-type door at the north façade, and a single flat door at the south façade. At the west end of the south façade is a structure extending from the bottom of the wall and covered in corrugated metal. The interior of the machine shop was only partially visible at the time of survey. It appeared to house vehicles and machinery.

Assessor's records list a machine shed and shop measuring 16-by-53 feet (Appendix D: Farm Building Record, APN 020-120-(15S)-30S, Sheet 10). This first assessment appears to be dated 1963, at which time the two sections were apparently extant. A 1947 aerial view of the property shows what appears to be only the western section, indicating the smaller eastern section was added later (Figures 35-40).

The eastern section is possibly an addition to the original, larger section. Although condition is poor, with patched, replaced, or missing sections of walls and roof, the machine shop retains most of its original materials.



Figure 35. North and west façades of the machine shop and storage shed, view to the southeast.



Figure 36. South and east façades of the machine shop, view toward the northwest.



Figure 37. East façade of the machine shop, view toward the west.



Figure 38. Detail of west end of south façade of the machine shop, view toward the northwest.



Figure 39. Detail of central part of south façade of the machine shop, view toward the north.



Figure 40. West façades of a storage shed and the machine shop, view toward the east.

### 4.2.5 Shed

The shed is immediately west of the mobile home. It isn't clear whether this building is included in the 1963 assessment. It is a small wood-frame building with a rectangular plan. The side-gable roof is covered with wood shingles, and there are attic vents in the gables. The walls are constructed of horizontally oriented wood boards. The building appears to sit on a low poured-concrete foundation.

The symmetrical south façade has a centrally located door with plain wood surrounds. The opening is covered in a metal grate. There is a wood sash window with wide wood surrounds centered on each of the east and west façades. The window at the west façade is partially covered over. Except for the gable, the north façade is covered in plywood (Figures 41-45). The interior of the shed was not accessible at the time of survey.

The shed has apparently been altered by the plywood covering of the north façade and the partial covering of the window at the west façade.



Figure 41. West façade of the shed, with mobile home in the background, view toward the east.



Figure 42. South façade of the shed, view toward the north.



Figure 43. North façade of the shed, view toward the south.



Figure 44. East façade of the shed, view toward the west.



Figure 45. North and west façades of the shed, view toward the southeast.

### 4.2.6 Mobile Home

On March 19, 1990, the Fresno County Assessor recorded a new mobile home at 275 N. Del Norte Ave. Owners and occupants were listed as Mary Couto and Alphons Couto. With two residences on the property, a second address, 291 N. Del Norte Ave., was assigned to the property. The mobile home was manufactured in 1990 and was described as a 24-by-44-foot double-wide Sunpointe brand with three bedrooms. The building has a side-gable roof with a wide fascia and no overhang. The exterior and skirting were described as Masonite panels, which are vertically scored to resemble wood boards (Appendix D: Mobile Home Cost Record and Sketch). The building is elevated above the ground and has a Masonite skirt. Windows are horizontal sliding aluminum with narrow wood surrounds. There is one narrow aluminum sash window at the south façade. There is a door at each of the east and west façades, which are obscured behind metal security doors. At each door is a wood stoop with wood railings. An evaporative cooler sits on the ridgeline of the roof. The interior of the mobile home was not accessible at the time of survey (Figures 46-49).



Figure 46. East and north façades of the mobile home, view toward the southwest.



Figure 47. East façade of the mobile home, view toward the west.



Figure 48. West and south façades of the mobile home, view toward the northeast.

#### 4. Survey Findings



Figure 49. South and east façades of the mobile home, view toward the northwest.

## 5.0 EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY

The importance of analyzing farms as entire landscapes encompassing the farmhouse, outbuildings, fields, fences, water systems, and other elements has been widely recognized. William Adams suggested, for example, “The placement of structures in relation to one another and to the outside world reflects the degree of conservatism and innovation of the farmer” (Adams; in Caltrans 2023:260). Such observations are important for understanding adaptations of people emigrating from other countries and their responses to the dominant culture surrounding them. In California’s Central Valley, for example, Swedish, Armenian, and Portuguese immigrants created whole communities independent from other European groups. There is also a potential to glean insights concerning the evolution of sustainable versus extractive approaches to farming within a landscape approach, including how farming practices from different regions were adapted to California. ASM considered whether the property is eligible for the CRHR under any criteria, and whether the buildings are historic resources under CEQA. The property is in an unincorporated area of Fresno County; however, the county does not appear to have an ordinance that addresses the eligibility of historic resources.

### 5.1 California Register of Historical Resources Evaluation

ASM considered whether the buildings (residence, milking barn, bunkhouse, machine shop, and shed) of the Souza/Couto Dairy Farm are *individually* eligible under any CRHR criteria. The buildings are considered for their association with the broad theme of Agriculture and sub-themes of the dairy industry, irrigation colonies, and Portuguese immigrants in the San Joaquin Valley in the early twentieth century.

#### Criterion 1

To evaluate the property under Criterion 1, ASM considered whether the buildings were associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

Although the years of construction are not clear, when the Fresno County Assessor surveyed the property for the first time ca. 1963, the records showed an effective year of the residence of 1920. The residence, milking barn, bunkhouse, machine shop, and shed, all of which would have been essential to an operating dairy farm, appear to have been constructed at about the same time.

The Souza/Couto Dairy was one of many established in the San Joaquin Valley by Portuguese immigrants from the Azores in the early years of the twentieth century. Such dairies were enabled by the development of irrigation colonies in Fresno County and throughout the San Joaquin Valley, which enabled the transition from open ranchlands to farmlands where alfalfa and other dairy cattle feed could be grown. Although the property represents these themes, it is not among the first, the largest, or the most successful of these dairies owned and operated by Portuguese immigrants. Although the buildings are associated with the broad theme of Agriculture in the San Joaquin Valley, and sub-themes of the dairy industry, irrigation colonies, and Portuguese immigrants, the residence, milking barn, bunkhouse, machine shop, and shed are typical and are not individually good representations of these themes. Therefore, none is recommended individually eligible under CRHR Criterion 1.

#### Criterion 2

ASM considered the buildings for eligibility under Criterion 2, for their association with the lives of persons significant in history.

The residence, milking barn, bunkhouse, machine shop, and shed have been associated with the Souza/Couto family beginning ca. 1920s, when the current owner’s grandfather, Antonio Souza, bought the property. Although the family was undoubtedly known in the small community of Kerman, no

#### 4. Survey Findings

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outstanding activities are associated with them or with any specific building on the property. Therefore, ASM recommends that the buildings are not individually eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 2.

#### **Criterion 3**

To evaluate the property under Criterion 3, ASM considered whether the buildings embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, whether they represent the work of a master, or whether they possess high artistic values.

The residence, milking barn, bunkhouse, machine shop, and shed are utilitarian buildings that have no particular style or high artistic value. None of the buildings display character-defining features of a particular architectural style. All are constructed of unfinished wood boards and have gable roofs. The architect or builder is not known, and the buildings lack individual distinction. Therefore, the residence, milking barn, bunkhouse, machine shop, and shed are recommended not individually eligible under CRHR Criterion 3.

#### **Criterion 4**

The buildings in the API were considered for eligibility under Criterion 4 for having yielded, or being likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. The physical material of the buildings on the property is not important for contributing to understanding about human prehistory or history. Therefore, the buildings are not recommended individually eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 4.

#### **Eligibility as a Historic District**

Because the property consists of multiple buildings, ASM considered whether the Souza/Couto Dairy Farm (composed of buildings and fields) collectively convey the historic associations of the dairy farm as a historic district in a way they do not individually. Azorean immigrant buildings and landscapes often display features that connect them to their homeland, such as hydrangeas, decorative volcanic rock, and religious tile murals (Helzer and Machado 2011:7-9). Although the residence, milking barn, bunkhouse, machine shop, shed, and associated agricultural fields of the former dairy farm were historically and functionally related to dairying activities, the small dairy was typical of properties in Fresno County and nearby Kerman that were owned and operated by Portuguese immigrants. Therefore, viewed as a whole, under **Criterion 1** the property is not a good example of the broad theme of Agriculture and sub-themes of the dairy industry, irrigation colonies, and Portuguese immigrants in the San Joaquin Valley in the early twentieth century. The multi-generational owners and operators of the dairy did not make significant contributions to the dairy industry or irrigation colonies, or to the communities of Portuguese immigrants in the San Joaquin Valley. Therefore, the property does not appear to be eligible as a historic district eligible under **Criterion 2**. The buildings on the property do not collectively represent an architectural style or distinctive method of construction under **Criterion 3**. Therefore, the property does not meet any of the CRHR criteria as a historic district.

#### **Integrity Considerations**

As the buildings in the API do not meet any CRHR criteria, either individually or as a historic district, an assessment of integrity is not warranted (as integrity can only be assessed after a criteria and period of significance have been identified).

## 5.2 California Environmental Quality Act Evaluation

The residence, milking barn, bunkhouse, machine shop, and shed, as well as the Souza/Couto Dairy Farm considered as whole, do not qualify as historical resources under the terms of CEQA, as they do not meet any of the definitions set forth by CEQA. The buildings are not listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in, the CRHR; are not included in a local register or identified as significant in a historical resource; nor are they determined to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California.

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## 6.0 MANAGEMENT SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

ASM performed an architectural history and archaeological survey, evaluation, and analysis of effects as part of the Kerman 48-Acre Mixed-Use Survey Project to identify and document cultural resource sites that are eligible or are potentially eligible for listing in the CRHR for the purposes of compliance with CEQA. The current survey identified five historic period buildings within the API: Residence, milking barn, bunkhouse, machine shop, and shed. ASM recommends each of these resources not individually eligible for listing in the CRHR. The entire parcel encompassing the API, including agricultural fields, was also considered as a historic district. ASM recommends no eligible historic district on the property. No cultural resources had been previously documented within the API, and no archaeological resources were encountered during the pedestrian survey. No further cultural resources study is recommended. It is further recommended that, in the unlikely event that previously unrecorded cultural resources are identified during Project construction, work be halted within a 100 ft. radius of the find and a qualified archaeologist be contacted to evaluate the newly discovered resource.

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## **APPENDICES**

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**APPENDIX A**  
**Records Search Results**

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1/8/2024

Peter Carey  
ASM Affiliates, Inc.  
4800 Stockdale Hwy., Suite 405  
Bakersfield, CA 93309

Re: Crawford & Bowen, Kerman Mixed-Use Project (PN 36790.17)  
Records Search File No.: 23-515

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

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

Resources within project area:	None
Resources within 0.5 mile radius	P-10-005808, 007097
Reports within project area:	FR-02501, 02505, 02506
Reports within 0.5 mile radius:	FR-00245, 00246, 00247, 02414, 02582, 02754, 03140

**Resource Database Printout (list):**

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

**Resource Database Printout (details):**

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

**Resource Digital Database Records:**

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

**Report Database Printout (list):**

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

**Report Database Printout (details):**

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

**Report Digital Database Records:**

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

**Resource Record Copies:**

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

**Report Copies:**

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

**OHP Built Environment Resources Directory:**

☐ enclosed ☐ not requested ☒ nothing listed

**Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility:**

☐ enclosed ☐ not requested ☒ nothing listed

**CA Inventory of Historic Resources (1976):**

☐ enclosed ☐ not requested ☒ nothing listed

**Caltrans Bridge Survey:** Not available at SSJVIC; please see  
<https://dot.ca.gov/programs/environmental-analysis/cultural-studies/california-historical-bridges-tunnels>

**Ethnographic Information:** Not available at SSJVIC

**Historical Literature:** Not available at SSJVIC

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

**Local Inventories:** Not available at SSJVIC

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

**Shipwreck Inventory:** Not available at SSJVIC; please see  
<https://www.slc.ca.gov/shipwrecks/>

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

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

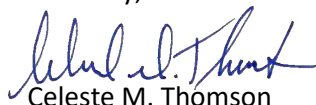
The provision of CHRIS Data via this records search response does not in any way constitute public disclosure of records otherwise exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act or any other law, including, but not limited to, records related to archeological site information maintained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

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

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

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

Sincerely,



Celeste M. Thomson  
Coordinator

## Report List

### SSJVIC Record Search 23-515

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
FR-00245	Caltrans - 06-FRE-180 PM 27.3/31.4 CU 06254 EA 343230; Caltrans - 06-FRE-180 PM 31.4/34.6 CU 06254 EA 343240; Caltrans - 06-FRE-180 PM 34.6/42.4 CU 06254 EA 343250	1988	Brady, Jon L. and Beck, Allan C.	Negative Archaeological Survey Report for Route 180 Widening	California State University, Fresno	
FR-00246	Caltrans - 06-Fre-180 KP 43.9/50.5 PM 27.3/31.4 EA 06-343230; Caltrans - 06-Fre-180 KP 50.5/58.9 PM 31.4/36.6 EA 06-343240; Caltrans - 06-Fre-180 KP 58-9/68.4 PM 36.6/42.5 EA 06-343250	1996	Unknown	Historic Property Survey Report: Widening and AC Overlay of Route 180 Between Mendota and Kerman in Fresno County	California Department of Transportation	
FR-00247	Caltrans - 06-FRE-180 PM 24.6/42.4 06254-343220; Caltrans - 06-FRE-180 PM 24.6/42.4 06254-343230; Caltrans - 06-FRE-180 PM 24.6/42.4 06254-343240; Caltrans - 06-FRE-180 PM 24.6/42.4 06254-343250	1989	Parks, Bonnie W.	Historic Architectural Survey Report Historic Resource Evaluation Report for Widening and AC Overlay of Route 180 Between Mendota and Kerman in Fresno County	California Department of Transportation	
FR-02414	Submitter - Contract No. 06A1106; Submitter - Expenditure Authorization No. 06-0A7408	2010	Leach-Palm, Laura, Brandy, Paul, King, Jay, Mikkelson, Pat, Seil, Libby, Hartman, Lindsay, and Bradeen, Jill	Cultural Resources Inventory of Caltrans District 6 Rural Conventional Highways in Fresno, Western Kern, Kings, Madera, and Tulare Counties Summary of Methods and Findings	Far Western Anthrpological Research Group, Inc., Davis and JRP Historical Consulting, LLC, Davis	10-004703, 10-005795, 10-005796, 10-005797, 10-005809, 10-005810, 10-006207

## Report List

SSJVIC Record Search 23-515

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
FR-02501		2008	Binning, Jeanne	Historic Property Survey Report for Route 180 Planned Westside Expressway from I-5 to Valentine Ave, Fresno, Fresno County, California	California Department of Transportation	
FR-02505		2006	Leach-Palm, Laura, Rosenthal, Jeffrey, Byrd, Brian, Mikkelson, Pat, and Waechter, Sharon	Preliminary Assessment of the Archaeological Sensitivity for the Route 180 Westside Expressway Route Adoption Study Between Interstate 5 and the City of Fresno, Fresno County, California Interstate 5 PM 9.0 (KP 14.5) to 06-FRE-180 PM 54.2 (KP 87 Valentine Avenue) EA06-451400	Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.	
FR-02506		2006	Brady, Jon and Bunse, Rebecca	Final Historic Resources Sensitivity Study Route 180 Westside Expressway Route Adoption Study	California Department of Transportation	
FR-02582	Submitter - Project Name: Kerman High School; Submitter - Project Number: CN2712	2013	Billat, Lorna	New Tower Submission Packet, FCC Form 620, for Kerman High School, CN2712	EarthTouch, Inc.	
FR-02754		2013	Kile, Mark	Cultural Resources Assessment for the Proposed Construction of Well No. 18, Kerman, Fresno County, California	URS Corp	
FR-03140	Submitter - PN 36790.09	2022	Whitley, David S. and Carey, Peter A.	Class III Inventory/Phase I Survey, Kerman Sewer Improvement Project, Kerman, Fresno County, California	ASM Affiliates, Inc.	

## Resource List

SSJVIC Record Search 23-515

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-10-005808		Resource Name - JFR-055; Resource Name - 16015 Whitesbridge Avenue	Building	Historic	HP02	2009 (Joseph Freeman, Rebecca Flores, JRP Historical Consulting, LLC.)	
P-10-007097		Resource Name - Houghton Canal	Structure	Historic	HP20	2013 (Katherine Anderson, ESA)	

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**APPENDIX B**  
**Native American Correspondence**

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2/7/2024

Elizabeth D. Kipp Chairperson  
Big Sandy Rancheria of Western Mono Indians  
P.O. Box 337  
37387 Auberry Mission Rd.  
Auberry, CA 93602

**RE:** Crawford & Bowen, Kerman Mixed-Use Project, Kerman, Fresno County

Dear Ms. Kipp:

Infill 360 LLC is proposing the construction development of 200 single family residential units, 25 multiple family home units, general commercial parcel (possible mid major tenant) and additional pads drive through facilities, Kerman Mixed-Use Project (Project). The Project will be located within the City of Kerman, California, and at the northwest corner of West Whitesbridge Road (Freeway 180) and North Del Norte Avenue in Kerman, California. **Specifically, the Project will be situated in Township 14 South, Range 17 East (Section 1) of the Kerman USGS 7.5' Quadrangle (see attached maps). The Project study area will total approximately 48-ac.** The coordination lead for this Project is: City of Kerman.

**In summary, three previous studies have been conducted within the Project study area and no cultural resources are known to exist within it.**

We are writing to determine if you have any concerns about or knowledge of tribal cultural resources within or adjacent to the Project study area. According to a record search of the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center, California State University, three previous study have been conducted within the Project study area (Table 1) and no cultural resources are known to exist within it. An additional seven previous studies had been completed within 0.5-mi of the Project study area (Table 2), and two cultural resources are known to exist within that outer buffer (Table 3). An additional archaeological survey is currently being conducted by ASM Affiliates for the Project study area, however.

**Table 1. Previous Reports in the Study Area**

Report No.	Year	Author (s)/Affiliation	Title
FR-02501	2008	Binning, Jeanne / California Department of Transportation	Historic Property Survey Report for Route 180 Planned Westside Expressway from I-5 to Valentine Ave, Fresno, Fresno County, California
FR-02505	2006	Leach-Palm, Laura, Rosenthal, Jeffrey, Byrd, Brian, Mikkelson, Pat, and Waechter, Sharon / Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.	Preliminary Assessment of the Archaeological Sensitivity for the Route 180 Westside Expressway Route Adoption Study Between Interstate 5 and the City of Fresno, Fresno County, California Interstate 5 PM 9.0 (KP 14.5) to 06-FRE-180 PM 54.2 (KP 87 Valentine Avenue) EA06-451400
FR-02506	2006	Brady, Jon and Bunse, Rebecca / California Department of Transportation	Final Historic Resources Sensitivity Study Route 180 Westside Expressway Route Adoption Study

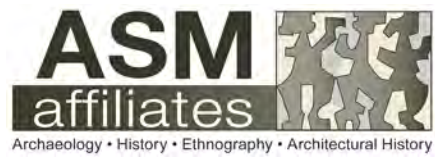
**Table 2. Previous Reports within 0.5-miles of the Study Area**

Report No.	Year	Author (s)/Affiliation	Title
FR-00245	1988	Brady, Jon L. and Beck, Allan C. / California State University, Fresno	Negative Archaeological Survey Report for Route 180 Widening
FR-00246	1996	Unknown / California Department of Transportation	Historic Property Survey Report: Widening and AC Overlay of Route 180 Between Mendota and Kerman in Fresno County
FR-00247	1989	Parks, Bonnie W. / California Department of Transportation	Historic Architectural Survey Report Historic Resource Evaluation Report for Widening and AC Overlay of Route 180 Between Mendota and Kerman in Fresno County
FR-02414	2010	Leach-Palm, Laura, Brandy, Paul, King, Jay, Mikkelson, Pat, Seil, Libby, Hartman, Lindsay, and Bradeen, Jill / Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc., Davis and JRP Historical Consulting, LLC, Davis	Cultural Resources Inventory of Caltrans District 6 Rural Conventional Highways in Fresno, Western Kern, Kings, Madera, and Tulare Counties Summary of Methods and Findings
FR-02582	2013	Billat, Lorna / EarthTouch, Inc.	New Tower Submission Packet, FCC Form 620, for Kerman High School, CN2712
FR-02754	2013	Kile, Mark / URS Corp	Cultural Resources Assessment for the Proposed Construction of Well No. 18, Kerman, Fresno County, California
FR-03140	2022	Whitley, David S. and Carey, Peter A. / ASM Affiliates, Inc.	Class III Inventory/Phase I Survey, Kerman Sewer Improvement Project, Kerman, Fresno County, California

**Table 3. Previous Resources within 0.5-miles of the Study Area**

Primary #	Type	Description
P-10-005808	Building	16015 Whitesbridge Avenue
P-10-007097	Structure	Houghton Canal

We would be grateful for any information you might have about this project location. Please feel free to contact us at [pcarey@asmaffiliates.com](mailto:pcarey@asmaffiliates.com) (661-237-0109) and [razpitarte@asmaffiliates.com](mailto:razpitarte@asmaffiliates.com) (714-679-3530).



Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Peter A. Carey". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large, stylized "P" and "C".

Peter A. Carey, M.A., RPA, Director

Attachments: Project Location Map, Previous Reports Map and Previous Resources Map



2/7/2024

Carol Bill, Chairperson  
Cold Springs Rancheria  
P.O. Box 209  
Tollhouse, CA 93667

**RE:** Crawford & Bowen, Kerman Mixed-Use Project, Kerman, Fresno County

Dear Ms. Bill:

Infill 360 LLC is proposing the construction development of 200 single family residential units, 25 multiple family home units, general commercial parcel (possible mid major tenant) and additional pads drive through facilities, Kerman Mixed-Use Project (Project). The Project will be located within the City of Kerman, California, and at the northwest corner of West Whitesbridge Road (Freeway 180) and North Del Norte Avenue in Kerman, California. **Specifically, the Project will be situated in Township 14 South, Range 17 East (Section 1) of the Kerman USGS 7.5' Quadrangle (see attached maps). The Project study area will total approximately 48-ac.** The coordination lead for this Project is: City of Kerman.

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**Table 1. Previous Reports in the Study Area**

Report No.	Year	Author (s)/Affiliation	Title
FR-02501	2008	Binning, Jeanne / California Department of Transportation	Historic Property Survey Report for Route 180 Planned Westside Expressway from I-5 to Valentine Ave, Fresno, Fresno County, California
FR-02505	2006	Leach-Palm, Laura, Rosenthal, Jeffrey, Byrd, Brian, Mikkelson, Pat, and Waechter, Sharon / Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.	Preliminary Assessment of the Archaeological Sensitivity for the Route 180 Westside Expressway Route Adoption Study Between Interstate 5 and the City of Fresno, Fresno County, California Interstate 5 PM 9.0 (KP 14.5) to 06-FRE-180 PM 54.2 (KP 87 Valentine Avenue) EA06-451400
FR-02506	2006	Brady, Jon and Bunse, Rebecca / California Department of Transportation	Final Historic Resources Sensitivity Study Route 180 Westside Expressway Route Adoption Study

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FR-00246	1996	Unknown / California Department of Transportation	Historic Property Survey Report: Widening and AC Overlay of Route 180 Between Mendota and Kerman in Fresno County
FR-00247	1989	Parks, Bonnie W. / California Department of Transportation	Historic Architectural Survey Report Historic Resource Evaluation Report for Widening and AC Overlay of Route 180 Between Mendota and Kerman in Fresno County
FR-02414	2010	Leach-Palm, Laura, Brandy, Paul, King, Jay, Mikkelsen, Pat, Seil, Libby, Hartman, Lindsay, and Bradeen, Jill / Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc., Davis and JRP Historical Consulting, LLC, Davis	Cultural Resources Inventory of Caltrans District 6 Rural Conventional Highways in Fresno, Western Kern, Kings, Madera, and Tulare Counties Summary of Methods and Findings
FR-02582	2013	Billat, Lorna / EarthTouch, Inc.	New Tower Submission Packet, FCC Form 620, for Kerman High School, CN2712
FR-02754	2013	Kile, Mark / URS Corp	Cultural Resources Assessment for the Proposed Construction of Well No. 18, Kerman, Fresno County, California
FR-03140	2022	Whitley, David S. and Carey, Peter A. / ASM Affiliates, Inc.	Class III Inventory/Phase I Survey, Kerman Sewer Improvement Project, Kerman, Fresno County, California

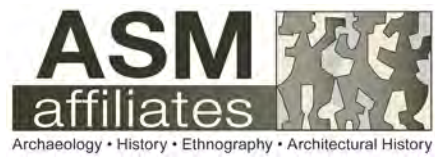
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Sincerely,





Peter A. Carey, M.A., RPA, Director

Attachments: Project Location Map, Previous Reports Map and Previous Resources Map



2/7/2024

Robert Ledger Sr., Chairperson  
Dumna Wo-Wah Tribal Government  
2191 West Pico Ave.  
Fresno, CA 93705

**RE:** Crawford & Bowen, Kerman Mixed-Use Project, Kerman, Fresno County

Dear Mr. Ledger:

Infill 360 LLC is proposing the construction development of 200 single family residential units, 25 multiple family home units, general commercial parcel (possible mid major tenant) and additional pads drive through facilities, Kerman Mixed-Use Project (Project). The Project will be located within the City of Kerman, California, and at the northwest corner of West Whitesbridge Road (Freeway 180) and North Del Norte Avenue in Kerman, California. **Specifically, the Project will be situated in Township 14 South, Range 17 East (Section 1) of the Kerman USGS 7.5' Quadrangle (see attached maps). The Project study area will total approximately 48-ac.** The coordination lead for this Project is: City of Kerman.

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FR-02506	2006	Brady, Jon and Bunse, Rebecca / California Department of Transportation	Final Historic Resources Sensitivity Study Route 180 Westside Expressway Route Adoption Study

**Table 2. Previous Reports within 0.5-miles of the Study Area**

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Sincerely,





Peter A. Carey, M.A., RPA, Director

Attachments: Project Location Map, Previous Reports Map and Previous Resources Map



2/7/2024

Stan Alec  
Kings River Choinumni Farm Tribe  
3515 East Fedora Ave.  
Fresno, CA 93726

**RE:** Crawford & Bowen, Kerman Mixed-Use Project, Kerman, Fresno County

Dear Mr. Alec:

Infill 360 LLC is proposing the construction development of 200 single family residential units, 25 multiple family home units, general commercial parcel (possible mid major tenant) and additional pads drive through facilities, Kerman Mixed-Use Project (Project). The Project will be located within the City of Kerman, California, and at the northwest corner of West Whitesbridge Road (Freeway 180) and North Del Norte Avenue in Kerman, California. **Specifically, the Project will be situated in Township 14 South, Range 17 East (Section 1) of the Kerman USGS 7.5' Quadrangle (see attached maps). The Project study area will total approximately 48-ac.** The coordination lead for this Project is: City of Kerman.

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FR-02506	2006	Brady, Jon and Bunse, Rebecca / California Department of Transportation	Final Historic Resources Sensitivity Study Route 180 Westside Expressway Route Adoption Study

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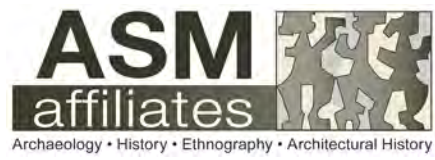
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Primary #	Type	Description
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P-10-007097	Structure	Houghton Canal

We would be grateful for any information you might have about this project location. Please feel free to contact us at [pcarey@asmaffiliates.com](mailto:pcarey@asmaffiliates.com) (661-237-0109) and [razpitarte@asmaffiliates.com](mailto:razpitarte@asmaffiliates.com) (714-679-3530).

Sincerely,





Peter A. Carey, M.A., RPA, Director

Attachments: Project Location Map, Previous Reports Map and Previous Resources Map



2/7/2024

Katherine Perez, Chair & Timothy Perez, MLD  
North Valley Yokuts Tribe  
P.O. Box 717  
Linden, CA 95236

**RE:** Crawford & Bowen, Kerman Mixed-Use Project, Kerman, Fresno County

Dear North Valley Yokuts Tribe:

Infill 360 LLC is proposing the construction development of 200 single family residential units, 25 multiple family home units, general commercial parcel (possible mid major tenant) and additional pads drive through facilities, Kerman Mixed-Use Project (Project). The Project will be located within the City of Kerman, California, and at the northwest corner of West Whitesbridge Road (Freeway 180) and North Del Norte Avenue in Kerman, California. **Specifically, the Project will be situated in Township 14 South, Range 17 East (Section 1) of the Kerman USGS 7.5' Quadrangle (see attached maps). The Project study area will total approximately 48-ac.** The coordination lead for this Project is: City of Kerman.

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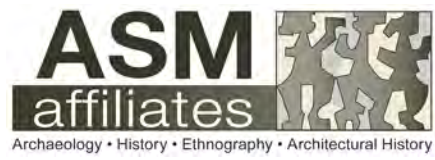
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Sincerely,





Peter A. Carey, M.A., RPA, Director

Attachments: Project Location Map, Previous Reports Map and Previous Resources Map



2/7/2024

Claudia Gonzalez, Chair  
Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi Indians  
P.O. Box 2226  
Oakhurst, CA 93644

**RE:** Crawford & Bowen, Kerman Mixed-Use Project, Kerman, Fresno County

Dear Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi Indians:

Infill 360 LLC is proposing the construction development of 200 single family residential units, 25 multiple family home units, general commercial parcel (possible mid major tenant) and additional pads drive through facilities, Kerman Mixed-Use Project (Project). The Project will be located within the City of Kerman, California, and at the northwest corner of West Whitesbridge Road (Freeway 180) and North Del Norte Avenue in Kerman, California. **Specifically, the Project will be situated in Township 14 South, Range 17 East (Section 1) of the Kerman USGS 7.5' Quadrangle (see attached maps). The Project study area will total approximately 48-ac.** The coordination lead for this Project is: City of Kerman.

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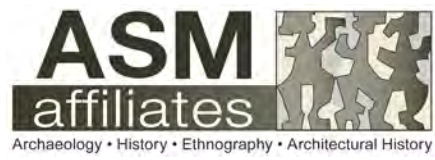
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Sincerely,





Peter A. Carey, M.A., RPA, Director

Attachments: Project Location Map, Previous Reports Map and Previous Resources Map



2/7/2024

Leo Sisco, Chair, Chairperson  
Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria  
P.O. Box 8  
Lemoore, CA 93245

**RE:** Crawford & Bowen, Kerman Mixed-Use Project, Kerman, Fresno County

Dear Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria:

Infill 360 LLC is proposing the construction development of 200 single family residential units, 25 multiple family home units, general commercial parcel (possible mid major tenant) and additional pads drive through facilities, Kerman Mixed-Use Project (Project). The Project will be located within the City of Kerman, California, and at the northwest corner of West Whitesbridge Road (Freeway 180) and North Del Norte Avenue in Kerman, California. **Specifically, the Project will be situated in Township 14 South, Range 17 East (Section 1) of the Kerman USGS 7.5' Quadrangle (see attached maps). The Project study area will total approximately 48-ac.** The coordination lead for this Project is: City of Kerman.

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Peter A. Carey, M.A., RPA, Director

Attachments: Project Location Map, Previous Reports Map and Previous Resources Map



2/7/2024

Leanne Walker-Grant, Chairperson &  
Bob Pennell, CRM Director  
Table Mountain Rancheria  
P.O. Box 410  
Friant, CA 93626

**RE:** Crawford & Bowen, Kerman Mixed-Use Project, Kerman, Fresno County

Dear Table Mountain Rancheria:

Infill 360 LLC is proposing the construction development of 200 single family residential units, 25 multiple family home units, general commercial parcel (possible mid major tenant) and additional pads drive through facilities, Kerman Mixed-Use Project (Project). The Project will be located within the City of Kerman, California, and at the northwest corner of West Whitesbridge Road (Freeway 180) and North Del Norte Avenue in Kerman, California. **Specifically, the Project will be situated in Township 14 South, Range 17 East (Section 1) of the Kerman USGS 7.5' Quadrangle (see attached maps). The Project study area will total approximately 48-ac.** The coordination lead for this Project is: City of Kerman.

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Peter A. Carey, M.A., RPA, Director

Attachments: Project Location Map, Previous Reports Map and Previous Resources Map



2/7/2024

David Alvarez, Chairperson &  
Rick Osbourne, Cultural Resources  
Traditional Choinumni Tribe  
2415 E. Houston Avenue  
Fresno, CA 93720

**RE:** Crawford & Bowen, Kerman Mixed-Use Project, Kerman, Fresno County

Dear Traditional Choinumni Tribe:

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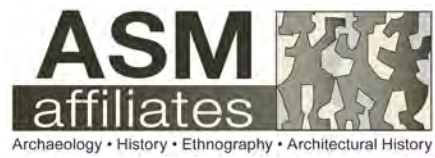
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Peter A. Carey, M.A., RPA, Director

Attachments: Project Location Map, Previous Reports Map and Previous Resources Map



2/7/2024

Neil Peyron, Chairperson  
Tule River Indian Tribe  
P.O. Box 589  
Porterville, CA, 93258

**RE:** Crawford & Bowen, Kerman Mixed-Use Project, Kerman, Fresno County

Dear Mr. Peyron:

Infill 360 LLC is proposing the construction development of 200 single family residential units, 25 multiple family home units, general commercial parcel (possible mid major tenant) and additional pads drive through facilities, Kerman Mixed-Use Project (Project). The Project will be located within the City of Kerman, California, and at the northwest corner of West Whitesbridge Road (Freeway 180) and North Del Norte Avenue in Kerman, California. **Specifically, the Project will be situated in Township 14 South, Range 17 East (Section 1) of the Kerman USGS 7.5' Quadrangle (see attached maps). The Project study area will total approximately 48-ac.** The coordination lead for this Project is: City of Kerman.

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We are writing to determine if you have any concerns about or knowledge of tribal cultural resources within or adjacent to the Project study area. According to a record search of the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center, California State University, three previous study have been conducted within the Project study area (Table 1) and no cultural resources are known to exist within it. An additional seven previous studies had been completed within 0.5-mi of the Project study area (Table 2), and two cultural resources are known to exist within that outer buffer (Table 3). An additional archaeological survey is currently being conducted by ASM Affiliates for the Project study area, however.

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Report No.	Year	Author (s)/Affiliation	Title
FR-02501	2008	Binning, Jeanne / California Department of Transportation	Historic Property Survey Report for Route 180 Planned Westside Expressway from I-5 to Valentine Ave, Fresno, Fresno County, California
FR-02505	2006	Leach-Palm, Laura, Rosenthal, Jeffrey, Byrd, Brian, Mikkelson, Pat, and Waechter, Sharon / Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.	Preliminary Assessment of the Archaeological Sensitivity for the Route 180 Westside Expressway Route Adoption Study Between Interstate 5 and the City of Fresno, Fresno County, California Interstate 5 PM 9.0 (KP 14.5) to 06-FRE-180 PM 54.2 (KP 87 Valentine Avenue) EA06-451400
FR-02506	2006	Brady, Jon and Bunse, Rebecca / California Department of Transportation	Final Historic Resources Sensitivity Study Route 180 Westside Expressway Route Adoption Study

**Table 2. Previous Reports within 0.5-miles of the Study Area**

Report No.	Year	Author (s)/Affiliation	Title
FR-00245	1988	Brady, Jon L. and Beck, Allan C. / California State University, Fresno	Negative Archaeological Survey Report for Route 180 Widening
FR-00246	1996	Unknown / California Department of Transportation	Historic Property Survey Report: Widening and AC Overlay of Route 180 Between Mendota and Kerman in Fresno County
FR-00247	1989	Parks, Bonnie W. / California Department of Transportation	Historic Architectural Survey Report Historic Resource Evaluation Report for Widening and AC Overlay of Route 180 Between Mendota and Kerman in Fresno County
FR-02414	2010	Leach-Palm, Laura, Brandy, Paul, King, Jay, Mikkelsen, Pat, Seil, Libby, Hartman, Lindsay, and Bradeen, Jill / Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc., Davis and JRP Historical Consulting, LLC, Davis	Cultural Resources Inventory of Caltrans District 6 Rural Conventional Highways in Fresno, Western Kern, Kings, Madera, and Tulare Counties Summary of Methods and Findings
FR-02582	2013	Billat, Lorna / EarthTouch, Inc.	New Tower Submission Packet, FCC Form 620, for Kerman High School, CN2712
FR-02754	2013	Kile, Mark / URS Corp	Cultural Resources Assessment for the Proposed Construction of Well No. 18, Kerman, Fresno County, California
FR-03140	2022	Whitley, David S. and Carey, Peter A. / ASM Affiliates, Inc.	Class III Inventory/Phase I Survey, Kerman Sewer Improvement Project, Kerman, Fresno County, California

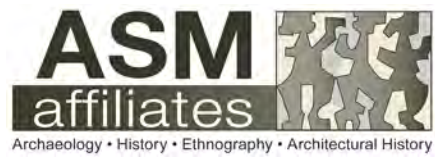
**Table 3. Previous Resources within 0.5-miles of the Study Area**

Primary #	Type	Description
P-10-005808	Building	16015 Whitesbridge Avenue
P-10-007097	Structure	Houghton Canal

We would be grateful for any information you might have about this project location. Please feel free to contact us at [pcarey@asmaffiliates.com](mailto:pcarey@asmaffiliates.com) (661-237-0109) and [razpitarte@asmaffiliates.com](mailto:razpitarte@asmaffiliates.com) (714-679-3530).

Sincerely,





Peter A. Carey, M.A., RPA, Director

Attachments: Project Location Map, Previous Reports Map and Previous Resources Map



2/7/2024

Kenneth Woodrow, Chairperson  
Wuksachi Indian Tribe - Eshom Valley Band  
1179 Rock Haven Ct.  
Salinas, CA 93906

**RE:** Crawford & Bowen, Kerman Mixed-Use Project, Kerman, Fresno County

Dear Mr. Woodrow:

Infill 360 LLC is proposing the construction development of 200 single family residential units, 25 multiple family home units, general commercial parcel (possible mid major tenant) and additional pads drive through facilities, Kerman Mixed-Use Project (Project). The Project will be located within the City of Kerman, California, at the northwest corner of West Whitesbridge Road (Freeway 180) and North Del Norte Avenue in Kerman, California. **Specifically, the Project will be situated in Township 14 South, Range 17 East (Section 1) of the Kerman USGS 7.5' Quadrangle (see attached maps). The Project study area will total approximately 48-ac.** The coordination lead for this Project is: City of Kerman.

**In summary, three previous studies have been conducted within the Project study area and no cultural resources are known to exist within it.**

We are writing to determine if you have any concerns about or knowledge of tribal cultural resources within or adjacent to the Project study area. According to a record search of the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center, California State University, three previous study have been conducted within the Project study area (Table 1) and no cultural resources are known to exist within it. An additional seven previous studies had been completed within 0.5-mi of the Project study area (Table 2), and two cultural resources are known to exist within that outer buffer (Table 3). An additional archaeological survey is currently being conducted by ASM Affiliates for the Project study area, however.

**Table 1. Previous Reports in the Study Area**

Report No.	Year	Author (s)/Affiliation	Title
FR-02501	2008	Binning, Jeanne / California Department of Transportation	Historic Property Survey Report for Route 180 Planned Westside Expressway from I-5 to Valentine Ave, Fresno, Fresno County, California
FR-02505	2006	Leach-Palm, Laura, Rosenthal, Jeffrey, Byrd, Brian, Mikkelson, Pat, and Waechter, Sharon / Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.	Preliminary Assessment of the Archaeological Sensitivity for the Route 180 Westside Expressway Route Adoption Study Between Interstate 5 and the City of Fresno, Fresno County, California Interstate 5 PM 9.0 (KP 14.5) to 06-FRE-180 PM 54.2 (KP 87 Valentine Avenue) EA06-451400
FR-02506	2006	Brady, Jon and Bunse, Rebecca / California Department of Transportation	Final Historic Resources Sensitivity Study Route 180 Westside Expressway Route Adoption Study

**Table 2. Previous Reports within 0.5-miles of the Study Area**

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FR-00246	1996	Unknown / California Department of Transportation	Historic Property Survey Report: Widening and AC Overlay of Route 180 Between Mendota and Kerman in Fresno County
FR-00247	1989	Parks, Bonnie W. / California Department of Transportation	Historic Architectural Survey Report Historic Resource Evaluation Report for Widening and AC Overlay of Route 180 Between Mendota and Kerman in Fresno County
FR-02414	2010	Leach-Palm, Laura, Brandy, Paul, King, Jay, Mikkelsen, Pat, Seil, Libby, Hartman, Lindsay, and Bradeen, Jill / Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc., Davis and JRP Historical Consulting, LLC, Davis	Cultural Resources Inventory of Caltrans District 6 Rural Conventional Highways in Fresno, Western Kern, Kings, Madera, and Tulare Counties Summary of Methods and Findings
FR-02582	2013	Billat, Lorna / EarthTouch, Inc.	New Tower Submission Packet, FCC Form 620, for Kerman High School, CN2712
FR-02754	2013	Kile, Mark / URS Corp	Cultural Resources Assessment for the Proposed Construction of Well No. 18, Kerman, Fresno County, California
FR-03140	2022	Whitley, David S. and Carey, Peter A. / ASM Affiliates, Inc.	Class III Inventory/Phase I Survey, Kerman Sewer Improvement Project, Kerman, Fresno County, California

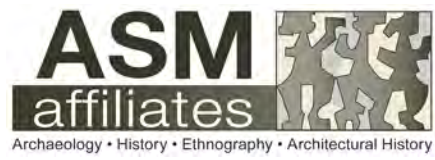
**Table 3. Previous Resources within 0.5-miles of the Study Area**

Primary #	Type	Description
P-10-005808	Building	16015 Whitesbridge Avenue
P-10-007097	Structure	Houghton Canal

We would be grateful for any information you might have about this project location. Please feel free to contact us at [pcarey@asmaffiliates.com](mailto:pcarey@asmaffiliates.com) (661-237-0109) and [razpitarte@asmaffiliates.com](mailto:razpitarte@asmaffiliates.com) (714-679-3530).

Sincerely,





Peter A. Carey, M.A., RPA, Director

Attachments: Project Location Map, Previous Reports Map and Previous Resources Map



# TABLE MOUNTAIN RANCHERIA

## TRIBAL GOVERNMENT OFFICE

CERTIFIED 8088 4839

February 28, 2024

Michelle Heredia-Cordova  
Tribal Chairperson

Richard L. Jones  
Tribal Vice-Chairperson

Jenna Gosselaar  
Tribal Secretary/Treasurer

Samantha Toles-Rodriguez  
Tribal Council Member-At-Large

Mark Martinez  
Tribal Council Member-At-Large

Peter A. Carey, M.A., RPA, Director  
ASM affiliates  
4800 Stockdale Hwy, Suite 405  
Bakersfield CA 93309

RE: Crawford & Bowen, Kerman Mixed-Use Project

Dear: Peter A. Carey

Table Mountain Rancheria is responding to your letter dated February 7, 2024, regarding proposed Crawford & Bowen, Kerman Mixed-Use Project. Thank you for notifying Table Mountain Rancheria of the potential development and request for consultation. The Rancheria is very interested in this project as it lies within our cultural area of interest.

If you have already conducted a record search, please provide Table Mountain Rancheria with copies of any cultural resource report you may have.

At this time, please contact our office at (559) 325-0351 or [rpennell@tmr.org](mailto:rpennell@tmr.org) to coordinate a discussion and meeting date regarding your project.

Sincerely,

Robert Pennell  
Tribal Cultural Resources Director

23736  
Sky Harbour Road  
Post Office  
Box 410  
Friant  
California  
93626  
(559) 822-2587  
Fax  
(559) 822-2693

**From:** [Peter Carey](#)  
**To:** [Shannon Davis](#); [Sarah Stringer-Bowsher](#)  
**Cc:** [Dustin Merrick](#)  
**Subject:** FW: [EXTERNAL] Kerman Mixed-Use Project, Kerman, Fresno County  
**Date:** Tuesday, February 27, 2024 1:03:36 PM  
**Attachments:** [Kerman Area Ethnographic Background.docx](#)

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**From:** Peter Carey  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 27, 2024 12:21 PM  
**To:** Samantha McCarty <[SMcCarty@tachi-yokut-nsn.gov](mailto:SMcCarty@tachi-yokut-nsn.gov)>; Robert Azpitarte <[razpitarte@asmaffiliates.com](mailto:razpitarte@asmaffiliates.com)>  
**Cc:** Shana Powers <[SPowers@tachi-yokut-nsn.gov](mailto:SPowers@tachi-yokut-nsn.gov)>; Nichole Escalon <[nescalon@tachi-yokut-nsn.gov](mailto:nescalon@tachi-yokut-nsn.gov)>  
**Subject:** RE: [EXTERNAL] Kerman Mixed-Use Project, Kerman, Fresno County

Hi Samantha,

I've attached our ethnographic background for the Kerman area. It was prepared by Dave for the most part and is more generalized for the southern San Joaquin Valley with some site specific data in relation to nearby ethnographic villages.

Let me know if you have any questions.

Thanks!  
Peter

---

**From:** Samantha McCarty <[SMcCarty@tachi-yokut-nsn.gov](mailto:SMcCarty@tachi-yokut-nsn.gov)>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 27, 2024 11:42 AM  
**To:** Peter Carey <[pcarey@asmaffiliates.com](mailto:pcarey@asmaffiliates.com)>; Robert Azpitarte <[razpitarte@asmaffiliates.com](mailto:razpitarte@asmaffiliates.com)>  
**Cc:** Shana Powers <[SPowers@tachi-yokut-nsn.gov](mailto:SPowers@tachi-yokut-nsn.gov)>; Nichole Escalon <[nescalon@tachi-yokut-nsn.gov](mailto:nescalon@tachi-yokut-nsn.gov)>  
**Subject:** [EXTERNAL] Kerman Mixed-Use Project, Kerman, Fresno County

**Caution:** This email is from an EXTERNAL sender. Be safe and verify links and/or attachments prior to opening.

Dear Peter and Robert,

Thank you for contacting the Santa Rosa Rancheria Tachi-Yokut Tribe regarding: Kerman Mixed-Use Project, Kerman, Fresno County. The Tribe is requesting that an ethnographic study of the Kerman region and the tribal influence be completed and to have the results sent to us.

If you have any questions, comments, and or concerns please contact the SRR Cultural Department. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Samantha McCarty

Santa Rosa Rancheria Tachi-Yokut Tribe

Cultural Specialist II

[SMcCarty@tachi-yokut-nsn.gov](mailto:SMcCarty@tachi-yokut-nsn.gov)

Cell: (559) 633-6640

Direct Line: (559) 925-2591

Office: (559) 924-1278 x 4091

**\*PLEASE KEEP ALL CULTURAL STAFF IN EMAILS UNLESS  
STATED OTHERWISE**

**APPENDIX C**  
**DPR 523 Forms**

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

Primary # \_\_\_\_\_

HRI # \_\_\_\_\_

Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_

NRHP Status Code \_\_\_\_\_

Other Listings \_\_\_\_\_

Review Code \_\_\_\_\_

Reviewer \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Page 1 of 4

\*Resource Name or #: 275 N. Del Norte Ave., Residence

P1. Other Identifier: \_\_\_\_\_

\*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

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

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Kerman T 14S R 17E NW  $\frac{1}{4}$  of SW  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Sec 1  
M.D.B.M.

c. Address 275 N. Del Norte Ave. (APN 020-120-30S) City Kerman Zip code: 93630

d. UTM: (give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 10S mE/ 961645 mN/ 4069956

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel#, directions to resource, elevation, etc.) \_\_\_\_\_

\*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The Residence is one of several residential buildings within a farmstead area on the property which was originally a dairy farm. Fresno County Assessor records were completed ca. 1963, when the property was first assessed (Residential Building Record, APN 020-120-(15S)-30S, S8, October 23, 1963). In addition to the residences, a milking barn, bunkhouse, machine shop, and shed date from about the same time. In 1963, the Fresno County Assessor recorded a 720-square-foot, 18-by-34-foot residence with an effective year of 1920 (Res #1). The last year of assessment was 1970, at which time the condition of the building was downgraded from A to F (presumably average to fair). The Farm Building Record from the same year lists an 18-by-34-foot "cabin" with a shingle gable-roof. An undated assessment shows a plan with an irregular "11-by-14-by-20-by-9-foot" addition, offset at one corner (Residential Building Record, APN 020-120-(15S)-30S).

(continued on p. 2)

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP3. Multiple Family Property

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession#)

East façade, view toward the west

January 24, 2024

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

Ca. 1920 effective date

Fresno County Assessor records

\*P7. Owner and Address:

Robert Couto

275 N. Del Norte Ave.

Kerman, CA 93630

\*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)

Marilyn Novell and Madeline Gonzalez

ASM Affiliates

20 N Raymond Ave., Suite 220

Pasadena, CA 91103

\*P9. Date Recorded: January 24, 2024

\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Pedestrian intensive

\*P11. Report Citation: ASM Affiliates. 2024. Cultural Resources Technical Report for the Kerman 48-Acre Mixed-Use Survey Project, Fresno County, California. Prepared for Crawford & Bowen Planning, Inc.

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

**\*P3a. Description:** (continued from p. 1)

The Farm Building Record from the same year lists an 18-by-34-foot “cabin” with a shingle gable-roof. An undated assessment shows a plan with an irregular “11-by-14-by-20-by-9-foot” addition, offset at one corner. This appears to be the stucco-clad section at the northeast corner of the building.

The residence is a single-story wood-frame house with an irregular plan and asymmetrical façade. It sits on both concrete and post-and-beam foundations and has side-gable and shed roofs covered in asphalt shingles. All of the windows are aluminum sliding windows of various sizes, most with no surrounds. It is apparent the house was built in phases. The residence was referred to by the owner as a “Depression house,” indicating the multiple additions over time that were built as finances allowed during the Great Depression. A relatively small central section with a side-gable roof is the original core of the house. It is clad in clapboard siding at the gable ends. There are attic vents under each gable. This section houses one of two entrances at the south façade, each sheltered by canopies supported with wood brackets. The door at the central section is not visible behind a metal security door. An aluminum sliding window is located to the west of the entrance.

A larger addition with a side-gable roof with a moderate overhang is offset to the east and north of the original section. Originally a large laundry, the section was remodeled to house two bedrooms and a bathroom (personal correspondence, Cynthia Couto, July 8, 2024). This section is clad in stucco. The primary entrance to the residence is at the south façade of this section. The entrance has a canopy and a set of concrete steps. A poured-concrete patio extends from the east façade of this section, where a utility sink is connected to the house.

A third section of the house is an addition at the west façade. It has a shed roof that extends from the ridgeline of the central side-gable section of the house. The exterior walls are clad in composition panels scored to resemble vertically oriented wood boards. The windows in this section have plain wood board surrounds. The interior of the residence was not accessible at the time of survey.

Alterations to the residence consist of at least two major additions to the original core of the house and replacement of all windows and surrounds.



**Photo 1.** South façade of the residence, view toward the north.



**Photo 2.** North façade of the residence, view toward the south.

Primary # \_\_\_\_\_

HRI # \_\_\_\_\_

Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_

Page 4 of 4

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

275 N. Del Norte Ave., Residence

Recorded by: Marilyn Novell and Madeline Gonzalez, ASM Affiliates

Date: January 24, 2024



**Photo 3.** North and west façades of the residence, view toward the southeast.

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

Primary # \_\_\_\_\_

HRI # \_\_\_\_\_

Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_

NRHP Status Code \_\_\_\_\_

Other Listings \_\_\_\_\_

Review Code \_\_\_\_\_

Reviewer \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Page 1 of 8

\*Resource Name or #: 275 N. Del Norte Ave., Milking Barn

P1. Other Identifier: \_\_\_\_\_

\*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

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

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Kerman T 14S R 17E NW ¼ of SW ¼ of Sec 1  
M.D.B.M.

c. Address 275 N. Del Norte Ave. (APN 020-120-30S) City Kerman Zip code: 93630

d. UTM: (give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 10S mE/ 761610 mN/ 406937

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel#, directions to resource, elevation, etc.) \_\_\_\_\_

\*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The Milking Barn is one of several residential and industrial buildings in a farmstead that served as the core of a dairy farm. It sits at the west end of the farmstead section of the parcel. Assessor records dated 1963 show plans for a building consisting of a 36-by-34-foot milking barn, in addition to a 6-by-25-foot breezeway, a 12-by-12-foot milking room, a 12-by-12-foot washroom, and a 10-by-10-foot feed room (Farm Building Record, APN 20-120-(15S)-30S). The milking barn appears on historic aerials available beginning in 1946.

(continued on p. 2)

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP8. Industrial Building

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession#)

East and north façades, view toward the southwest

January 24, 2024

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

Ca. 1920 effective date

Fresno County Assessor records

\*P7. Owner and Address:

Robert Couto

275 N. Del Norte Ave.

Kerman, CA 93630

\*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)

Marilyn Novell and Madeline Gonzalez

ASM Affiliates

20 N Raymond Ave., Suite 220

Pasadena, CA 91103

\*P9. Date Recorded: January 24, 2024

\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Pedestrian intensive

\*P11. Report Citation: ASM Affiliates. 2024. Cultural Resources Technical Report for the Kerman 48-Acre Mixed-Use Survey Project, Fresno County, California. Prepared for Crawford & Bowen Planning, Inc.

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

Primary # \_\_\_\_\_

HRI # \_\_\_\_\_

Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_

Page 2 of 8

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

275 N. Del Norte Ave., Milking Barn

Recorded by: Marilyn Novell and Madeline Gonzalez, ASM Affiliates

Date: January 24, 2024

**\*P3a. Description:** (continued from p. 1)

The milking barn has an irregular plan and sits on a concrete foundation. It consists of three gabled sections, all covered in corrugated metal. The largest section, the barn itself, has a moderately pitched roof with a clerestory section along the ridgeline and moderately overhanging eaves with exposed rafters. A smaller section with a lower separate roof is attached to the north façade via a breezeway. In this section are a milk room and a washroom. A still smaller section housing a feed room is attached to the east side of the south façade. The building is constructed of horizontal wood boards with a deep concrete base.

Although most of the windows are missing, the few that remain are multi-light wood in a casement or sliding configuration. The windows have simple board surrounds. There is a wide opening without a door centered on the south façade of the main section of the building. Other than a single door opening and openings for two side-by-side doors at the north façade, the interior is accessed via the breezeway between the two sections at the north.

The breezeway is 6 feet wide with sliding wood doors to the main barn to the south and openings for single doors to the milk room and washroom to the north. A multiple-faucet sink is attached to the outside of the main barn within the breezeway. The ceiling of the breezeway is constructed of wood boards.

The interior of the milking barn is a single open space and has an open wood truss ceiling and wood fence-like structures running along the east and west sides. These structures apparently define where the cows were fed and milked.

Although materials such as windows and doors are missing from the milking barn, minimal alterations are apparent. At the northwest corner of the building is a section constructed of concrete blocks. The two side-by-side doors adjacent to the concrete block section might be additions.



**Photo 1.** North façade of the milking barn, view toward the southwest.



**Photo 2.** North and west façades of the milking barn, view toward the southeast.



**Photo 3.** Detail of the north façade of the milking barn, view toward the south.



**Photo 4.** Detail of the north façade of the milking barn, view toward the south.



**Photo 5.** Detail of the north end of the west façade, view toward the northeast.



**Photo 6.** West and south façades of the milking barn.



**Photo 5.** Detail of the north end of the west façade, view toward the northeast.



**Photo 6.** Detail of window at east façade of the milking barn, view toward the west.



**Photo 7.** Detail of the north end of the east façade of the milking barn, view toward the northwest.



**Photo 8.** Detail of window at east façade of the milking barn, view toward the west.



**Photo 9.** Interior of the milking barn, view toward the northwest.



**Photo 10.** Detail of window at east façade of the milking barn, view toward the west.

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

Primary # \_\_\_\_\_

HRI # \_\_\_\_\_

Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_

NRHP Status Code \_\_\_\_\_

Other Listings \_\_\_\_\_

Review Code \_\_\_\_\_

Reviewer \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Page 1 of 4

\*Resource Name or #: 275 N. Del Norte Ave., Bunkhouse

P1. Other Identifier: \_\_\_\_\_

\*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

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

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Kerman T 14S R 17E NW ¼ of SW ¼ of Sec 1  
M.D.B.M.

c. Address 275 N. Del Norte Ave. (APN 020-120-30S) City Kerman Zip code: 93630

d. UTM: (give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11S mE/ 761629 mN/ 469954

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel#, directions to resource, elevation, etc.) \_\_\_\_\_

\*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The bunkhouse is one of several residential and industrial buildings in a farmstead that served as the core of a dairy farm. The bunkhouse is a wood-frame building with a rectangular plan located west of the residence. It is listed as a 12-by-10-foot cabin 8 feet in height in the first assessment of the property in 1963 (Farm Building Record, APN 20-120-(15S)-30S, Sheet 10). It was originally used as a residence for dairy/farmworkers and later served as storage. The building has a side-gable roof with a bump-up at the south façade above two doors. The gable ends have attic vents. The roof has a narrow to moderate overhang with exposed rafters.

(continued on p. 2)

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP3. Multiple Family Property, HP8. Industrial Building

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession#)

West and south façades, view toward the northeast

January 24, 2024

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

Ca. 1920 effective date

Fresno County Assessor records

\*P7. Owner and Address:

Robert Couto

275 N. Del Norte Ave.

Kerman, CA 93630

\*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)

Marilyn Novell and Madeline Gonzalez

ASM Affiliates

20 N Raymond Ave., Suite 220

Pasadena, CA 91103

\*P9. Date Recorded: January 24, 2024

\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Pedestrian intensive

\*P11. Report Citation: ASM Affiliates. 2024. Cultural Resources Technical Report for the Kerman 48-Acre Mixed-Use Survey Project, Fresno County, California. Prepared for Crawford & Bowen Planning, Inc.

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

**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Primary # \_\_\_\_\_

HRI # \_\_\_\_\_

Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_

Page 2 of 4

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

275 N. Del Norte Ave., Bunkhouse

Recorded by: Marilyn Novell and Madeline Gonzalez, ASM Affiliates

Date: January 24, 2024

**\*P3a. Description:** (continued from p. 1)

It is covered in wood shingles. The exterior walls are formed of horizontal wood boards, and the building sits on a foundation of wood pallets. The two side-by-side doors at the south façade are recessed-panel wood doors and have wide, plain board surrounds. At the north façade are two wood sash windows with plain wood surrounds and narrow sills. There is a similar window at the east façade. The windows have aluminum screens. The west façade has an opening that likely was another window. At the interior of the bunkhouse, the floors are constructed of narrow wood boards.

Originally housing milkers and other dairy workers, the bunkhouse was used by the current owner and his brothers when they were children. Later, an uncle and his children used the bunkhouse.

Although the condition of the bunkhouse is poor, with missing roof sections and deteriorated wood siding, it appears to be minimally altered and retains most of its original materials.



**Photo 1.** South façade of the bunkhouse, view toward the north.



**Photo 2.** North façade of the bunkhouse, view toward the southeast.

Primary # \_\_\_\_\_

HRI # \_\_\_\_\_

Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_

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\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

275 N. Del Norte Ave., Bunkhouse

Recorded by: Marilyn Novell and Madeline Gonzalez, ASM Affiliates

Date: January 24, 2024



**Photo 3.** South and east façades of the bunkhouse, view toward the northwest.

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

Primary # \_\_\_\_\_

HRI # \_\_\_\_\_

Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_

NRHP Status Code \_\_\_\_\_

Other Listings  
Review Code \_\_\_\_\_

Reviewer \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Page 1 of 6

\*Resource Name or #: 275 N. Del Norte Ave., Machine Shop

P1. Other Identifier: \_\_\_\_\_

\*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

\*a. County: Fresno

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

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Kerman

T 14S R 17E NW ¼ of SW ¼ of Sec 1

M.D.B.M.

c. Address 275 N. Del Norte Ave. (APN 020-120-30S)

City

Kerman

Zip code: 93630

d. UTM: (give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11S mE/ 761657

mN/ 4269940

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel#, directions to resource, elevation, etc.) \_\_\_\_\_

\*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The machine shop is one of several residential and industrial buildings in a farmstead that served as the core of a dairy farm. The machine shop is a one-story building composed of two distinct sections, which are joined at the gable ends. The section toward the east is slightly narrower and lower than the other section. Each section has a separate side-gable roof; the section toward the west has a corrugated metal roof with a narrow overhang and attic vents; the roof of the eastern section is shingled. These differences between the two sections suggest they were built at different times. The floors are concrete, and the plan overall is elongated.

(continued on p. 2)

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP8. Industrial Building

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession#)

North and west façades of the machine shop and storage shed, view to the southeast

January 24, 2024

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

Ca. 1920 effective date

Fresno County Assessor records

\*P7. Owner and Address:

Robert Couto

275 N. Del Norte Ave.

Kerman, CA 93630

\*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)

Marilyn Novell and Madeline Gonzalez

ASM Affiliates

20 N Raymond Ave., Suite 220

Pasadena, CA 91103

\*P9. Date Recorded: January 24, 2024

\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Pedestrian intensive

\*P11. Report Citation: ASM Affiliates. 2024. *Cultural Resources Technical Report for the Kerman 48-Acre Mixed-Use Survey Project, Fresno County, California*. Prepared for Crawford & Bowen Planning, Inc.

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

Primary # \_\_\_\_\_

HRI # \_\_\_\_\_

Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_

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\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

275 N. Del Norte Ave., Machine Shop

Recorded by: Marilyn Novell and Madeline Gonzalez, ASM Affiliates

Date: January 24, 2024

**\*P3a. Description:** (continued from p. 1)

The western gable end is constructed of corrugated metal. A section of the south façade is also constructed of corrugated metal. Otherwise, the exterior walls are constructed of horizontally oriented wood boards. The gable at the west façade is filled with vertically oriented wood boards. There is a sliding suspended barn-type door at the north façade, and a single flat door at the south façade. At the west end of the south façade is a structure extending from the bottom of the wall and covered in corrugated metal. The interior of the machine shop was only partially visible at the time of survey. It appeared to house vehicles and machinery.

Assessor's records list a machine shed and shop measuring 16-by-53 feet (Appendix D: Farm Building Record, APN 020-120-(15S)-30S, Sheet 10). This first assessment appears to be dated 1963, at which time the two sections were apparently extant. A 1947 aerial view of the property shows what appears to be only the western section, indicating the smaller eastern section was added later (Figures 35-40).

The eastern section is possibly an addition to the original, larger section. Although condition is poor, with patched, replaced, or missing sections of walls and roof, the machine shop retains most of its original materials.

Page 3 of 6

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

275 N. Del Norte Ave., Machine Shop

Recorded by: Marilyn Novell and Madeline Gonzalez, ASM Affiliates

Date: January 24, 2024



**Photo 1.** South and east façades of the machine shop, view toward the northwest.



**Photo 2.** East façade of the machine shop, view toward the west.



**Photo 3.** Detail of west end of south façade of the machine shop, view toward the northwest.



**Photo 4.** Detail of central part of south façade of the machine shop, view toward the north.



**Photo 5.** Detail of west end of south façade of the machine shop, view toward the northwest.



**Photo 6.** Detail of central part of south façade of the machine shop, view toward the north.

Primary # \_\_\_\_\_

HRI # \_\_\_\_\_

Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_

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\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 275 N. Del Norte Ave., Machine Shop

Recorded by: Marilyn Novell and Madeline Gonzalez, ASM Affiliates

Date: January 24, 2024



**Photo 7.** West façades of a storage shed and the machine shop, view toward the east.

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

Primary # \_\_\_\_\_

HRI # \_\_\_\_\_

Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_

NRHP Status Code \_\_\_\_\_

Other Listings \_\_\_\_\_

Review Code \_\_\_\_\_

Reviewer \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Page 1 of 4

\*Resource Name or #: 275 N. Del Norte Ave., Shed

P1. Other Identifier: \_\_\_\_\_

\*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

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

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Kerman T 14S R 17E NW ¼ of SW ¼ of Sec 1  
M.D.B.M.

c. Address 275 N. Del Norte Ave. (APN 020-120-30S) City Kerman Zip code: 93630

d. UTM: (give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11S mE/ 761639 mN/ 4069935

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel#, directions to resource, elevation, etc.) \_\_\_\_\_

\*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The shed is one of several residential and ancillary buildings in a farmstead that served as the core of a dairy farm. The shed is immediately west of the mobile home. It isn't clear whether this building is included in the 1963 assessment. It is a small wood-frame building with a rectangular plan. The side-gable roof is covered with wood shingles, and there are attic vents in the gables. The walls are constructed of horizontally oriented wood boards. The building appears to sit on a low poured-concrete foundation.

(continued on p. 2)

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP4. Ancillary Building

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession#)

West façade, with mobile home in the background, view toward the east.

January 24, 2024

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

Ca. 1920 effective date

Fresno County Assessor records

\*P7. Owner and Address:

Robert Couto

275 N. Del Norte Ave.

Kerman, CA 93630

\*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)

Marilyn Novell and Madeline Gonzalez

ASM Affiliates

20 N Raymond Ave., Suite 220

Pasadena, CA 91103

\*P9. Date Recorded: January 24, 2024

\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Pedestrian intensive

\*P11. Report Citation: ASM Affiliates. 2024. *Cultural Resources Technical Report for the Kerman 48-Acre Mixed-Use Survey Project, Fresno County, California*. Prepared for Crawford & Bowen Planning, Inc.

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

**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Primary # \_\_\_\_\_

HRI # \_\_\_\_\_

Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_

Page 2 of 4

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

275 N. Del Norte Ave., Shed

Recorded by: Marilyn Novell and Madeline Gonzalez, ASM Affiliates

Date: January 24, 2024

**\*P3a. Description:** (continued from p. 1)

The symmetrical south façade has a centrally located door with plain wood surrounds. The opening is covered in a metal grate. There is a wood sash window with wide wood surrounds centered on each of the east and west façades. The window at the west façade is partially covered over. Except for the gable, the north façade is covered in plywood. The interior of the shed was not accessible at the time of survey.

The shed has apparently been altered by the plywood covering of the north façade and the partial covering of the window at the west façade.



**Photo 1.** North façade of the shed, view toward the south.



**Photo 2.** East façade of the shed, view toward the west.

Primary # \_\_\_\_\_

HRI # \_\_\_\_\_

Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_

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Recorded by: Marilyn Novell and Madeline Gonzalez, ASM Affiliates

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

275 N. Del Norte Ave., Shed

Date: January 24, 2024



**Photo 3.** North and west façades of the shed, view toward the southeast.

**APPENDIX D**  
**Assessor Records and Maps**

