



*U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service*

# *San Joaquin River National Wildlife Refuge*

*Cultural Resources Review  
For Comprehensive  
Conservation Planning*



USFWS-CRT Photo # 1999-06-3-4

*San Joaquin River  
National Wildlife Refuge  
Cultural Resources Review  
for  
Comprehensive Conservation Planning*

*November 2000*

Cultural Resources Team  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
20555 SW Gerda Lane  
Sherwood Oregon 97140  
T: 503/625-4377 F: 503/625-4887



# Contents

Abstract .....	iii
Introduction To Cultural Resources Review .....	1
Summary .....	2
Paleontological Resources .....	4
Prehistoric Resources .....	4
On the Map .....	5
Historic Resources .....	6
On the Map .....	6
Surveys .....	8
Threats .....	9
Mitigation .....	9
Contacts .....	10
Suggested Native American Contact List .....	10
Suggested Historical Society Contact List .....	10
Issues .....	11
Conclusion .....	15
References .....	16
Appendix A: Summary of Principal Cultural Resource Authorities and Legislation .....	-a-
Appendix B: Maps .....	-c-
1    Base Map. Composite of Ripon, Westley, Vernalis, & Solyo quadrangles	
2    Proposed Boundary Line	
3    Sites: Prehistoric, Ethnographic, & Historic	
4    Archaeological Surveys	
5    1915 USGS Westley Quadrangle	
6    1870 General Land Office Map. T4S, R7E	
7    1855 General Land Office Maps. T3S, R7E and T4S, R7E	
8    Enhancement of 1855 General Land Office Maps	

# *Figures and Tables*

## Figures

1999-06-3-4 .....	front cover
1. San Joaquin River NWR study area .....	1
2. 1999-06-3-1 Central Sierra Me-Wuk Cultural and Historic Preservation Committee Member Reba Fuller, Refuge Manager Scott Frazer, and Project Leader Gary Zahm review emergency dike modifications at San Joaquin River NWR. ....	9

## Tables

Table 1. Known Cultural Sites .....	3
Table 2. Cultural Resource Surveys .....	8
Table 3. Suggested Native American Contact List .....	10
Table 4. Suggested Historical Society Contact List .....	10

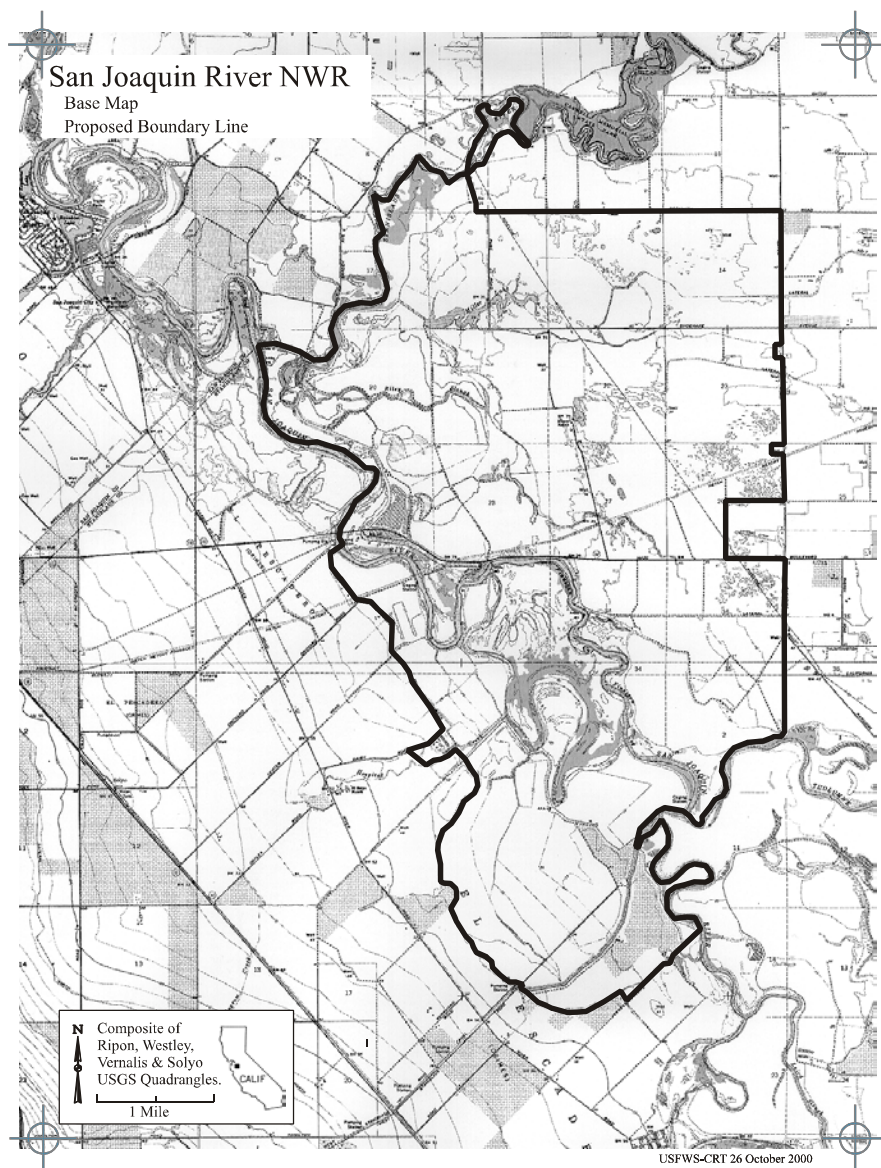
# *Abstract*

We present a preliminary overview of known cultural resources within and near the congressionally authorized boundaries of the San Joaquin River National Wildlife Refuge. We identify cultural resource management issues in the context of the Comprehensive Conservation Plan process and outline goals, and objectives be implemented by the Refuge Operating Needs System (RONS) projects.



# *Introduction To Cultural Resources Review*

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is mandated by law to appropriately manage the cultural resources under its control (Appendix A). This document, prepared for internal U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) Comprehensive Conservation Plan (CCP) purposes, constitutes a record search for known cultural resources in and within one mile of the Congressionally authorized boundaries of the San Joaquin River National Wildlife Refuge (study area). It is designed to provide a sense of the number and type of known cultural resources found in and near the study area. It is not intended as an exhaustive cultural resource overview. This document is not adequate for cultural resource review or compliance for any specific ground altering, development, or structural modification project on the Refuge. The locations of archaeological sites is confidential information. The scale of the provided maps is convenient for reference yet prevents accurate location of archaeological sites (Appendix B).



*Figure 1. San Joaquin River NWR map of study area*



# *Summary*

There are eight recorded prehistoric sites and two recorded historic sites within the study area (Table 1 and Map 3: Sites: Prehistoric, Ethnographic, and Historic). None have been formally evaluated for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places (NHPA). Until such evaluation occurs, the sites should be treated as eligible for listing on the NRHP. Two of the sites are registered by the State of California as Historic Landmarks.

Only a small fraction of the study area has been systematically surveyed for cultural resources. Within the study area probably dozens of unrecorded prehistoric archaeological sites exist. Some may have been buried by flood deposits or human land modification. Discovery of these sites is unlikely by standard surface survey. It is probable that over the coming years archaeological sites will be inadvertently exposed by natural or human actions.

Physical remains of historic sites are likely to be fewer in number and primarily reflective of early agricultural activities and transportation technologies.

Many of the cultural resources on the San Joaquin River NWR, both known and yet undiscovered, are of significant cultural, scientific, and educational importance. It is essential that the Service look beyond mere compliance with cultural resource laws to ensure protection of these non-renewable resources. Of critical importance for this protection is to develop a close working relationship with those that express affinity with the Refuge. Native Americans, historians, and educators are just three groups to approach.

**Table 1. Known Cultural Sites**

Site #	Description	Date Recorded	Type	Comments
STA-23	Burials	1939	Prehistoric	Updated site form needed
STA-26	Village/Burials	1939	Prehistoric	Updated site form needed
STA-27	Village/Burials	1996	Prehistoric	Updated
STA-34	Village/Burials	1956	Prehistoric	Updated site form needed
STA-141	Burials	1969	Prehistoric	Updated site form needed
Mayemas	Village			Ethnographic
STA-395	Burials	1997	Prehistoric	Develop treatment plan
P-39-000270	Village/Burials	1971	Prehistoric	SJO-152. Excavated
P-39-000527	Battle Site	1979	Historic	CA Historic Landmark #214
P-39-000530	Town site		Historic	CA Historic Landmark #436
P-50-000264	Burials	1981	Prehistoric	STA-179. Vandalized
Possible site			Prehistoric	Reported not recorded
Ferry	Turner's Ferry		Historic	Possible location
Landing	So. Tuolumne		Historic	Grain Shipment point 1860s
School	Laird's School		Historic	Private School
Patent	Land Patent		Historic	J.D. Walden
Patent	Land Patent		Historic	N.S. Doman

# *Paleontological Resources*

Mammoth, bison and other Pleistocene animal remains have been recovered by amateurs within the project area. It should be expected that more will appear. They have yet to be associated with any human activity.

## *Prehistoric Resources*

The study area occurs in the homeland of several Indian groups collectively known as the Northern Valley Yokut. Within the study area one tribelet was identified; east of San Joaquin River, between Stanislaus River and Tuolumne River, is identified as home of the Tuolumnes aboriginal group (True 1981:Figure 3). The study area borders, and at various times was probably occupied by, the Miwok tribe (Silverstein 1978:446). As neighbors, the Yokut and Miwok traded, intermarried, and shared many cultural practices. Acorns (valley oak) and salmon were dietary staples, as were tule elk, antelope, and jackrabbit (Levy 1995:4). Major Northern Valley Yokut settlements occur within a short distance from the San Joaquin River banks and along major tributaries. As the San Joaquin and Tuolumne rivers have changed course considerably over the years these sites may appear most anywhere in the study area. Villages typically consisted of a large mound situated to best advantage to exploit the rich subsistence resources. Villages were densely inhabited mainly in the winter. During spring, summer, and fall, groups would disperse to gather different resources (Jensen 1996:3). Villages were typically a scattering of four or five to several dozen structures. Each house served as a home to one family. Large villages might also have a great communal earth lodge for ceremonial use.

The study area contains archaeological sites known to have Native American human remains. Therefore, we strongly encourage the Refuge to negotiate and enter into an agreement with the appropriate Native American Tribe(s) regarding the treatment of inadvertently discovered Native American human remains as provided for in the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA).

## *Prehistoric Resources On the Map*

### *Map #3 - Sites: Prehistoric, Ethnographic, and Historic*

*STA-23, 26, 34 and 141:* These sites were recorded quite some time ago. They may have been obliterated, buried, or further exposed. They occur within the congressionally-authorized boundaries but the land has yet to be purchased by FWS. When acquired by the refuge these sites should be revisited, site forms updated or created, and formal evaluations of their eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places undertaken.

*STA-27:* The site, located outside the refuge boundary, was excavated and presumed eligible (Levy 1995).

*Mayemas:* This ethnographic reference is from Bennyhoff 1977:164. Map 2. Bennyhoff's dissertation, entitled "Boundaries of the Plains Miwok and Their Neighbors," is an ethnogeography of the Plains Miwok which tags "Mayemas" on a map but does not discuss "Mayemas" in the text. From the map legend we note that it was a "definite location," as opposed to an "approximate location." This probably represents an Indian village recorded in the Mission registers. The name may also designate a tribelet, or group of settlements. Given the scale of Bennyhoff's map, the location is generalized. However, an educated guess would place Mayemas on high ground opposite the confluence of the San Joaquin and Tuolumne Rivers as they would have existed in ethnographic times. It is possible that the population in this area was decimated by the epidemics of the first part of the 1800s. The Miwok may have then occupied the area after the Yokuts were gone or were absorbed into other groups. The location is not mentioned by researcher Frank Latta (Latta 1977). Further research of original source material such as Mission records, diaries and Bennyhoff's notes might clarify this matter.

*STA-395:* This site was located after flood erosion exposed the site in 1995-1996. It may be part of the "Definite Location: Mayemas" (Bennyhoff 1977 :Map 2). Given the proximity to the confluence of the Tuolumne and San Joaquin rivers, the presence of high ground on the GLO and USGS maps and a "trail" running towards the location on one GLO map suggests this was likely a large prehistoric settlement. Although the area now has been greatly altered there is a high probability of dense archaeological materials in the entire vicinity. Any land-altering activity has the potential to expose cultural materials and quite possibly human remains. Inaction, for example through neglect of dike maintenance or further flood erosion, may also expose archaeological sites.

*P-39-000270:* Outside of refuge boundary, not evaluated.

*P-50-000264:* Outside of refuge boundary, not evaluated.

*Possible:* Site was observed by Peak and Associates in 1996 but not formally recorded. Area should be surveyed and any site(s) recorded.

# *Historic Resources*

Early in the 19<sup>th</sup> century military explorers and missionaries moved through the area. Although present in California during the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the Spanish did not come to the interior of California, concentrating first on the readily accessible coastal areas. By the 1820s many Native Americans in California's Central Valley were assimilated into the mission system, about the same time Mexico gained independence from Spain (1821). During the mission period various diseases swept through and decimated the population. Further injury to the native population occurred as a result of the gold rush, beginning when miners passed through the valley to the gold field in the hills. When the gold played out, some miners took up farming in the fertile valley. An Indian reservation system like that utilized in most of the west was never established in California, although proposed in 1850 (Swernoff 1982:3-13). Without permanent homes many Native Americans in California became itinerant laborers. Indian reserves were eventually established and rancherias recognized.

The key to agriculture in San Joaquin Valley has been the development of irrigation systems with extensive canals and corporations to manage them. It is unknown to what extent early irrigation played a role for farming in the study area. Cultivation of nut and fruit trees did begin in the 1880s. Shortly afterward, development of levees to control flood waters began to allow greater use of the rich land nearest the river. By the first quarter of the 20<sup>th</sup> century agriculture in the area was being practiced on a large commercial scale.

Most of the study area lies on the southern portion of Mexican land grant of Rancho El Pescadero (a.k.a. Paso de Pescadero) consisting of 34,446 acres. This land grant consisted of a northern portion granted to Antonio Pico in 1844, and a southern portion granted to Valentino Higuera and Rafael Feliz (Werner 1984:18). Grazing to produce hides and tallow was probably the primary use of the Rancho, but there is no evidence that Higuera or Feliz ever fully developed the Rancho. In 1853, through litigation, the southern Rancho was claimed by Herman Grimes and patented on June 18, 1858. Grimes farmed wheat on the property.

## *Historic Resources On the Map*

### *Map #3 - Sites: Prehistoric, Ethnographic, and Historic*

*P-39-000527:* Estaneslao's Stronghold. In May of 1829 Estaneslao, an Indian chief defeated Sargent Sanchez in a battle but was later routed by General Vallejo. This battle is one of the few in California that utilized cannons (Site form and Werner 1984:40).

*P-39-000530:* The town site of New Hope was the earliest non-native settlement in San Joaquin Valley. It represents the first known location where wheat was cultivated in California. Founded in 1846 by twenty or so Mormons, it has also been called Stanislaus City, but apparently not by the founders. Cohesiveness among the original founders only lasted about one year before the settlement collapsed. They did erect three log houses, operated a sawmill, ferry and were prepared to build a grist mill. At or near the settlement of New Hope Henry Grissim arrived in 1851 to cultivate the same land. Stanislaus City was a 19<sup>th</sup> century developer's paper dream that was to have been located at or near New Hope.

*Ferry:* This conjectured location of Turner's Ferry was established prior to 1854 and ceased to operate after 1856 (Werner 84:45).

*South Tuolumne Landing:* Near the location where Maze Boulevard crosses the San Joaquin River, the South Tuolumne Landing was established in the late 1860s. It served as a shipping point for grain. Probably no physical structures created to serve the steam ship. Archaeological evidence would be limited.

*School:* In 1853, local landowner John W. Laird established the first private school in what was to become Stanislaus county. The location of the school was somewhere near the confluence of the San Joaquin and Tuolumne Rivers. Given the dramatic changes in the course of these rivers this site may be impossible to find (CCIC File # 2943 n, Brotherton 1982).

*Land Patents:* On a map provided by the CCIC ; "San Joaquin River, The Lower Ferries" (Brotherton 1982), two land patents are partially depicted but not discussed in the text (CCIC File # 2943 n). It is unclear why these two land claims are shown. Bureau of Land Management GLO records for township 3 south, range 7 east, show Patt S. Damon was issued a claim for 186.13 acres on June 1, 1867 (BLM Serial # CACAAA 095161). John D. Walden was issued a claim for 126.28 on September 15, 1864 along with Elener Teaque and Joseph Teque (sic) (BLM Serial # CACAAA 095156).

# Surveys

Most cultural resource surveys in the study area have been done in conjunction with recent Federal undertakings (Table 2). They are all of satisfactory quality. Their ground coverage is fairly accurately depicted on Map 4: Archaeological Surveys.

*Table 2. Cultural Resource Surveys*

Survey/Report	Date	Type	Findings within Study Area	Information Center Report Number
Napton	1980	Survey	Negative	
True	1981	Survey	Negative	CCIC 1733
Swernoff	1982	Survey	Negative	CCIC 369a
Werner	1984	Survey	Negative	CCIC 701
Corps of Engineers	1986		Negative	
Napton	1989	Survey	Negative	CCIC 905
Levy	1995	Survey	Positive (updated)	CCIC 2858a
Davis-King	1996	Survey	Positive	CCIC 2852
Jensen	1996	Survey	Negative	CCIC 2915 & CCIC 2930
Peak & Assoc.	1997a	Survey	Negative	CCIC 3073
Peak & Assoc.	1997b	Survey	Negative	CCIC 3249
Peak & Assoc.	1997c	Survey	Negative	CCIC 3252
Peak & Assoc.	1998	Emergency Survey	Positive	
Hibbard	1999	Survey	Negative	CCIC 3676
Speulda	1999	Evaluation	Negative	
Parks	2000	Survey	Negative	CCIC 3985

# Threats

Erosion of river banks and levees is the greatest threat to buried cultural resources. Habitat restoration and other land management activities are probably the next greatest threat in the area. Vandalism or “pot” hunting is always a threat, especially where erosion has exposed an archaeological site.

# Mitigation

To mitigate the effects of threats to cultural resources there are several options to consider. Each case will be unique and may involve a combination of approaches. Avoidance is often the easiest to negotiate and the least expensive, but not always possible. Excavation, or data recovery, may be required. It can be costly, however, and involve protracted consultations with interested parties. Site stabilization can range from putting a new roof on a house or planting vegetation over a site to placement of geo-textile and rip-rap on an eroding levee.



USFWS-CRT Photo. # 1999-06-3-1

*Central Sierra Me-Wuk Cultural and Historic Preservation Committee Member Reba Fuller, Refuge Manager Scott Frazer, and Project Leader Gary Zahm review emergency dike modifications at San Joaquin River NWR.*



# Contacts

*Native American:* Previously the FWS and Corps of Engineers have relied upon the Central Sierra Me-Wuk Cultural and Historic Preservation Committee which represents several Miwok tribes for projects in the study area. However, FWS should consider contacting all the Tribes in Table 3 for purposes such as planning, NAGPRA, and interpretation.

*Historical Societies:* We are unaware of contact made with any organization expressing historical interest in the area. Listed are two possibilities to approach for further research and potential partnerships for interpretive programs (Table 4).

***Table 3. Suggested Native American Contact List***

Mr. Clarence Atwell Jr.  
Chairman  
Santa Rosa Rancheria  
P.O. Box 8  
Lemoore, CA 93245

Mr. Gilbert Cordero  
Chairperson  
Picayune Rancheria  
P.O. Box 269  
Highway 41  
Coarsegold CA 93614

Mr. Vernon Castro  
Chairman  
Table Mountain Rancheria  
P.O. Box 410  
Friant, CA 93626

Reba Fuller  
NAGPRA Project Director  
Central Sierra Me-Wuk  
Cultural and Historic Preservation  
Committee  
P.O. Box 699  
Tuolumne, CA 95379

Ms. Kathy Ramey  
Ione Band of Miwok Indians  
2815 Jackson Valley Rd.  
Ione, CA 95640

***Table 4. Suggested Historical Society Contact List***

Heidi Warner  
Curator  
McHenry Museum  
1402 I Street  
Modesto, CA 05154

Catherine Julien  
President  
Turlock Centennial Foundation  
P.O. Box 1694  
Turlock, CA 95381

# Issues

The Comprehensive Conservation Plan represents an opportunity to improve management for the San Joaquin River National Wildlife Refuge. Cultural resource management should be an integral part of habitat and people management, not just because the law mandates it but for the unique information it can bring to understanding our environment. The following issues are very important:

1. How do we maintain the integrity of the Refuge's cultural resources while managing and restoring wildlife habitat?
2. How do we work and consult with federally recognized tribes on the management of Native American cultural resources in a manner that facilitates the mission of the Refuge and addresses issues of importance to Tribes?
3. How do we work and consult with federally recognized tribes on the disposition of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects and objects of cultural patrimony as defined under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act?
4. How do we incorporate cultural resources into an interpretive and recreation program that illustrates humankind's interaction with the natural world?

These issues illustrate some of the Service's legally-mandated responsibilities for cultural resources management. The management of cultural resources is an integral element of the process of meeting the Refuge's obligations, and consequently, of fulfilling its stated purpose. To this end, we recommend that the CCP includes the following goal:

*Protect, preserve, evaluate and interpret the cultural heritage and resources of the Refuge while consulting with appropriate Native American groups and preservation organizations, and complying with historic preservation legislation.*

With this goal in mind, we recommend the following objectives and strategies:

**Objective CR1:** Implement a proactive cultural resource management program that focuses on meeting the requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act, including consultation, identification, inventory, evaluation, and protection of cultural resources.

## *Achievement Strategies*

- A. Identify archaeological sites that coincide with existing and planned roads, facilities, public use areas, and habitat projects. Evaluate threatened and impacted sites for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places.

Prepare and implement activities to mitigate impacts to sites as necessary.

- B. Implement a program to evaluate eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places those archaeological sites that may be impacted by Service undertakings, management activities, erosion, or neglect.
- D. Develop a GIS layer for cultural resources that can be used with other GIS layers for the Refuge, yet contains appropriate locks to protect sensitive information.
- E. Develop partnerships with the Tribes for cultural resources inventory, evaluation, and project monitoring, consistent with the regulations of the National Historic Preservation Act.

*Discussion:* Various federal historic preservation laws and regulations require the Service to implement the kind of program described under this objective. Inattention to these responsibilities may obstruct the Refuge in its other land, habitat, and wildlife management efforts.

*RONs:* We suggest that development of a cultural resource management plan as defined above be submitted to the Refuge Operations Needs System. Minimum cost estimate is fifty thousand dollars.

*Applicable Alternatives:* This objective and accompanying strategies apply equally to all action alternatives.

***Objective CR2:*** Develop, in partnership with the Tribes and other preservation partners, a program for the education and interpretation of cultural resources of the Refuge.

#### *Achievement Strategies*

- A. Prepare interpretive media (e.g., pamphlets, signs, exhibits) that relate the cultural resources.
- B. Prepare environmental/cultural education materials for use in local schools and museums concerning cultural resources, the discipline of archaeology, the perspective of Native Americans, the history of the area, and conservation of natural and cultural resources. These materials could include an artifact replica kit with hands-on activities and curriculum prepared in consultation with the local school district, historical societies, and the Tribes.
- C. Consult with the Tribes, historical societies, and other preservation partners to identify the type of cultural resources information appropriate for public interpretation.

- D. Develop an outreach program and materials so that the cultural resource messages become part of cultural events in the area, including: National Wildlife Refuge Week, and appropriate local festivals.
- E. Develop Museum Property Inventory. Create storage and use plans for museum property as part of the outreach program.

*Discussion:* Cultural resources are not renewable. Thus, interpretation of cultural resources can instill a conservation ethic among the public and others who encounter or manage them. The goals of the cultural resource education and interpretive program are fourfold: (1) translate the results of cultural research into media that can be understood and appreciated by a variety of people, (2) relate the connection between cultural resources and natural resources and the role of humans in the environment, (3) foster an awareness and appreciation of native cultures, and (4) instill an ethic for the conservation of our cultural heritage.

*RONs:* We suggest that one quarter of a full-time equivalent position for cultural resource interpretation and education be submitted to the Refuge Operations Needs System. A minimum of five thousand dollars should be allocated yearly for supplies and materials.

*Applicable Alternatives:* This objective and accompanying strategies apply equally to all action alternatives.

**Objective CR3** Create and utilize a Memorandum of Agreement with Native American groups to implement the inadvertent discovery clause of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA).

*Achievement Strategies*

- A. Identify Native American Tribes, Groups, and direct lineal descendants that may be affiliated with the Refuge lands.
- B. Open consultation process with affiliated Tribes, Groups, and direct lineal descendants.
- C. Define funerary objects, sacred objects and objects of cultural patrimony.
- D. Develop procedures to follow for intentional and inadvertent discoveries.
- E. Identify persons to contact for the purposes of NAGPRA.

*Discussion:* Development of a Memorandum of Agreement prior to an inadvertent discovery is strongly suggested by the NAGPRA implementing regulations. Such an agreement can greatly facilitate and speed up consultations as required by law after an inadvertent discovery.

*RONs:* It is expected that one quarter of a full-time equivalent (FTE) position will be required for two years to negotiate and complete an MOU. A 1/8 FTE and an estimated twenty-five hundred dollars for travel expenses be submitted to the Refuge Operation Needs System.

*Applicable Alternatives:* This objective and accompanying strategies must be followed regardless of action alternatives.

## *Conclusion*

The study area for the San Joaquin River NWR CCP contains significant cultural resource sites. Several of these sites contain human remains. Refuge management, development, and erosion threatens prehistoric and historic sites. A program to inventory, evaluate, and protect cultural resources is necessary. Indeed, protection of cultural resources and human remains are mandated by law. As the major federal land owner in the study area, the FWS will be subject to close scrutiny by the Tribes and the public on these cultural resource management issues.

# References

Bennyhoff, J.

1977 Ethnogeography of the Plains Miwok. Center for Archaeological Research at Davis. Publication Number 5.

Brotherton, I.N.

1982 Annals of Stanislaus County. Volume I River Towns and Ferries. Western Tanager Press, Santa Cruz, California.

Central California Information Center

2000 *Record Search File Number 3837LN.*

Central California Information Center

1997 *Record Search File Number 2943 N.*

Central California Information Center

1987 *Record Search File Number 0674 N.*

Davis-King, S.

1996 Letter report (CCIC2852).

Jensen, P.M.

1996a Archaeological Survey Report (ASR) - Negative. Proposed Fresno-Tracy Fiberoptics Data Transmission Line. CALTRANS' Rights-Of-Way at Six State Highway Crossings. Caltrans District 3, Portions of Fresno, Madera, Merced, Stanislaus, and San Joaquin Counties, California. Jensen and Associates, Durham, California.

Jensen, P.M.

1996b Archaeological Inventory Survey. Tracy to Fresno Longhaul Fiberoptics Data Transmission Line. Portions of Fresno, Madera, Merced, Stanislaus, and San Joaquin Counties, California. Jensen and Associates, Durham, California.

Hibbard, Christina

1999 Department of Transportation Negative Archaeological Survey Report: Paradise and Gates Roads Intersection Improvement. Caltrans District 10.

Latta, F.F.

1977 Handbook of Yokuts Indians.  
Second edition. Bear State Books. Santa Cruz, California.

Levy, R.S., et al

1995 Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Seismic Retrofit of California State Highway Bridge #38-45 on Route 132 over the San Joaquin River, East of Venalis in Stanislaus County, California 10-Sta-132, PM R2.43. Department of Transportation, District 10.

- Moratto, M.J.  
1984. California Archaeology. Academic Press, Inc. San Diego, California.
- Napton, L.K.  
1980 Cultural Resource Survey of the Indian Valley Resort, San Joaquin County, CA. California State College, Stanislaus, Institute for Archaeological Research, Turlock, project 80-10.
- Napton, L.K.  
1989 Cultural Resource Reconnaissance of the Proposed 154 -Acre Grayson Park Unit No.3 Development, Stanislaus County, California. CSU, Stanislaus Institute for Archaeological Research.
- Parks, V.  
2000 Faith Ranch Restoration - GWMA '00. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Archaeological and Historical Resources Identification Report Under Programmatic Agreement. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Cultural Resources Team, Sherwood, Oregon.
- Peak, A.  
1997a Cultural Resources Assessment within Reclamation District 2092, Stanislaus County, California (SJ 14). Peak and Associates, Inc. El Dorado Hills, California.
- Peak, A.  
1997b Cultural Resources Assessment within Reclamation District 2101, Stanislaus and San Joaquin Counties, California (SJ 11). Peak and Associates, Inc. El Dorado Hills, California.
- Peak, A.  
1997c Cultural Resources Assessment within Reclamation District 2031, Stanislaus County, California (SJ 10). Peak and Associates, Inc. El Dorado Hills, California.
- Peak, A.  
1998 Report on the Findings at CA-STA-395, Levee Breaches T1/T2, Reclamation District 2100, Stanislaus County, California. Peak and Associates, Inc. El Dorado Hills, California.
- Silverstein, M.  
1978 *Yokuts: Introduction*. In Handbook of North American Indians. Volume 8: California. R.F. Heizer volume editor.
- Speulda, L.A.  
1999 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Historic Properties Identification and Evaluation Report of the Vierra Dairy. USFWS Cultural Resources Team, Sherwood, Oregon.
- Swernoff, M.  
1982 Archeological Investigations at the Lower Stanislaus River Recreation Areas,



Calaveras, Tuolumne, Stanislaus, and San Joaquin Counties, California.  
Professional Analysts, Eugene, Oregon.

True, D.L., et al.

1981 Archaeological Survey of the Proposed San Luis Drain Project: Kesterson Reservoir to the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, California.

U.S. Army Engineer District, Sacramento

1986 Cultural Resource Survey Report, Lower San Joaquin River and Tributary Channel Clearing, Stanislaus and San Joaquin Counties.

Wallace, W. J.

1978 *Northern Valley Yokuts*. In Handbook of North American Indians. Volume 8: California. R.F. Heizer volume editor.

Werner, R. H.

1984 Archaeological Record Search and Field Survey Lower San Joaquin River and Tributaries Channel Clearing Project. Archaeological Services, Clearlake, California.

## ***Appendix A: Summary of Principal Cultural Resource Authorities and Legislation***

### ***National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended***

*Section 2* - "It shall be the policy of the Federal Government ... (a) to provide leadership in the preservation of the prehistoric and historic resources of the United States; (b) administer federally owned, administered, or controlled prehistoric and historic resources in a spirit of stewardship for the inspiration and benefit of present and future generations."

*Section 106* - "The head of any Federal agency having direct or indirect jurisdiction over a proposed Federal or federally assisted undertaking ... shall take into account the effect of the undertaking on any district, site, building, structure, or object that is included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register."

*Section 110(a)(2)* - "Each Federal agency shall establish ... a preservation program for the identification, evaluation, and nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, and protection of historic properties."

### ***Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, as amended<sup>1</sup>***

*Section 10* - "Each Federal land manager shall establish a program to increase public awareness of the significance of the archaeological resources located on public lands and Indian lands and the need to protect such resources."

*Section 14* - "The Secretaries of the Interior, Agriculture, and Defense shall  
(a) develop plans for surveying lands under their control to determine the nature and extent of archaeological resources on those lands;  
(b) prepare a schedule for surveying lands that are likely to contain the most scientifically valuable archaeological resources"

### ***National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended***

*Section 101(b)* - "... it is the continuing responsibility of the Federal government to use all practicable means ... to improve and coordinate Federal plans, functions, programs and resources to the end that the Nation may:  
(4) preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage ..."

### ***Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act***

*Section 304(g)(2)* - "Before developing a plan for each refuge, the Secretary shall identify and describe ... (B) the special values of the refuge, as well as any other

---

<sup>1</sup>ARPA's definition of public lands includes "lands which are owned and administered by the United States as part of the NWRS" (Section 3(3)(A)).

archeological, cultural, ecological, geological, historical, paleontological, scenic, or wilderness value of the refuge."

***Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation***

(September 29, 1983), addresses standards for preservation planning and professional qualifications for conducting CRM-related work.

***Executive Order 13007, "Indian Sacred Sites"***

Requires Federal agencies to accommodate access to and ceremonial use of Indian sacred sites by Indian religious practitioners and avoid adversely affecting the physical integrity of such sacred sites, as permissible by law and not inconsistent with essential agency functions. Early consultation with appropriate Indian tribes during the planning process will be important to identify sacred sites and plan for access on Service lands and facilities.

***Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act***

This act requires Federal agencies and museums to inventory, determine ownership of, and repatriate certain cultural items and human remains under their control or possession. Federal agencies are required to determine the cultural affiliation of cultural items in their possession or under their control and return those items to the appropriate tribe, organization, or individual upon request. The Act's requirements also address the repatriation of cultural items inadvertently discovered by construction activities on lands managed by the agency.

***Museum Property Program***

The Service is responsible for managing archaeological materials removed from Service lands, historical documents and objects, zoological and botanical specimens, and artwork. By definition, museum property is a subset of personal property. However, museum property differs from other types of personal property because it has been acquired according to some rational scheme with the purposes of preserving it for study, interpretation, and other uses. Museum property tends to appreciate in value over time.

***Fish and Wildlife Service Manual***

602 FW 1-3, "Refuge Planning"  
614 FW 4. 1 (B), "Cultural Resource Management Plans"  
126 FW 1-3, Library and Museum Services

***Departmental Manual***

411 DM 1-3

## *Appendix B: Maps*

A series of transparent sheets have been produced that can be overlaid on the supplied topographic base map by aligning the corner tick marks of the various sheets. Each individual sheet represents a single subject matter or reproduction of a historic map. Most of the maps have been proportionally scaled from their original to closely match each other. There is some inherent imprecision in this method and distortions in processing the maps to match. The prehistoric sites are depicted as circles to represent only the general location and not their actual shape, size, or placement. The intent is to provide a reference for refuge managers, planners, and archaeologists in the decision-making process. The map overlays should help to identify cultural resource issues involved for any particular subject or site and provide direction for further research.

An excellent illustration of the value of these overlays is the placement of Mayemas, located adjacent and west of the confluence of the Tuolumne and San Joaquin rivers on Bennyhoff's map (Bennyhoff 1977:164). By overlaying any of the General Land Office (GLO) maps one can see the river's confluence has shifted north. Further comparison with the GLO maps, most clearly on the 1870 map and the 1915 topographic map, shows high ground in the same area. The 1855 GLO map also indicates a trail heading to a lake which abuts the same location. The trail designation is used to separate foot paths from roads where wheeled vehicles prevailed, a possible indication of a pre- or proto-historic Indian trail headed to a large village site. Note also the proximity of archaeological site STA-395.

### *Map #      Map Name*

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 | Base Map. Composite of Ripon, Westley, Vernalis, & Solyo quadrangles* |
| 2 | Proposed Boundary Line  |
| 3 | Sites; Prehistoric, Ethnographic, & Historic                          |
| 4 | Archaeological Surveys  |
| 5 | 1915 USGS Westley Quadrangle  |
| 6 | 1870 General Land Office Map. T4S, R7E                                |
| 7 | 1855 General Land Office Maps. T3S, R7E and T4S, R7E                  |
| 8 | Enhancement of 1855 General Land Office Maps                          |

\* Modern topographic quadrangles generated from computer software: Maptech® USGS Topographic Series™ ©Maptech®, Inc. 603-433-8500, [www.maptech.com/topo](http://www.maptech.com/topo)





*U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service  
Region 1*

# *Map Overlays*

- 1 Base Map. Composite of Ripon, Westley, Vernalis, & Solyo quadrangles
- 2 Proposed Boundary Line
- 3 Sites: Prehistoric, Ethnographic, & Historic
- 4 Archaeological Surveys
- 5 1915 USGS Westley Quadrangle
- 6 1870 General Land Office Map. T4S, R7E
- 7 1855 General Land Office Maps. T3S, R7E and T4S, R7E
- 8 Enhancement of 1855 General Land Office Maps