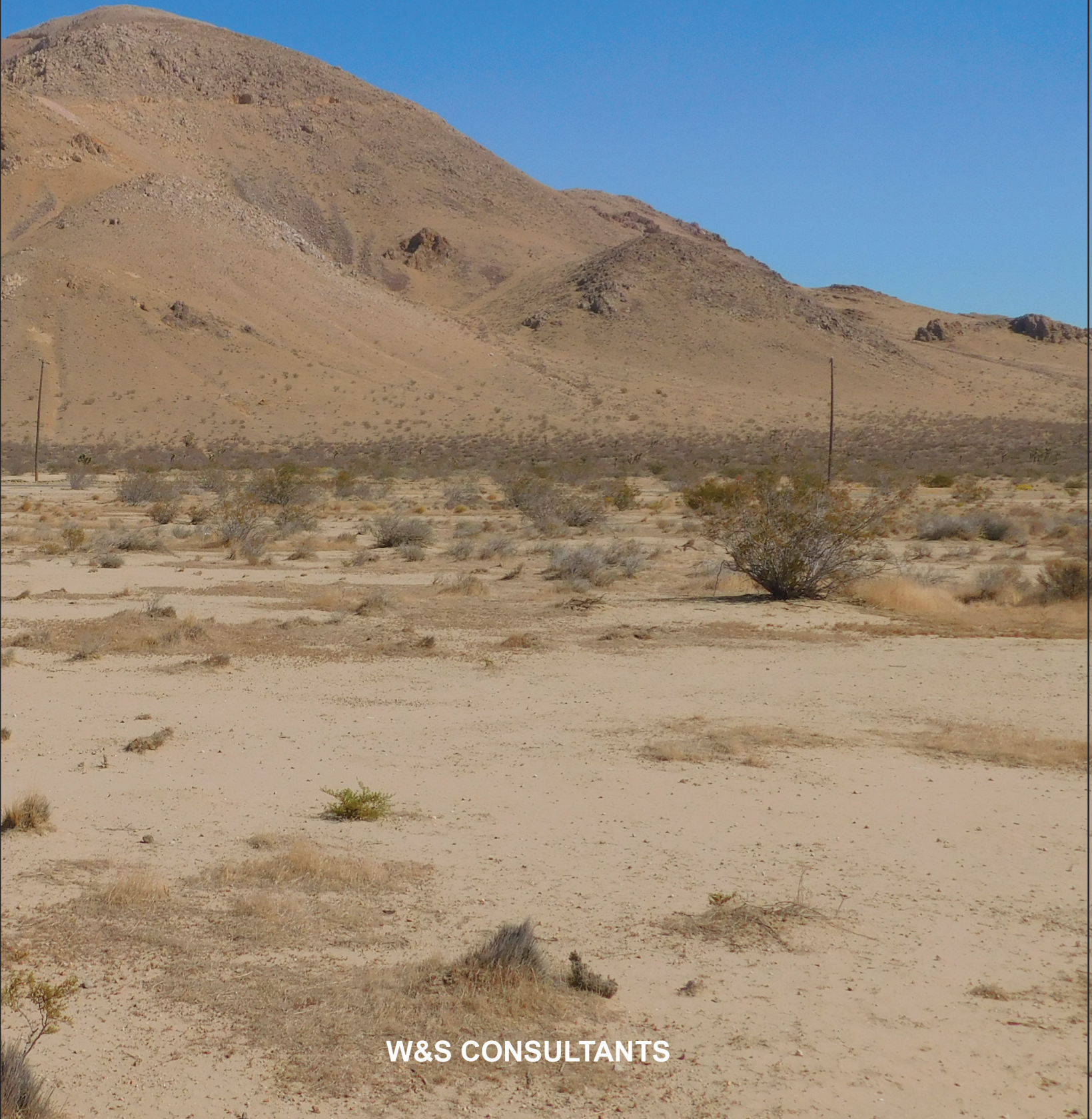


**PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE GOLDEN QUEEN MINE
PERMIT EXPANSION AREA
MOJAVE
KERN COUNTY
CALIFORNIA**



W&S CONSULTANTS

**PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE GOLDEN QUEEN MINE
PERMIT EXPANSION AREA, MOJAVE, KERN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

A Phase I archaeological survey was conducted for the Golden Queen Mine Permit Expansion Area, Mojave, Kern County, California. This involved background studies of published and unpublished reports, documents, maps, and other records concerning the prehistory, ethnography, and history of this area; and the recording and preliminary evaluation of isolated finds discovered during this survey. Four separate parcels were surveyed. The first is a square parcel on flat terrain approximately 1.5 kilometers to the northwest of Soledad Mountain. This parcel, which covers an area of approximately 9,188 square meters, contains a currently active water pump facility, but no previously recorded sites. The second parcel, which has a rectangular shape, is located on the edge of a slight rise immediately west of a bend in the Mojave-Tropico Road. A north-south aligned dry playa occurs in the western half of the parcel. The parcel covers roughly 94,453 square meters. Site CA-KER-9426H and an isolated find P-15-017212/IF-JKS-22 have been previously recorded within this parcel. The third parcel, which has an inverted “L” shape, is sandwiched between a dry playa along the Mojave-Tropico Road and the steep west-central slopes and lower ridge lines of Soledad Mountain. This parcel covers an area measuring approximately 1,051,877 square meters. Sites CA-KER-004693H and CA-KER-007815H have been previously recorded within this parcel. And finally, the fourth parcel is a rectangular-shaped piece of land extending upslope from an eastern approach road to the Golden Queen Mine on Soledad Mountain. This east/west aligned parcel covers approximately 215,351 square meters. No sites have been previously recorded on this colluvium-covered slope. A total of 47 resources have been documented for the records search area, of which four are within the project parcels, and 43 within the one-half-mile radius from the parcels. A pedestrian walk-over of all exposed ground surfaces within each of the four project areas resulted in the re-location of three previously recorded sites (i.e., CA-KER-009426H, CA-KER-007815H, and CA-KER-004693H) and one previously recorded isolated find (i.e., IF-JKS-22). All three previously recorded sites are historic in date, while the isolated find is a single prehistoric lithic flake. Two additional isolated finds were identified during this survey (i.e., GQ-IS-1 and GQ-IS-2). Both are prehistoric lithic flakes. None of these sites and isolated finds are recommended potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Accordingly, the Golden Queen Mine permit expansion area will not adversely impact cultural resources and no further work is recommended at these sites and isolated finds.

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PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE GOLDEN QUEEN MINE PERMIT EXPANSION AREA, MOJAVE, KERN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

1.0

INTRODUCTION

At the request of David Cerasale, WestLand Resources, a Phase I archaeological survey was conducted for the Golden Queen mine permit expansion area, Kern County, California. The Golden Queen project area comprises four blocks of private property totaling approximately 526 acres, located on the eastern and western sides of Soledad Mountain (Figure 1), near Mojave in the southwestern portion of the county. The inventory of this study area was conducted by W & S Consultants, Simi Valley, California. Joseph M. Simon and Johannes H. N. Loubser conducted the archival investigations, fieldwork, and analyses. Johannes Loubser is responsible for the authorship of this report.

Following the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the Phase I survey of the Golden Queen mine permit expansion areas involved background studies of the prehistory, ethnography, and history of the Kern County region; detailed archival studies of published and unpublished articles and documents on the study area; a review of archaeological records at pertinent repositories; the recording of interviews with and oral histories from local residents; a complete survey of four permit expansion parcels; and the identification and recording of sites and isolated finds within the parcels.

The following sections of this chapter provide details on the background and contextual studies conducted for this inventory; specifically, a summary of the environmental setting, regional prehistory, ethnography, and history, and a research design for archaeological study in this portion of the Mojave Desert. Details are also provided of the archival studies and interviews and oral histories recorded for this project, particularly as directed towards the mining history of the study area. The chapter includes details of the archaeological records search, conducted at the California Archaeological Inventory, Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center, followed by a description of fieldwork methods utilized during the inventory of the parcels. A description of the archaeological sites and isolated finds is then presented, which includes a discussion of their current integrity, and recommendations for additional work.

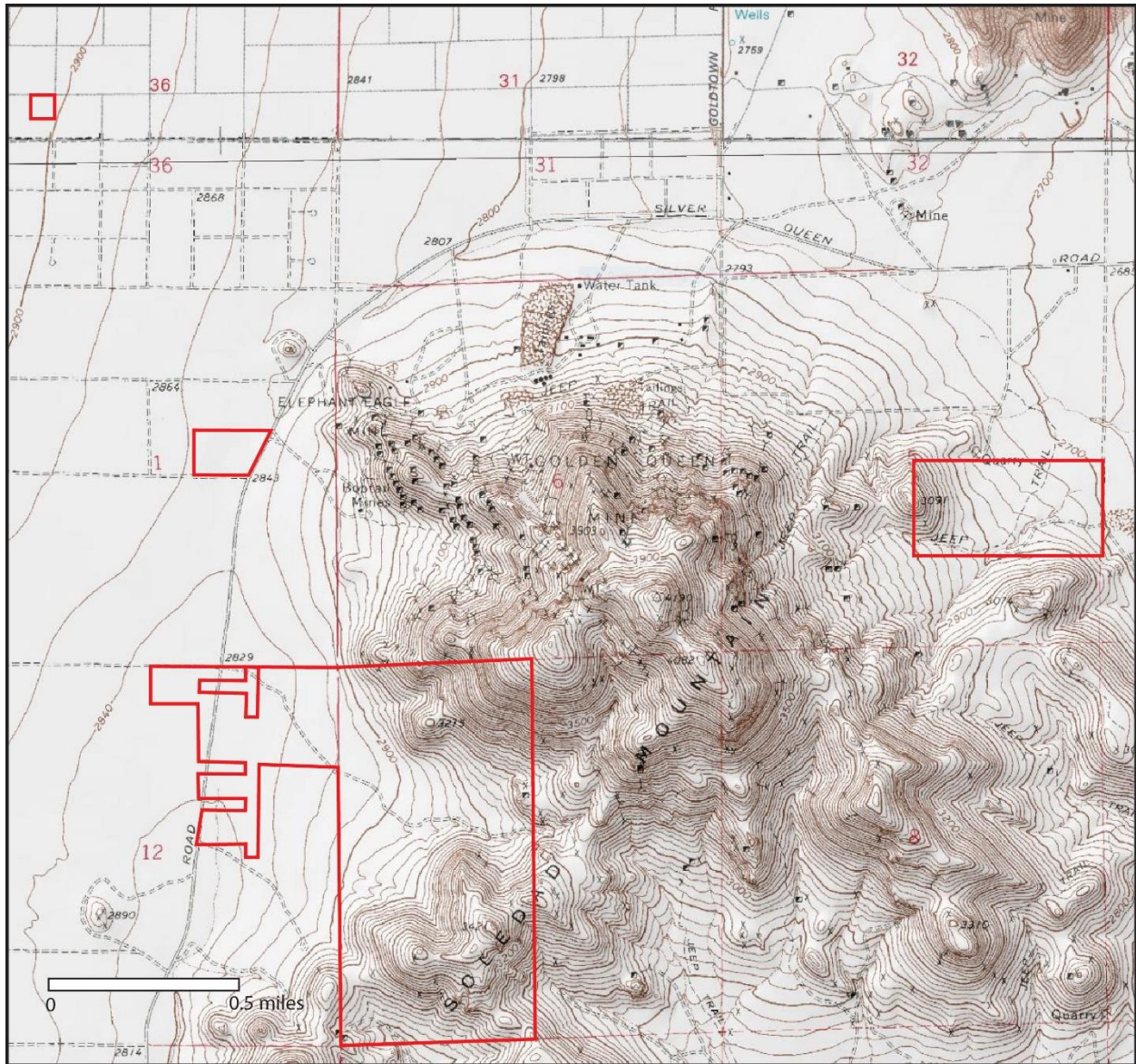


Figure 1. Map of Soledad Mountain Showing Location of Project Parcels (Red Outlines).

1.1 Background Studies

1.11 Environmental Setting

The Golden Queen mine permit expansion areas are located east (i.e., proposed expanded waste rock storage) and west (i.e., proposed exploration drilling area) of the Soledad Mountain, which is a northward extension of the Rosamond Hills in southeastern Kern County, California. It comprises the majority Section 6, Township 10 North, Range 12 West. Excluded from the current survey are all public land administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM).

Soledad Mountain is located south of the Garlock Fault and falls within the Antelope Valley (or western) portion of the Mojave Desert. Most of the area is characterized by steep and rugged topography, surrounded by relatively flat terrain to the north, east, and west. Elevations range from 2,700 feet above mean sea level on the outer eastern and western ends of the survey parcels, to over 3,000 feet above mean sea level on the inner eastern and western ends of the same parcels.

The Mojave Desert is characterized by low humidity, high mean temperatures, wide diurnal temperature shifts, wide seasonal temperature shifts, and strong seasonal winds. The average annual rainfall for the low-lying portions of the Mojave is less than five inches (Bender 1982). The arid region is characterized by limited surface water, with perennial streams virtually unknown. Water sources are confined mostly to springs along geologic faults and the bases of mountains masses, with occasional short-lived shallow lakes appearing on rain-filled playas.

The biotic diversity of the Mojave Desert is low. Vegetation is dominated by desert sage scrub, with creosote, spiny hopsage, mormon tea, and Russian thistle growing in disturbed areas. Small patches of buckwheat were observed in a flat and intermittently wet playa west of the mountain. Reptiles, rodents, small carnivores, and birds make up the bulk of Mojave vertebrates.

Considered overall, the steep terrain, combined with the scarcity of water sources and associated vegetation, suggest that Soledad Mountain and surrounding landscape is an unlikely place for prehistoric occupation, although occasional use is possible (e.g., for lithic quarrying or plant seed collecting activities). Diurnal and seasonal temperature extremes and downslope movement of colluvium deposits mitigate against preservation of prehistoric remains. More recent historical period (i.e., Euro-American) sites are less likely to be destroyed by these natural processes. Additionally, historic period people had the organizational and technological means to overcome the inhospitable environment.

1.12 Regional Prehistory

Based on summaries of Antelope Valley prehistory (Sutton 1988), the Coso area immediately to the north (Whitley 1994), and more wide-ranging cultural historical frameworks for eastern California (Bettinger and Taylor 1974, Elston 1982, Hester 1973, Warren 1984) the regional prehistory can be divided into at least seven culture-historical periods, starting with evidence for the earliest known human occupation in the western hemisphere.

Pre-Clovis (earlier than 12,800 YPB)

Early sites in the Manic Lake Basin, in the Panamint Valley, and around the Pleistocene Lake China in the Mojave Desert have information pertinent to the debate if people arrived in the region prior to 12,800 years ago (i.e., Pre-Clovis) or after that date (i.e., Clovis-first). Davis (1978) proposed that because surface lithics from such sites are reminiscent of well-dated lithics in the Old World, because they occur on well-dated lake terraces, and because they are associated with Pleistocene paleontological specimens, the lithics pre-date the appearance of Clovis. However, relating surface lithics to nearby buried deposits remains open to questions regarding contemporaneity and need corroboration of independent dating techniques.

A combination of more recent direct AMS radiometric assays, cation-ratio determination, and SEM micro-lamination assessments of rock varnish within pecked petroglyph surfaces from the Coso Range suggest occupation of the Mojave Desert dating back to anything between 14,000 and 19,000 years ago (Whitley and Dorn 1993). Whitley and Dorn (1993) have also dated varnish from surface lithics at Manic Lake Basin with the same AMS, cation-ratio, and micro-lamination techniques to roughly 30,000 years ago. These dates have yet to be confirmed by independent researchers but could indicate that the dated surfaces survived the severe erosional events that marked the later stages of the Pleistocene. Apart from these suggestive dates, not much evidence survived concerning the settlement patterns and foodways of these possible early people.

Paleoindian (12,800 – 9,000 YPB)

Diagnostic lithics dating to the Paleoindian period are fluted, collaterally-flaked and basally-thinned and ground Clovis and Folsom points. Towards the end of this period a series of large, well-flaked but unfluted lanceolate points appeared.

Evidence of Paleoindian presence in eastern California has been discovered at Pilot Knob Valley, immediately to the south of the Garlock Fault; on the shores of Pleistocene Lake China, near Ridgecrest; at Fort Irwin, east of Barstow; and in the El Paso Mountains, southwest of the Panamints (e.g., Davis 1978, Warren and Phagan 1988; Yohe 1992). The evidence is mostly in the form of isolated (in some case reused) Paleoindian points, although there is also evidence for Paleoindian petroglyph production in the Cosos (Whitley and Dorn 1988), with unverified reports of megafaunal depictions in the art. Furthermore, an obsidian Paleoindian point from the central

Mojave Desert has been sourced to the Coso Sugarloaf Quarry (Sutton and Wilke 1984). Other than this evidence of sporadic Paleoindian presence in the area, substantial habitation sites have yet to be found. More recent research, drawing on faunal remains and sites from the coast (e.g., Morris and Erlandson 1993), indicates that subsistence orientation reflected a generalized strategy, with increasing periodic seasonal use of pluvial lakes towards the terminal end of the Paleoindian period (e.g., Warren 1994).

Early Archaic (9,000 – 6,000 YPB)

Diagnostic lithics dating to the Early Archaic period include the widely dispersed and ambiguously-dated Western Stemmed Tradition points. These include local variants known as stemmed Lake Mojave and Silver Lake points. Also known as the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition, Early Archaic period lithics include percussion-flaked cores and flake-based tools, pressure-flaked bifaces, and flaked stone crescents (Basgall and Hall 1994). Early dates for some stemmed points suggest that they emerged out of the preceding Paleoindian period (Willig and Aikens 1988).

Early Archaic sites are most commonly found on the lowest terraces overlooking terminal Pleistocene and early Holocene lake basins and stream deltas. However, Western Stemmed Tradition points have also been recovered from upland settings in the Cosos (Elston et al. 1983). Such finds show that those who lived along lake shores also exploited higher terrain. Early Archaic lithic points are occasionally found in Antelope Valley, although sites are rare, and are more common in the Basin and Range region to the north (Davis 1978).

Middle Archaic (6,000 – 4,000 YPB)

Diagnostic lithics dating to the Middle Archaic period include Little Lake and Pinto dart points with characteristic shoulders and concave bases (Vaughan and Warren 1987). Sites dating to this period emphasize the use of rhyolite over chert and jasper. The presence of milling stones and other tools suggest an increase in the use of plants, specifically small seeds. Sites assigned to this time period (particularly the latter portion) are uncommon in the general region, suggesting a sparse population (Warren and Crabtree 1986:187).

The Middle Archaic may correspond to the hot and dry Altithermal paleoenvironmental period, which was marked by habitation of selected areas (Meighan 1981, Jenkins and Warren 1984). For

example, numerous Middle Archaic sites are located along the prehistoric shoreline of Rosamond Lake and the Fort Irwin area east of Barstow but are absent from the Coso Range to the north.

Late Archaic (4,000 – 1,500 YPB)

Medium to large Elko, Humboldt, and Gypsum dart points are diagnostic of the Late Archaic period. In the Antelope Valley region an increase in population begins around 3,000 years ago (Sutton 1988). A greater exploitation of hard seeds is inferred by a higher frequency of milling stones that often include portable manos and metates (Basgall and Hall 1994); while the presence of mortars and pestles may indicate exploitation of mesquite beans as well (Warren 1984).

The Late Archaic period corresponds with wetter conditions across the far west (Warren et al. 1984). In the Coso Range, major villages appear at springs during this period. Botanical and faunal remains from the villages suggest a foraging strategy, emphasizing available resources (e.g., Gumerman 1985), including buckwheat stands around small mud-playas (Whitley et al 1988). Mobile hunting strategies are suggested by isolated lithic projectile points in the uplands (Elston et al 1983). Coso Sugarloaf obsidian was beginning to be quarried during this period (Whitley et al 1988).

Rose Spring (1,500 – 800 YPB)

Smaller Rose Spring and Eastgate points, generally considered to represent the onset of bow-and-arrow technology (Yohe 1992), are the hallmark of this period. Within the Antelope Valley area, villages appeared at least by Rose Spring times, if not earlier, during the terminal Late Archaic (Sutton 1988). Artifacts include a range of grinding equipment, ceramics (including extra-local trade items), and ornaments.

Environmental and social stress likely resulting from a major and widespread drought, associated with the Medieval Climatic Anomaly (Jones et al 1999), in part explain changes in settlement preferences, subsistence strategies, and material culture. Between AD 1000 and 1200 a shift in settlement preferences occurred, reminiscent of the protohistoric and ethnographic patterns known as the Late Prehistoric or Numic period. This shift involved the partial or full-time abandonment of winter villages, the appearance of camps around upland springs, an increasing emphasis on seeds and pinyon nuts, and an increase in petroglyph production (Whitley 1994).

Late Prehistoric (800 – 140 YPB)

The Late Prehistoric period is characterized by Cottonwood Triangular and Desert Side-Notched arrow points. It also includes various rough brown ware ceramics, as well as small steatite and shell beads, and large, unshaped milling equipment (Warren 1984; Warren and Crabtree 1986). Sutton (1988) notes that whereas Desert Side-Notched points, brown ware ceramics, and obsidian are common from the Fremont Valley northward; south of this area, in the Antelope Valley, ceramics and obsidian are rare, and Cottonwood Triangular points predominate.

The Protohistoric/Historic phase of the Late Prehistoric period, representing the last 300 years, is marked by a major disruption of Indigenous communities and a corresponding paucity of sites. According to Earle (1990), missions pulled most of the region's inhabitants away. Subsequently, the Antelope Valley area was used as a staging ground for rustlers, who were raiding the missions' livestock. The result was the area became somewhat of a no-man's land, which contributed to the paucity of ethnography on it.

1.13 Regional Ethnography

The Antelope Valley and immediately surrounding area is one of the most poorly known regions, ethnographically speaking, in California, a state otherwise renowned for the detail of its ethnographic record (Kroeber 1925). At the time of European contact, the project vicinity was occupied by the Serrano-speaking (Earle 1990) Kitanemuk people (Kroeber 1925). Living to the east of the Kitanemuk, who extended to approximately the current location of Highway 14, lived the closely-related Haminat (Earle 1990). The Golden Queen project area probably falls near the boundary of the Kitanemuk and Haminat territories, and conceivably was, at different times, inhabited by both groups. These peoples' neighbors to the northwest included the Chumash, Tubatulabal, and Kawaiisu, with whom they had trade and ritual connections.

While primarily situated in the Tehachapis, the Kitanemuk would make forays down to the desert floor during the cooler seasons of the year. All the groups living in the region were foragers, with food sources derived principally from gathering. In the higher elevations of the mountains to the north and west, acorn-bearing oak and pinyon pine nuts were staples. In the lower, drier zones, mesquite, yucca, and a variety of other edible plants were utilized. Hunting contributed protein, focusing on small game, such as hares, rabbits, and rodents.

The groups that inhabiting the project area were most likely autonomous land-owning conglomerations of extended families focused on a principal village ruled by a headman (Earle 1990). Shamans were responsible for mediating between living family members and departed spirit beings, for purposes ranging from curing illness to making rain. Shamans were also the individuals who painted and pecked rock surfaces in the region (Whitley 1992).

1.14 Regional History

The history of the Antelope Valley up to the 1860s involved various explorers who traversed it: for example, Pedro Fages crossed the southern valley in 1772; Fr. Garcés crossed the west end and went through Willow Springs (southwest of the Golden Queen project area) in 1776; Jedediah Smith, also went through Willow Springs in 1827, as did John Fremont and his guide Kit Carson in 1844. The Rogers and Manly party – the Jaywalkers or Death Valley ‘49ers – camped at Willow Springs towards the end of their dramatic 1849 expedition across the Mojave Deseert. Edward Beale, at the lead of a camel caravan, came across the southern side of the valley in his 1857 trip to Fort Tejon (Bancroft 1963, Settle 1963, Boyd et al 1982).

It was not until the 1860s that the first Euro-American settlers moved into the region, settling mostly the Elizabeth Lake area and the southern foothills of the Tehachapi Mountains. These settlers were mostly ranchers. With the development in 1868 of the Cerro Gordo silver mine in Inyo County, however, the Antelope Valley became a major thoroughfare for the transport of bullion and goods between the Owens Valley to the north and Los Angeles due south (Chalfant 1933). Efforts to wrestle control over the Inyo silver trade away from Los Angeles became a major theme of California economic history in the 1870s (Nadeau 1965). Los Angeles managed to maintain its monopoly over this trade, with Nadeau’s freight-line playing a major part in the transshipment of goods and ore across the Antelope Valley. Old Nadeau Road, which parallels Pearblossom Highway near the southern end of Palmdale, could be a remnant of the original freight-line, which was instrumental in the growth of Los Angeles as the economic center of southern California. Willow Springs and its adobe tavern served as a major stop along Nadeau’s freight-line. From here the stage line headed south (on a route later adopted by the railroad) for a 28-mile stretch through Cow Hole and Barrel Springs, at the mouth of Soledad Canyon, and subsequently through the canyon for an uphill climb through the San Gabriel Mountains.

Shortly after the establishment of the first permanent school in the region, in 1869 at Elizabeth Lake, settlers' colonies sprang up within Antelope Valley, including Almondale, Chicago, John Brown, Kingsbury, Llano, Manzanita, Old Palmdale, and Wicks (Settle 1963). A major impetus for increased settlement came from the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad through the Antelope Valley in 1876. An immediate result of the rail line was the town of Mojave in the same year. The railway also fostered towns such as Lancaster, Palmdale, and Rosamond, all established by 1882.

The current depot site in Mojave, west of Highway 14, was the location of the original Southern Pacific Railroad depot, although the current building is a later construction. A freight depot was added later in 1876, and Mojave turned into a division point for the rail line. With the railhead at Mojave, the San Bernardino Borax Company began hauling its borax to the town on mule teams, while the Balheaded Eagle Borax company began using the town as its railhead a few years later, in 1881. The Santa Fe Railroad arrived in 1884, as did the "20 Mule Teams" of the Pacific Borax company, making the town the transportation hub for the region. The Pacific Borax Company continued with its mule team loads to the railhead until 1889, when a spur line reached their mining operations (Deaver 1967).

The town of Mojave was laid out by Southern Pacific at the time the rail first went through. It started off as a residential camp for railroad workers, comprising a few wooden shacks, but it quickly became sufficiently important that a post office was opened two months after its initial establishment. Due to it being an important transportation hub, Mojave attracted additional residents but was not filed as a subdivision until 1905 (Deaver 1967). Growth following 1905 was spurred by two early twentieth century developments. The first was the increasingly important mining activities at Standard Hill and Soledad Mountain, south of town. The second was the construction of the Los Angeles Aqueduct, built between 1907 and 1913, which brought literally thousands of workers into the region. In addition to a transport hub, Mojave became the "watering hole" for the mine and aqueduct crews, and was widely renowned for its saloons and brothels, which reputedly outnumbered churches in Mojave by 10 to one.

The first recorded mining activity in the region occurred on March 8, 1884, when W. W. Bowers found gold on a promontory south of Mojave, then known as Little Buttes (subsequently changed to Bower's Hill and now Standard Hill). Bowers' first claim was the Exposed Treasure mine,

which he brought into operation shortly thereafter, shipping ore worth \$60/ton. By 1896 a camp has sprung up around this site (Hensher and Vredenburg 1991). The Exposed Treasure discovery must have spurred local interest in prospecting as, later in 1894, Ezra Hamilton discovered gold in the Rosamond Hills, to the south, at a location that would eventually become known as Tropic (Settle 1963, 1967).

Mining within the Golden Queen project area was allegedly stimulated by the Exposed Treasure discovery. The period between 1894 and 1910 was characterized by prospecting and the development of early properties and mills (Tucker 1935). The three primary mines in operation during this period were Karma, Queen Esther, and Echo, each of which had their own mills, with lesser amounts of mining at the Eagle Group and Bobtail claims, both of which fall outside the current project area, and neither of which had mills during this early period. From roughly 1922 to 1931 numerous small-scale mining efforts were launched. Within the Mojave mining district, which included the Tropic area 17 miles to the south and Standard Hill to the north, at least 50 leasers work old mines from 1931 to 1934, hauling their ore to the Tropic for milling (Tucker 1935).

Mining activity accelerated rapidly during the mid-1930s on Soledad Mountain, when the Mojave Mining District was revived by the discovery of the Silver Queen vein, leading subsequently to the establishment of the Golden Queen mine and mill. This primary period of mining within the project area is marked by the Golden Queen building a major cyanide plant and consolidating earlier claims and patents. Depression era mining terminated in 1942 with the official closure of all gold mines by the War Production Board. More recently, mining has been conducted again on different Soledad Mountain claims. Today mining for gold and silver is being conducted on Soledad Mountain by Golden Queen Mining Co. Ltd. The Soledad Mountain Mine uses conventional open pit mining methods and the cyanide heap leach and Merrill-Crowe processes to recover gold and silver from crushed, agglomerated ore (Golden Queen Mining Company 2018). Other mines in the district are not in operation.

Queen Esther Mine

The Queen Esther mine and mill appears to be the first mining activity on Soledad Mountain, probably dating back to 1894 (Troxel and Morton 1962). Unfortunately, like all properties within the project area, existing documents at the Kern County Hall of Records only begin around 1900,

so the earliest date of the claim is uncertain. The mine was originally called the Thomson and Boyle mine, for its first owners Henry Thomson and J. Boyle, but its name was soon changed to the Queen Esther.

Initial work at the mine, which is located on the north slope of Soledad Mountain, yielded small tonnages of high-grade shipping ore. A 1901 account in the Mining and Science Press (2/2/01) states that ore ran at \$180/ton. In 1903 a mill was constructed on site. According to a period account in the same weekly (Mining and Science Press 4/11/03), a 100-ton roller mill was installed, apparently with a cyanide plant. This was increased to 150 tons in 1904 (Troxel and Morton 1962), but not without difficulties: Mining and Science Press reports on 11/14/03 that ‘The Queen Esther mill at Mojave is shut down on account of the breaking of some machinery.’”

Period photographs of the interior and exterior of the Queen Esther, taken by J. Gerner around 1904, show cyanide vats were alongside, rather than downslope from, the roller mill structure (Whitley 1995). Grace Meehl told Whitley (1995) that a barn, for draft animals, and a boarding house for miners, were located above the mill.

The Queen Esther mine was shut down in 1910, by which time 286 tons of ore had been mined. No accurate production figures for the mine exist, though it is estimated to have produced millions of dollars of gold (Troxel and Morton 1962). The Queen Esther was consolidated with the Golden Queen mine in 1935, with its veins apparently worked and perhaps some of its tailings rerun in the Golden Queen mill. The original Golden Queen mill, however, was apparently never used after 1910, and was conceivably dismantled after it closed.

Karma Mine

The Karma Mine, due east of the Queen Esther, was apparently also first discovered in 1896 and was quickly put into operation, with ore averaging seven ounces of silver/ton alone during the first seven years of production (Troxel and Morton 1962). By 1899 a large boarding house and bunk house had been built for the mine employees, “and cabins sprouted like wildflowers along the slopes” (Hensher and Vredenburg 1991:55) below the mine. Grace Meehl told Whitley (1995) that the Karma Mining company spared no expense in housing its employees and built a number of well-made wooden buildings for their use, some of which were still standing in 1995.

The mine was owned by the Karma Mining Company until 1918, but the company changed hand numerous times during the early years. A notable owner of the Karma was John Gerner, who served as President and Superintendent around 1904. During this time, Gerner photographed the Karma, Queen Esther, and Echo mill, the results of which (in the Larry Vredenburg photo collection) have greatly aided Whitley's (1995) interpretation of the project area. The Gerner residence, or superintendent's house for the Karma mine, along with a boarding house, was moved to Tropico. According to Grace Meehl, the superintendent's house was originally located east of the Wegmen residence, near the boundary with Section 5.

By early 1901, Mining and Science Press (2/2//01) reported that the Karma "shaft is down 280 feet. Four hundred feet of drifting is completed." Due to increasing lower yielding ore, construction of a mill was begun in 1903. Six months later the Mining and Science Press (8/29/1903) reports that the "Machinery for the Karma mill, near Mojave, is on the ground and building will begin Sept. 1. More men will be put into the mine." Another two months later (10/17/03), the same source stated: "The Karma M[in]e Co. at Mojave has bought a second-hand 1-stamp mill and will add it to it 10-stamps more. J. Gerner is president and superintendent." And one month later (11/14/03) Mining and Science Press reported that: "J. Gerner, superintendent of the Karma M[in]ing Co., says the mill will be in operation this month." Other records indicate that the 20-stamp mill was finally in operation in 1904. This was effective until 1909, when the mine and mill were shut-down due to poor recovery (Troxell and Morton 1962). The mill was apparently never reopened, and the stamps and stamp boxes were still on-site in 1995.

Two of Gerner's photos show the Karma Mill shortly after construction (Whitley 1995). A notable feature of the mill was the long and high trestle that connected the mill structure with the haulage level adit and vertical shafts. According to Grace Meehl (Whitley 1995), this trestle was used in filming movies, including one starring Charlie Chaplin in 1926, and another featuring Gene Tunney. Another Gerner photo show the head frame and hoist house of the Karam mine in 1904. The head frame sits over a vertical shaft; the corner of the hoist has been altered to accommodate the turning radius of a narrow-gauge rail line running from the haulage level adit to the trestle. Another photo shows massive stamp batteries, brought in and ready-made.

Karma mine was reactivated following World War I when the US Smelting and Mining Company at Kennett agreed to purchase low-grade ore with high silica content. As is clear, the mill was not

reactivated. Ore shipped from the Karma to Kennett between 1917 and 1926 averaged between five and nine ounces of silver/ton (Troxell and Morton 1962). According to Grace Meehl, the mill building at the Karma Mine still stood until 1947, when visiting teenagers accidentally burned it down.

The Karma became part of the Wegmen Group (comprising Karma, Eureka, and Grace Groups) when Engelbert Wegmen purchased it in 1926. Born in 1873 Germany, a seven-year old Wegmen moved to the United States of America with his parents. Fleeing malaria in the east, Wegmen settled in the Mojave area in 1903 as an adult. Having acquired steam engine maintenance experience in the east, Wegmen was hired to work at the Karma mill's steam plant. Grace Meehl told Whitley (1995) that the initial lack of housing necessitated he lives in a lean-to structure attached to the superintendent's house. With small cabins being built by the company for men with families on the north slope of Soledad Mountain, Wegmen organized his wife and two children to join him in 1904. Subsequently, he and his wife had three more children, all of whom were born on Soledad Mountain, including Grace Meehl (née Wegmen). In addition to his work at the mill, Wegmen was apparently active in the development of a school at Soledad City, serving as the clerk of the school board for many years (Settle and Settle 1984).

Working at the Karma mill motivated Wegmen to pursue mining. When the Karma mill closed in 1909, Wegmen stayed on as a guardian, according to a 1910 census (Whitley 1995). Thereafter he continued his own mining pursuits, eventually becoming involved in the Exposed Treasure Mine, on Standard Hill, and the Randsburg mines, where he served as superintendent (Settle and Settle 1984). According to Grace Meehl (Whitley 1995) in the 1920s and 1930s Wegmen used the assay office of the Karma Mine (near the hoist house) to analyze samples from Randsburg. Engelbert Wegmen lived in the Golden Queen project area throughout his life; his wife living there into the 1950s and the rest of his family occupying the family homestead into the 1990s.

Following his acquisition of the Karma mine and mill, Wegmen began mining operations. In 1933, he patented the Karma property (Kern County Hall of Records M.S. #6140), thereby strengthening his claim to the property. According to Settle and Settle (1984:91), however, between 1937 and 1941, the processing of the ore was done off-site "Ore was sledged down the hillsides to ore-bins from which bulk and sacked ore was shipped by gondola car-loads to smelters," with the ore shipped to the Golden Queen mill, one mile to the west. When a new small vein was discovered

in 1951, 27 tons of ore was extracted, 10 ounces of gold, seven ounces of silver, 251 pounds of lead, and 40 pounds of copper. The vein was depleted quickly so that, by 1958, the only mining at the sites was a two-man cross-cutting operation (Troxel and Morton 1962). Clark (1970) estimated that the Wegmen Group produced approximately \$100,000 in total during the life of its operation.

Echo Mine

The Echo mine and mill, located on the northwestern side of Soledad Mountain, was first discovered during the 1890s and was worked until about 1905 by the Echo Mining Company, producing approximately \$200,000 in ore (Troxel and Morton 1962). As with the Queen Esther and Karma, a stamp mill was constructed at the Echo in 1903, a process that went smoothly, judging from period accounts. According to the Mining and Science Press of March 7, 1903, “The 10-stamp mill building at the echo Mine, 5 miles from Mojave, will be completed by March 10. Development of the mine is in progress.” A month later, the same source reported that “The 10-stamp mill of the Echo Mine Company of Los Angeles, Cal, 5 mile west of the village of Mojave, is running steadily on good ore. A cyanide plant is being built to work the tailings direct, there being no intermediate concentration, all the ore being oxidized” (Mining and Science Press, 4/11/03). Later in the year the Mining and Science Press (10/17/03) stated the “The Echo M[ining] Co. at Mojave propose to add a centrifugal or rotary mill to its 10-stamp mill. Superintendent J. Keith reports opening a rich shoot in the mine carrying horn silver and black sulfide of silver. G. H. Hooper is president and manager.” Finally, the Mining and Science Press (11/03/1903) reported that “J. Frank Walters, of Los Angeles, as bought the Echo Mine at Mojave, and will soon resume working the mine and the mill with A. M. Peck as superintendent. The Bobtail mine has been purchased by the same company. The new group consists of 17 claims and has a 20-stamp mill and cyanide plant.”

The above reports seem to suggest that the Echo mine and mill was operating smoothly, with emphasis being placed on expansion. However, ownership changed in rapid succession. In less than a month the mine and mill shut down and were purchased by a new outfit, with the mill doubling in capacity during this period. Records at the Kern County Hall of Records indicate that the mine experienced 11 deed changes between 1902 and 1906, suggesting that purchase and resale were common at the Echo.

According to Troxel and Morton (1962), the mine closed around 1905, with the mill dismantled in 1906. Carroll Allen is listed as owner from 1906 to 1910, at which time it was purchased by George McBryant, who was listed as a mine watchman in the 1910 census (Whitley 1995). McBryant lost the mine for unpaid property taxes the next year (Kern County Hall of Records Tax Deed 3256-8).

Following 1910 the Echo mine was idle except for minor activity in 1935 when, with the discovery of the Silver Queen, the Mojave Mining District was revitalized. Subsequently, it was incorporated into the Golden Queen Group (Troxel and Morton 1962).

Based on photographs taken in 1903 by Marion Auberry and John Gerner, the Echo mill and its related wooden structures were more modest in size than those at Karma and Queen Esther (Whitley 1995). Photos by Gerner show machines and zink tanks within the Echo mill, for example.

Golden Queen

The Golden Queen mine has its origin in 1933, when George Holmes discovered the Silver Queen vein, high on the north slope of Soledad Mountain. This discovery revitalized the Mojave Mining District, with approximately \$300,000 removed from the mine between 1933 and 1935. In 1936, Holmes and his partners sold their mining interests to the Gold Fields American Development Company, a subsidiary of the English company Gold Fields of South Africa Mining Corporation, for the sum of \$3.5 million. The resulting Golden Queen Mining company represented a consolidation of different groups on Soledad Mountain, including the Silver Queen, Queen Esther, Echo, Gray eagle, and Soledad Extension properties (Tucker 1935, Troxell and Morton 1962). A state-of-the-art mill and cyanide plant were also built in 1935, starting operation in October of that year.

According to a period account (Tucker 1935), the main haulage tunnel at the Golden Queen held 30-pound rails supporting 12 Westinghouse Electric two-ton locomotives and cars. Mine equipment included three Imperial-type Ingersoll-Rand compressors, a blacksmith shop, and a machine shop. The mill and cyanide plant ran 24 hours per day with a 350tons/day capacity. It had 700 tons coarse ore bins, and primary and secondary gyratory crushers. Marcy ball mills, Dorr classifiers, and then a series of Dorr agitator and thickener tanks, with Oliver drum filters at the

end to dewater the slimes. Two hundred men were employed at the time: 150 on construction, and 50 on mine development.

By mid-1937, it was estimated that the mine was producing 300 tons of ore per day. Between 1936 and 1942, approximately half-million tons of ore were processed, yielding \$6 million in gold and silver. Increased mining costs after the war prevented it reopening, and the mill was dismantled around 1950, and burnt sometimes afterwards. Nonetheless, minor activity continued into the 1950s; the total production for the mine has been estimated at roughly \$10 million (Troxel and Morton 1962). This figure is in line with copies of the original accounting ledger sheets for the mine and mill. Based in records for 64 months dating between early 1936 and June 1941 (i.e., for less than the total period of production), the actual receipts for gold bullion sold by the Golden Queen Mining Company totaled \$7,867,782, thereby averaging around \$123,000/month. However, the same records indicate that the mill was processing and purchasing a considerable amount of ore from other mines during this period (including, according to Grace Meehl, from the Wegmen mines). Custom milling apparently accounted for \$2,200,736 of the Golden Queen's bullion sales, representing fully 29 percent of the total for 64 months. Where all this ore originated is uncertain, especially given that the Elephant-Eagle Mill was also operating on Soledad Mountain at the same time.

“Soledad City”

In addition to the mines and mill, the historical records also indicate the development of a residential settlement on Soledad Mountain. In two documents (one historical and one recent) this is referred to as “Soledad City.” Although two documents mention a “Soledad City,” Grace Meehl (née Wegmen), who was born, raised, and lived on the Wegman property for most of her life, had never heard of the name, so it's probably a misnomer (Whitley 1995). Regardless of toponym, this residential area is described briefly in a few reports as comprising wood and stone cabins on the side of Soledad Mountain which first arose around the Karma mine by 1899 (e.g., Troili 1908, Settle and Settle 1984, Hensher and Vredenburg 1991). An oral history of the Wegmen family mentions a school prior to the opening of the Golden Queen mine in the mid-1930s. Grace Meehl, who went through to the tenth grade at this school, recalls that it was located near the Queen Esther Mill, but was moved downslope around 1910 to a building north of the Silver Queen Road. Attendance averaged 15 students in this one-room school, although it went up to 25 when the

mines were in full operation. In order to maintain attendance numbers, and therefore continue to qualify for state funding, children were brought in from Vreda, a nearby rail siding, at the intersection of the current Silver Queen Road and Highway 14. Engelbert Wegmen, who was on the school board, insured that the teacher had her own children attend to boost enrollment.

According to the U.S. Census of 1910, the total population of Soledad was 95 individuals, the majority being single males, but also a significant number of women and children (Whitley 1995). This total represents the period after the closing of the Karma and Echo mines, at a minimum, therefore it probably does not include the local population peak, which would have occurred around 1904-1905. According to Grace Meehl, her family tradition recall that the population was as high as 200 people at the peak of mining activities around 1905, which seems plausible given the 1910 census figures. After this period the population dropped sharply, with very few people living in the area in the 1920s and 1930s; at times it was limited to two or three family homestead groups on the mountainside.

Most adult males listed their occupation as “quartz miners.” Occupations included waitresses and housekeepers, likely at the boarding house and dining hall for single miners. Many miners were from Slovenia, Eastern Europe. Almost all the Slovenian miners are listed as “Mike.” Another prominent ethnic group was Italian. According to Grace Meehl, the residential area represented by cobble structures downslope from Queen Esther Mill was known as “Little Italy,” in recognition of its inhabitants.

Judging from the historical records and Grace Meehl’s recollections, two residential areas occurred on the mountainside: the north included wood frame cabins built by the Karma Mining Company, which eventually became the Wegmen homestead. North and west of the Queen Esther Mill was “Little Italy,” the cobble houses built by miners working for the Queen Esther Mine. These self-made structures reflected the Queen Esther corporate policy of “extreme frugality.” Judging from old photos, Whitley (1995) suggests that the oldest habitation area is on the northern side of the mountain, and that the wooden row of houses and “Little Italy” houses post-date the initial settlement by a few months, if not a year.

2.0

ARCHIVAL RECORDS SEARCH

The background research for the Golden Queen inventory required two kinds of archival research regarding the project area. First, in order to develop an adequate understanding of the documented history and of published and unpublished maps, Whitley (1995) has previously examined documents and records at the Kern County recorder's Office, the UCLA Earth and Space Sciences Library, and the BLM offices in Bakersfield and Ridgecrest. These sources provided Whitley with information regarding mineral claims, sales and patent documents on the properties, period newspaper articles on mining activities on these mines and in the region generally and photos of the properties. The information gathered from these sources are summarized in the immediately preceding historical background section above.

The second kind of archival review was consultation of the archaeological site records, maps and files housed at the California Archaeological Inventory, Southern San Joaquin Valley Archaeological Information Center, Bakersfield. Celeste Thomson, Coordinator at the Southern San Joaquin Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System, conducted a records search of the project parcels plus a half-mile radius (Mojave and Soledad Mountain, CA. 7.5' USGS quads). The half-mile radius captures a significant portion of the operating Soledad Mountain Mine, including areas that were previously reviewed in connection with the 1997 EIR/EIS and 2010 Supplement EITA total of 47 resources have been documented for the records search area, of which four are within the project parcels (Table 1), and 43 within the one-half-mile radius from the parcels. The following six sites have been monitored and removed due to recent mining activity at the Soledad Mine: CA-KER-4446H to CA-KER- 4450H, and CA-KER-4495H. A summary list of the records search is presented in Appendix A.

Table 1. Previously Recorded Sites and Isolated Find within the Project Parcels by Primary Number.

<u>Primary #</u>	<u>Trinomial</u>	<u>Other IDs</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Attribute codes</u>	<u>Recorded by</u>	<u>Reports</u>
P-15-005382	CA-KER-004693H	Resource Name-CQ/96-1	Site	Historic	AH02, AH04	1996, 1997 Whitley W&S	KE-01899, KE-01902
P-15-014022	CA-KER-007815H	Resource Name-S-39	Site	Historic	AH04	2009 Fergusson, Calicher, Rolston CH2M Hill	-
P-15-017206	CA-KER-009426H	Resource Name-S-JKS-06	Site	Historic	AH04	2011 Ferguson CH2M Hill	KE-04159
P-15-017212	-	Resource Name-IF-JKS-22	IF	Prehistoric	AP02	2011 Shelmire CH2M Hill	KE-04159

3.0

FIELD METHODS AND CONDITIONS

3.1 Field Methods

All four project parcels were walked by two archaeologists, who visually inspected the ground surface for prehistoric and historic period material remains. Transect spacing varied, depending on vegetation cover and other field conditions but effectively enabled the detection of cultural remains. Attention was paid to anomalous ground surfaces that might suggest buried artifacts and/or features. Previously identified sites along road surfaces were also inspected for any signs of changing condition.

The location of all cultural remains was mapped using GPS and recorded with the CSUB AIC. Extant previously recorded archaeological sites were revisited for signs of any change. Surface integrity of associated surfaces and deposits were assessed for disturbance or degradation. Descriptive field notes were made in a notebook and GPS measurements were transferred to graph paper for the creation of site maps in the field. No collection of artifacts occurred. Instead, surface artifacts and archaeological features visible on the surface were photographed in their in-situ provenience, using a standard metric color scale for size comparison.

3.2 Field Conditions

Field conditions during the survey of the Golden Queen Mine Permit Expansion Area parcels were favorable regarding ground surface visibility and ease of artifact and feature recognition. Vegetation varied from moderate to sparse, on terrain that varied from level to moderate slope. Surface scatters of tin cans, glass, ceramics, and metal made these historic period remains easy to recognize. Wind-blown and water washed pavement-like ground surfaces facilitated the detection of prehistoric remains. However, substantial colluvial accumulation along the lower extremities of some slopes very conceivably covered and concealed at least some older prehistoric remains.

4.0

SURVEY RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

Four separate parcels were surveyed (see Figure 1). The first is a square parcel on flat terrain approximately 1.5 kilometers to the northwest of Soledad Mountain. This parcel, which covers an area of approximately 9,188 square meters, contains a currently active water pump facility, but no previously recorded sites. The second parcel, which has a slightly rectangular shape, is located on the edge of a slight rise immediately west of a bend in the Mojave-Tropico Road. A north-south aligned dry playa occurs in the western half of the parcel. The parcel covers roughly 94,453 square meters. Site CA-KER-9426H and an isolated find P-15-017212/IF-JKS-22 have been previously recorded within this parcel. The third parcel, which has an inverted “L” shape, is sandwiched between a dry playa along the Mojave-Tropico Road and the steep west-central slopes and lower ridge lines of Soledad Mountain. This parcel covers an area measuring approximately 1,051,877 square meters. Sites CA-KER-004693H and CA-KER-007815H have been previously recorded within this parcel. And finally, the fourth parcel is a rectangular-shaped piece of land extending upslope from an eastern approach road to the Golden Queen Mine on Soledad Mountain. This east/west aligned parcel covers approximately 215,351 square meters. No sites have been previously recorded on this colluvium-covered slope.

4.2 Previously Discovered Sites and Isolated Find

The field survey of four Golden Queen Mine Permit Expansion Area parcels resulted in the re-location of three previously recorded sites and one previously recorded isolated find. All three previously recorded sites are historic in date, while the isolated find is a single prehistoric lithic flake. The three sites and one isolated find are discussed in turn below, moving from north to south. The site record and isolated find updates are presented in Appendix B of this report.

4.21 CA-KER-009426H

This previously-recorded site is located directly west of a bend in the Mojave-Tropico Road, at an elevation of approximately 2,856 feet above mean sea level, on the west-facing slope of a low ridge overlooking a low-lying dry playa to the west (Fergusson 2011). The site comprises of three separate scatters of cans and two separate concentrations of glass (Figure 2). Taken together, these scatters cover an area measuring 250 meters northeast/southwest by 50 meters

southeast/northwest. Near the northeastern end of the site, Concentration 1 consists of sanitary cans, hole in top cans, and hole in cap cans. Towards the southeastern portion of the site, Concentration 2 consists of the same range of cans, plus a tobacco tin and an internal friction lid can. Closer to the southwestern portion of the site, Concentration 3 contains the same range of cans, plus a Kerosene can with handle, a ceramic white ware fragment, steel top can with church key, rectangular meat tins, an oil can, and a stove pipe section. The two glass fragment concentrations, both in the southwestern portion of the site, include broken soda bottles, green glass, amethyst, brown glass, clear window glass, and Owens Illinois bottle base dating to 1916. Overall, the artifacts date to between 1910 and 1950. The absence of features and haphazard nature of the trash scatters following the Mojave-Tropico Road suggest that the site was used as a roadside dumping place.

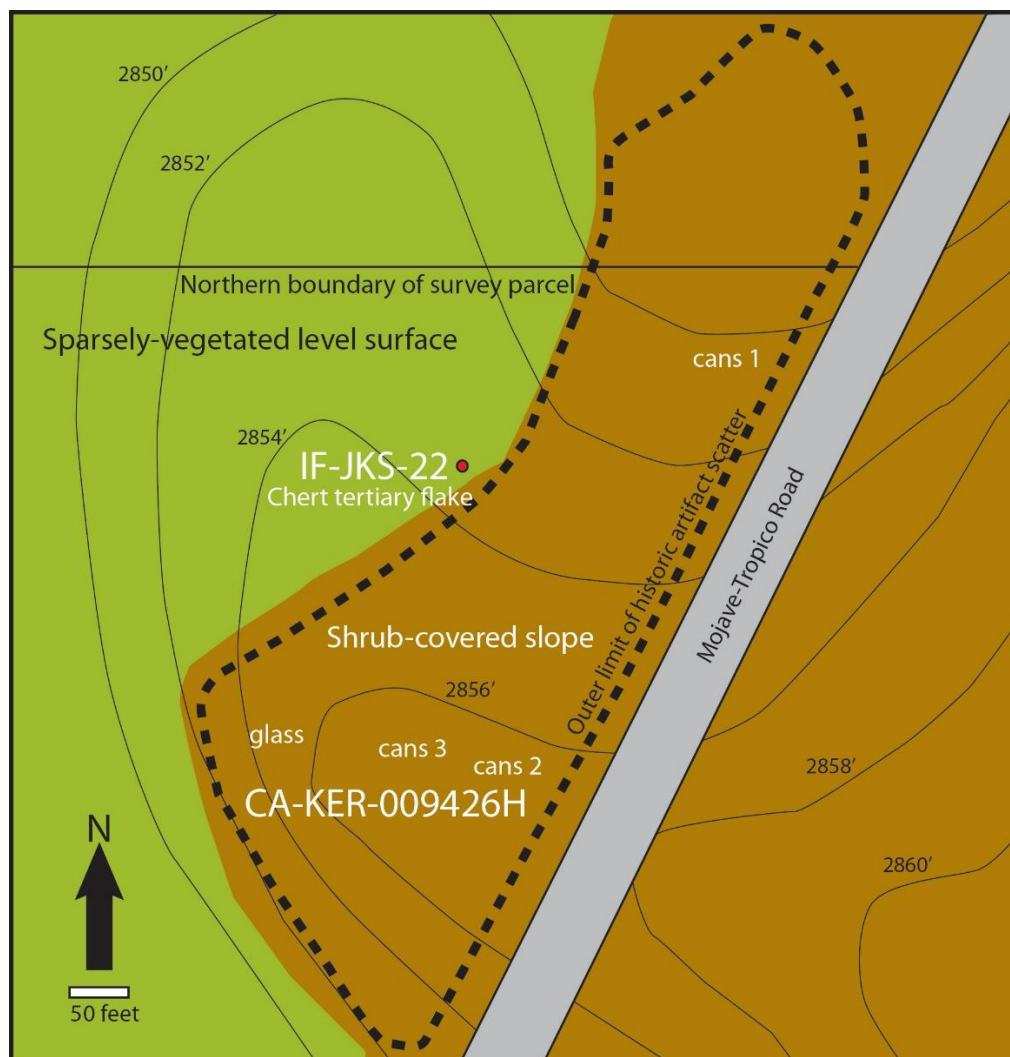


Figure 2. Map Showing Previously-Recorded CA-KER-009426H and IF-JKS-22.

Being exposed to ongoing wind and water erosion and road grading and transmission line maintenance, the historic refuse scatter is in a poor physical condition and do not retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, and association. The dumping episodes at the site are most likely from vehicles travelling along the Mojave-Tropico Road. Site CA-KER-009426H is not recommended eligible for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources under any of the criteria. Following the CEQA guidelines, no additional archaeological work is recommended at this this site. The mitigation measures imposed in connection with the 1997 and 2010 environmental review required an archaeological monitor during topsoil grading at specific sites, and Site CA-KER-009426H should be included in the list of sites to be monitored. The mitigation measures imposed in connection with the 1997 and 2010 environmental reviews remain appropriate for this re-located site, and no new mitigation is warranted.

4.22 CA-KER-007815H

This previously-recorded site is located primarily on a dry playa, at an elevation of approximately 2,835 feet above mean sea level, immediately east of the Mojave-Tropico Road (Fergusson et al 2009) and immediately south of a fence and a surface that has been graded and excavated recently (i.e., the previously recorded prehistoric Site CA-KER-004694 (Whitley 1996c), immediately north of the fence, has been destroyed by a recently excavated burrow extending north from the fence). Site CA-KER-007815H comprises widespread scatters of historic period refuse along a dirt track. Although Fergusson et al (2009) cite the refuse scatter's dimensions as 90 meters by 90 meters, the most recent survey shows that it extends farther southeast, following a dirt track in a southeasterly direction for 270 meters and is approximately 135 meters wide (Figure 3). Surface refuse included sanitary-seamed cans, solder top cans, meat cans, clear glass, milk glass, amber glass, aqua glass, cobalt glass, white, yellow, and orange ceramics, and bottle bases. These items date from the late 1800s to 1947. The refuse being irregularly scattered over such a wide area along a small track and the absence of any architectural features suggest that it was not an area for habitation. Considered together, the wide date range of artifacts, their scattered provenience across the ground surface, and their overall spread along the dirt track suggest that they represent several dumping episodes from the track through the years.

An abandoned prospecting pit occurs near the eastern end of the surface scatter. This vertical pit, at least two-meter by two-meter in width and two meters deep, has plywood shoring and

polyethylene tarpaulin sheets at the bottom. Surrounding the upper outer rim of the pit is a spoil heap, roughly 10 meters in diameter. Glass bottle fragments are scattered across the surface of the spoil heap. Prospectors who dug this pit never reached bedrock and for this reason must have abandoned it. Judging from the polyethylene tarpaulin sheets lining sections of the pit's bottom, the feature almost certainly post-dates 1970. When chromium trioxide was introduced in 1951 and the incorporation of magnesium chloride in the early 1970s, it facilitated the manufacturing of the common polyethylene tarp (Fischer et al 2000).

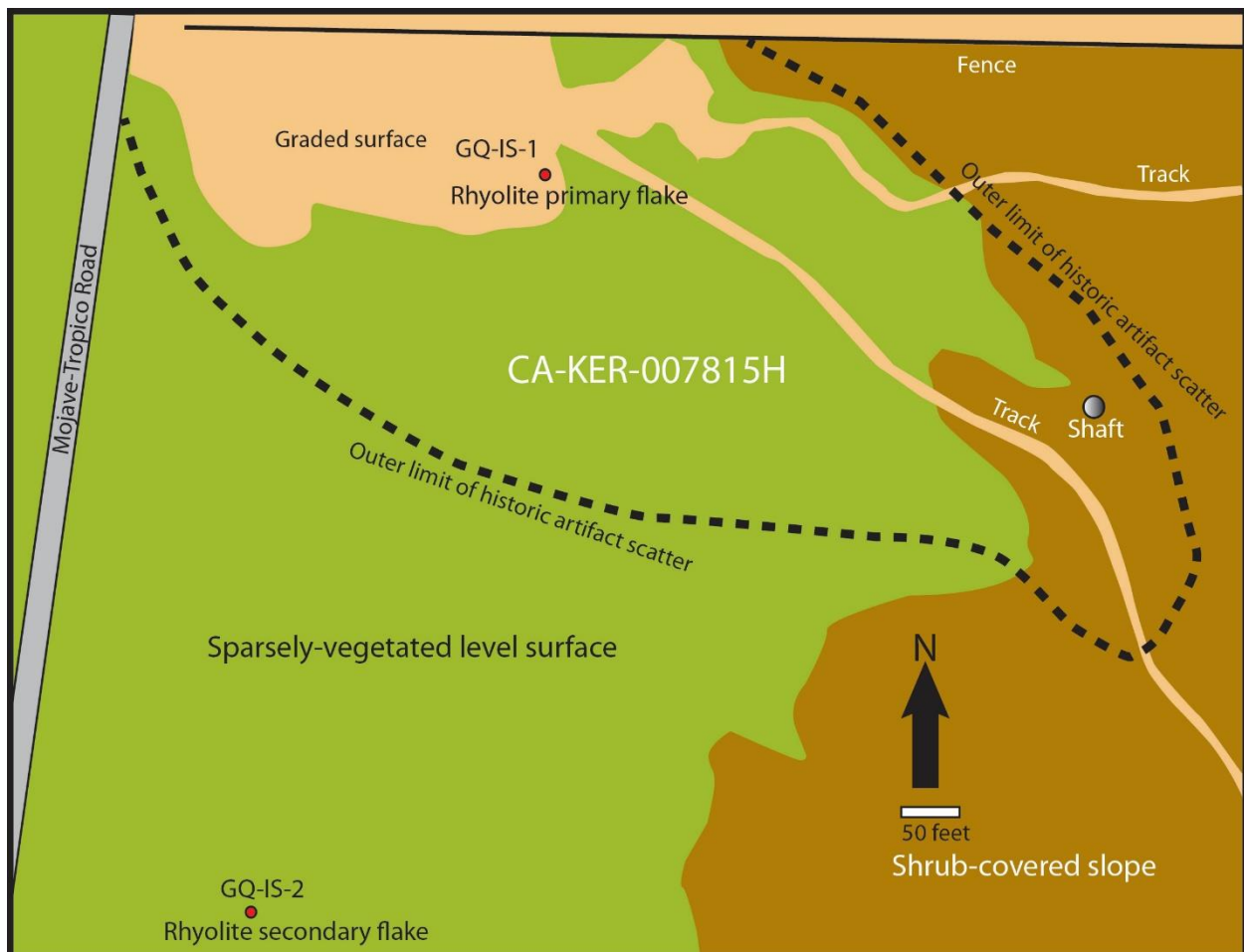


Figure 3. Map Showing Previously-Recorded and Extended CA-KER-007815H and Newly-Discovered GQ-IS-1 and GQ-IS-2.

Being exposed to ongoing wind and water erosion and vehicular disturbance, the historic refuse scatter and prospecting pit are in a poor physical condition and do not retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, and association. The dumping episodes at the site are most likely from vehicles travelling through the dry playa along the Mojave-Tropico Road. The late twentieth century prospecting pit also contains no evidence that will throw new light on the history of the

area. Site CA-KER-007815H is not recommended eligible for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources under any of the criteria. Following the CEQA guidelines, no additional archaeological work is recommended at this this site. The mitigation measures imposed in connection with the 1997 and 2010 environmental review required an archaeological monitor during topsoil grading at specific sites, and Site CA-KER-007815H should be included in the list of sites to be monitored. The mitigation measures imposed in connection with the 1997 and 2010 environmental reviews remain appropriate for this re-located site, and no new mitigation is warranted.

4.23 CA-KER-004693H

This previously-recorded site is located next to a dirt track and a dry drainage, at an elevation of approximately 3,040 feet above mean sea level, within a small valley on the lower west-central slope of Soledad Mountain (Whitley 1996a). The site comprises six feature complexes: three structure complexes made from locally available fieldstones (4 leveled tent pads and 2 un-mortared fieldstone structures); approximately five isolated privies; and a rock cairn (Whitley 1996b). Three separate low-density tin can concentrations were also noted. The identification of seven “rooms” and/or tent pads and privies suggest that the site was a temporary habitation area, covering an area 150 meters north/south by 44 meters east/west, or 6,600 meters square. Artifacts included hole-in-top tin cans, purple and brown bottle glass, and whiteware ceramics. No makers’ marks were noted on the ceramics or glass, but the whiteware glaze is “crazed” on some specimens, suggesting pre-1920 manufacture. Overall, artifacts collected from the site’s surface suggest an early twentieth century date (Whitley 1997). Site CA-KER-004693H appears to have been inhabited by a small group of prospectors, who lived at this location for a short period; not only does the site has a small artifact inventory but there is also virtually no evidence for prospecting and mining activities near the site.

Phase II testing, which included the excavation of three units, did not uncover any significant intact subsurface deposits and the low stone walls were in various stages of collapse (Whitley 1997). Phase II work recovered information that can adequately account for the function (i.e., temporary habitation camp) and date range (i.e., early twentieth century) of the site. Accordingly, the work completed at CA-KER-004693 completely mitigate any adverse impacts that might result from the development and use of this location. Following the CEQA guidelines, no additional

archaeological work is recommended at this this site. The mitigation measures imposed in connection with the 1997 and 2010 environmental review required an archaeological monitor during topsoil grading at specific sites, and Site CA-KER-004693H should be included in the list of sites to be monitored. The mitigation measures imposed in connection with the 1997 and 2010 environmental reviews remain appropriate for this re-located site, and no new mitigation is warranted.

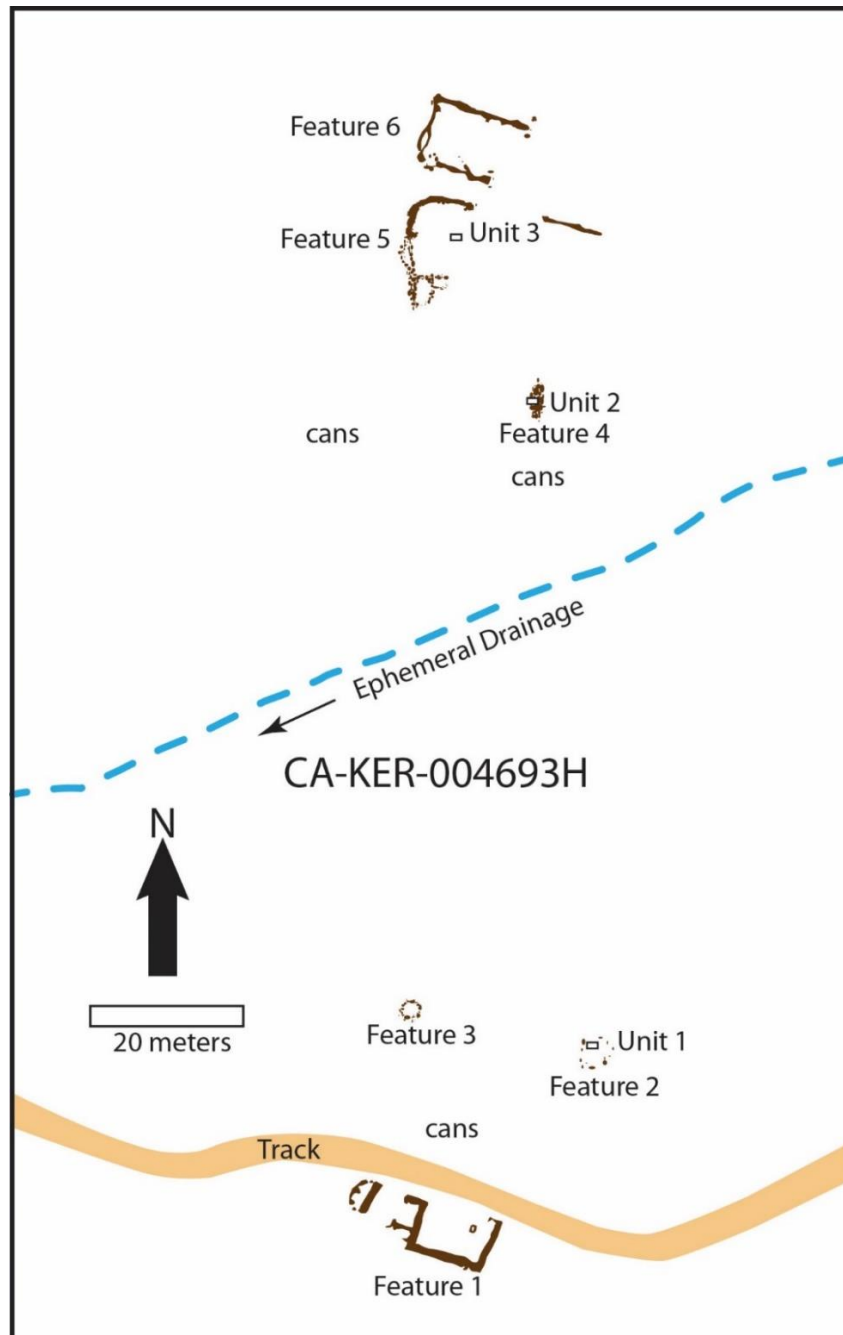


Figure 4. Map Showing Previously-Recorded CA-KER-004693H.

4.24 IF-JKS-22

This previously-recorded prehistoric isolated find is located on the edge of a dry playa, immediately west and downslope of Site CA-KER-009426H (see Figure 2). The isolated find is a black and gray, mottled chert tertiary flake, measuring roughly 8 centimeters by 5 centimeters by one centimeter (Shelmire 2011).

4.3 Newly Discovered Isolated Finds

The field survey of four Golden Queen Mine Permit Expansion Area parcels resulted in the re-location of two additional isolated finds. Both are prehistoric lithic flakes. The two newly-discovered isolated finds are briefly discussed in turn below, starting with the northern one. Details pertaining to the two new isolated finds are fully presented in the site files of Appendix B.

4.31 GQ-IS-1

This prehistoric isolated find is located near the edge of a graded portion of a dry playa, within the confines of the previously recorded and re-visited Site CA-KER-007815H (see description above and Figure 3). The isolated find is a dark purplish gray, striated rhyolite primary flake, measuring roughly 8 centimeters by 3 centimeters. The closest known natural outcrop of similar-looking rhyolite is at the base of the Tehachapi Mountains to the west.

4.32 GQ-IS-2

This prehistoric isolated find is located within a dry playa, south of the previously recorded and re-visited Site CA-KER-007815H (see description above and Figure 3). The isolated find is a dark purplish gray, striated rhyolite secondary flake, measuring roughly 3 centimeters by 2 centimeters. The closest known natural outcrop of similar-looking rhyolite is at the base of the Tehachapi Mountains to the west.

5.0

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Summary

A Phase I archaeological survey was conducted for the Golden Queen mine permit expansion area, Kern County, California. This involved background studies of published and unpublished documents, reports and other sources pertaining to the prehistory, ethnography, and history of the study area; a complete survey of four project parcels; and the recording and evaluation of archaeological sites within the project parcels.

The Phase I field survey of four Golden Queen Mine Permit Expansion Area parcels resulted in the re-location of three previously recorded sites and one previously recorded isolated find (see Table 1). All three previously recorded sites are historic in date, while the isolated find is a single prehistoric lithic flake. Two additional isolated finds were identified during this survey. Both are prehistoric lithic flakes. Presented from north to south, the sites and isolated finds can be summarized as follows (Figure 5):

CA-KER-009426H – Intermittent roadside refuse dumping locales along a low ridge west of a bend in the Mojave-Tropico Road, dating between 1910 and 1950.

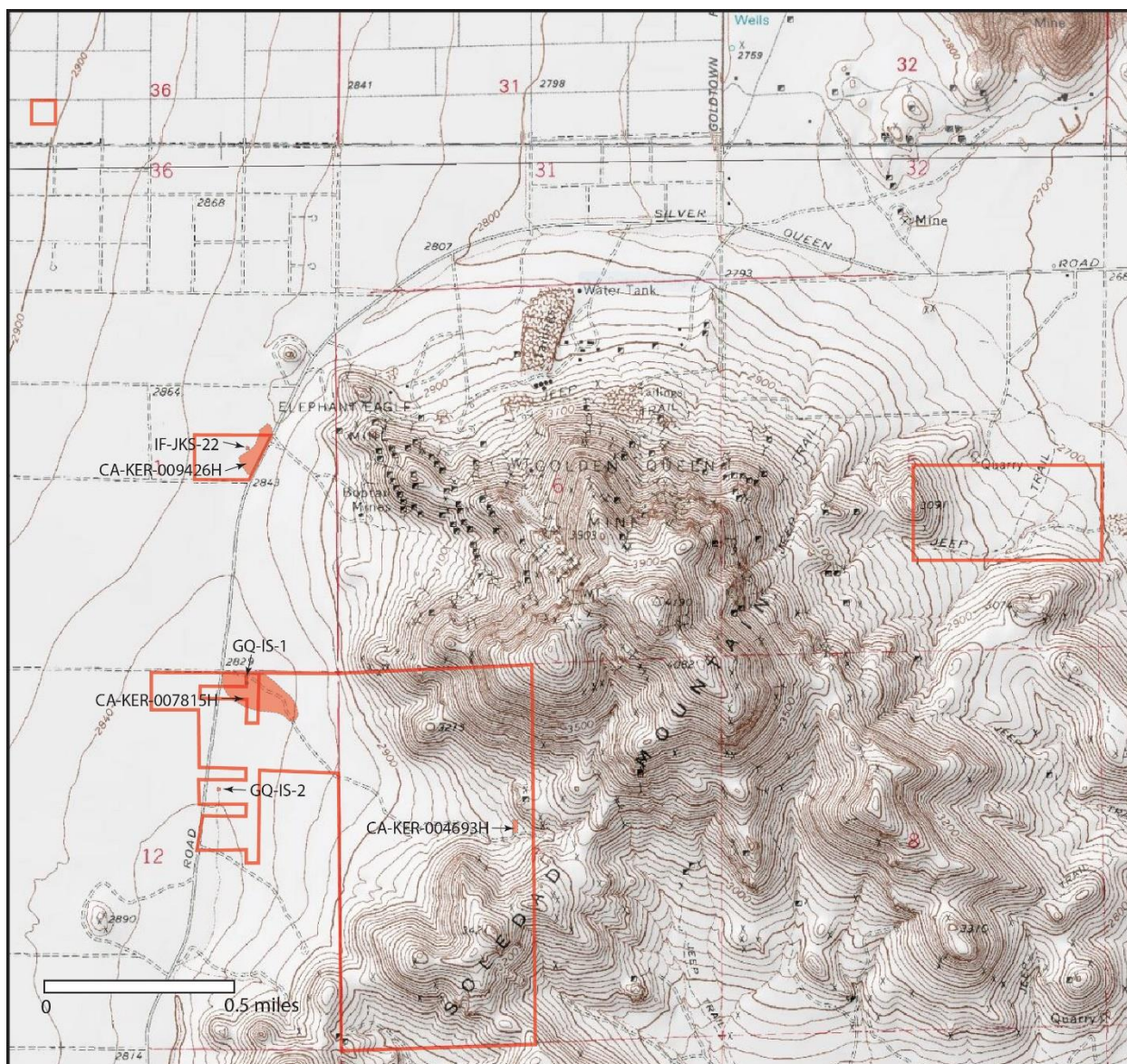
CA-KER-007815H – Intermittent roadside refuse dumping locales along a dirt track east of the Mojave-Tropico Road, dating between 1910 and 1950. Post-1970 prospecting pit.

CA-KER-004693H – Small and temporary prospecting camp within a valley on the lower west-central slope of Soledad Mountain, dating anywhere between 1900 and 1920.

IF-JKS-22 – Mottled chert tertiary flake from eastern edge of dry playa.

GQ-IS-1 – Striated rhyolite primary flake from near eastern edge of dry playa.

GQ-IS-2 – Striated rhyolite secondary flake from within dry playa.



5.2 Recommendations

The Phase I archaeological survey of four parcels within the Golden Queen mine permit expansion area resulted in the re-location of three previously recorded historic period sites (i.e., CA-KER-009426H, CA-KER-007815H, and CA-KER-004693H) and one previously recorded isolated prehistoric flake (i.e., IF-JKS-22). Two additional isolated prehistoric lithic flakes (i.e., GQ-IS-1 and GQ-IS-2) were identified during this survey. Being exposed to ongoing wind and water erosion and road grading and other forms of trampling, the two historic refuse scatters (i.e., CA-KER-009426H and CA-KER-007815H) are in a poor physical condition and do not retain integrity of

location, design, setting, materials, and association. The dumping episodes at the site are most likely from vehicles travelling along the Mojave-Tropico Road. Phase II test excavations completed at the Site CA-KER-004693 temporary habitation camp completely mitigate any adverse impacts that might result from the development and use of this location. The three isolated prehistoric lithics contain no additional contexts and/or associations that will throw light on the prehistory of the area.

Accordingly, archaeological investigations completed at all three of the previously recorded historic period sites and all three of the prehistoric isolated lithic flakes show that none of these can be recommended eligible for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources under any of the criteria. Following the CEQA guidelines, no additional archaeological work is recommended at these three sites and three isolated finds. However, based on CEQA guidelines, it is recommended that an archaeological monitor be present during any topsoil grading or cutting at these sites and isolated finds, to identify and recover any artifacts and/or features which might be uncovered by such activities, in the unlikely event that such may be buried at these locales.

6.0

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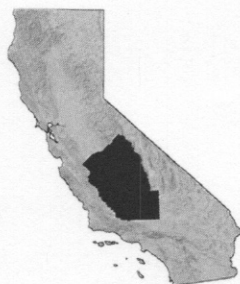
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- 1996c Primary Site # P-15-005383, Trinomial CA-KER-4694. W & S Consultants Site Form Submitted to the Primary Record, The Resources Agency, Department of Parks and Recreation.
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APPENDIX A:
ARCHIVAL RECORD SEARCH



7/24/2018

Johannes H. N. Loubser
W and S Consultants
2242 Stinson Street
Simi Valley, CA 93065

Re: Golden Queen Mine Permit Expansion Project (577 ac.)
Records Search File No.: 18-302

The Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center received your record search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Mojave and Soledad Mtn. USGS 7.5' quads. 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 ☐ shapefiles ☐ hand-drawn maps

Resources within project area:	9 resources (list enclosed)
Resources within 0.5 mile radius:	38 resources (list enclosed)
Reports within project area:	7 reports (list enclosed)
Reports within 0.5 mile radius:	9 reports (list enclosed)

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 Historic Properties Directory:

☐ enclosed ☐ not requested ☒ nothing listed

Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility:

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

CA Inventory of Historic Resources (1976):

☐ enclosed ☐ not requested ☒ nothing listed

Caltrans Bridge Survey: Not available at SSJVIC; please see
<http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/structur/strmaint/historic.htm>

Ethnographic Information: Not available at SSJVIC

Historical Literature: Not available at SSJVIC

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

Local Inventories: Not available at SSJVIC

GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps: Not available at SSJVIC; please see
<http://www.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
<http://www.slc.ca.gov/Info/Shipwrecks.html>

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

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

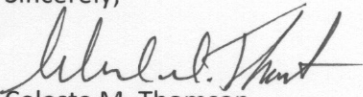
The provision of CHRIS Data via this records search response does not in any way constitute public disclosure of records otherwise exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act or any other law, including, but not limited to, records related to archeological site information maintained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

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

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

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

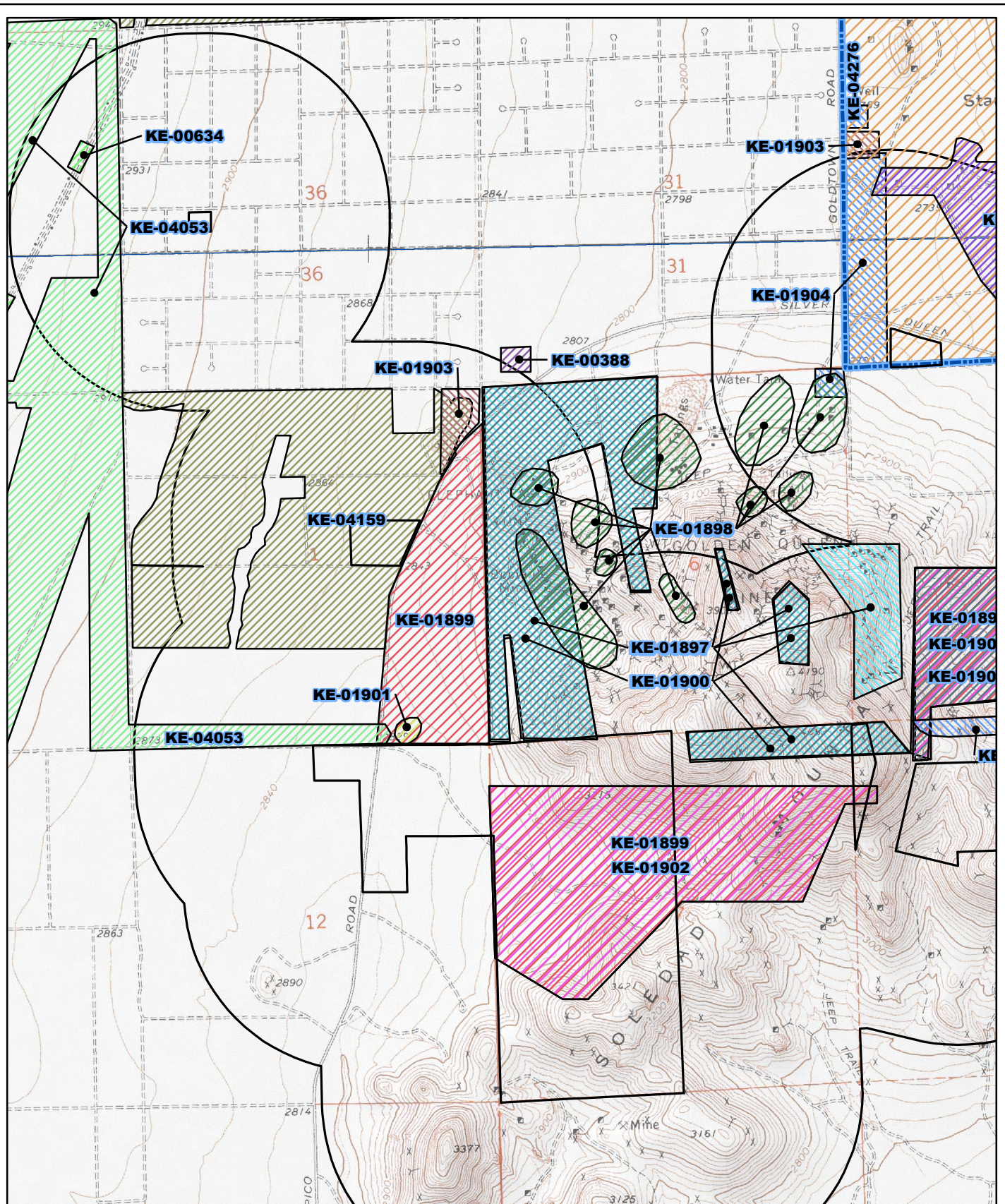
Sincerely,



Celeste M. Thomson
Coordinator

SSJVIC Record Search 18-302

✓ Reports in PA: KE-	✓ Resources in PA: P-15-	Reports in .5Mi: KE-	Resources in .5Mi: P-15-
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1902	14023	1903	4827
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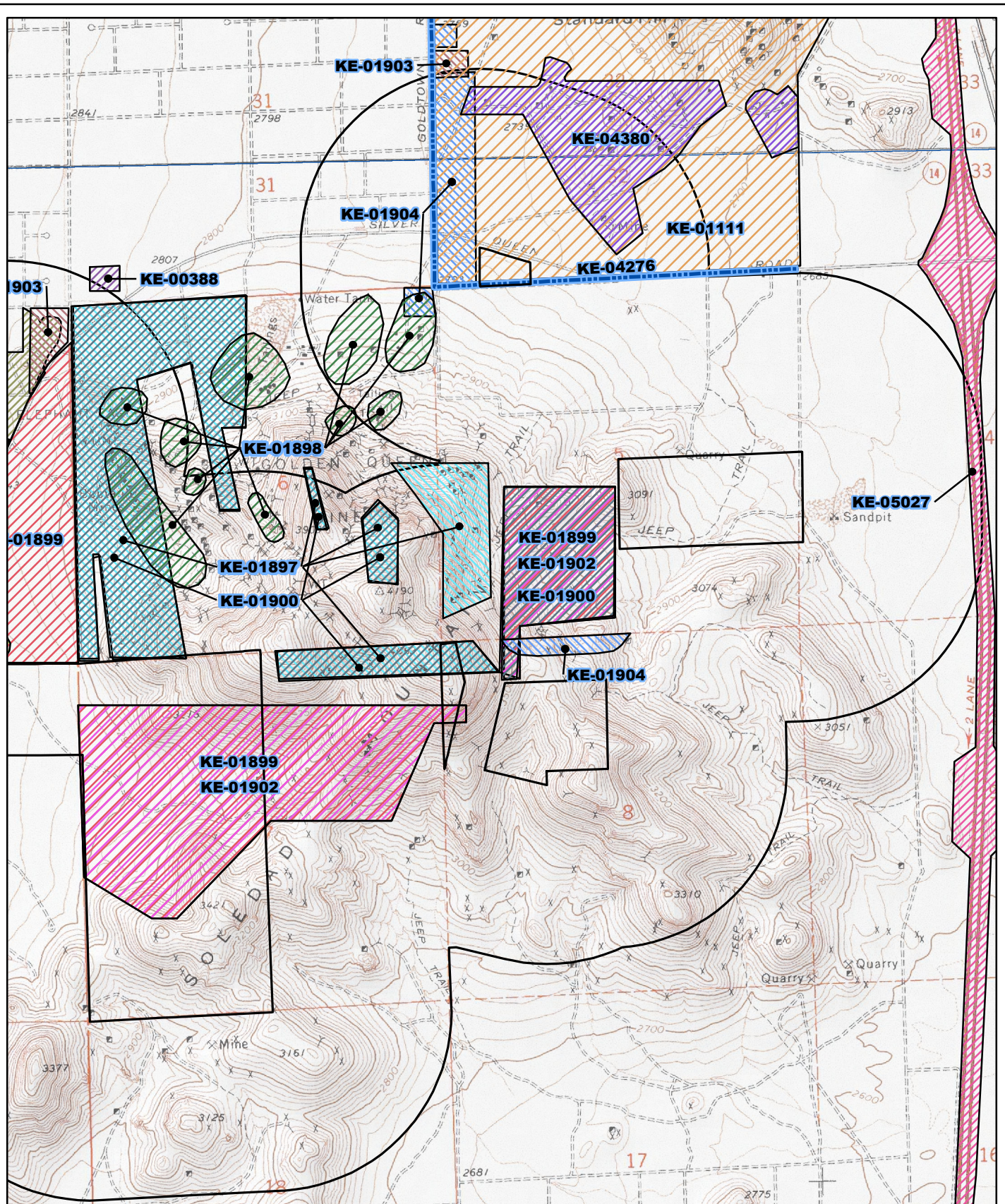


May depict confidential cultural resource locations.
Do not distribute.

0 0.125 0.25 0.5 Miles
0 0.175 0.35 0.7 Kilometers



SSJVIC Record Search 18-302
Mojave 7.5' & Soledad Mountain 7.5'
Kern County, CA
Reports Only



May depict confidential cultural resource locations.
Do not distribute.

0 0.125 0.25 0.5 Miles

0 0.175 0.35 0.7 Kilometers



SSJVIC Record Search 18-302
Mojave 7.5' & Soledad Mountain 7.5'
Kern County, CA
Reports Only

Report List

SSJVIC Record Search 18-302

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
KE-00388	NADB-R - 1140777; Submitter - CRF-94-32	1994	Fleagle, Dorothy J.	An Archaeological Assessment for Parcel 427-334-06, 2.5 Acres South and West of Mojave, Kern County, California	Cultural Resource Facility, California State University, Bakersfield	
KE-00634	NADB-R - 1140010; Submitter - Cultural Resource Use Permit No. 16053	1985	Macko, Michael E. and Wiesbord, Jill	Sylmar Expansion Project: Cultural Resources Inventory and Significant Evaluation Addendum to Final Report	Applied Conservation Technology, Inc.	15-001969, 15-001970, 15-001971, 15-001972, 15-008484
KE-00634A		1985	Macko, Michael E. and Weisbord, Jill	Sylmar Expansion Project Cultural Resources Inventory and Significance Evaluation Final Report Volume II	Applied Conservation Technology, Inc.	
KE-01111		1985	Schiffman, Robert A.	Draft Archaeological Investigation of Shell Mining Company's Standard Hill Mining Project	Bakersfield College	15-001967, 15-001968
KE-01111A		1986	Schiffman, Robert A.	Supplement to Archaeological Investigation of Shell Mining Companys Standard Hill Mining Project, the Smith Property	Bakersfield College	
KE-01111B		1985	Schiffman, Robert A.	Archaeological Investigation of Shell Mining Companys Standard Hill Mining Project	Bakersfield College	
KE-01897		1995	Whitley, David S., Simon, Joseph M., Rechtman, Robert B., and Whitley, Tamara K.	Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Golden Queen Mine Project Area, Mojave, Kern County, California	W & S Consultants	15-004827, 15-004828, 15-004829, 15-004830, 15-004831, 15-004832, 15-004833, 15-004834, 15-004835
KE-01898		1995	Whitley, David S., Simon, Joseph M., and Whitley, Tamara K.	Phase II Test Excavations and Determination of Significance on Soledad Mountain, Mojave, Kern County, California	W & S Consultants	15-004827, 15-004828, 15-004829, 15-004830, 15-004831, 15-004832, 15-004833, 15-004834, 15-004835
KE-01899		1996	Whitley, David S., Simon, Joseph M., and Whitley, Tamara K.	Addendum to Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Golden Queen Project Area, Mojave, Kern County, California	W & S Consultants	15-005382, 15-005383, 15-005384
KE-01900		1997	Whitley, David S., Simon, Joseph M., Rechtman, Robert B., and Whitley, Tamara K.	Class III Inventory of the Golden Queen Mine Project Area, Mojave, Kern County, California	W & S Consultants	15-000764, 15-000765, 15-004828, 15-004832, 15-004833, 15-004835, 15-004836
KE-01901		1996	Whitley, David S. and Simon, Joseph M.	Phase II Test Excavation and Determination of Significance at CA-KER-4694, Soledad Mountain, Kern County, California	W & S Consultants	15-005383
KE-01902		1996	Whitley, David S. and Simon, Joseph M.	Phase II Test Excavations and Determinations of Significance at CA-KER-4693H and -4695H, Soledad Mountain, Mojave, Kern County, California	W & S Consultants	15-005382, 15-005384

Report List

SSJVIC Record Search 18-302

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
KE-01903		1997	Whitley, David S.	Supplemental Phase I Archaeological Survey of Fence Lines and Ancillary Areas for the Golden Queen Mine Project Area, Mojave, Kern County, California	W & S Consultants	
KE-01904		1997	Whitley, David S.	Supplemental Class III Inventory of Fence Corridor and Ancillary Work Areas for the Golden Queen Mine Project, Mojave, Kern County, California	W & S Consultants	15-004828, 15-005703

Report List

SSJVIC Record Search 18-302

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
KE-04053		2009	Lawson, Natalie	Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the Alta Oak Creek Mojave Wind Project, Kern County, California	CH2M Hill	15-000196, 15-001420, 15-003534, 15-003535, 15-003536, 15-003537, 15-003538, 15-003929, 15-010033, 15-012810, 15-012811, 15-013689, 15-013904, 15-013905, 15-013906, 15-013909, 15-013910, 15-013911, 15-013912, 15-013913, 15-013914, 15-013915, 15-013916, 15-013917, 15-013918, 15-013919, 15-013920, 15-013932, 15-013933, 15-013934, 15-013935, 15-013936, 15-013937, 15-013938, 15-013939, 15-013940, 15-013941, 15-013942, 15-013943, 15-013944, 15-013945, 15-013946, 15-013947, 15-013948, 15-013949, 15-013950, 15-013951, 15-013952, 15-013953, 15-013954, 15-013955, 15-013956, 15-013957, 15-013958, 15-013959, 15-013960, 15-013961, 15-013962, 15-013963, 15-013964, 15-013965, 15-013966, 15-013967, 15-013968, 15-013969, 15-013970, 15-013971, 15-013972, 15-013977, 15-013978, 15-013979, 15-013980, 15-013981, 15-013982, 15-013983, 15-013984, 15-013985, 15-013986, 15-013987, 15-013988, 15-013989, 15-013990, 15-013991, 15-013992, 15-013993, 15-013994, 15-013995, 15-013996, 15-013997, 15-013998, 15-013999, 15-014000, 15-014001, 15-014002, 15-014003, 15-014004, 15-014005, 15-014006, 15-014007, 15-014008, 15-014009, 15-014010, 15-014011, 15-014012, 15-014020, 15-014021, 15-014024, 15-014025, 15-014026, 15-014697, 15-014698, 15-014699, 15-014700, 15-014701, 15-014702, 15-014703, 15-014704

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SSJVIC Record Search 18-302

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
KE-04159		2011	Cardenas, Gloriella	Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the Alta Infill II Wind Energy Project Project, Kern County, California	URS, Sacramento	15-017052, 15-017053, 15-017054, 15-017055, 15-017056, 15-017057, 15-017058, 15-017059, 15-017060, 15-017061, 15-017062, 15-017066, 15-017067, 15-017068, 15-017069, 15-017070, 15-017071, 15-017072, 15-017073, 15-017074, 15-017075, 15-017076, 15-017077, 15-017079, 15-017081, 15-017082, 15-017083, 15-017084, 15-017085, 15-017086, 15-017087, 15-017088, 15-017089, 15-017090, 15-017091, 15-017092, 15-017093, 15-017094, 15-017095, 15-017096, 15-017097, 15-017098, 15-017099, 15-017100, 15-017101, 15-017102, 15-017103, 15-017104, 15-017105, 15-017106, 15-017108, 15-017109, 15-017110, 15-017111, 15-017112, 15-017113, 15-017114, 15-017115, 15-017116, 15-017117, 15-017118, 15-017120, 15-017121, 15-017122, 15-017123, 15-017124, 15-017125, 15-017126, 15-017127, 15-017128, 15-017129, 15-017130, 15-017131, 15-017132, 15-017133, 15-017134, 15-017135, 15-017136, 15-017137, 15-017138, 15-017139, 15-017140, 15-017141, 15-017142, 15-017143, 15-017144, 15-017145, 15-017146, 15-017147, 15-017148, 15-017149, 15-017150, 15-017151, 15-017152, 15-017153, 15-017154, 15-017155, 15-017156, 15-017157, 15-017159, 15-017160, 15-017161, 15-017162, 15-017163, 15-017165, 15-017166, 15-017167, 15-017168, 15-017169, 15-017170, 15-017171, 15-017172, 15-017173, 15-017174, 15-017175, 15-017176, 15-017177, 15-017178, 15-017179, 15-017180, 15-017181, 15-017182, 15-017183, 15-017184, 15-017186, 15-017187, 15-017188, 15-017189, 15-017190, 15-017191, 15-017192, 15-017205, 15-017206, 15-017207, 15-017208, 15-017209, 15-017210, 15-017211,

Report List

SSJVIC Record Search 18-302

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
						15-017212, 15-017213, 15-017214, 15-017215, 15-017216, 15-017217, 15-017218
KE-04276		2012	Schmidt, James	Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison Company's EKWRA Telecommunications Subtransmission Line Project Corridor on Bureau of Land Management Parcels Near Mojave, Kern County, California.	Compass Rose	15-015551, 15-015552, 15-015553, 15-015554, 15-015556, 15-015557, 15-015558, 15-016469
KE-04380	Submitter - Ridgecrest Field Office Report No. CA-650-12-52	2012	Bray, Madeleine, Strauss, Monica, Ehringer, Candace, and Koenig, Heidi	BLM Abandoned Mine Lands: Whitmore Mine Project Final Class III Archaeological Cultural Resources Survey and Inventory	Environmental Science Associates	15-016227, 15-016228
KE-05027		2018	Berg, John	Archaeological Survey Report for the Rosamond-Mojave Rehabilitation Project on State Route 14, Kern County, California	Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.	15-000756, 15-018648, 15-018657, 15-019734, 15-019735

Report Detail: KE-00388

SSJVIC Record Search 18-302

Identifiers

Report No.: KE-00388

Other IDs:	Type	Name
	NADB-R	1140777
	Submitter	CRF-94-32

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Fleagle, Dorothy J.

Year: 1994 (Dec)

Title: An Archaeological Assessment for Parcel 427-334-06, 2.5 Acres South and West of Mojave, Kern County, California

Affiliation: Cultural Resource Facility, California State University, Bakersfield

No. pages: 13

No. maps: 1

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: 2.5 acres

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

NEGATIVE

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Kern

USGS quad(s): Soledad Mountain

Address:

PLSS: T11N R12W Sec. 31 SBBM

Database record metadata

	Date	User	
Entered:	7/21/2009	ssjvic	
Last modified:	11/9/2015	user1	
IC actions:	Date	User	Action taken
	7/21/2009	ssjvic	Entered Primary: CLC
	7/21/2009	ssjvic	Survey coverage mapped: CLC
	11/9/2015	user1	Entered report: MMB
Record status:	Database Complete		

Report Detail: KE-00634

SSJVIC Record Search 18-302

Identifiers

Report No.: KE-00634

Other IDs:	Type	Name
	NADB-R	1140010
	Submitter	Cultural Resource Use Permit No. 16053

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Macko, Michael E. and Wiesbord, Jill

Year: 1985 (Nov)

Title: Sylmar Expansion Project: Cultural Resources Inventory and Significant Evaluation Addendum to Final Report

Affiliation: Applied Conservation Technology, Inc.

No. pages: 139

No. maps: 74

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

Sub-design.: A

Author(s): Macko, Michael E. and Weisbord, Jill

Year: 1985 (Sep)

Title: Sylmar Expansion Project Cultural Resources Inventory and Significance Evaluation Final Report Volume II

Affiliation: Applied Conservation Technology, Inc.

Report type(s): Archaeological, Evaluation

Inventory size:

No. pages: 11

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

PDF Pages: 129-139

General notes

Associated resources

Primary No.	Trinomial	Name
P-15-001969	CA-KER-001969	46 - 3; TW-20
P-15-001970	CA-KER-001970	82 - 3; 82 - 4 Green Surprise
P-15-001971	CA-KER-001971H	102 - 3
P-15-001972	CA-KER-001972/H	113 - 4
P-15-008484		102-1

No. resources: 5

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Kern

USGS quad(s): Cache Peak, Cantil, Cinco, Dove Spring, Freeman Junction, Inyokern, Little Buttes, Mojave, Mojave NE, Ninemile Canyon, Owens Peak, Saltdale NW, Soledad Mountain, Willow Springs

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

Date	User	
Entered: 8/4/2009	ssjvic	
Last modified: 12/15/2017	User	
IC actions: Date	User	Action taken
8/4/2009	ssjvic	Entered Primary: CLC

Report Detail: KE-00634

SSJVIC Record Search 18-302

12/13/2013 ssjvic
11/16/2015 user1

Edited: CT
Entered report: MMB

Record status: Database Complete

Report Detail: KE-01111

SSJVIC Record Search 18-302

Identifiers

Report No.: KE-01111

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Schiffman, Robert A.

Year: 1985 (Aug)

Title: Draft Archaeological Investigation of Shell Mining Company's Standard Hill Mining Project

Affiliation: Bakersfield College

No. pages: 69

No. maps: 12

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

Sub-design.: A

Author(s): Schiffman, Robert A.

Year: 1986 (Jan)

Title: Supplement to Archaeological Investigation of Shell Mining Companys Standard Hill Mining Project, the Smith Property

Affiliation: Bakersfield College

Report type(s): Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: 60 acres

No. pages: 8

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

PDF Pages: 62-69

Sub-design.: B

Author(s): Schiffman, Robert A.

Year: 1985 (Aug)

Title: Archaeological Investigation of Shell Mining Companys Standard Hill Mining Project

Affiliation: Bakersfield College

Report type(s): Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size:

No. pages: 31

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

PDF Pages: 31-61

General notes

Both associated resources are missing

Associated resources

Primary No.	Trinomial	Name
P-15-001967	CA-KER-001967	
P-15-001968	CA-KER-001968	

No. resources: 2

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Kern

USGS quad(s): Mojave

Address:

Report Detail: KE-01111

SSJVIC Record Search 18-302

PLSS: T11N R12W Sec. 28, 29, 32, 33 MDBM

Database record metadata

	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	
<i>Entered:</i>	9/24/2009	ssjvic	
<i>Last modified:</i>	12/15/2017	User	
<i>IC actions:</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
	9/24/2009	ssjvic	Entered Primary: CLC
	9/24/2009	ssjvic	Survey Area Mapped: CLC
	12/4/2015	user1	Entered report: MMB
<i>Record status:</i>	Database Complete		

Report Detail: KE-01897

SSJVIC Record Search 18-302

Identifiers

Report No.: KE-01897

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Whitley, David S., Simon, Joseph M., Rechtman, Robert B., and Whitley, Tamara K.

Year: 1995 (Oct)

Title: Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Golden Queen Mine Project Area, Mojave, Kern County, California

Affiliation: W & S Consultants

No. pages: 158

No. maps: 25

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: 600 acres

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

<i>Primary No.</i>	<i>Trinomial</i>	<i>Name</i>
P-15-004827	CA-KER-004446H	Cobble City
P-15-004828	CA-KER-004447H	Wegmen
P-15-004829	CA-KER-004448H	Karma Mill
P-15-004830	CA-KER-004449H	Queen Esther Mill
P-15-004831	CA-KER-004450H	Echo Mill
P-15-004832	CA-KER-004451H	Golden Queen Mill
P-15-004833	CA-KER-004452H	Silver Queen
P-15-004834	CA-KER-004453H	Gypsy-Starlight
P-15-004835	CA-KER-004454H	Bobtail Area

No. resources: 9

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Kern

USGS quad(s): Soledad Mountain

Address:

PLSS: T10N R12W Sec. 5, 6, 7, 8 SBBM

Database record metadata

<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	
<i>Entered:</i> 10/20/2009	ssjvic	
<i>Last modified:</i> 12/20/2015	user1	
<i>IC actions:</i> <i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
10/20/2009	ssjvic	Entered Primary: CLC
10/20/2009	ssjvic	Project Areas Mapped: CLC
12/20/2015	user1	Entered report: MMB

Record status: Database Complete

Report Detail: KE-01898

SSJVIC Record Search 18-302

Identifiers

Report No.: KE-01898

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Whitley, David S., Simon, Joseph M., and Whitley, Tamara K.

Year: 1995 (Nov)

Title: Phase II Test Excavations and Determination of Significance on Soledad Mountain, Mojave, Kern County, California

Affiliation: W & S Consultants

No. pages: 258

No. maps: 43

Attributes: Archaeological, Evaluation, Excavation

Inventory size:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: Yes

General notes

Associated resources

<i>Primary No.</i>	<i>Trinomial</i>	<i>Name</i>
P-15-004827	CA-KER-004446H	Cobble City
P-15-004828	CA-KER-004447H	Wegmen
P-15-004829	CA-KER-004448H	Karma Mill
P-15-004830	CA-KER-004449H	Queen Esther Mill
P-15-004831	CA-KER-004450H	Echo Mill
P-15-004832	CA-KER-004451H	Golden Queen Mill
P-15-004833	CA-KER-004452H	Silver Queen
P-15-004834	CA-KER-004453H	Gypsy-Starlight
P-15-004835	CA-KER-004454H	Bobtail Area

No. resources: 9

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Kern

USGS quad(s): Soledad Mountain

Address:

PLSS: T10N R12W Sec. 5, 6, 7, 8 SBBM

Database record metadata

<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	
<i>Entered:</i> 10/20/2009	ssjvic	
<i>Last modified:</i> 12/20/2015	user1	
<i>IC actions:</i> <i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
10/21/2009	ssjvic	Entered Primary: CLC
10/21/2009	ssjvic	Refer to individual site locations.
12/20/2015	user1	Entered report: MMB

Record status: Database Complete

Report Detail: KE-01899

SSJVIC Record Search 18-302

Identifiers

Report No.: KE-01899

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Whitley, David S., Simon, Joseph M., and Whitley, Tamara K.

Year: 1996 (Jul)

Title: Addendum to Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Golden Queen Project Area, Mojave, Kern County, California

Affiliation: W & S Consultants

No. pages: 65

No. maps: 8

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: 420 acres

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

<i>Primary No.</i>	<i>Trinomial</i>	<i>Name</i>
P-15-005382	CA-KER-004693H	GQ/96-1
P-15-005383	CA-KER-004694	GQ/96-2
P-15-005384	CA-KER-004695H	GQ/96-3

No. resources: 3

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Kern

USGS quad(s): Soledad Mountain

Address:

PLSS: T10N R13W Sec. 1, 5, 7, 8 SBBM

Database record metadata

<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	
<i>Entered:</i> 10/21/2009	ssjvic	
<i>Last modified:</i> 12/20/2015	user1	
<i>IC actions:</i> <i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
10/21/2009	ssjvic	Entered Primary: CLC
10/21/2009	ssjvic	Project Area Mapped: CLC
12/20/2015	user1	Entered report: MMB

Record status: Database Complete

Report Detail: KE-01900

SSJVIC Record Search 18-302

Identifiers

Report No.: KE-01900

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Whitley, David S., Simon, Joseph M., Rechtman, Robert B., and Whitley, Tamara K.

Year: 1997 (May)

Title: Class III Inventory of the Golden Queen Mine Project Area, Mojave, Kern County, California

Affiliation: W & S Consultants

No. pages: 134

No. maps: 24

Attributes: Archaeological, Evaluation, Field study

Inventory size:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

<i>Primary No.</i>	<i>Trinomial</i>	<i>Name</i>
P-15-000764	CA-KER-000764H	AV-3
P-15-000765	CA-KER-000765	AV-4
P-15-004828	CA-KER-004447H	Wegmen
P-15-004832	CA-KER-004451H	Golden Queen Mill
P-15-004833	CA-KER-004452H	Silver Queen
P-15-004835	CA-KER-004454H	Bobtail Area
P-15-004836	CA-KER-004455H	Elephant-Eagle

No. resources: 7

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Kern

USGS quad(s): Soledad Mountain

Address:

PLSS: T10N R12W Sec. 5, 6, 7, 8 SBBM

Database record metadata

<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	
<i>Entered:</i> 10/21/2009	ssjvic	
<i>Last modified:</i> 12/20/2015	user1	
<i>IC actions:</i> <i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
10/21/2009	ssjvic	Entered Primary: CLC
10/21/2009	ssjvic	Project Areas Mapped: CLC
12/20/2015	user1	Entered report: MMB

Record status: Database Complete

Report Detail: KE-01901

SSJVIC Record Search 18-302

Identifiers

Report No.: KE-01901

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Whitley, David S. and Simon, Joseph M.

Year: 1996 (Dec)

Title: Phase II Test Excavation and Determination of Significance at CA-KER-4694, Soledad Mountain, Kern County, California

Affiliation: W & S Consultants

No. pages: 37

No. maps: 2

Attributes: Archaeological, Evaluation, Excavation

Inventory size:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: Yes

General notes

Associated resources

	<i>Primary No.</i>	<i>Trinomial</i>	<i>Name</i>
	P-15-005383	CA-KER-004694	GQ/96-2
<i>No. resources:</i>	1		
<i>Has informals:</i>	No		

Location information

County(ies): Kern

USGS quad(s): Soledad Mountain

Address:

PLSS: T10N R13W Sec. 1 SBBM

Database record metadata

	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	
<i>Entered:</i>	10/21/2009	ssjvic	
<i>Last modified:</i>	12/20/2015	user1	
<i>IC actions:</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
	10/21/2009	ssjvic	Entered Primary: CLC
	10/21/2009	ssjvic	Resource Mapped: CLC
	12/20/2015	user1	Entered report: MMB
<i>Record status:</i>	Database Complete		

Report Detail: KE-01902

SSJVIC Record Search 18-302

Identifiers

Report No.: KE-01902

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Whitley, David S. and Simon, Joseph M.

Year: 1996 (Oct)

Title: Phase II Test Excavations and Determinations of Significance at CA-KER-4693H and -4695H, Soledad Mountain, Mojave, Kern County, California

Affiliation: W & S Consultants

No. pages: 111

No. maps: 9

Attributes: Archaeological, Evaluation, Excavation

Inventory size:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: Yes

General notes

Associated resources

<i>Primary No.</i>	<i>Trinomial</i>	<i>Name</i>
P-15-005382	CA-KER-004693H	GQ/96-1
P-15-005384	CA-KER-004695H	GQ/96-3

No. resources: 2

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Kern

USGS quad(s): Soledad Mountain

Address:

PLSS: T10N R12W Sec. 5 SBBM

Database record metadata

<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	
<i>Entered:</i> 10/21/2009	ssjvic	
<i>Last modified:</i> 6/10/2016	user1	
<i>IC actions:</i> <i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
10/21/2009	ssjvic	Entered Primary: CLC
10/21/2009	ssjvic	Refer to individual site locations.
12/20/2015	user1	Entered report: MMB
<i>Record status:</i> Database Complete		

Report Detail: KE-01903

SSJVIC Record Search 18-302

Identifiers

Report No.: KE-01903

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Whitley, David S.

Year: 1997 (Apr)

Title: Supplemental Phase I Archaeological Survey of Fence Lines and Ancillary Areas for the Golden Queen Mine Project Area, Mojave, Kern County, California

Affiliation: W & S Consultants

No. pages: 49

No. maps: 1

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Kern

USGS quad(s): Mojave, Soledad Mountain

Address:

PLSS: T11N R12W Sec. 31 SBBM

T10N R13W Sec. 1 SBBM

Database record metadata

	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	
<i>Entered:</i>	10/21/2009	ssjvic	
<i>Last modified:</i>	12/20/2015	user1	
<i>IC actions:</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
	10/21/2009	ssjvic	Entered Primary: CLC
	10/21/2009	ssjvic	Project Area Mapped: CLC
	12/20/2015	user1	Entered report: MMB
<i>Record status:</i>	Database Complete		

Report Detail: KE-01904

SSJVIC Record Search 18-302

Identifiers

Report No.: KE-01904

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Whitley, David S.

Year: 1997 (Apr)

Title: Supplemental Class III Inventory of Fence Corridor and Ancillary Work Areas for the Golden Queen Mine Project, Mojave, Kern County, California

Affiliation: W & S Consultants

No. pages: 85

No. maps: 9

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

<i>Primary No.</i>	<i>Trinomial</i>	<i>Name</i>
P-15-004828	CA-KER-004447H	Wegmen
P-15-005703	CA-KER-004841H	GQ/97-1

No. resources: 2

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Kern

USGS quad(s): Mojave, Soledad Mountain

Address:

PLSS: T11N R12W Sec. 31, 32 SBBM

Database record metadata

	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	
<i>Entered:</i>	10/21/2009	ssjvic	
<i>Last modified:</i>	12/20/2015	user1	
<i>IC actions:</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
	10/21/2009	ssjvic	Entered Primary: CLC
	10/21/2009	ssjvic	Project Area Mapped: CLC
	12/20/2015	user1	Entered report: MMB
<i>Record status:</i>	Database Complete		

Report Detail: KE-04053

SSJVIC Record Search 18-302

Identifiers

Report No.: KE-04053

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Lawson, Natalie

Year: 2009 (Oct)

Title: Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the Alta Oak Creek Mojave Wind Project, Kern County, California

Affiliation: CH2M Hill

No. pages: 132

No. maps: 11

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: 4,667 acres

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

Primary No.	Trinomial	Name
P-15-000196	CA-KER-000196	K-11
P-15-001420	CA-KER-001420	Cameron 1
P-15-003534	CA-KER-003534H	ATT-R-10
P-15-003535	CA-KER-003535H	
P-15-003536	CA-KER-003536H	ATT-R-11; CA-INY-4590H
P-15-003537	CA-KER-003537H	ATT-R-12; Oak Creek Road
P-15-003538	CA-KER-003538H	ATT-R-13; Cameron Road
P-15-003929	CA-KER-003929H	MBP - 3; Arper Well
P-15-010033		Pacific Crest Trail
P-15-012810	CA-KER-007231	PL-SCE-Tehachapi-47
P-15-012811	CA-KER-007232	PL-SCE-Tehachapi-48
P-15-013689	CA-KER-007690H	EP-6; 2009.09.10.2 Trash Scatte
P-15-013904	CA-KER-007789H	California Portland Cement Com
P-15-013905		California Portland Cement Com
P-15-013906	CA-KER-007790H	EP-3
P-15-013909	CA-KER-007793H	EP-5
P-15-013910	CA-KER-007794H	EP-7
P-15-013911	CA-KER-007795H	EP-8
P-15-013912	CA-KER-007796H	EP-9
P-15-013913	CA-KER-007797H	EP-10
P-15-013914	CA-KER-007798H	EP-11
P-15-013915	CA-KER-007799H	EP-12
P-15-013916	CA-KER-007800H	EP-22
P-15-013917	CA-KER-007801H	EP-23
P-15-013918	CA-KER-007802H	EP-24
P-15-013919	CA-KER-007803H	EP-25
P-15-013920	CA-KER-007804H	EP-26
P-15-013932		EPi1
P-15-013933		EPi2
P-15-013934		EPi3
P-15-013935		EPi4
P-15-013936		EPi5
P-15-013937		EPi6
P-15-013938		EPi7
P-15-013939		EPi8
P-15-013940		EPi10
P-15-013941		EPi11

Report Detail: KE-04053

SSJVIC Record Search 18-302

P-15-013942	EPI12
P-15-013943	EPI14
P-15-013944	EPI15
P-15-013945	EPI16
P-15-013946	EPI17
P-15-013947	EPI20
P-15-013948	EPI21
P-15-013949	EPI22
P-15-013950	EPI23
P-15-013951	EPI24
P-15-013952	EPI25
P-15-013953	EPI26
P-15-013954	EPI27
P-15-013955	EPI28
P-15-013956	EPI29
P-15-013957	EPI30
P-15-013958	EPI31
P-15-013959	EPI32
P-15-013960	EPI33
P-15-013961	EPI34
P-15-013962	EPI35
P-15-013963	EPI36
P-15-013964	EPI37
P-15-013965	EPI38
P-15-013966	EPI39
P-15-013967	EPI40
P-15-013968	EPI41
P-15-013969	EPI42
P-15-013970	EPI43
P-15-013971	EPI44
P-15-013972	EPI46
P-15-013977	I-11
P-15-013978	I-12
P-15-013979	I-13
P-15-013980	I-14
P-15-013981	I-15
P-15-013982	I-16
P-15-013983	I-17
P-15-013984	I-18
P-15-013985	I-19
P-15-013986	I-19
P-15-013987	I-21
P-15-013988	I-22
P-15-013989	I-23
P-15-013990	I-24
P-15-013991	I-25
P-15-013992	I-26
P-15-013993	I-27
P-15-013994	I-30
P-15-013995	I-31
P-15-013996	I-32
P-15-013997	I-33
P-15-013998	I-35
P-15-013999	I-36
P-15-014000	I-37
P-15-014001	I-38
P-15-014002	I-39
P-15-014003	I-40
P-15-014004	I-41

Report Detail: KE-04053

SSJVIC Record Search 18-302

P-15-014005		I-42
P-15-014006		I-43
P-15-014007		I-44
P-15-014008		I-45
P-15-014009		I-46
P-15-014010		I-47
P-15-014011		I-48
P-15-014012		I-50
P-15-014020		I-58
P-15-014021		I-60
P-15-014024		EPi45
P-15-014025		I-28
P-15-014026		I-49
P-15-014697	CA-KER-008263	S-AF1
P-15-014698	CA-KER-008264	Site 2, 3, 4
P-15-014699	CA-KER-008265	EP-16
P-15-014700	CA-KER-008266	EP-17
P-15-014701	CA-KER-008267	EP-20
P-15-014702	CA-KER-008268	S-12
P-15-014703	CA-KER-008269H	S-16
P-15-014704	CA-KER-008270	S-19

No. resources: 117

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Kern

USGS quad(s): Mojave, Monolith, Soledad Mountain, Tehachapi South, Willow Springs

Address:

PLSS: T11N R14W
T11N R13W
T10N R13W

Database record metadata

	Date	User	
Entered:	3/1/2012	ssjvic	
Last modified:	2/22/2016	user1	
IC actions:	Date	User	Action taken
	3/1/2012	ssjvic	Report entered: AMB
	3/8/2012	ssjvic	Report mapped: AMB
	2/22/2016	user1	Entered report: MMB
Record status:	Database Complete		

Report Detail: KE-04159

SSJVIC Record Search 18-302

Identifiers

Report No.: KE-04159

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Cardenas, Gloriella

Year: 2011

Title: Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the Alta Infill II Wind Energy Project Project, Kern County, California

Affiliation: URS, Sacramento

No. pages: 199

No. maps: 23

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: not identifies

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

Primary No.	Trinomial	Name
P-15-017052		IF-JKS-04
P-15-017053		IF-JKS-01
P-15-017054		IF-JKS-03
P-15-017055		IF-JKS-06
P-15-017056		IF-JKS-07
P-15-017057		IF-JKS-08
P-15-017058		IF-JKS-09
P-15-017059		IF-JKS-10
P-15-017060		IF-JKS-11
P-15-017061		IF-JKS-12
P-15-017062		IF-JKS-13
P-15-017066		IF-JKS-20
P-15-017067		IF-JKS-21
P-15-017068		IF-JKS-29
P-15-017069		IF-JKS-30
P-15-017070		IF-JKS-31
P-15-017071		IF-JKS-32
P-15-017072		IF-JKS-33
P-15-017073		IF-JKS-34
P-15-017074		IF-JKS-35
P-15-017075		IF-JKS-36
P-15-017076	CA-KER-009386H	S-JKS-09; IF-JKS-44; IF-JKS-38
P-15-017077		IF-JKS-39
P-15-017079		IF-JKS-43
P-15-017081		IF-JKS-45
P-15-017082		IF-JKS-46
P-15-017083		IF-JKS-47
P-15-017084		IF-JKS-48
P-15-017085		IF-JKS-49
P-15-017086		IF-JKS-50
P-15-017087	CA-KER-009384H	S-JKS-02
P-15-017088	CA-KER-009385	S-JKS-03
P-15-017089	CA-KER-009387H	S-JKS-10
P-15-017090	CA-KER-009388H	S-JKS-11
P-15-017091	CA-KER-009389H	S-JKS-12
P-15-017092	CA-KER-009390	S-JKS-14
P-15-017093	CA-KER-009391H	S-RR-01

Report Detail: KE-04159

SSJVIC Record Search 18-302

P-15-017094	CA-KER-009392	S-RR-02
P-15-017095	CA-KER-009393H	S-RR-03
P-15-017096	CA-KER-009394H	S-RR-04
P-15-017097	CA-KER-009395H	S-RR-05
P-15-017098	CA-KER-009396/H	S-RR-06
P-15-017099	CA-KER-009397H	S-RR-07
P-15-017100	CA-KER-009398H	S-RR-08; IF-RR-21
P-15-017101	CA-KER-009399/H	S-RR-09; HST-BP-BE-1
P-15-017102	CA-KER-009400H	S-RR-10
P-15-017103	CA-KER-009401H	S-E-01
P-15-017104	CA-KER-009402H	S-E-02
P-15-017105	CA-KER-009403	S-E-03
P-15-017106	CA-KER-009404H	S-E-04
P-15-017108	CA-KER-009406H	S-E-06
P-15-017109	CA-KER-009407H	S-E-07
P-15-017110	CA-KER-009408	S-E-08
P-15-017111	CA-KER-009409	S-E-09
P-15-017112	CA-KER-009410H	S-E-10
P-15-017113	CA-KER-009411H	S-E-12
P-15-017114	CA-KER-009412H	S-E-13
P-15-017115	CA-KER-009413H	S-E-14
P-15-017116		IF-RR-01
P-15-017117		IF-RR-02
P-15-017118		IF-RR-03
P-15-017120		IF-RR-05
P-15-017121		IF-RR-06
P-15-017122		IF-RR-08
P-15-017123		IF-RR-09
P-15-017124		IF-RR-10
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P-15-017137		IF-RR-23
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P-15-017139		IF-E-02
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P-15-017141		IF-E-05
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P-15-017151		IF-E-15
P-15-017152		IF-E-16
P-15-017153		IF-E-17
P-15-017154		IF-E-18

Report Detail: KE-04159

SSJVIC Record Search 18-302

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P-15-017162		IF-E-27
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P-15-017182		IF-E-48
P-15-017183		IF-E-49
P-15-017184		IF-E-50
P-15-017186	CA-KER-009414H	S-E-15
P-15-017187	CA-KER-009415H	S-E-16
P-15-017188	CA-KER-009416H	S-E-17
P-15-017189	CA-KER-009417/H	S-E-18
P-15-017190	CA-KER-009418	S-E-19
P-15-017191		IF-E-51
P-15-017192		IF-E-52
P-15-017205	CA-KER-009425H	S-JKS-05
P-15-017206	CA-KER-009426H	S-JKS-06
P-15-017207	CA-KER-009427	S-JKS-07
P-15-017208	CA-KER-009428H	S-JKS-08
P-15-017209		IF-JKS-15
P-15-017210		IF-JKS-16
P-15-017211		IF-JKS-17
P-15-017212		IF-JKS-22
P-15-017213		IF-JKS-23
P-15-017214		IF-JKS-24
P-15-017215		IF-JKS-25
P-15-017216		IF-JKS-26
P-15-017217		IF-JKS-27
P-15-017218		IF-JKS-28

No. resources: 145

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Kern

USGS quad(s): Mojave, Monolith, Soledad Mountain

Address:

PLSS:

Report Detail: KE-04159

SSJVIC Record Search 18-302

Database record metadata

	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	
<i>Entered:</i>	7/27/2012	ssjvic	
<i>Last modified:</i>	2/25/2016	user1	
<i>IC actions:</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
	7/27/2012	ssjvic	report entered: cls
	2/25/2016	user1	Updated database ST
<i>Record status:</i>	Database Complete		

Report Detail: KE-04276

SSJVIC Record Search 18-302

Identifiers

Report No.: KE-04276

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Schmidt, James

Year: 2012 (Jun)

Title: Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison Company's EKWRA Telecommunications Subtransmission Line Project Corridor on Bureau of Land Management Parcels Near Mojave, Kern County, California.

Affiliation: Compass Rose

No. pages: 32

No. maps: 6

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: approx. 41.57 acres

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

Primary No.	Trinomial	Name
P-15-015551	CA-KER-008585	PL-SCE-EKWRA-1
P-15-015552		PL-SCE-EKWRA-2
P-15-015553	CA-KER-008586	PL-SCE-EKWRA-3
P-15-015554	CA-KER-008587	PL-SCE-EKWRA-4
P-15-015556	CA-KER-008589H	PL-SCE-EKWRA-6
P-15-015557	CA-KER-008590/H	PL-SCE-EKWRA-7
P-15-015558	CA-KER-008591	PL-SCE-EKWRA-8
P-15-016469		SCE EKWRA #2

No. resources: 8

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Kern

USGS quad(s): Bissell, Edwards, Mojave, Soledad Mountain

Address:

PLSS: T11N R12W Sec. 32 SBBM

Database record metadata

Date	User	Action taken
Entered: 2/15/2013	ssjvic	
Last modified: 3/1/2016	user1	
IC actions: Date	User	Action taken
2/15/2013	ssjvic	report entered: cls
2/15/2013	ssjvic	report mapped: cls
3/1/2016	user1	Updated database ST

Record status: Database Complete

Report Detail: KE-04380

SSJVIC Record Search 18-302

Identifiers

Report No.: KE-04380

Other IDs: Type

Name

Submitter

Ridgecrest Field Office Report No. CA-650-12-52

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Bray, Madeleine, Strauss, Monica, Ehringer, Candace, and Koenig, Heidi

Year: 2012 (Nov)

Title: BLM Abandoned Mine Lands: Whitmore Mine Project Final Class III Archaeological Cultural Resources Survey and Inventory

Affiliation: Environmental Science Associates

No. pages: 226

No. maps: 11

Attributes: Archaeological, Architectural/Historical, Field study

Inventory size: 122 acres

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

Primary No.

Trinomial

Name

P-15-016227

CA-KER-008969H

Gum Tree Mine

P-15-016228

CA-KER-008970/H

Whitmore Mine

No. resources: 2

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Kern

USGS quad(s): Mojave, Soledad Mountain

Address:

PLSS: T11N R12W Sec. 32 SBBM

Database record metadata

Date

User

Entered: 8/3/2013

ssjvic

Last modified: 3/2/2016

user1

IC actions: Date

User

Action taken

8/3/2013

ssjvic

report entered: cls

8/3/2013

ssjvic

report mapped: cls

3/2/2016

user1

Entered report: MMB

Record status: Database Complete

Report Detail: KE-05027

SSJVIC Record Search 18-302

Identifiers

Report No.: KE-05027

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Berg, John

Year: 2018 (May)

Title: Archaeological Survey Report for the Rosamond-Mojave Rehabilitation Project on State Route 14, Kern County, California

Affiliation: Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.

No. pages: 50

No. maps: 29

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: Unknown

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

<i>Primary No.</i>	<i>Trinomial</i>	<i>Name</i>
P-15-000756	CA-KER-000756	AVAS-43
P-15-018648	CA-KER-010174	HST-BP-JR-7
P-15-018657	CA-KER-010182	HST-BP-BE-5
P-15-019734	CA-KER-010792	SR 14-2
P-15-019735	CA-KER-010793H	SR 14-1

No. resources: 5

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Kern

USGS quad(s): Mojave, Soledad Mountain

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	
<i>Entered:</i> 6/26/2018	User	
<i>Last modified:</i> 6/26/2018	User	
<i>IC actions:</i> <i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
6/26/2018	User	Entered by: DB
<i>Record status:</i> Database Complete		

APPENDIX B:
SITE RECORDS FORMS AND UPDATES
(from north to south)

CA-KER-009426H (UPDATE)

CA-KER-007815H (UPDATE)

CA-KER-004693H (UPDATE)

IF-JKS-22 (UPDATE)

GQ-IS-1

GQ-IS-2

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

Primary # P-15-017206
HRI # _____
Trinomial CA-KER-9426H

Page 1 of 6

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) S-JKS-06

P1. Other Identifier:

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

***a. County:** Kern

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

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Soledad Mountain **Date:** 1992 **T** 10N; **R** 13W; SE¼ of NE¼ of Sec 1 ; San Bernardino B.M.

c. Address:

City:

Zip:

d. UTM: Zone: 11 (NAD83) ; 389829 mE/ 3872464 mN (obtained from GPS)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation: 865.51 m AMSL

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

This historic isolate consists of more than 150 cans including sanitary, hole in top, hole in can, meat and tobacco tins. Crockery, and glass fragments are also present. The total artifact count is more than 200 items. Artifact dates range from 1910 to the 1950's. The site has been impacted by road and transmission line construction. The site is located in an open valley next to Soledad mountain along existing transmission line.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) AH16

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



***P5b. Description of Photo:**
(View, date, accession #) Overview of site, view South, 7/6/2011
(Photo# DSCN1333.jpg)

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

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Private

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Aaron Fergusson
CH2M HILL HILL
215 South State St. Ste 1000
Salt Lake City, UT 84111

***P9. Date Recorded:** 7-6-2011

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe)
Intensive Pedestrian Survey conducted with 15 meter transect intervals

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Fergusson, Aaron. 2012. Addendum No. 1 to the Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the Alta Infill II Wind Project, Kern County, California. Manuscript on File at CH2M HILL Santa Ana, CA.

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

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

Primary #
Trinomial

Page 2 of 6

*Resource Name or #: S-JKS-06

*A1. Dimensions: a. Length: 213 m (north south) × b. Width: 100 m (east west)

Method of Measurement: ☐ Paced ☐ Taped ☐ Visual estimate ☒ Other: GPS

Method of Determination (Check any that apply.): ☒ Artifacts ☐ Features ☐ Soil ☐ Vegetation ☐ Topography
☐ Cut bank ☐ Animal burrow ☐ Excavation ☐ Property boundary ☐ Other (Explain):

Reliability of Determination: ☐ High ☒ Medium ☐ Low Explain: most artifacts are on the surface in moderately spaced vegetation and a higher likelihood of movement by wind.

Limitations (Check any that apply): ☐ Restricted access ☐ Paved/built over ☐ Site limits incompletely defined

☒ Disturbances ☒ Vegetation ☐ Other (Explain): Vegetation may obscure artifacts. Partially subjected to road grading.

A2. Depth: ☐ None ☒ Unknown Method of Determination: most artifacts on surface, 5% partially subsurface, likely Aeolian deposition.

*A3. Human Remains: ☐ Present ☒ Absent ☐ Possible ☐ Unknown (Explain):

*A4. Features (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map.): none

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

This historic resource is a trash scatter consisting of 3 concentrations of artifacts. These are predominately mixtures of hole in cap, sanitary and hole in top solder dot cans. The majority of the cans are sanitary cans. There is also 1 concentration of glass and bottle base fragments. See attached artifact record for concentration 1 sample.

Concentration 1 consists of; 12 sanitary cans, 6 Hole in top cans, and 5 hole in cap cans.

Concentration 2 consists of 18 sanitary cans, 2 hole in top cans, 1 hole in cap can, 1 tobacco tin and 1 internal friction lid can.

Concentration 3 consists of 160+ sanitary cans, 48 hole in top cans, 1 hole in cap can (K ration can measuring 2 14/16" by 3" by 2 1/16" thick), 1 internal friction lid (1 4/16" by 4 4/16" diameter), 1 Kerosene can with handle (8 14/16" by 9" by 4 7/16" opening), 1 ceramic white ware lip fragment, 1 steel top can with church key, 8 hole in cap cans with key opening, 3 rectangular meat tins, 1 oil can, 1 section of stove pipe, 1 barrel strap and 4 .22 shell casings.

The glass concentration consists of; 3 Dr. Pepper bottle body fragments and 1 base fragment, 5 green glass fragments, 1 amethyst glass fragment, 1 brown glass fragment, 50+ clear bottle glass fragments, 5 clear window glass fragments, 1 Owens Illinois bottle base dated to 1946, 1 Owens Illinois bottle base dated to 1916 and 1 Hazel Atlas bottle base that dates to between 1923 -1964.

*A6. Were Specimens Collected? ☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach Artifact Record or catalog and identify where specimens are curated.)

*A7. Site Condition: ☐ Good ☒ Fair ☐ Poor (Describe disturbances.): Aeolian erosion and proximity to road contribute to disturbance.

*A8. Nearest Water (Type, distance, and direction.): Several ephemeral washes are extant in the area.

*A9. Elevation: 1024.60 m AMSL

A10. Environmental Setting (Describe culturally relevant variables such as vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc.): The site is in open valley adjacent to Soledad Road with light reddish brown sandy loam and inclusions of local sandstone.

Nearby plant species include creosote, Joshua tree, yucca and various grasses.

A11. Historical Information:

*A12. Age: ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Protohistoric ☐ 1542-1769 ☐ 1769-1848 ☐ 1848-1880 ☐ 1880-1914 ☒ 1914-1945
☐ Post 1945 ☐ Undetermined Describe position in regional prehistoric chronology or factual historic dates if known:

A13. Interpretations (Discuss data potential, function[s], ethnic affiliation, and other interpretations): This site is possibly a temporary camp or roadside dumping episode.

A14. Remarks: Not eligible.

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

A16. Photographs (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record.): 1327-1357
Original Media/Negatives Kept at: CH2MHILL, 215 South State Street, Suite 1000, Salt Lake City, UT 84111

*A17. Form Prepared by: Aaron Fergusson

Date: 7-6-2011

Affiliation and Address: CH2MHILL, 215 South State Street, Suite 1000, Salt Lake City, UT 84111

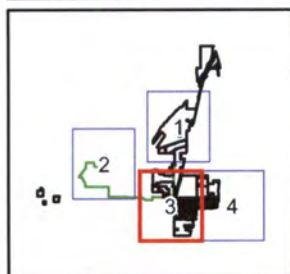
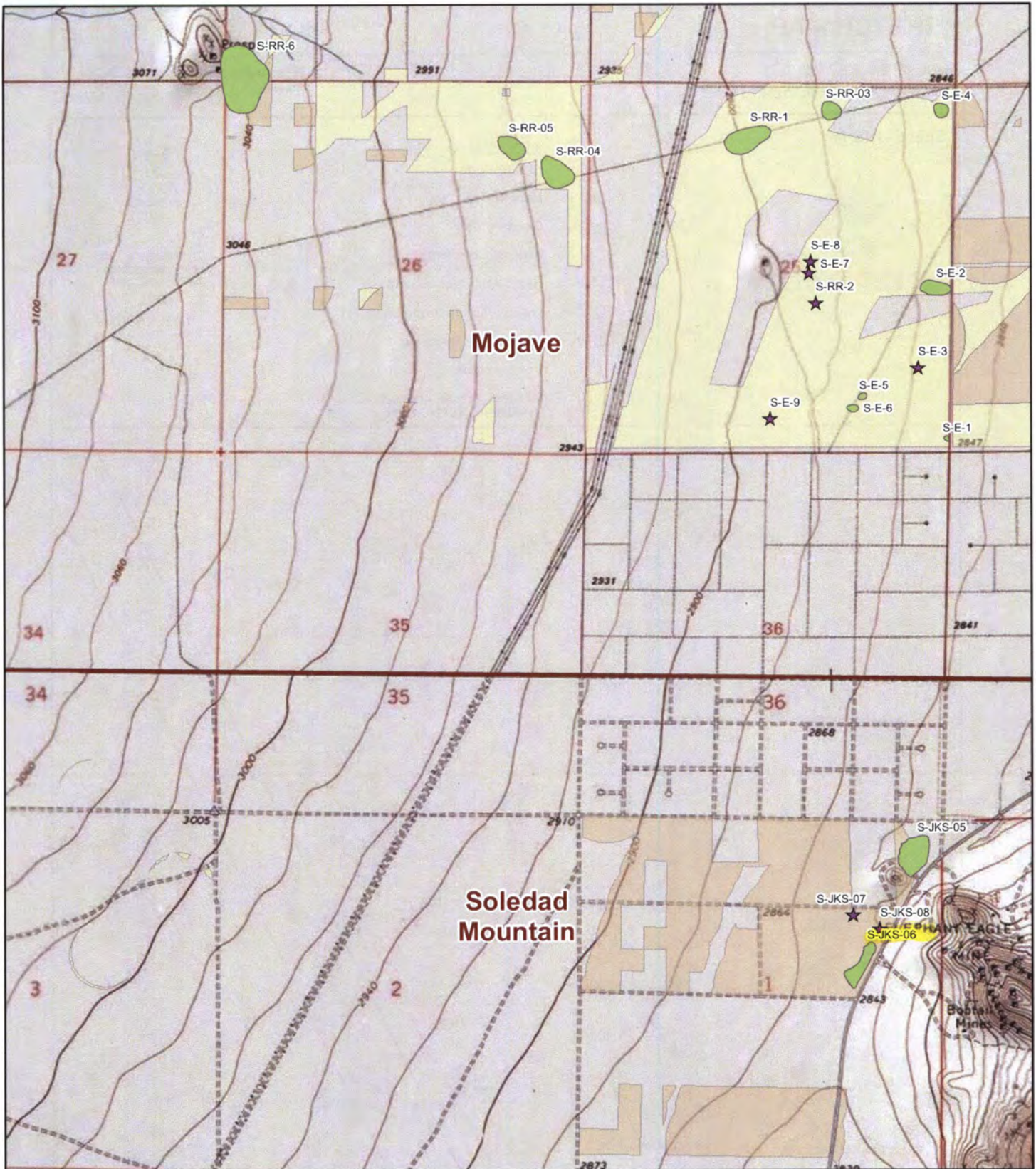
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96	96	96
97	97	97
98	98	98
99	99	99
100	100	100

Year 2011

Lens Size:

Negatives Kept at: CH2M HILL

[illegible]



- ★ Site Datum
- Site Boundary
- Cultural Survey
December 2011
- Cultural Survey
June 2011
- USGS Topo Quad 1:24K

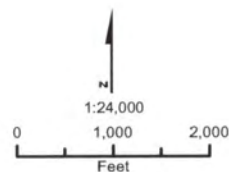


FIGURE 3
Appendix B, Cultural
Resource Findings
Alta Infill II Wind Project
Alta Wind Energy Center Project

Site: S-JKS-06

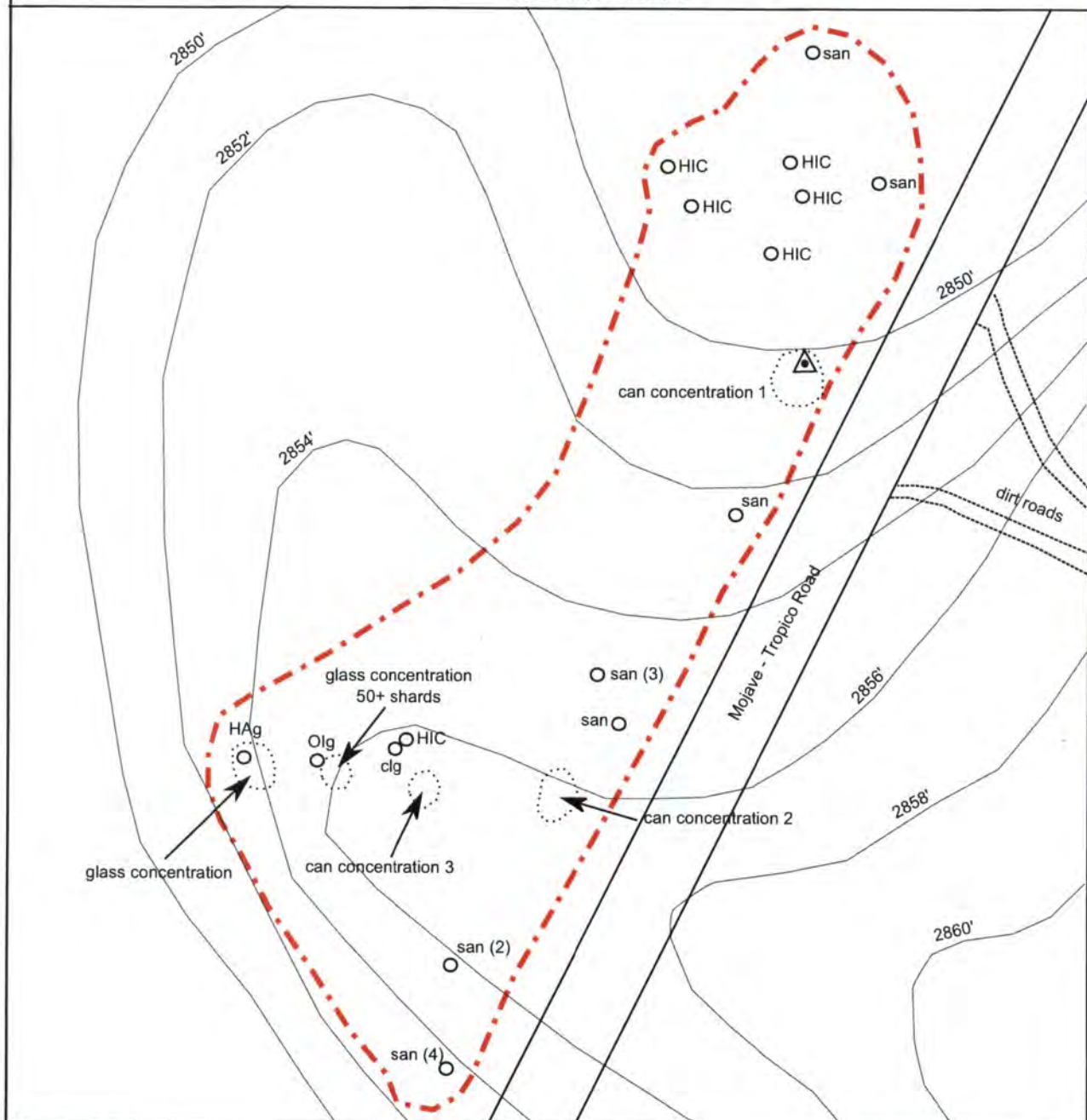


LEGEND

- - - Site Boundary
- HIC Hole in Cap Can
- san Sanitary Can
- Artifact Concentration
- HAg Hazel Atlas bottle base
- Olg Owens Illinois bottle base
- clg Clear Glass fragment
- Contour Line
- △ Site Datum (can concentration 1)
389829mE, 3872464mN



0 meters 25
0 feet 75
UTM NAD83



CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: **Golden Queen**

Page 1 of 3

Page 1 of 3 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) **CA-KER-9426H (UPDATE)**

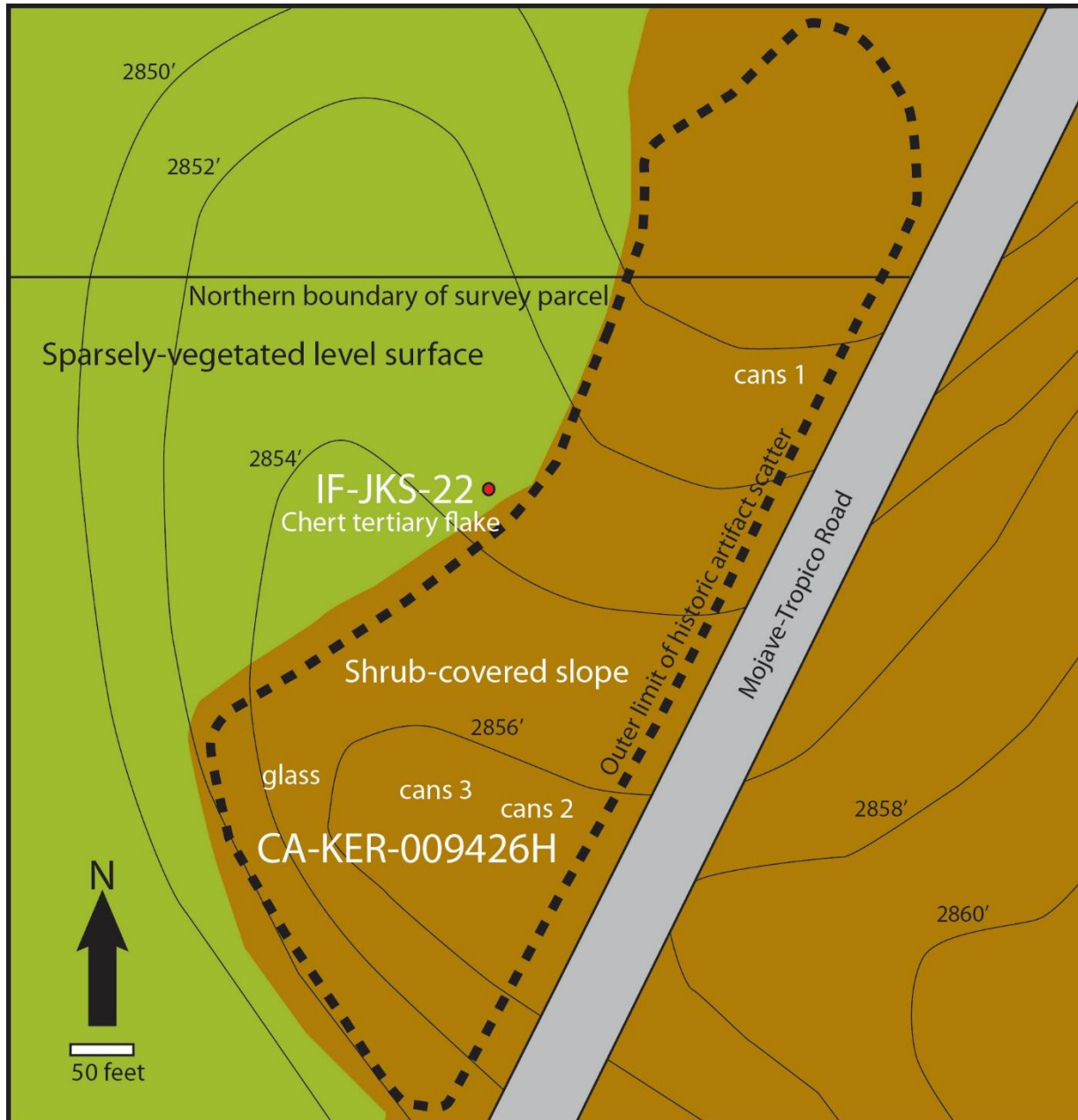
*Recorded by: **Johannes Loubser and Joe Simon, W&S** *Date **10/23/2018** ♻️ Continuation ♻️ Update

This previously-recorded site is located directly west of a bend in the Mojave-Tropico Road, at an elevation of approximately 2,856 feet above mean sea level, on the west-facing slope of a low ridge overlooking a low-lying dry playa to the west (Fergusson 2011). The site comprises of three separate scatters of cans and two separate concentrations of glass. Taken together, these scatters cover an area measuring 250 meters northeast/southwest by 50 meters southeast/northwest. Near the northeastern end of the site, Concentration 1 consists of sanitary cans, hole in top cans, and hole in cap cans. Towards the southeastern portion of the site, Concentration 2 consists of the same range of cans, plus a tobacco tin and an internal friction lid can. Closer to the southwestern portion of the site, Concentration 3 contains the same range of cans, plus a Kerosene can with handle, a ceramic white ware fragment, steel top can with church key, rectangular meat tins, an oil can, and a stove pipe section. The two glass fragment concentrations, both in the southwestern portion of the site, include broken soda bottles, green glass, amethyst, brown glass, clear window glass, and Owens Illinois bottle base dating to 1916. Overall, the artifacts date to between 1910 and 1950. The absence of features and haphazard nature of the trash scatters following the Mojave-Tropico Road suggest that the site was used as a roadside dumping place.

Being exposed to ongoing wind and water erosion and road grading and transmission line maintenance, the historic refuse scatter is in a poor physical condition and do not retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, and association (Loubser 2018). The dumping episodes at the site are most likely from vehicles travelling along the Mojave-Tropico Road. Site CA-KER-009426H is not recommended eligible for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources under any of the criteria. Following the CEQUA guidelines, no additional archaeological work is recommended at this this site. However, based on CEQUA guidelines, it is recommended that an archaeological monitor be present during any topsoil grading or cutting at this site, to identify and recover any artifacts which might be uncovered by such activities, in the unlikely event that such may be buried at this locale.

Reference Cited:

- Fergusson, A.
2011 Primary Site # P-15-017206, Trinomial CA-KER-9426H. CH2M Hill Site Form Submitted to the Primary Record, The Resources Agency, Department of Parks and Recreation.
- Loubser, J. H. N.
2018 Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Golden Queen Mine Permit Expansion Area, Mojave, Kern County, California. W&S Consultants Report submitted to WestLand Resources, Tucson.



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

Primary #
HRI #

Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

P-15-014022
CA-KER-7815H

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 5

*Resource Name or #: S-39

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: ☒ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted

*a. County: Kern

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

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: *Monolith*
Solbad Mtn.

Date: 1995 T ^{10N} ~~11N~~, R 13W; NW ¼ of NW ¼ of Sec ¹² ~~20~~, S.B. B.M.

c. Address:

City:

Zip:

d. UTM: Zone: 11 ; 382561 mE/3877688 mN (G.P.S.) (Datum is a large Joshua tree within the site boundary.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation: This site is located at 3520 ft AMSL just south of Oak Creek Road., approximately one half of a mile east of the entrance to the California Portland Cement Company Mojave Plant.

*P3a. **Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) This site consists of several episodes of dumping of historic refuse. The site does not appear to be a location of historic occupation or activity as the refuse is scattered over such a wide area. Rather, it is likely that the historic artifacts located within the site boundary are the result of occasional dumping along Mojave Tropico Road. The overall site measures approximately 90mx90m and artifact density is approximately one to two artifacts per square meter. Observed refuse includes sanitary cans, solder top cans, meat cans, clear glass, milk glass, amber glass, aqua glass, cobalt glass, white, yellow, and orange ceramics, and bottle bases with various marks. These various artifacts date from as early as the late 1800s to 1947 and appear to represent several dumping episodes into the modern era.

*P3b. **Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) AH 4, historic refuse scatter

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Overview of the site, view to the northwest.

*P6. **Date Constructed/Age and**

Sources: ☒ Historic

☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

*P7. **Owner and Address:**

California Portland Cement
Company
9350 Oak Creek Road
Mojave, California 93501

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

A Fergusson, H. Calicher, R. Rolston
CH2M HILL

6 Hutton Centre, Suite 700
Santa Ana, California 92707

*P9. **Date Recorded:** 6/8/09

*P10. **Survey Type:** (Describe)
Intensive pedestrian survey

*P11. **Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter

"none.") Lawson et al. 2009: "Cultural Resources Assessment and Evaluation of the Alta Oak Creek Mojave Wind Project, Kern County, California".

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

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

Primary #
Trinomial

P-15-014022
LA-KER-7815H

Page 2 of 5

*Resource Name or #: S-39

*A1. Dimensions: a. Length: 90m. (N-S) × b. Width: 90m. (E-W)

Method of Measurement: ☐ Paced ☐ Taped ☐ Visual estimate ☒ Other: Trimble GPS

Method of Determination (Check any that apply.): ☒ Artifacts ☐ Features ☐ Soil ☐ Vegetation ☐ Topography

☐ Cut bank ☐ Animal burrow ☐ Excavation ☐ Property boundary ☐ Other (Explain):

Reliability of Determination: ☐ High ☐ Medium ☒ Low Explain: Artifacts are visible on surface however the slope and movement of materials makes the boundary very arbitrary.

Limitations (Check any that apply): ☐ Restricted access ☐ Paved/built over ☐ Site limits incompletely defined

☒ Disturbances ☐ Vegetation ☐ Other (Explain):

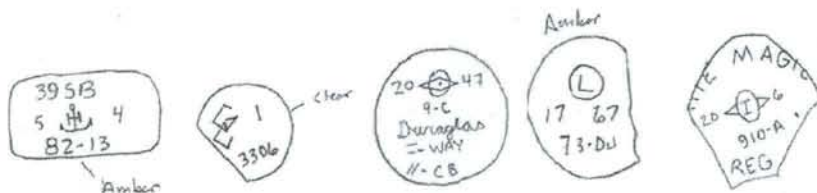
A2. Depth: ☐ None ☒ Unknown Method of Determination:

*A3. Human Remains: ☐ Present ☒ Absent ☐ Possible ☐ Unknown (Explain):

*A4. Features (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map.):
None observed.

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

Observed refuse includes 23 sanitary cans, 4 solder top cans measuring 2 8/16" in diameter by 2 6/16" tall, 7 smashed solder top cans, one meat can, 50+ clear glass fragments, one square milk glass container, 10+ fragments of amber glass, 1 fragment of aqua glass, 12 fragments of cobalt glass, 5 white, 2 yellow, and 2 orange ceramic fragments, and bottle bases with various marks. See below. These various artifacts date from as early as the late 1800s to 1947 and appear to represent several dumping episodes into the modern era. Modern trash includes household items.



*A6. Were Specimens Collected? ☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach Artifact Record or catalog and identify where specimens are curated.)

*A7. Site Condition: ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☒ Poor (Describe disturbances.): Erosion

*A8. Nearest Water (Type, distance, and direction.): Seasonal seasonal washes are extant throughout the area.

*A9. Elevation: 3520 ft AMSL

A10. Environmental Setting (Describe culturally relevant variables such as vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc.): Much of the dumping has occurred on a small playa adjacent to the paved road. Observed flora includes Joshua trees, sage bush, chamise, creosote, and native grasses. Land slopes 6 - 8% at 120 and observed soils are loose and sandy.

A11. Historical Information: The site is located close to Mojave Tropico Road, which is an historic road which is visible on the 1915 Mojave 30' USGS topographic quadrangle map. This site is also located between Mojave and the Los Angeles Aqueduct, in an area traversed by LA Aqueduct construction traffic between 1908 and 1913.

*A12. Age: ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Protohistoric ☐ 1542-1769 ☐ 1769-1848 ☐ 1848-1880 ☒ 1880-1914 ☒ 1914-1945

☒ Post 1945 ☐ Undetermined Describe position in regional prehistoric chronology or factual historic dates if known:

Hole in cap cans, which are soldered cans with a central cap with a pin hole for venting, date from the 1820s. Hole in top cans, also called solder dot cans and vent hole cans, date from approximately 1900. Use of soldered cans declined after WWI when sanitary cans became more commonly used; however, evaporated milk was preserved in these cans well past WWII. Sun colored amethyst glass, a purple tinted glass that was originally a clear glass with a manganese additive to make the glass clear, dates from the 1800s. Use of manganese to make clear glass also declined after WWI, and by 1920, it was not widely used. Amber glass dates from the mid 1800s and was used until the mid 1900s.

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

The overall area is littered with cans from the last 80 years and represents either several dumping sessions or highway debris.

Older refuse could also be related to the construction of the LA Aqueduct.

A14. Remarks: This historic refuse scatter is in relatively poor condition and does not retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, feeling, and association. This site could be related to traffic on historic Oak Creek Road. The site could also be related to the construction of the LA Aqueduct. However, as none of the artifacts recorded at this site are clearly related to either the road or aqueduct construction and the site appears to be merely an area of sporadic dumping over a time period of approximately 80 years, this site does not appear to be eligible for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources under any of the criteria and no further work is recommended at this site.

A15. References (Documents, informants, maps, and other references): Lindsey, Bill. 2009. Historic Glass Bottle Identification and Information Website. Electronic document, accessed 7-21-09, <http://www.sha.org/bottle/index.htm>.

Rock, J.T. 1984. Cans in the Countryside. *Historical Archaeology* 18(2).

Waechter, Sharon A. How Old is Old? Electronic document, accessed 7-21-09, <http://www.indiana.edu/~e472/cdf/suggest/old/index.html>

City of Los Angeles. 1916. *Construction of the Los Angeles Aqueduct, Final Report*. Los Angeles Department of Public Service, Los Angeles.

A16. Photographs (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record.):
Original Media/Negatives Kept at: CH2M HILL/ SCO

*A17. Form Prepared by: N. Lawson/ R. Cruz

Date: 6/8/09

Affiliation and Address: CH2M HILL, 6 Hutton Centre Drive, Suite 700, Santa Ana, CA 92706

LOCATION MAP

Page 5 of 5

Resource Name or #: S-39

Map Name: Soledad Mtn. 7.5 min USGS Topographic Quadrangle

Scale: 1:24000

Date of Map: 1973



DPR 523J (1/95)

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: **Golden Queen**

Page 1 of 3

Page 1 of 3 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) **CA-KER-7815H (UPDATE)**

*Recorded by: **Johannes Loubser and Joe Simon, W&S** *Date **10/23/2018** ♡ Continuation ♡ Update

This previously-recorded site is located primarily on a dry playa, at an elevation of approximately 2,835 feet above mean sea level, immediately east of the Mojave-Tropico Road (Fergusson et al 2009) and immediately south of a fence and a surface that has been graded and excavated recently (i.e., the previously recorded prehistoric Site CA-KER-004694 (Whitley 1996), immediately north of the fence, has been destroyed by a recently excavated burrow extending north from the fence). Site CA-KER-007815H comprises widespread scatters of historic period refuse along a dirt track. Although Fergusson et al (2009) cite the refuse scatter's dimensions as 90 meters by 90 meters, the most recent survey (Loubser 2018) shows that it extends farther southeast, following a dirt track in a southeasterly direction for 270 meters and is approximately 135 meters wide. Surface refuse included sanitary-seamed cans, solder top cans, meat cans, clear glass, milk glass, amber glass, aqua glass, cobalt glass, white, yellow, and orange ceramics, and bottle bases. These items date from the late 1800s to 1947. The refuse being irregularly scattered over such a wide area along a small track and the absence of any architectural features suggest that it was not an area for habitation. Considered together, the wide date range of artifacts, their scattered provenience across the ground surface, and their overall spread along the dirt track suggest that they represent several dumping episodes from the track through the years.

An abandoned prospecting pit occurs near the eastern end of the surface scatter. This vertical pit, at least two-meter by two-meter in width and two meters deep, has plywood shoring and polyethylene tarpaulin sheets at the bottom. Surrounding the upper outer rim of the pit is a spoil heap, roughly 10 meters in diameter. Glass bottle fragments are scattered across the surface of the spoil heap. Prospectors who dug this pit never reached bedrock and for this reason must have abandoned it. Judging from the polyethylene tarpaulin sheets lining sections of the pit's bottom, the feature almost certainly post-dates 1970. When chromium trioxide was introduced in 1951 and the incorporation of magnesium chloride in the early 1970s, it facilitated the manufacturing of the common polyethylene tarp.

Being exposed to ongoing wind and water erosion and vehicular disturbance, the historic refuse scatter and prospecting pit are in a poor physical condition and do not retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, and association. The dumping episodes at the site are most likely from vehicles travelling through the dry playa along the Mojave-Tropico Road. The late twentieth century prospecting pit also contains no evidence that will throw new light on the history of the area. Site CA-KER-007815H is not recommended eligible for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources under any of the criteria. Following the CEQUA guidelines, no additional archaeological work is recommended at this site. However, based on CEQUA guidelines, it is recommended that an archaeological monitor be present during any topsoil grading or cutting at this site, to identify and recover any artifacts which might be uncovered by such activities, in the unlikely event that such may be buried at this locale.

References Cited:

Fergusson, A., H. Calicher, and R. Rolston

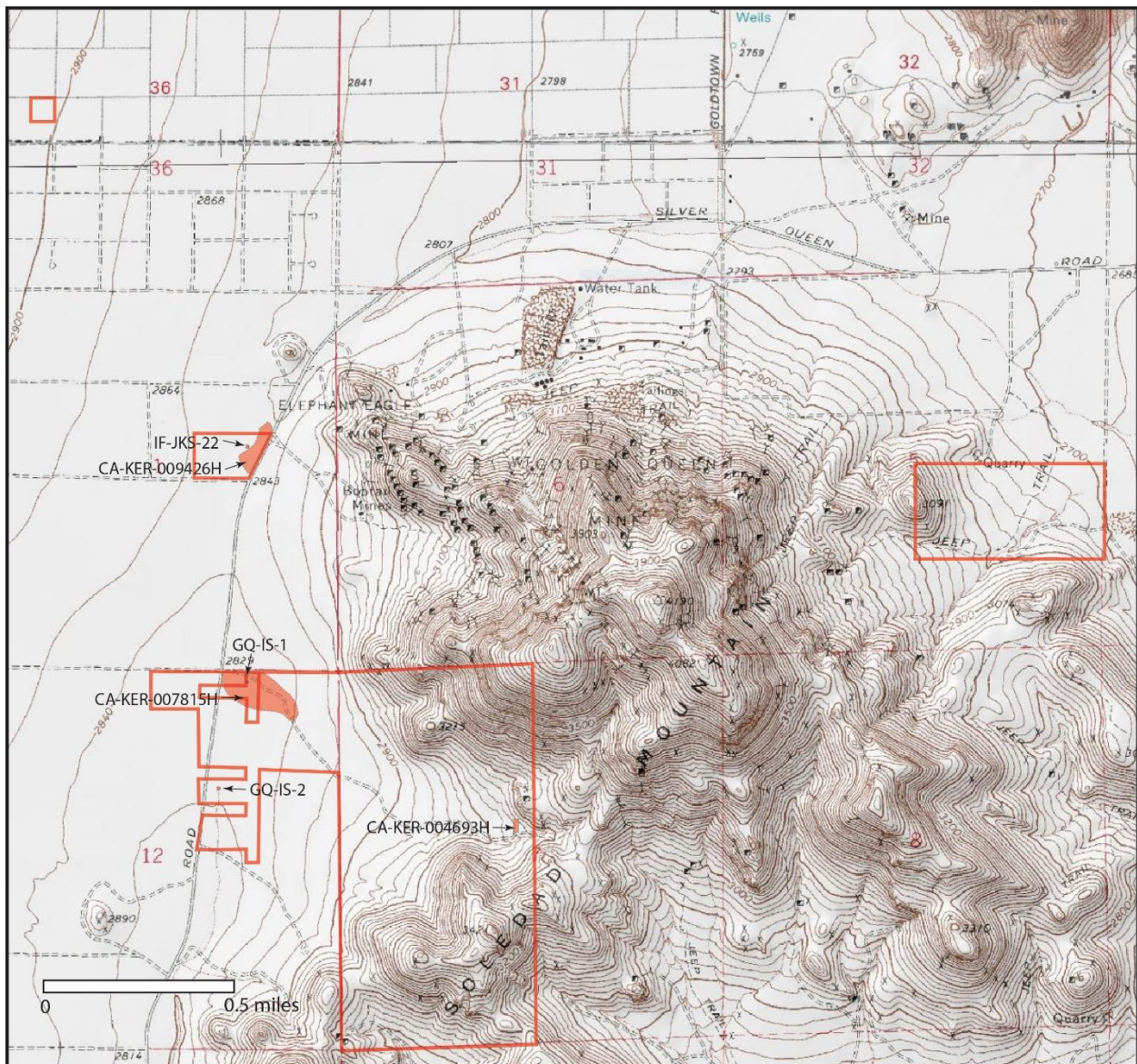
- 2009 Primary Site # P-15-014022, Trinomial CA-KER-7815H. CH2M Hill Site Form Submitted to the Primary Record, The Resources Agency, Department of Parks and Recreation.

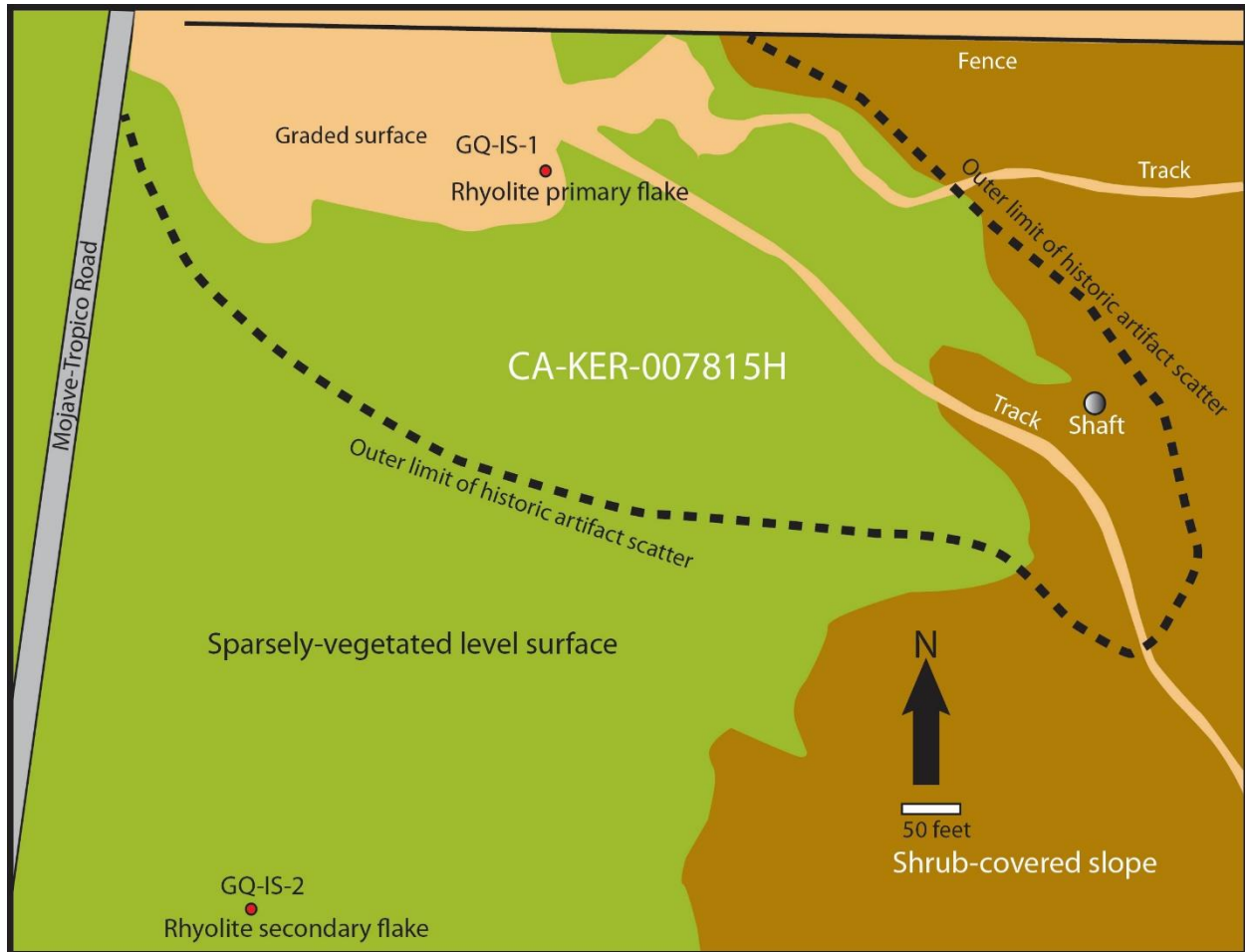
Loubser, J. H. N.

- 2018 Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Golden Queen Mine Permit Expansion Area, Mojave, Kern County, California. W&S Consultants Report submitted to WestLand Resources, Tucson.

Whitley, D. S.

- 1996 Primary Site # P-15-005383, Trinomial CA-KER-4694. W & S Consultants Site Form Submitted to the Primary Record, The Resources Agency, Department of Parks and Recreation.





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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #

HRI #

Trinomial CA-KER-4693H

NRHP Status Code

Other Listings

Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 4

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 612/96-1

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: ☒ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted

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

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad SOLEDAD MOUNTAIN Date 1973 T10N R12W SE 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Sec 7; MD B.M.

c. Address

City

Zip

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11; 390950 mE 3870575 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) On both sides of E-W road (dirt) which enters section from W at Mojave-Tropico Rd. Site in small valley area at 3040 elevation.

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

Small, dispersed turn-of-century mining camp related to prospecting & exploitation of hardrock gold sources on Soledad Mt between ~1895-1910. Site consists of ~6 structural remains, ~5 privies, at least 2 can scatters/dumps and related surface artifacts. Structural remains include 4 leveled tent pads and the remnants of 2 unmortared fieldstone cobble structures - probably U-shaped (3 walled), 2-room structures. Currently one wall is ~4 ft high, but average is ~1 ft. Surface artifacts include purple & brown glass; hole-in-top tin cans; & whiteware ceramics. CONDITION IS FAIR.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

AH-2: Foundations & Pads; AH-4: Privies & Dumps

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

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

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

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

☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

ARTIFACTS = 1890-1910

*P7. Owner and Address:

GOLDEN QUEEN MINE

PO BOX 878

ROSAMOND, CA 93560

*P8. Recorded by: (Name,

affiliation, and address) DS WHITLEY

W&S CONSULTANTS

2242 STINSON ST

SHAW VALLEY CA 93065

*P9. Date Recorded: 7/8/96

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

INTENSIVE PHASE I SURVEY

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") ADDENDUM TO PHASE I SURVEY OF THE GOLDEN QUEEN MINE PROJECT AREA KERN COUNTY, CALIF.

*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)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Page 2 of 4

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) GQ/96-1

*A1. Dimensions: a. Length 100m (N-S) x b. Width 50m (E-W)

Method of Measurement: ☒ Paced ☐ Taped ☐ Visual estimate ☐ Other:

Method of Determination (Check any that apply.): ☒ Artifacts ☐ Features ☐ Soil ☐ Vegetation ☐ Topography

☐ Cut bank ☐ Animal burrow ☐ Excavation ☐ Property boundary ☐ Other (Explain):

Reliability of Determination: ☐ High ☒ Medium ☐ Low Explain:

Limitations (Check any that apply): ☐ Restricted access ☐ Paved/built over ☐ Site limits incompletely defined

☐ Disturbances ☐ Vegetation ☐ Other (Explain): NONE

A2. Depth: ☐ None ☒ Unknown Method of Determination:

*A3. Human Remains: ☐ Present ☐ Absent ☐ Possible ☒ Unknown (Explain):

BUT UNLIKELY

*A4. Features (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map.):

6 structural remains: #1 = unmortared fieldstone cobble structure of 2 U-shaped rooms approx 10x15 ft in size w/max wall ht ~4 ft; #2 = idem, about 10x25 ft in size w/max wall ht ~1ft; #3-#6 = leveled tent pads averaging ~10x5 ft. 5 presumed privies - shallow depressions adjacent to structures; 2 trash dumps/can scatters: #1 SE of structure #1, about 20' diameter; #2 across dirt rd (N) of structure #2, about 20' diameter.

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

Hole-in-top tin cans; purple and brown bottle glass; whiteware ceramics (no makers' marks observed). Surface artifact density very low (<1/10 sq meters) except in 2 small dump areas, where density is ~5/sq meter.

*A6. Were Specimens Collected? ☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach Artifact Record or catalog and identify where specimens are curated.)

*A7. Site Condition: ☐ Good ☒ Fair ☐ Poor (Describe disturbances.): COLLUVIATION IS RAPID, COMBINED WITH LOCATION OF SITE ON MT. SLOPE, RESULT IS DOWNSLOPE MOVEMENT

*A8. Nearest Water (Type, distance, and direction.): NONE

*A9. Elevation: 3040

A10. Environmental Setting (Describe culturally relevant variables such as vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc.): WEST FACING SMALL VALLEY ON W FACE OF SOLEDAD MT. SITE SITS ON COLLUVIAL SLOPE IN AREA OF ACTIVE EROSION. VEGETATION IS CREOSOTE SCRUB.

A11. Historical Information: SUMMARY OF HISTORY OF SOLEDAD MT IN "PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE GOLDEN QUEEN MINE PROJECT AREA, KERN CO, CALIF." BY W&S CONSULTANTS 1995.

*A12. Age: ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Protohistoric ☐ 1542-1769 ☐ 1769-1848 ☐ 1848-1880 ☒ 1880-1914 ☐ 1914-1945

☐ Post 1945 ☐ Undetermined Describe position in regional prehistoric chronology or factual historic dates if known:

INITIAL PHASE OF PROSPECTING & MINING AT SOLEDAD MT RAN FROM 1895 TO 1910, W/MOST FROM 1900-1905.

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

Small prospecting camp related to 1895-1910 exploitation of Soledad Mountain hardrock gold sources. All viable veins located on N side of mountain; this camp appears to represent initial phases of prospecting around mountain, prior to location of primary sources of gold. Hence, only mining evidence in area = small open prospects.

A14. Remarks:

A15. References (Documents, informants, maps, and other references): ADDENDUM TO PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE GOLDEN QUEEN MINE PROJECT AREA, KERN COUNTY, CALIF.

A16. Photographs (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record.): NONE

Original Media/Negatives Kept at:

*A17. Form Prepared by: DR WHITLEY
Affiliation and Address: W&S CONSULTANTS -

W and S CONSULTANTS Date: 7/9/96
cultural resources management studies
2242 stinson street
simi valley, ca 93065

P-15-005382

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

Primary #

HRI#

LOCATION MAP

Trinomial

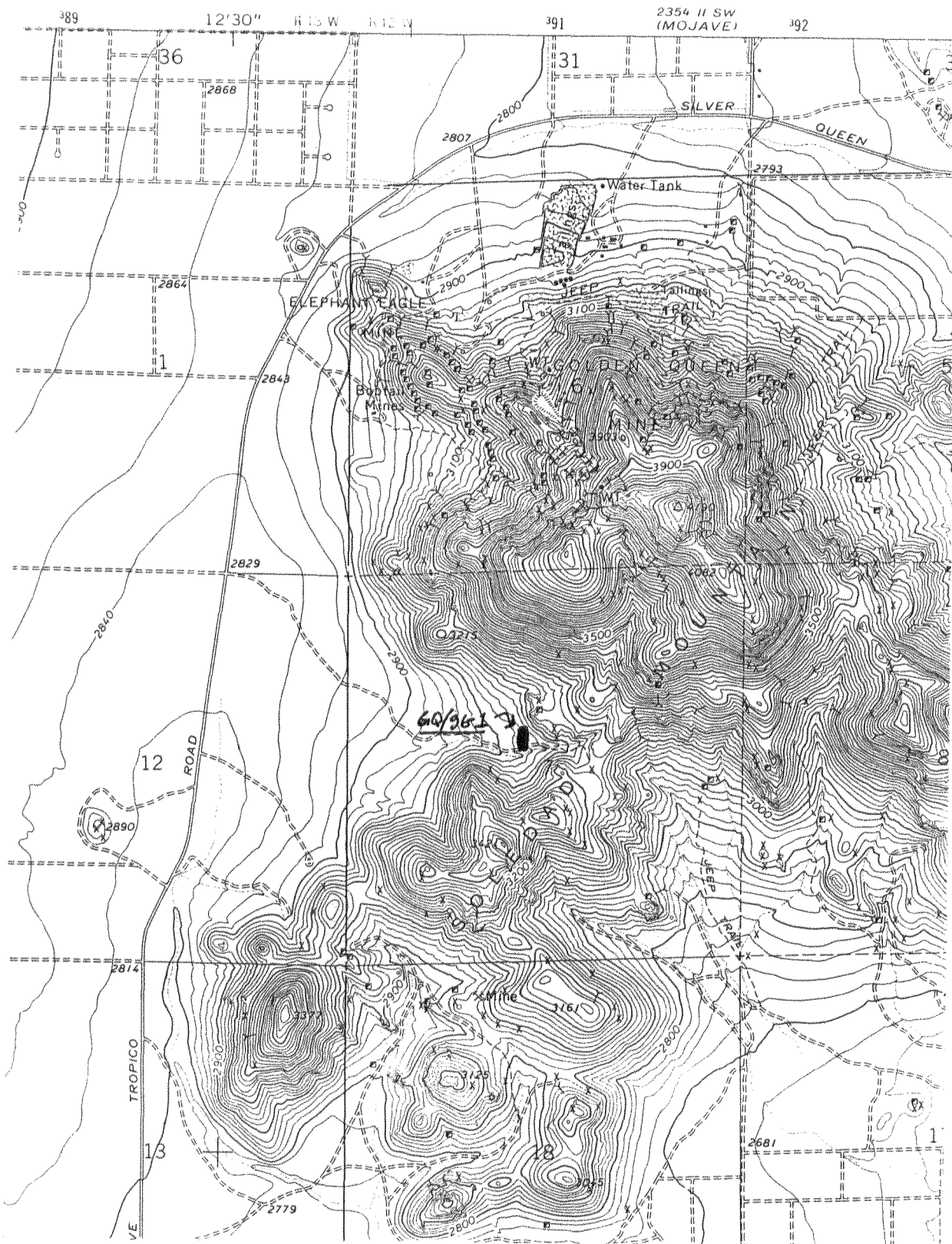
Page 3 of 4

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) GR/96-1

*Map Name: SALASITO Mt 7.5' QWAD

*Scale: 1:2000

*Date of Map: 1973



SKETCH MAP

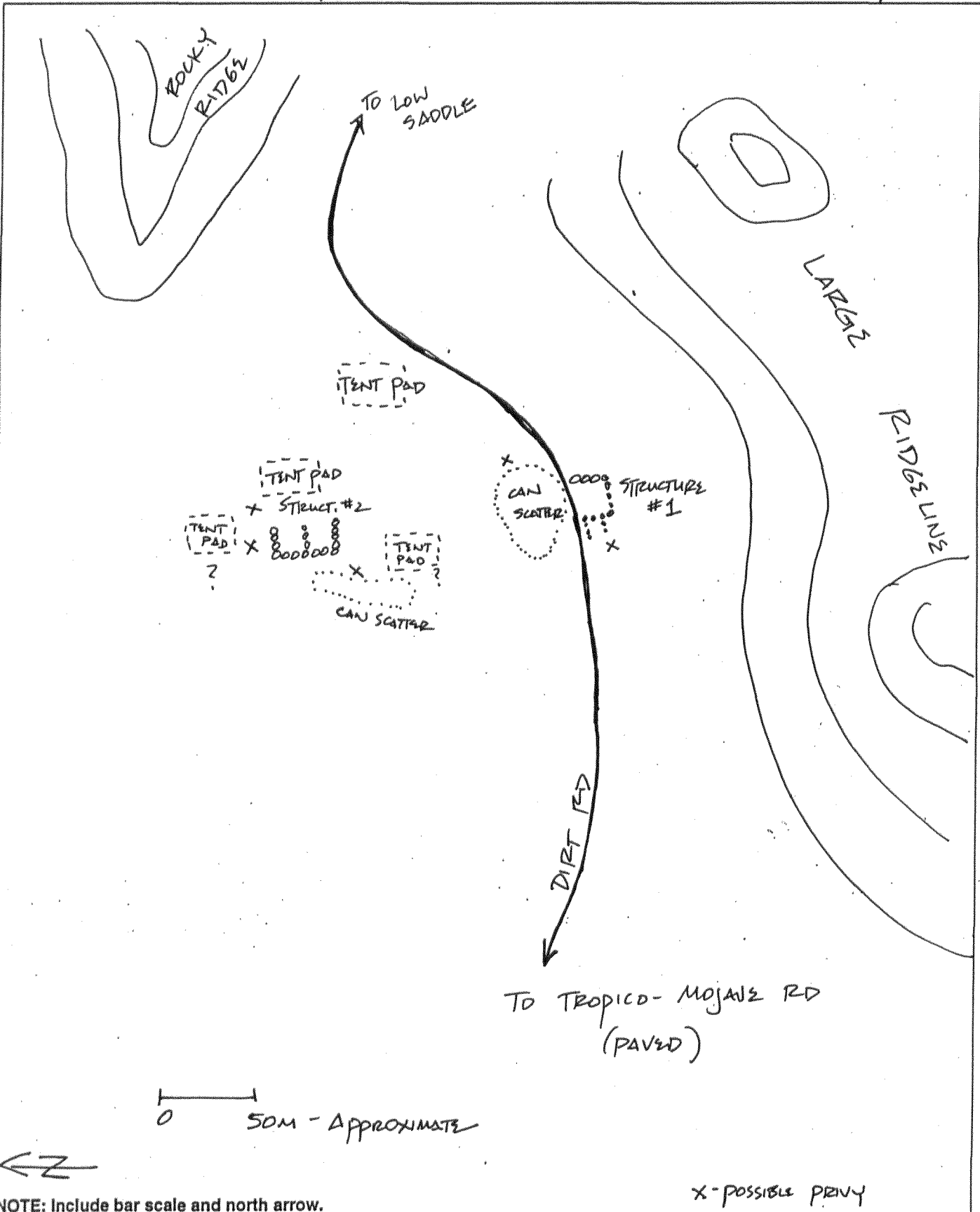
Page 4 of 4

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

GR/96-1

*Drawn By: DS WHITNEY

*Date: 7/9/96



NOTE: Include bar scale and north arrow.

Undertaking Identifier: BLM970604A

10/03/97 Page: 4

Undertaking Name: SOLEDAD MOUNTAIN PROJECT, KER

Site Trinomial: KER-004693H

Site Name:

Previous Determinations on this property:

Program	Prog. Ref Number	Eval Crit	Eval-date	Evaluator
HIST.RES.	ADOE-15-97-065-00	6Y2	08/18/97	STEVE GRANTHAM
PROJ.REVW.	BLM970604A	6Y2	08/18/97	STEVE GRANTHAM

Site Trinomial: KER-004694

Site Name:

Previous Determinations on this property:

Program	Prog. Ref Number	Eval Crit	Eval-date	Evaluator
HIST.RES.	ADOE-15-97-066-00	6Y2	08/18/97	STEVE GRANTHAM
PROJ.REVW.	BLM970604A	6Y2	08/18/97	STEVE GRANTHAM

Site Trinomial: KER-004695H

Site Name:

Previous Determinations on this property:

Program	Prog. Ref Number	Eval Crit	Eval-date	Evaluator
HIST.RES.	ADOE-15-97-067-00	6Y2	08/18/97	STEVE GRANTHAM
PROJ.REVW.	BLM970604A	6Y2	08/18/97	STEVE GRANTHAM

Site Trinomial: KER-004841H

Site Name:

Previous Determinations on this property:

Program	Prog. Ref Number	Eval Crit	Eval-date	Evaluator
HIST.RES.	ADOE-15-97-068-00	6Y2	08/18/97	STEVE GRANTHAM
PROJ.REVW.	BLM970604A	6Y2	08/18/97	STEVE GRANTHAM

OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

P.O. BOX 942896

SACRAMENTO 94296-0001

(916) 653-8624

FAX: (916) 653-9824



August 18, 1997

Reply to: BLM970604A

Henri Bisson, District Manager
Bureau of Land Management
California Desert District Office
6221 Box Springs Boulevard
RIVERSIDE CA 92507-0714

Subject: Soledad Mountain Project, Kern County

Dear Mr. Bisson:

Thank you for responding to my June 24, 1997 correspondence regarding the subject undertaking in accordance with the Programmatic Agreement (PA) among the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), the California State Historic Preservation Officer, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) letter requests that I concur with the following determinations:

- 642 { (P-15-00-5382)
- (1) The BLM's eligibility determinations for sixteen cultural properties (CA-KER-4446H, KER-4447H, KER-4448H, KER-4449H, KER-764H, KER-4450H, KER-4451H, KER-4452H, KER-4453H, KER-4454H, KER-4455H, KER-4693H, KER-4694, KER-4695H, and KER-4841H) identified with the Area of Potential Effect; 202
 - (2) The BLM's determination that the information potential of the four eligible properties (KER-4446H, KER-4447H, KER-4448H, and KER-4449H) has been adequately extracted through the detailed recordation and evaluation efforts completed to date and no further treatment is needed; and
 - (3) The BLM's determination that, in accordance with the exception set forth in 36 CFR 800.9(c), the data recovery efforts undertaken on the four historic properties has substantially preserved their information value thereby allowing the effects of the undertaking to be considered not adverse.

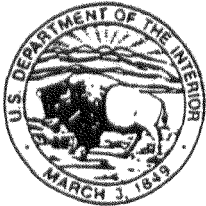
Base upon the information provided, I do not object with any of the BLM's determinations for this undertaking. Accordingly, the BLM has satisfied the requirements of the PA.

Mr. Bisson
August 18, 1997
Page two

Thank you for considering historic properties during project planning. If you have questions, please do not hesitate to call Steven Grantham at (916) 653-8920.

Sincerely,

Ms. Cherilyn E. Widell
State Historic Preservation Officer



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

California Desert District Office
6221 Box Springs Boulevard
Riverside, California 92507-0714

RECEIVED

AUG 07 1997

8100
(CA-065.24)

OHP

JUL 25 1997

CERTIFIED MAIL NO. P 165 763 832
Return Receipt Requested

Ms. Cheryl Widell
State Historic Preservation Officer
P.O. Box 942896
Sacramento, CA 94296-0001

Dear Ms. Widell:

In accordance with the provisions of the Programmatic Agreement among the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, this correspondence serves to continue consultation regarding the proposed Soledad Mountain Project (BLM970604A).

In May of 1997, the BLM initiated consultation with your office concerning the proposed development of an open pit precious metals mining and heap leach processing operation by the Golden Queen Mining Company (Golden Queen) at Soledad Mountain. The project consists of approximately 1690 acres, of which 1,219 acres are privately owned. The remaining 471 acres are public lands administered by the BLM. As detailed within our initial correspondence, the BLM required Golden Queen to complete cultural resources inventories on all public and private lands within the project area regardless of the land ownership status. These inventories resulted in the documentation of sixteen cultural resource properties. Four of these properties are situated on federal lands, ten are situated on private lands, and two are split between federal and private land.

While the BLM took steps to ensure that all project lands were subject to inventory, the agency determined that, due to its limited holdings in the project area, it would subject only those properties situated in whole or in part on federal lands to review under the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). Conversely, all properties situated on private lands would be subject to the state's cultural resources regulations under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) as administered by Kern County. In its response of June 24, 1997, your office raised concerns over this segregated approach. Consequently, during an informal telephone consultation on July 3, 1997, it was decided that BLM would revise its consultation package to include those properties situated on private lands. This correspondence has been prepared for that purpose.

As stated in our initial correspondence, in order to meet regulatory requirements, Golden Queen, contracted with W and S Consultants (W&S) for completion of the Class III cultural resources inventory of federal lands and the Phase I and II inventory and evaluation of cultural resources on private lands within the project area. This contract resulted in the preparation of the following eight reports.

1. *Class III Inventory of the Golden Queen Mine Project Area, Mojave, Kern County, California.*

2. *Supplemental Class III Inventory of Fence Corridor and Ancillary Work Areas for the Golden Queen Mine Project, Mojave, Kern County, California.*
3. *Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Golden Queen Mine Project Area, Mojave, Kern County, California.*
4. *Addendum to Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Golden Queen Project Area, Mojave, Kern County, California.*
5. *Supplemental Phase I Archaeological Survey of Fence Lines and Ancillary Areas for the Golden Queen Mine Project Area, Mojave, Kern County, California.*
6. *Phase II Test Excavations and Determinations of Significance on Soledad Mountain, Mojave, Kern County, California.*
7. *Phase II Test Excavations and Determinations of Significance at CA-KER-4693H and -4695H, Soledad Mountain, Mojave, Kern County, California.*
8. *Phase II Test Excavation and Determination of Significance at CA-KER-4694, Soledad Mountain, Mojave, Kern County, California.*

These reports, previously forwarded to your office, detail the documentation of sixteen cultural resource properties. Specifically, W&S documented four sites on federal lands. They are , CA-Ker-764H (an historic period water retention feature, CA-Ker-765 (a prehistoric bedrock grinding feature later determined to be a natural, non-cultural manifestation), and two twentieth century mining sites, CA-Ker-4454H and CA-Ker-4841H. In addition, two sites were found to be split between federal and private land. They are Ca-Ker-4451H (Golden Queen Mill) and CA-Ker-4455H (Bobtail Mine). W&S further documented ten sites on private lands. They are CA-Ker-4446H (Cobble City), CA-Ker-4447H (Wegmen complex), CA-Ker-4448H (Karma Mill), CA-Ker-4449H (Queen Esther Mill), CA-Ker-4450H (Echo Mill), CA-Ker-4452H (Silver Queen Mine), CA-Ker-4453H (Gypsy Starlight), CA-Ker-4693H (unnamed mining camp), CA-Ker-4694(small prehistoric site), and CA-Ker-4695H (small mining camp).

As detailed within the *Determination of Eligibility* and *Recommendations* sections of the various reports, W&S considered only four of the sixteen properties to meet the criteria and integrity thresholds necessary to be considered significant. These four properties are CA-Ker-4446H (Cobble City), CA-Ker-4447H (Wegmen complex), CA-Ker-4448H (Karma Mill), and CA-Ker-4449H (Queen Esther Mill). Based upon the data presented, the BLM agrees with this assessment and has made the following eligibility determinations.

Properties Eligible For Listing On The National Register under Criterion (d)

CA-Ker-4446H CA-Ker-4447H CA-Ker-4448H CA-Ker-4449H

Properties Ineligible For Listing On The National Register

CA-Ker-764H ✓ CA-Ker-4450H ✓ CA-Ker-4451H ✓ CA-Ker-4452H ✓ CA-Ker-4453H ✓
CA-Ker-4454H ✓ CA-Ker-4455H ✓ CA-Ker-4693H ✓ CA-Ker-4694 ✓ CA-Ker-4695H ✓
CA-Ker-4841H ✓

(Site CA-Ker-765 was found to be non-cultural and requires no eligibility determination)

In summary, eight cultural resources inventory reports have been prepared to assess the potential impact of the proposed Soledad Mountain Project on cultural resources. Combined, these reports document the presence of one prehistoric period and fifteen historic period properties within the project area. Upon BLM review, it has been determined that four of these properties are eligible for inclusion in the National Register under criterion (d). Each of these four historic properties are situated on private lands and will be subject to some degree of impact as a consequence of the proposed undertaking. However, detailed recordation and evaluation efforts have recovered the information potential these properties possess and, as such, the proposed project will have no adverse effect on historic properties. In accordance with standard Bureau policy, interested persons have been contacted regarding anticipated impacts to cultural resources associated with the proposed project. To date, no objections have been raised. Documentation of this consultation can be provided upon request.

At this time, we request the SHPO's concurrence and comment on:

1. The BLM's eligibility determinations for the sixteen cultural resource properties documented within the project area.
2. The BLM's determination that the information potential of the four eligible properties has been adequately extracted through the detailed recordation and evaluation efforts completed to date and no further site treatment is needed.
3. The BLM's determination that, in accordance with the exception set forth in 36 CFR 800.9(c), the data recovery efforts undertaken on the four historic properties has substantially preserved their informational value thereby allowing the effects of the undertaking to be considered Not Adverse.

If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact Dan Fowler at (760) 384-5424 or Rolla Queen at (909) 697-5386.

Sincerely,



Henri Bisson
District Manager

4.0

SURVEY RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

The survey of the Golden Queen 420 acres addendum study area resulted in the discovery and recording of a three new archaeological site localities. Two of these are historical (Euro-American) in age and are a product of the mining history of the property. The third is a prehistoric (aboriginal) site. We discuss each of these sites in turn below; site records for the three sites are provided in Appendix B of this report. Locations of these sites are provided in Figure 2.

4.2 CA-KER-4693H

*no primary
numbers yet*

The first site discovered and recorded during the addendum survey was located within the "central parcel" portion of the study area; specifically at the eastern end of a small valley which cuts into Soledad Mountain from the west. The site, designated CA-KER-4693H, consists of a series of historical structure foundations, tent pads, trash dumps and possible privy holes, all of which appear to date to the turn-of-the-century period.

At least six structural remains are present on the site, two of which are unmortared fieldstone huts. In both cases these are three-walled ("U-shaped") structures, with smaller abutting U-shaped rooms. Four leveled areas, probably representing tent pads, were also noted. Five small

depressions, which appear to be filled-in privies, were located near the structures and pads. Two dispersed dump areas were also observed. These included hole-in-top tin cans, purple and brown bottle glass, and whiteware ceramics. No makers' marks were noted on ceramics or glass, but the whiteware glaze is "crazed" on a number of specimens, indicating pre-1920 manufacture. This age estimate, moreover, is in concordance with the tin cans and purple glass found on the site.

In general terms, the structural remains are dispersed and the surface artifacts are relatively limited in number and density. Furthermore, there is little evidence of historical mining in the immediate vicinity: we observed a few examples of shallow prospects but no evidence of mining production or even intensive exploration. The conclusion derived from the visual examination during the survey, then, is that CA-KER-4693H represents a small mining camp occupied for a short period during the early exploratory phases of activity on Soledad Mountain, and that the site was quickly abandoned when no important deposits were found on this side of the mountain, and all economic activity shifted to the northern area.

The site area is estimated to be about 100 meters N-S by 50 m E-W. The site is in fair condition: although unlooted, it sits at a sufficiently steep slope to result in significant downslope colluvial movement of artifacts and structural remains.

4.3 CA-KER-4694

NO primary number left

The second site discovered during the addendum survey was identified

5.0

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

~~5.1 Summary~~

An intensive Phase I survey was conducted for the Golden Queen 420 acres addendum survey project area on Soledad Mountain, Mojave, Kern County, California. This involved background studies of published and unpublished documents, reports and other sources pertaining to the prehistory, ethnography and history of the study area; a complete (100%) intensive survey of the study area; and the recording and preliminary evaluation of archaeological sites within this study zone.

The Phase I survey resulted in the discovery and recording of three archaeological sites, two of which are historical (Euro-American) in nature, and one of which is prehistoric (aboriginal). These sites can be summarized as follows:

~~CA-KER-469³~~~~4H~~ - This site is a small prospecting camp containing six structures, located in the central western portion of Soledad Mountain. It dates to the turn-of-the-century and probably resulted from the initial period of prospecting on the mountain. It is in fair condition.

~~CA-KER-469⁴~~~~1~~ - The second site is a prehistoric plant processing station located on the western side of the study area and associated with a dry mud playa. It represents the seasonal exploitation of locally available plant resources, probably buckwheat, and is believed to date sometime

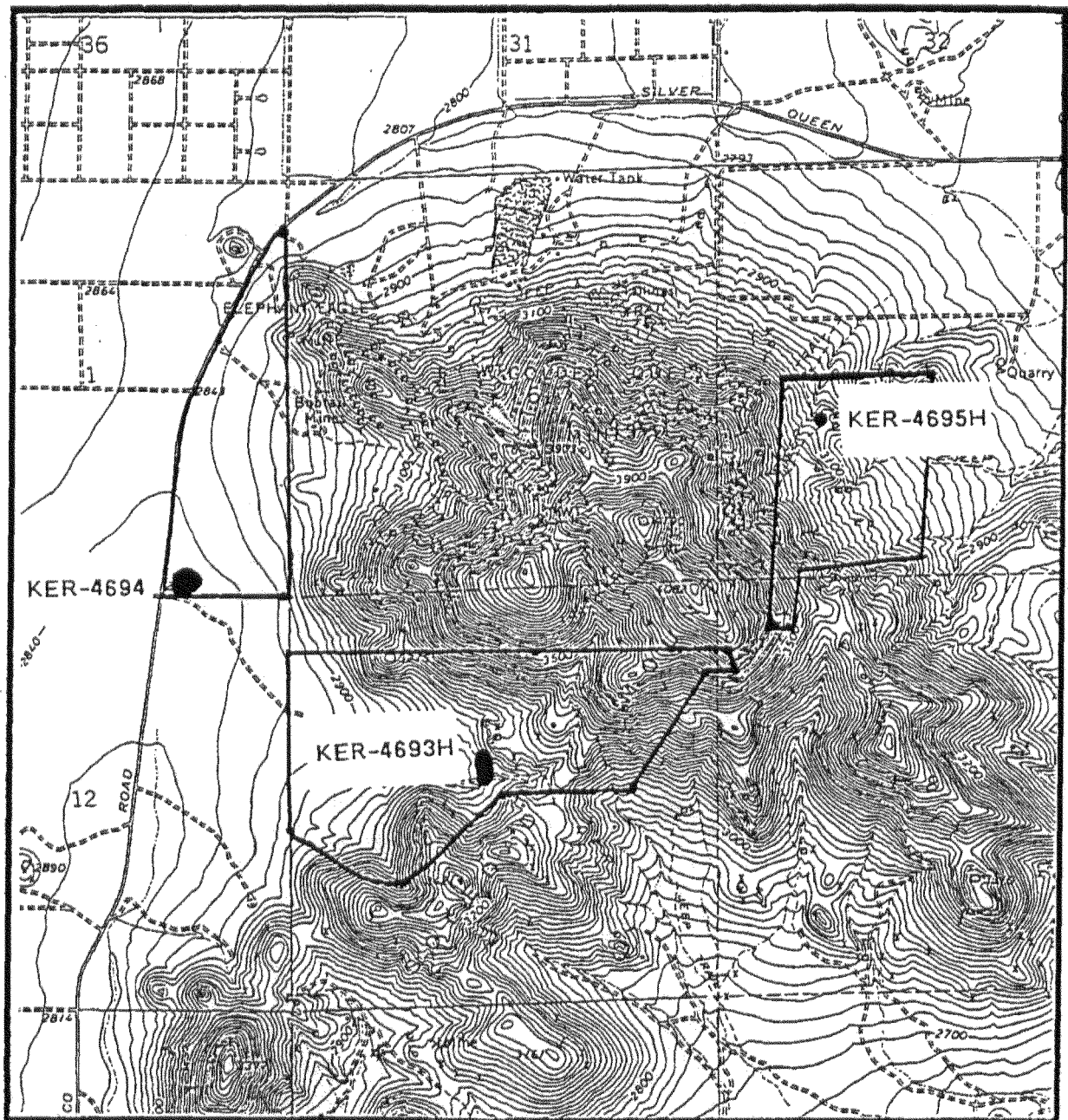


FIGURE 2: Archaeological sites within the addendum study area, Golden Queen Project, Mojave, Kern County, California. Base map: USGS Soledad Mountain 7.5' quadrangle; scale - 1 : 2000.

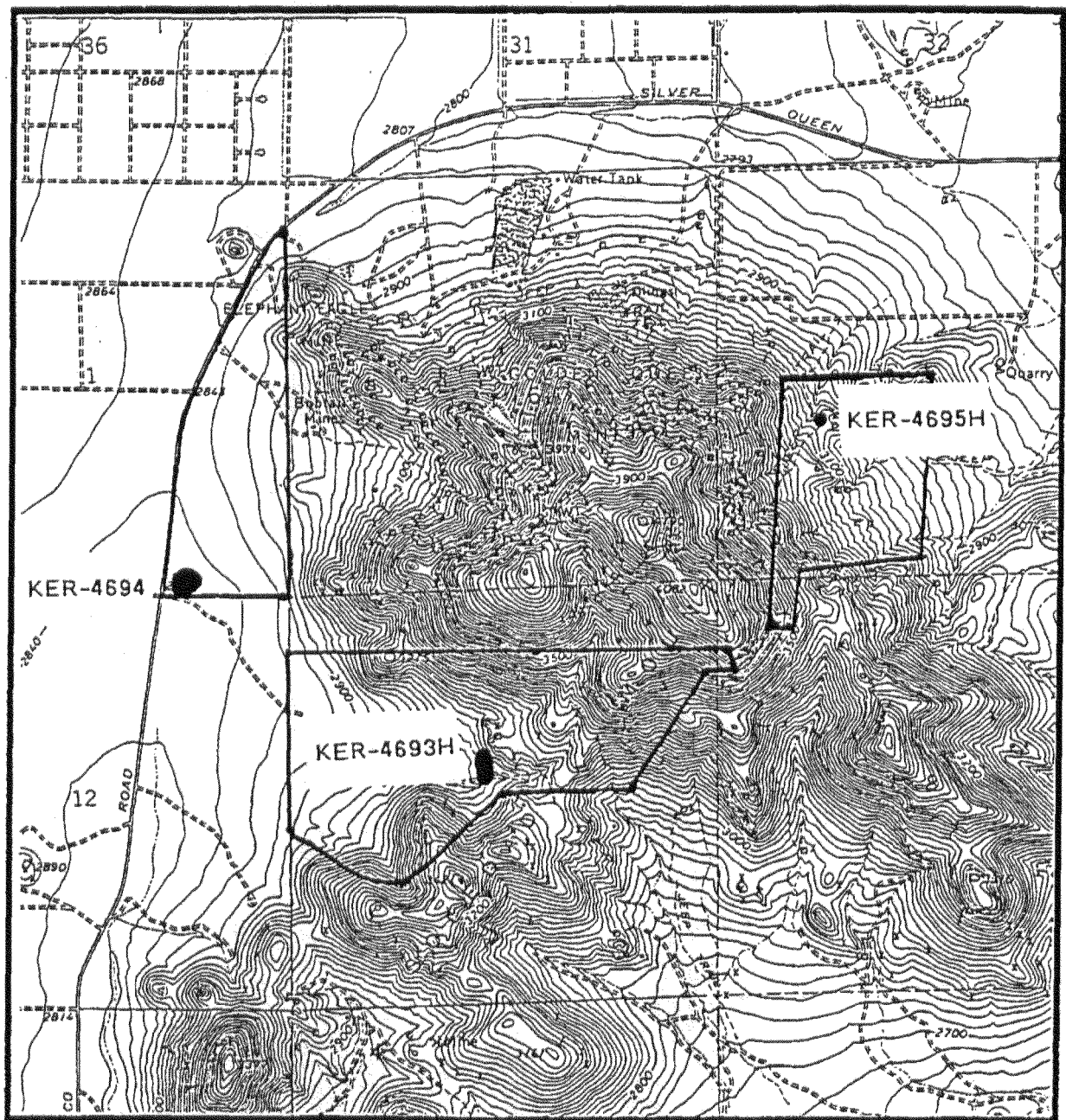


FIGURE 2: Archaeological sites within the addendum study area, Golden Queen Project, Mojave, Kern County, California. Base map: USGS Soledad Mountain 7.5' quadrangle; scale - 1 : 2000.

5.0

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

5.1 Introduction

Phase II test excavations and determinations of significance were conducted at two sites on Soledad Mountain, Mojave, Kern County California, in an addendum study area for the Golden Queen Mine project. These sites are CA-KER-4693H and -4695H. The Phase II test excavations involved recording, mapping, surface collection, and limited subsurface testing, and were intended to obtain sufficient data to adequately characterize the nature and extent of each site, including age, function, size, presence or absence of subsurface deposits, and integrity. We summarize our findings, and provide final recommendations for the management of each of these sites, following Appendix K of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), below.

5.2 CA-KER-4693H

Site CA-KER-4693H is a small prospectors' camp which was occupied in the first decade of this century. It appears to have been inhabited by a small

group of prospectors, who lived at this location for a relatively short period of time: not only does the site contain a relatively small assemblage of artifacts, but there is only limited evidence of prospecting and mining activities in the vicinity of this site. Phase II testing failed to uncover evidence of any significant intact subsurface deposits at this locale, while the architectural remains present at this site, limited to unmortared fieldstone cobble walls, are in various stages of collapse, therefore lack integrity, and are not good candidates for preservation.

Phase II fieldwork at this site, however, has resulted in the recovery of scientifically consequential information from and about this cultural resource. This has served to completely and adequately mitigate any adverse impacts that might result from the development and use of this location. Following the guidelines of CEQA, therefore, we recommend that no additional archaeological work be conducted or required at this site. Furthermore, and based on CEQA guidelines, we recommend that an archaeological monitor be present during any topsoil grading or cutting at this site, to identify and recover any artifacts which might be uncovered by such activities, in the unlikely event that such may be present at this locale.

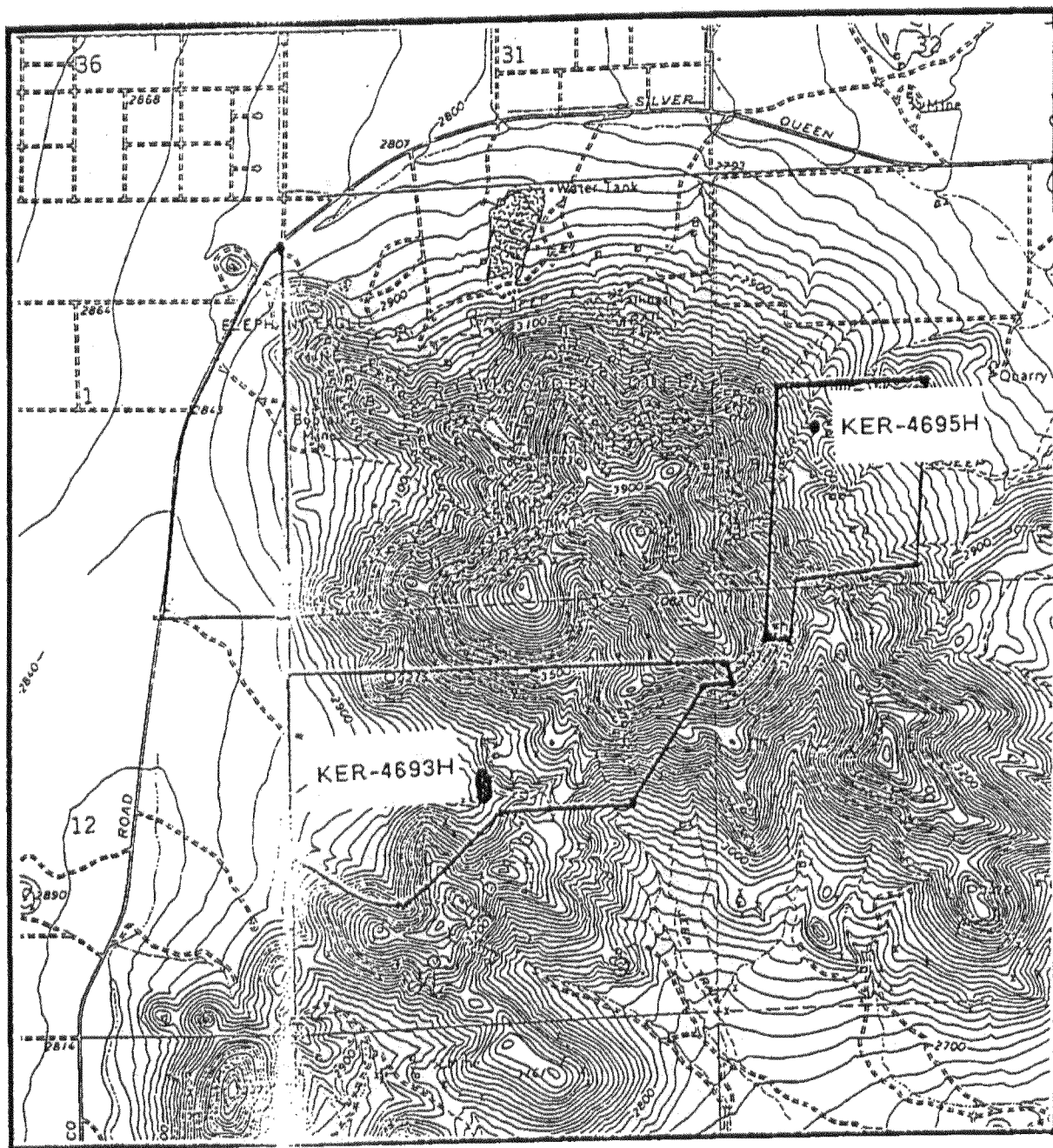


FIGURE 1: Location of archaeological sites CA-KER-4693H and -4695H, within the Golden Queen Mine addendum study area, kern County, California. Base map: USGS Soledad Mountain 7.5 quadrangle; scale - 1 : 2000.

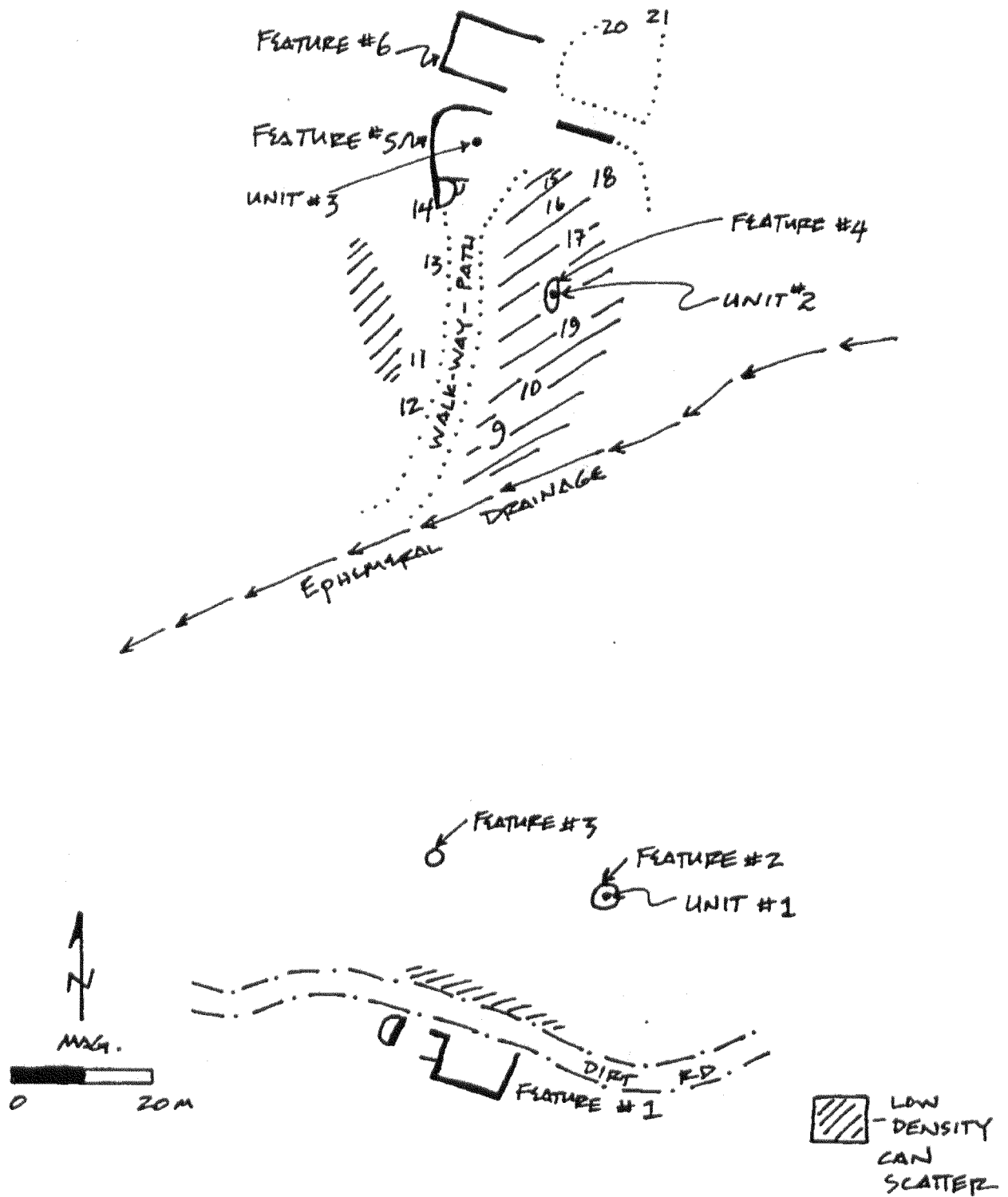


FIGURE 2: CA-KER-4693H; Key - numbers = surface artifact numbers listed in Table 1.

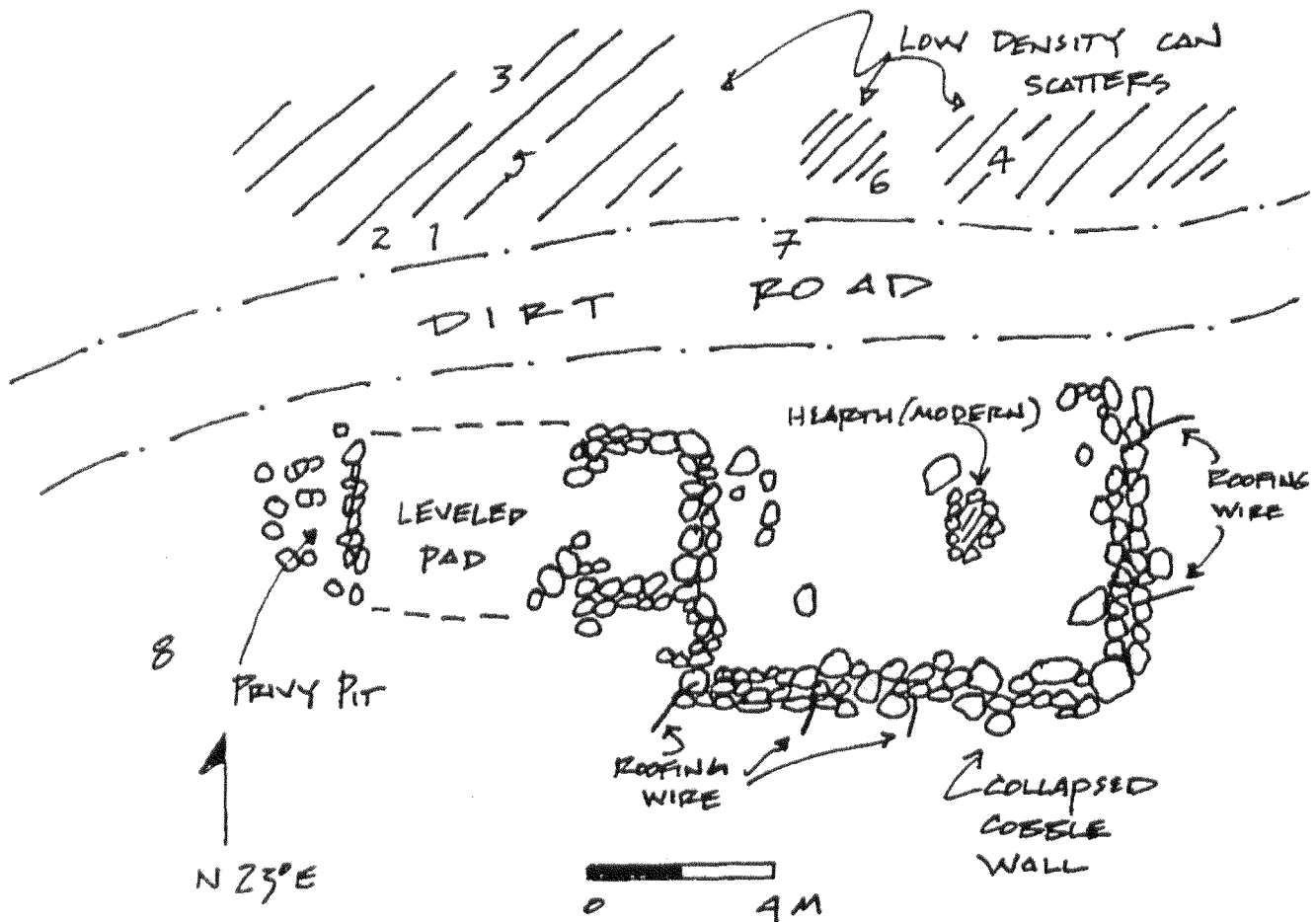


FIGURE 3: Feature #1 at CA-KER-4693H. Key - numbers = surface artifact numbers listed in Table 1.

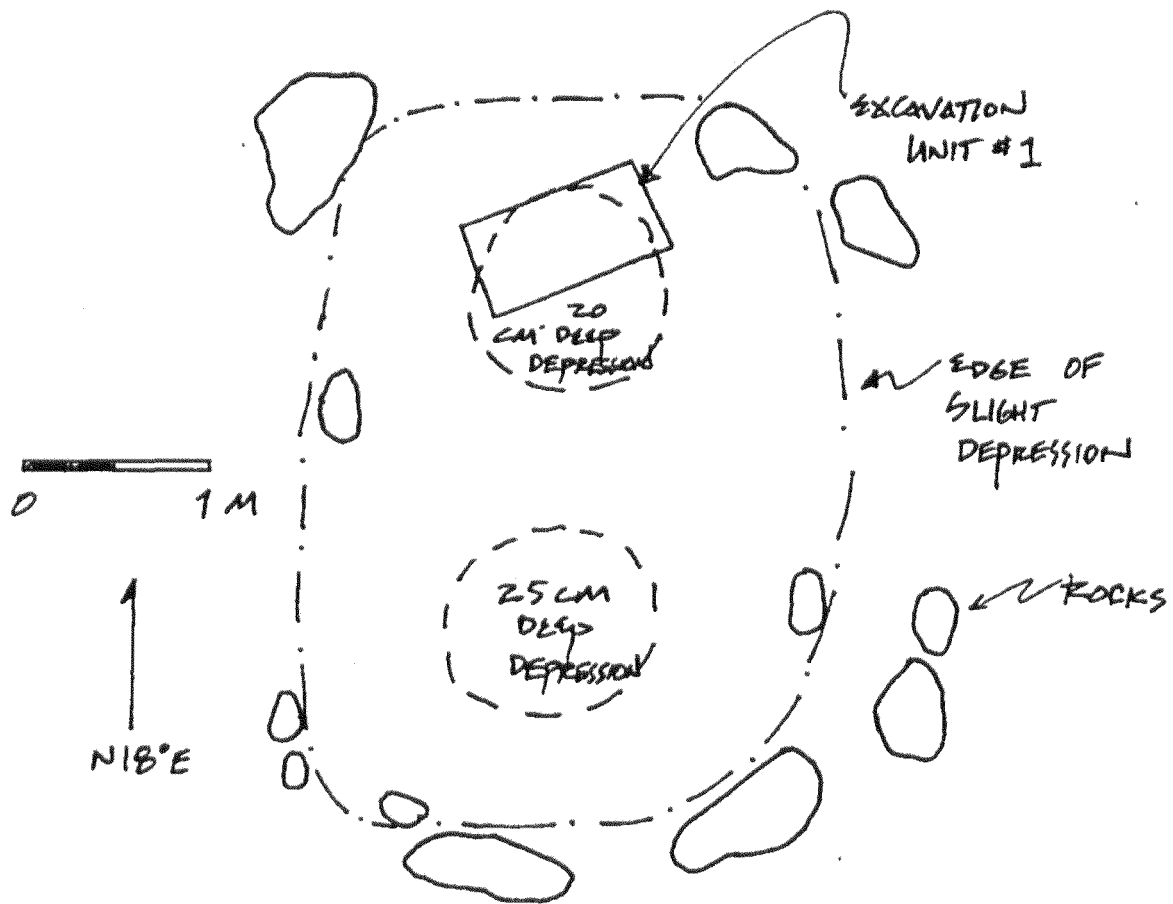


FIGURE 4: Feature #2 at CA-KER-4693H showing the location of test pit #1.

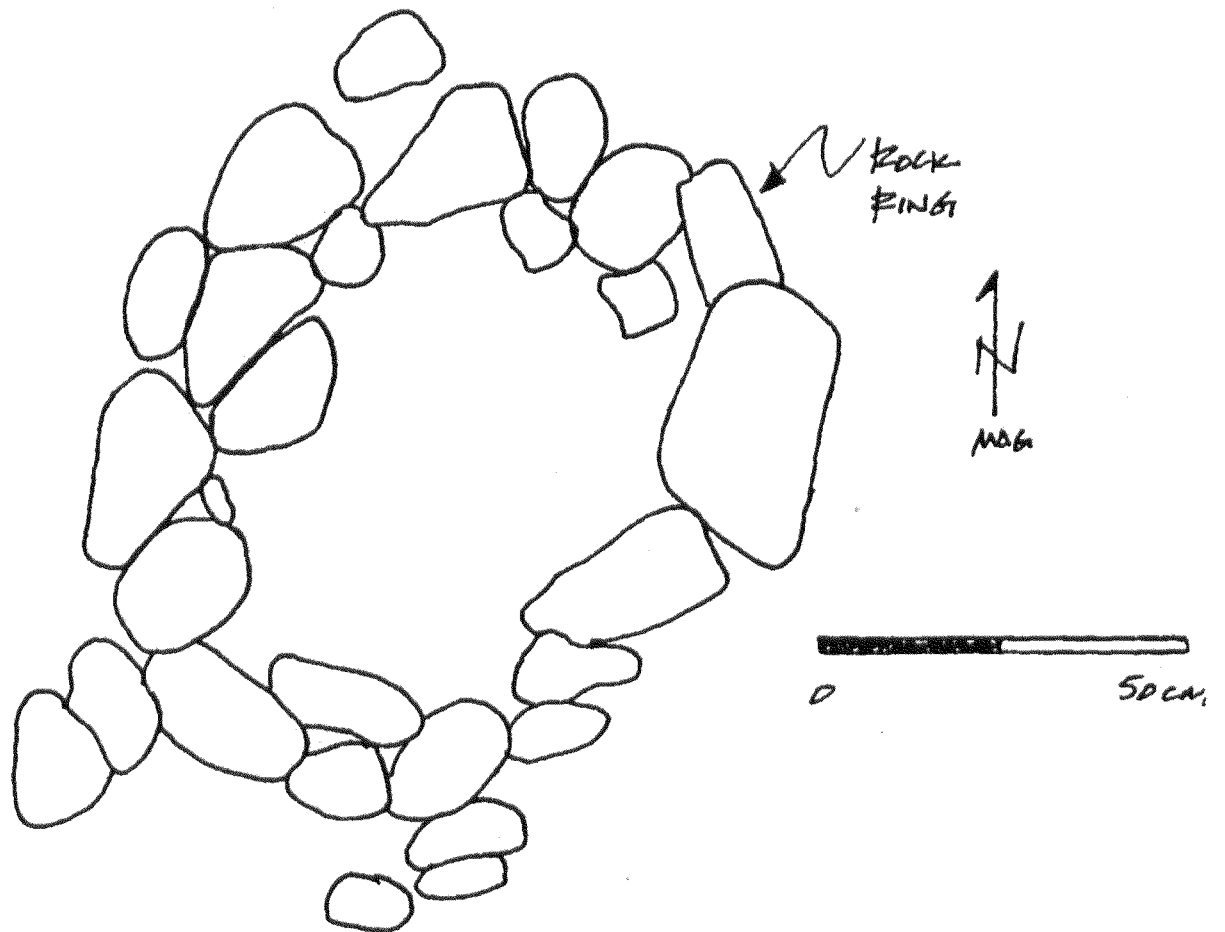


FIGURE 5: Feature #3 at CA-KER-4693H.

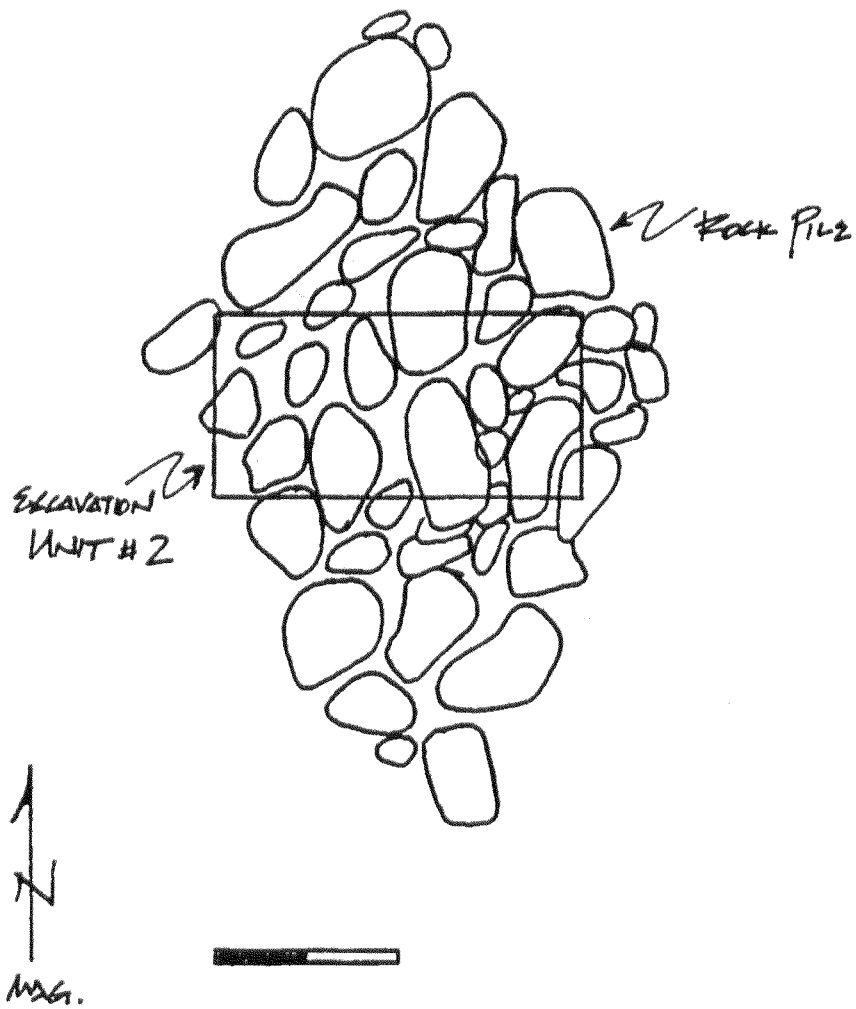


FIGURE 6: Feature #4 at CA-KER-4693H, showing the location of test pit #2.

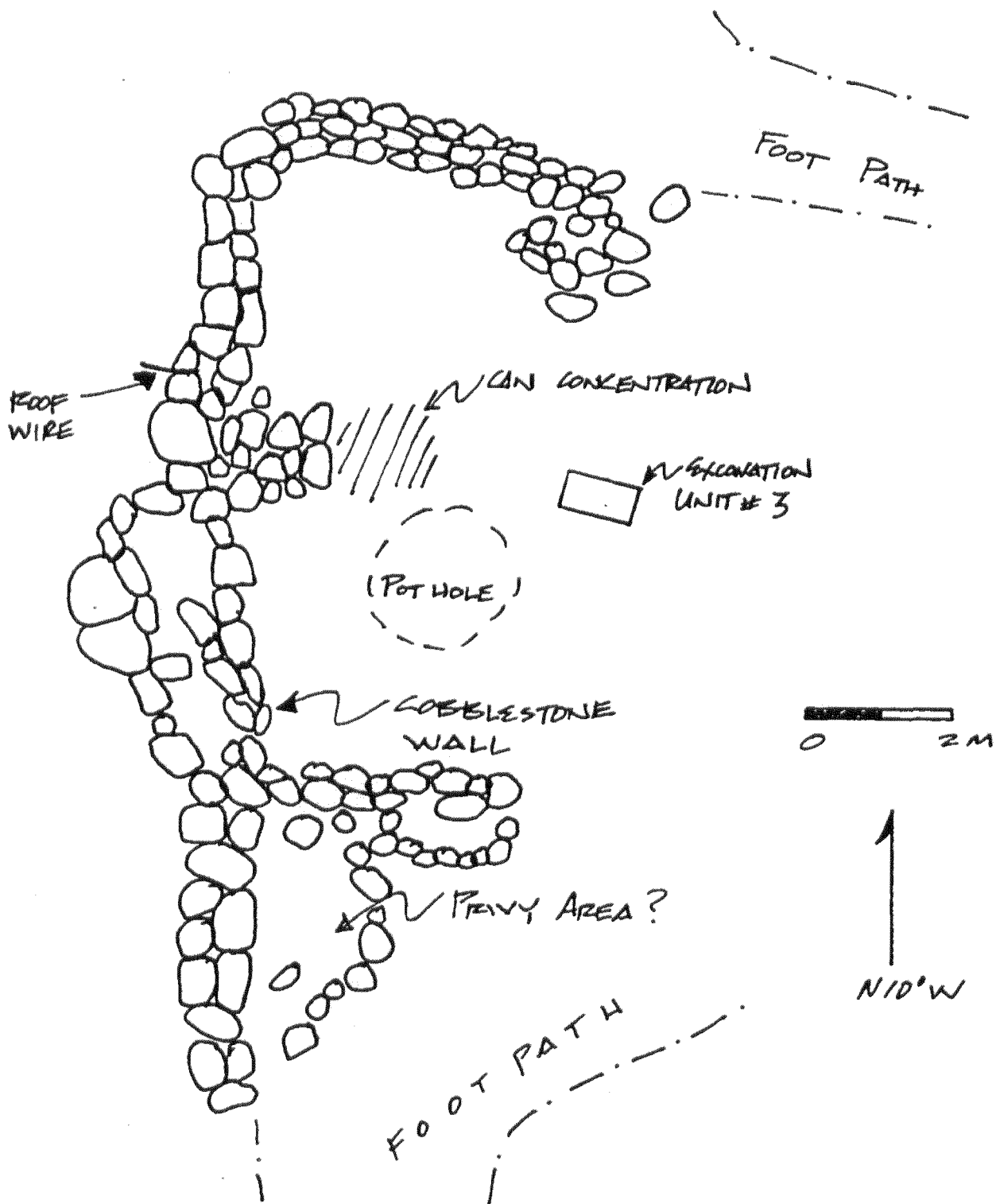


FIGURE 7: Feature #5 at CA-KER-4693H, showing the location of test pit #3.



FIGURE 8: Feature #6 at CA-KER-4693H.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: **Golden Queen**

Page **1** of **3**

Page **1** of **3** *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) **CA-KER-4693H (UPDATE)**

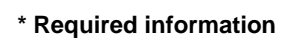
*Recorded by: **Johannes Loubser and Joe Simon, W&S** *Date **10/23/2018** ☞ Continuation ☞ Update

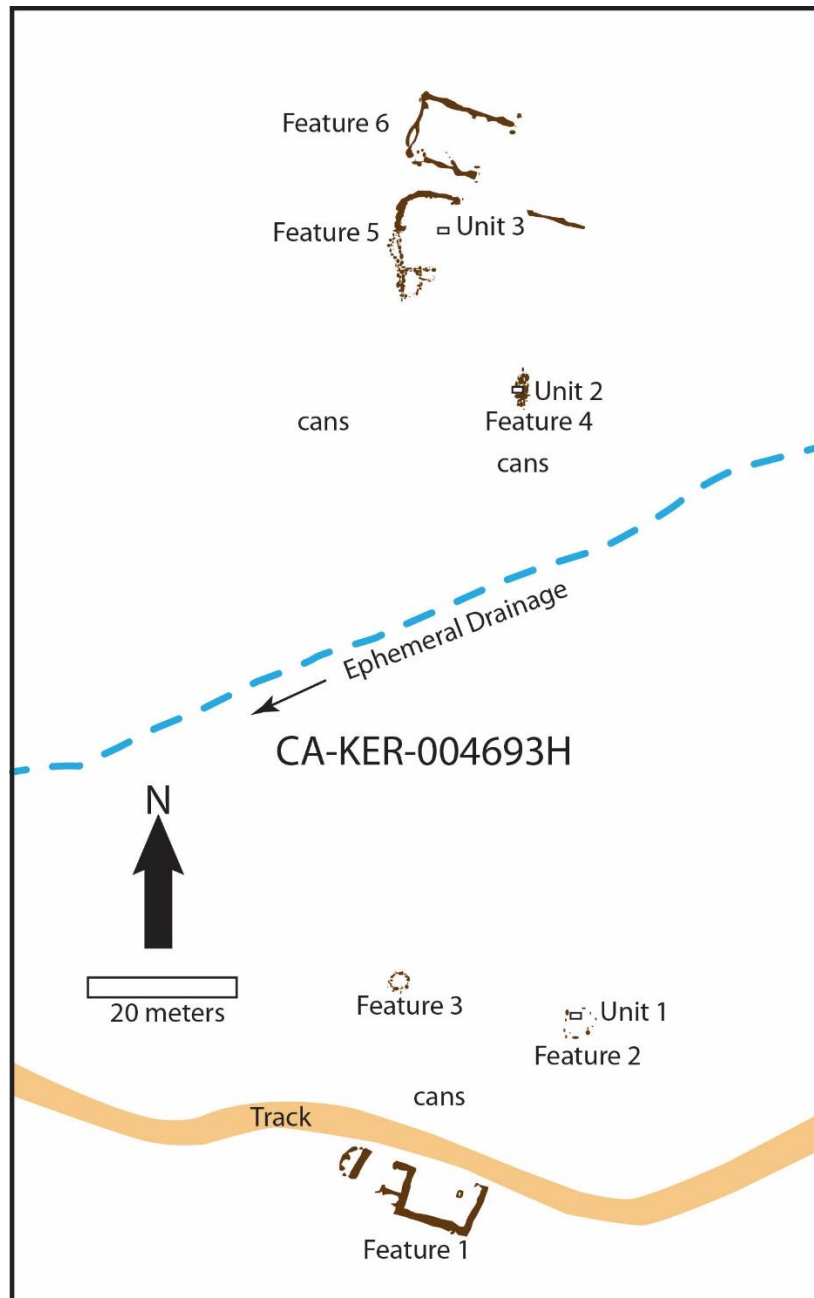
This previously-recorded site is located next to a dirt track and a dry drainage, at an elevation of approximately 3,040 feet above mean sea level, within a small valley on the lower west-central slope of Soledad Mountain (Whitley 1996a). The site comprises six feature complexes: three structure complexes made from locally available fieldstones (4 leveled tent pads and 2 un-mortared fieldstone structures); approximately five isolated privies; and a rock cairn (Whitley 1996b). Three separate low-density tin can concentrations were also noted. The identification of seven "rooms" and/or tent pads and privies suggest that the site was a temporary habitation area, covering an area 150 meters north/south by 44 meters east/west, or 6,600 meters square. Artifacts included hole-in-top tin cans, purple and brown bottle glass, and whiteware ceramics. No makers' marks were noted on the ceramics or glass, but the whiteware glaze is "crazed" on some specimens, suggesting pre-1920 manufacture. Overall, artifacts collected from the site's surface suggest an early twentieth century date (Whitley 1997). Site CA-KER-004693H appears to have been inhabited by a small group of prospectors, who lived at this location for a short period; not only does the site has a small artifact inventory but there is also virtually no evidence for prospecting and mining activities near the site.

Phase II testing, which included the excavation of three units, did not uncover any significant intact subsurface deposits and the low stone walls were in various stages of collapse (Whitley 1997). Phase II work recovered information that can adequately account for the function (i.e., temporary habitation camp) and date range (i.e., early twentieth century) of the site. Accordingly, the work completed at CA-KER-004693 completely mitigate any adverse impacts that might result from the development and use of this location (Loubser 2018). Following the CEQUA guidelines, no additional archaeological work is recommended at this site. However, based on CEQUA guidelines, it is recommended that an archaeological monitor be present during any topsoil grading or cutting at this site, to identify and recover any artifacts which might be uncovered by such activities, in the unlikely event that such may be buried at this locale.

References Cited:

- Loubser, J. H. N.
2018 Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Golden Queen Mine Permit Expansion Area, Mojave, Kern County, California. W&S Consultants Report submitted to WestLand Resources, Tucson.
- Whitley, D. S.
1996a *Addendum to Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Golden Queen Mine Project Area, Mojave, Kern County, California.* W & S Consultants Report submitted to WZI, Inc., Bakersfield.
1996b Primary Site # P-15-005382, Trinomial CA-KER-4693H. W & S Consultants Site Form Submitted to the Primary Record, The Resources Agency, Department of Parks and Recreation.
1997 *Phase II Test Excavations and Determinations of Significance at CA-KER-4693H and -4695H, Soledad Mountain, Mojave, Kern County, California.* W & S Consultants Report submitted to the Golden Queen Mining Company, Rosamond.





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

Primary # P-15-017212

HRI # _____

Trinomial _____

Page 1 of 1

Resource Name or #: IF-JKS-22 (Assigned by recorder)

P1. Other Identifier:

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

***a. County:** Kern

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

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Soledad Mountain **Date:** 1972 T 10N; R 13W; SW ¼ of NE ¼ of Sec 1; San Bernardino B.M.

c. Address:

City:

Zip:

d. UTM: Zone: 11 (NAD83) ; 3872439 mE/ ; 389742 mN (obtained from GPS)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation: 864.05m

The site is located on a flat valley floor valley utilized for sheep grazing. Isolate area is within an area of natural occurring rhyolite cobbles with fractures and oxidation.

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) This is an isolated find of a black and gray, mottled chert tertiary flake measuring 8.1cm x 5 cm x 1.5cm.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) AP1

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo:

(View, date, accession #)

Close up of isolate, 6/30/2011,
DSCN1248.jpg

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

☒ Prehistoric ☐ Both

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Private

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

Jesse Shelmire
CH2M HILL HILL
215 South State St. Ste 1000
Salt Lake City, UT 84111

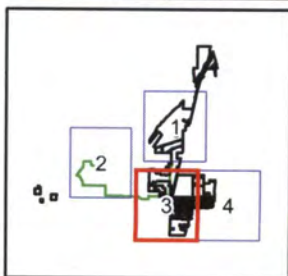
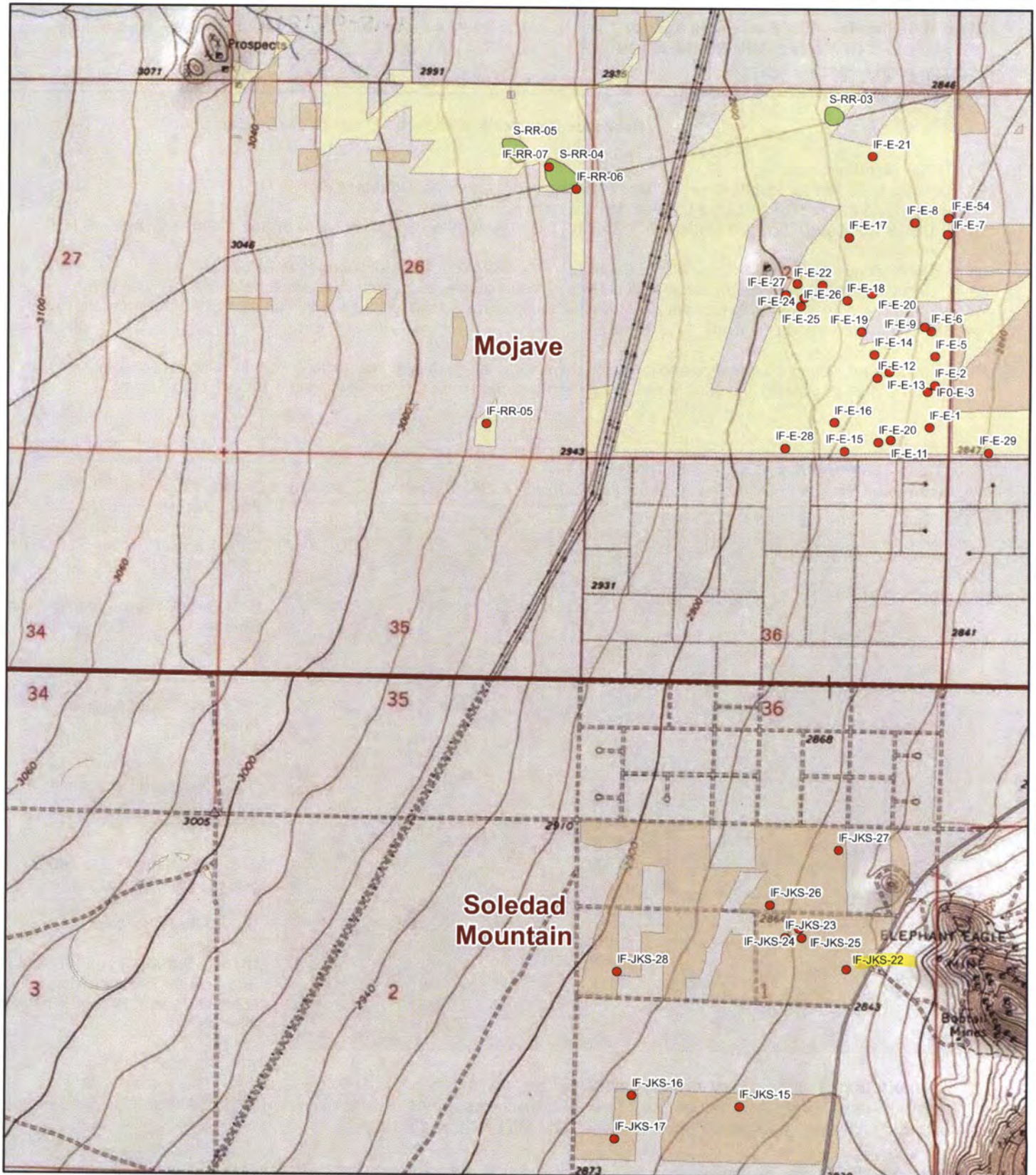
***P9. Date Recorded:** 7/1/11

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe)
Intensive Pedestrian Survey
conducted with 15 meter transect
intervals

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Fergusson, Aaron 2012. Addendum No. 1 to the Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the Alta Infill II Wind Project, Kern County, California. Manuscript on File at CH2M HILL, Santa Ana, CA.

***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):



- Isolated Find
- Cultural Survey December 2011
- Cultural Survey June 2011
- USGS Topo Quad 1:24K

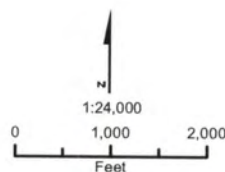


FIGURE 3
Appendix B, Cultural
Resource Findings
 Alta Infill II Wind Project
 Alta Wind Energy Center Project

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

Primary # **P-15-01721 (UPDATE)**

HRI #

Trinomial

NRHP Status Code

Other

Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Listings

Page **1** of **3** *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) **IF-JKS-22 (UPDATE)**

P1. Other Identifier: **Isolated chert tertiary flake**

*P2. Location: ☒ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted

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

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad **Soledad Mountain Date 1972 T 10N; R 13W; SW1/4 of NE1/4 of Sec 1; San Bernadino B.M.**

c. Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

d. UTM: Zone **11(NAD83)**, **3872439** mE/ **389742** mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)

Elevation: 2,853 ft a.m.s.l. This previously recorded prehistoric isolated find (Shelmire 2011) is located near the edge of a dry playa, immediately west of the previously recorded and re-visited Site CA-KER-009426H.

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

The previously recorded isolated find is a black and gray, mottled chert tertiary flake, measuring roughly 8 centimeters by 5 centimeters by one centimeter.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) **AP1**

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

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) **Close-up of isolate, 10/23/2018. DSCN2430.JPG**

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

*P7. Owner and Address:

Private

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



*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) **Johannes Loubser W&S, 2242 Stinson Street, Simi Valley, California 93065**

*P9. Date Recorded: **10/23/2018**

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive pedestrian survey

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

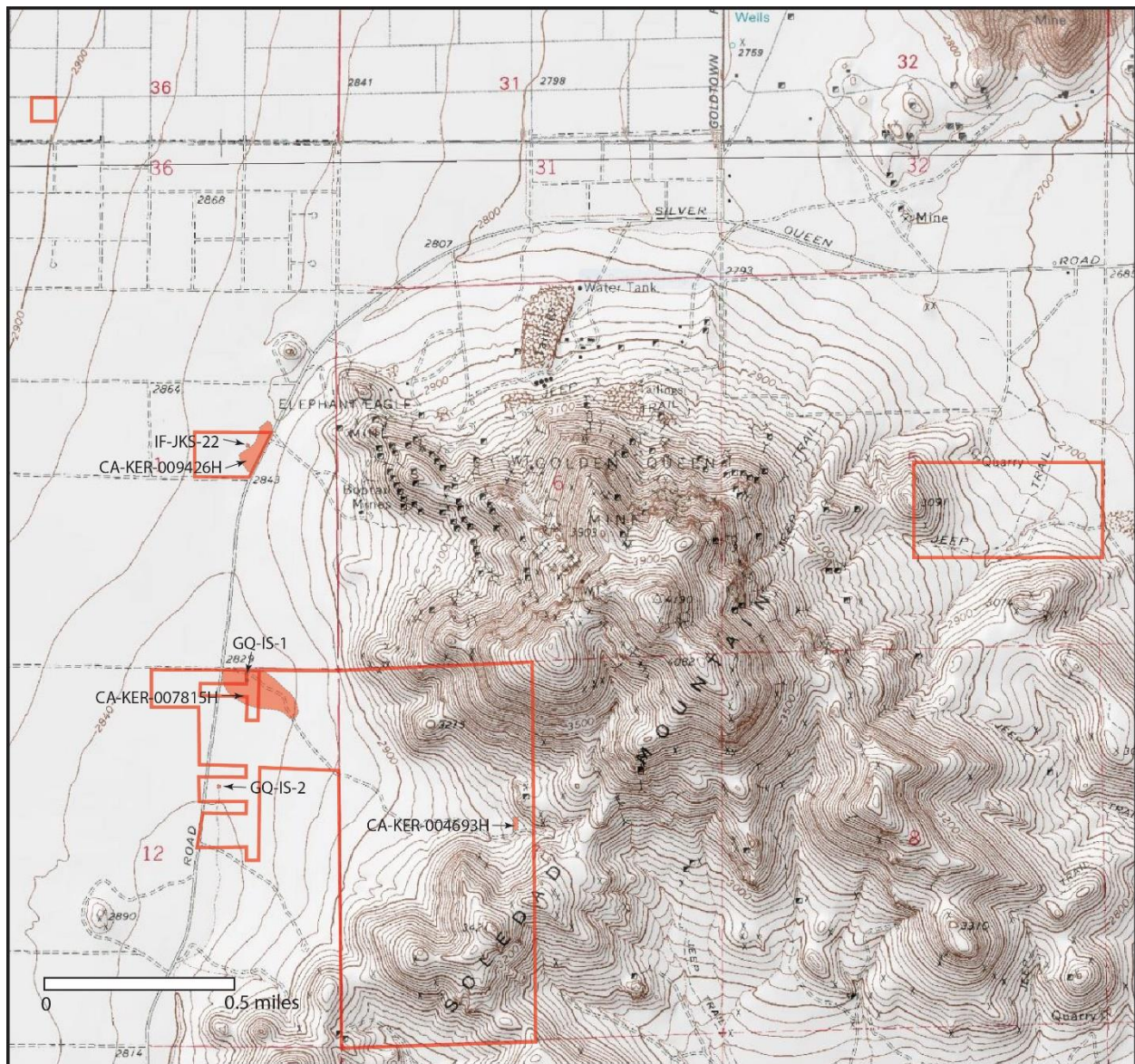
Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Golden Queen Mine Permit Expansion Area, Mojave, Kern County, California

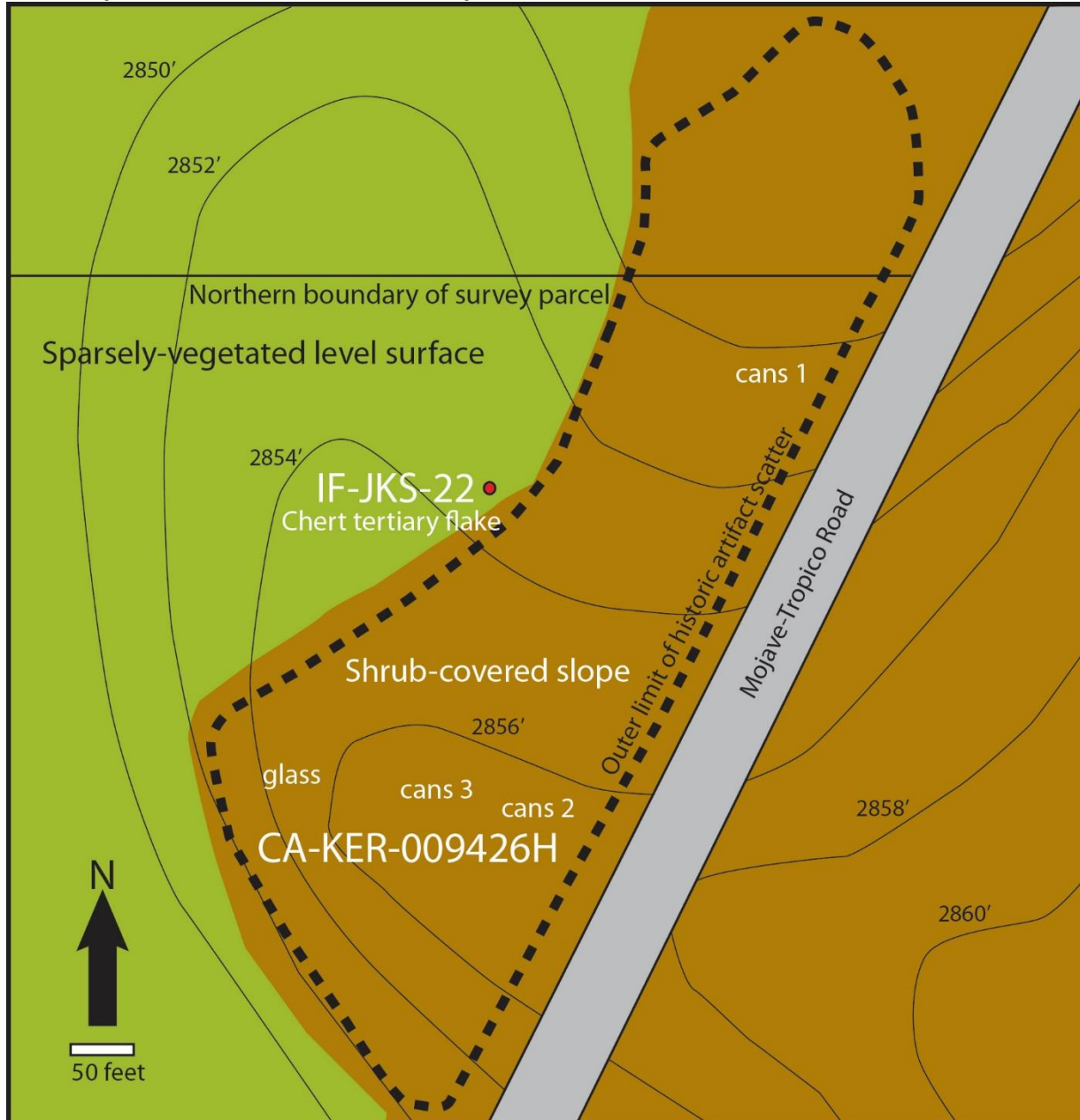
Shelmire, J. 2011 Primary IF # P-15-017212, Resource Name IF-JKS-22. CH2M Hill Site Form Submitted to the Primary Record, The Resources Agency, Department of Parks and Recreation.

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☐ Continuation Sheet
☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record

☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List): _____

LOCATION MAP





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

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Listings

Page **1** of **3**

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) **GQ-IS-1**

P1. Other Identifier: **Isolated rhyolite primary flake**

*P2. Location: ☒ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted

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

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad **Soledad Mountain** Date **1995** T **10N**; R **13W**; NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW1/4 ☐ of Sec **1**; **San Bernardino B.M.**

c. Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone **11 (NAD83)**, **5389742** mE/ **3871441** mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)

Elevation: 2,835 ft a.m.s.l. This prehistoric isolated find is located near the edge of a graded portion of a dry playa, within the confines of the previously recorded and re-visited Site CA-KER-007815H.

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

The isolated find is a dark purplish gray, striated rhyolite primary flake, measuring roughly 8 centimeters by 3 centimeters. The closest known natural outcrop of similar-looking rhyolite is at the base of the Tehachapi Mountains to the west.

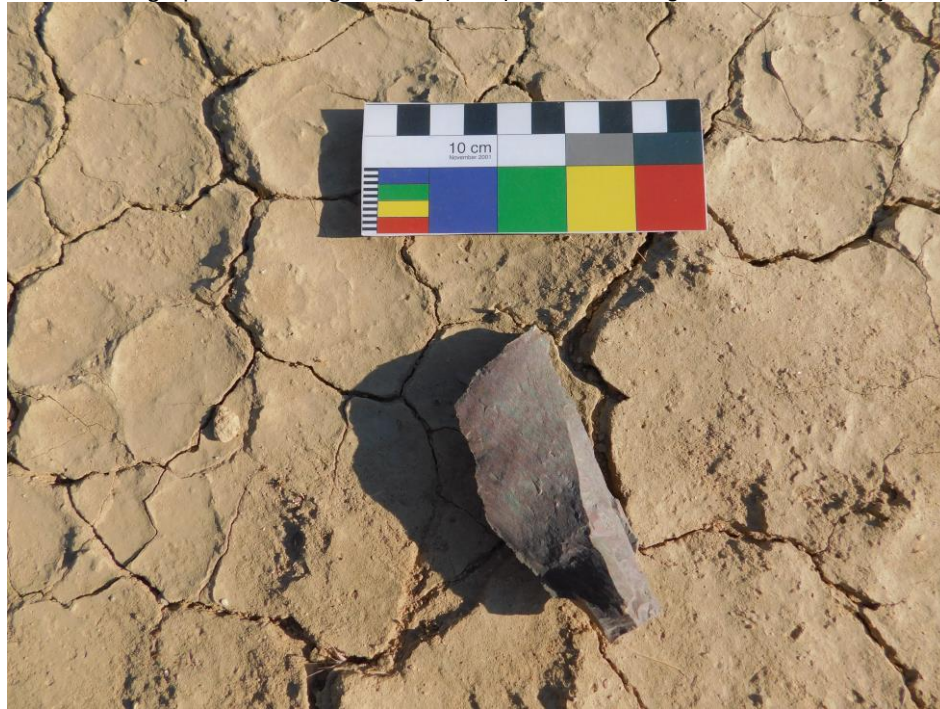
*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) **AP1**

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

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) **Close-up of isolate, 10/23/2018. DSCN2405.JPG**

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

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



*P7. Owner and Address:
Private

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) **Johannes Loubser W&S, 2242 Stinson Street, Simi Valley, California 93065**

*P9. Date Recorded: **10/23/2018**

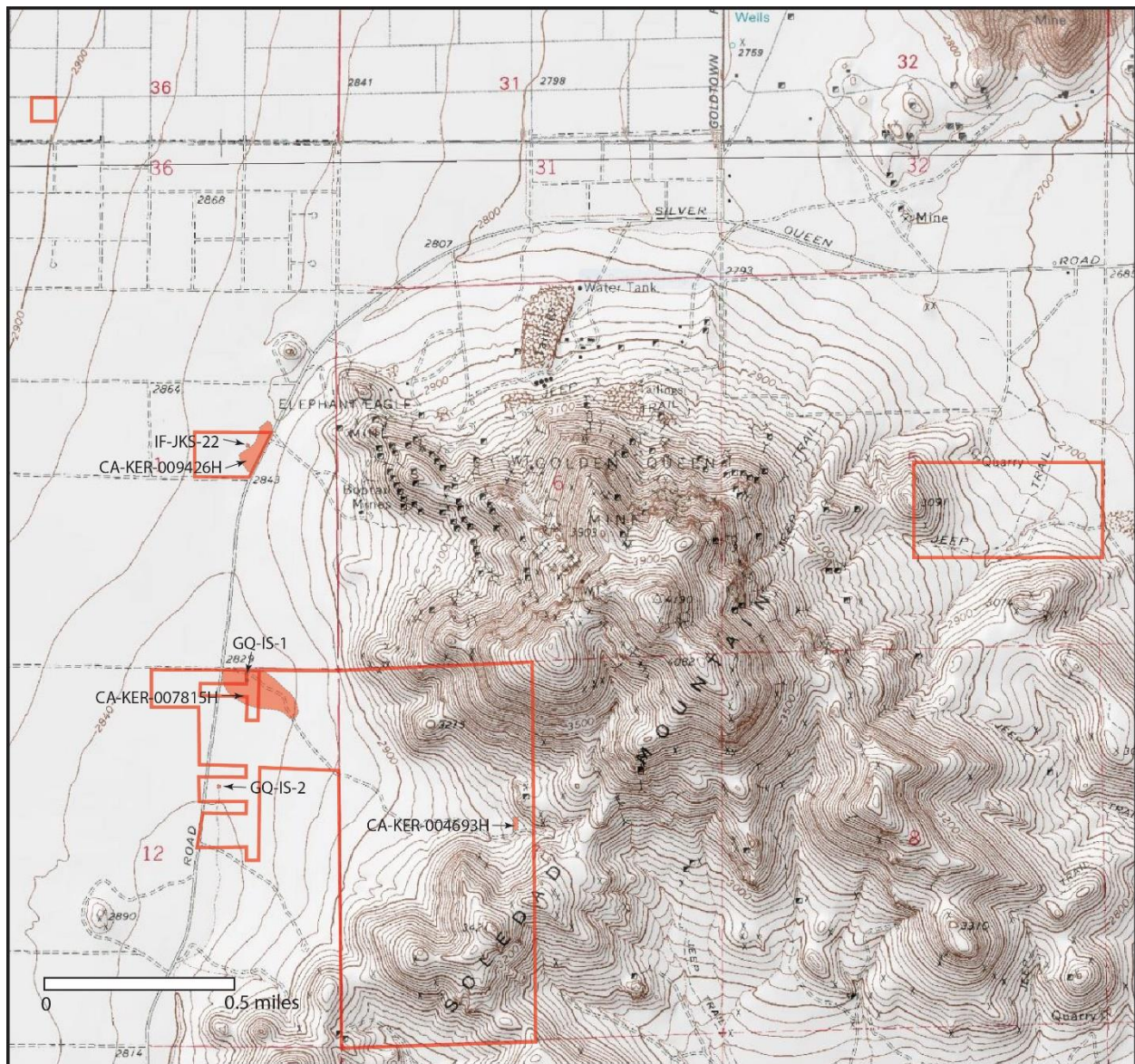
*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive pedestrian survey

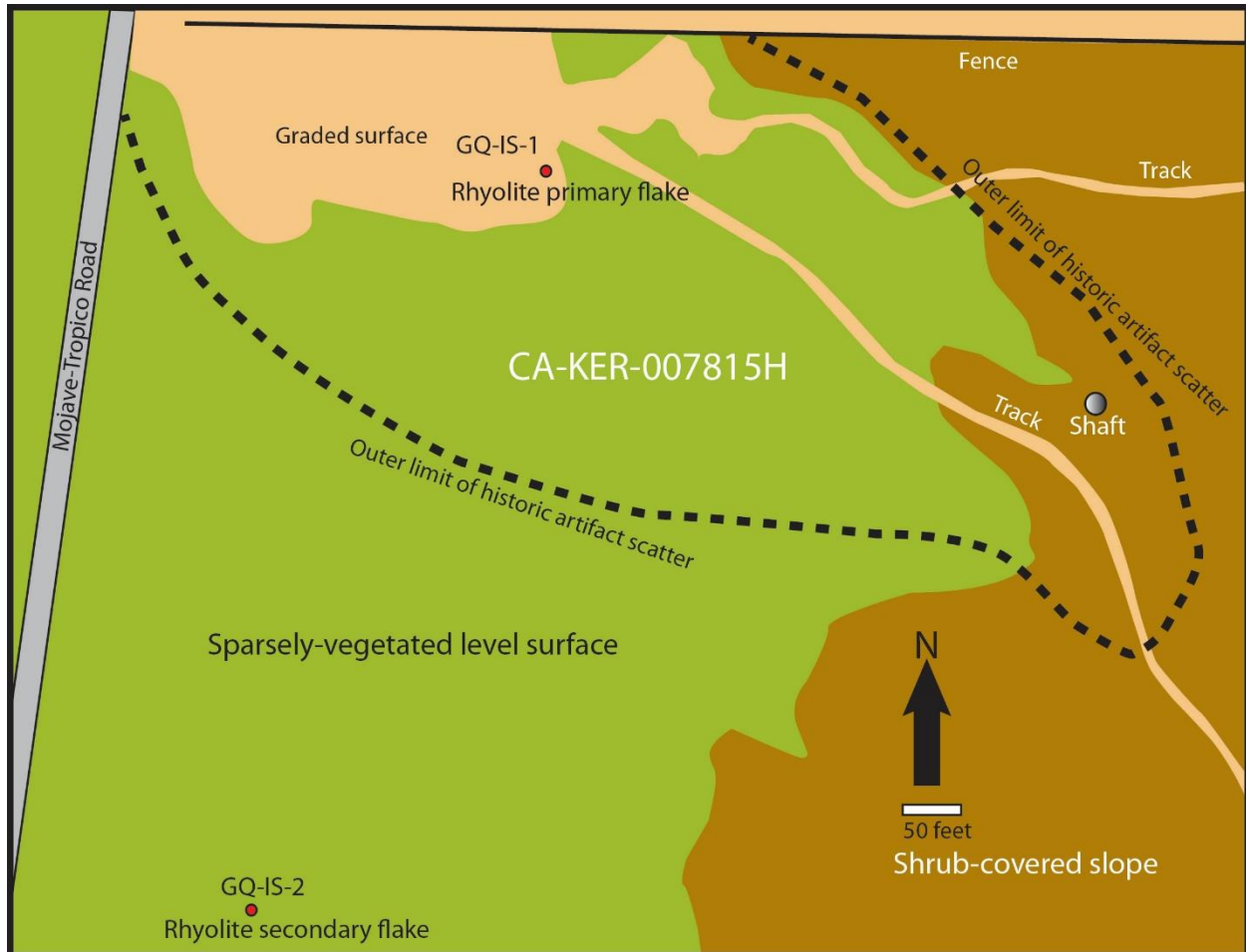
*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")
Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Golden Queen Mine Permit Expansion Area, Mojave, Kern County, California

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

Record ☐ Other (List): _____

LOCATION MAP





PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Listings

Page 1 of 3

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) **GQ-IS-2**

P1. Other Identifier: **Isolated rhyolite secondary flake**

*P2. Location: ☒ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted

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

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad **Soledad Mountain** Date **1995** T **10N**; R **13W**; NW ¼ of NW1/4 ☐ of Sec 1; **San Bernardino B.M.**

c. Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone **11**, **5389657** mE/ **38712394** mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)

Elevation: 2,825 ft. a.m.s.l. This prehistoric isolated find is located within a dry playa.

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

The isolated find is a dark purplish gray, striated rhyolite secondary flake, measuring roughly 3 centimeters by 2 centimeters. The closest known natural outcrop of similar-looking rhyolite is at the base of the Tehachapi Mountains to the west.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) **AP1**

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

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) **Close-up of isolate, 10/23/2018. DSCN2419.JPG**

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

☐ Both

*P7. Owner and Address:

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



*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) **Johannes Loubser W&S, 2242 Stinson Street, Simi Valley, California 93065**

*P9. Date Recorded: **10/23/2018**

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive pedestrian survey

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

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☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List): _____

