

**APPENDIX 4a**

**IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES**  
**WELDON REGIONAL WATER SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT PROJECT**

**Weldon Area**  
**Kern County, California**

**For Submittal to:**

State Water Resources Control Board  
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Glendale, CA 91203

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**Title:** Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: Weldon Regional Water System Improvement Project, Weldon Area, Kern County, California

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**USGS Quadrangle:** Weldon, Calif., 7.5’ quadrangle (Sections 13-15, 21-22 and 27, T26S R34E, and Section 18, T26S R35E, Mount Diablo Baseline and Meridian)

**Project Size:** Approximately 61,200 linear feet of pipeline alignment and 28 acres of tank, well, booster pump station, and office sites

**Keywords:** Kern River valley, southern San Joaquin valley; Phase I historical/archaeological resources survey; Sites 15-015989 (Andrew Brown Ranch), 15-018210/CA-KER-9958H (Hillside Ditches), 15-019603/CA-KER-10732H (historic-period mill site), and 15-019606/CA-KER-10733 (bedrock milling features); Isolates 15-019604 and 15-019605 (lithic flakes)

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Between July 2017 and April 2018, at the request of Tom Dodson and Associates, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the proposed Weldon Regional Water System Improvement Project in and near the unincorporated community of Weldon, Kern County, California. The APE consists of approximately 61,200 linear feet of pipeline alignment and nine non-contiguous parcels of land under consideration as alternative sites for associated facilities, which amount to approximately 28 acres in total area. The entire APE lies generally along and to the south of State Route (SR) 178 between Powers Lane on the east and Lakeview Road on the west, within Sections 13-15, 21-22 and 27 of T26S R34E, and Section 18 of T26S R35E, Mount Diablo Baseline and Meridian.

The proposed undertaking entails primarily the incorporation of six independent water systems into the new Weldon Regional Water District, which calls for numerous improvements to the existing water systems and construction of new infrastructure. Among these, the undertaking will install 34,675 linear feet of 12-inch pipelines and 26,525 linear feet of 8-inch pipelines, and construct two new wells, two 750,000-gallon reservoirs, a booster pump station, and an office compound for the district. The maximum depth of excavations required for the undertaking, or the vertical extent of the APE, will range from 8.5 feet along the pipeline alignment to 10 feet at the Bella Vista (BV) Tank Site and 20 feet at the Kelso Valley (KV) Tank Site.

The present study is a part of the environmental review process for the proposed undertaking. As the lead agency for the undertaking, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The purpose of the study is to provide the SWRCB with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the undertaking would have an effect on any “historic properties,” as defined by 36 CFR 800.16(l), or “historical resources”/“tribal cultural resources,” as defined by Calif. PRC §5020.1(j) and §21074, that may exist in or near the APE.

In order to accomplish this objective, CRM TECH conducted a cultural resources records search, historical and geoarchaeological background research, Native American consultation, and an intensive-level field survey. The results of the records search indicate that seven historical/archaeological sites were previously recorded as lying partially within or in close proximity to the APE, as listed below:

15-004625 (CA-KER-4625)	Lithic scatter with obsidian flakes
15-004628 (CA-KER-4362)	Bedrock milling features
15-015989	Andrew Brown Ranch, ca. 1880s-1960s
15-015990	Prince Ranch, ca.1920s-1930s
15-017740 (CA-KER-9795H)	Kelso Valley Road
15-018210 (CA-KER-9958H)	Hillside Ditches, late 19th century
15-019103 (CA-KER-10418H)	Barbed wire fence line

During the field survey, it was ascertained that five of these seven sites, namely 15-004625, 15-004628, 15-015990, 15-017740, and 15-019103, are located well outside the APE boundaries. Of the two sites confirmed to be located partially within the APE, 15-018210 is determined not to meet the



definition of a “historic property” or a “historical resource,” while 15-015989 is presumed to be a “historic property” and a “historical resource” for the purpose of this undertaking since the proposed underground pipeline installation along SR 178 across the site will have no effect on its significance or integrity.

As a result of the field survey, four additional cultural resources, including one site and two isolates of prehistoric—i.e., Native American—origin and one site of historic-period origin, were identified and recorded within the APE:

15-019603 (CA-KER-10732H)	Historic-period mill site, ca. 1940s-1960s
15-019604	Isolate: lithic flake
15-019605	Isolate: lithic flake
15-019606 (CA-KER-10733)	Large group of bedrock milling features with lithic artifacts

By definition, Isolates 15-019604 and 15-019605 do not qualify as archaeological sites due to the lack of contextual integrity. As such, they do not constitute potential “historic properties,” “historical resources,” or “tribal cultural resources,” and require no further consideration in the Section 106- and CEQA-compliance processes.

Sites 15-019603 and 15-019606 are both located at the proposed Kelso Valley Tank Site, and both contain a large amount of cultural remains. Site 15-019603 consists of the remains of a mill that was in operation during the mid-20th century in conjunction with mining activities in the nearby Weldon Tungsten District, and Site 15-019606 consists of 30 granitic boulders with a total of 48 grinding slicks and 39 mortars, along with a possible rock shelter and two lithic artifacts found on the surface. The qualification of these sites as “historic properties,” “historical resources,” and/or “tribal cultural resources” cannot be determined without further historical and/or archaeological investigations.

Based on these findings, CRM TECH recommends that the Kelso Valley Tank Site be relocated to avoid impacts on Sites 15-019603 and 15-019606, if feasible. If physical impact on these sites cannot be avoided, additional research procedures will be needed to evaluate their historic significance properly. For 15-019603, focused historical background research is recommended in order to ascertain whether the site is closely associated with any persons or events of recognized historic significance and whether it embodies any special merits in design, construction, engineering, or technology. For 15-019606, a systematic archaeological testing program is recommended to explore potential subsurface cultural deposits and to assess the archaeological data potential of the site.

Further recommendations regarding the final treatment of 15-019903 and 15-019906 will be formulated and presented on the basis of the additional investigations. In addition, due to poor ground visibility at the time of the survey, CRM TECH recommends that all earth-moving operations at Bella Vista Tank Site Alternatives 1, 2, and 3 and Well Sites 1 and 2, should they be selected for the undertaking, be monitored by a qualified archaeologist and a Native American representative. No further cultural resources investigation is recommended elsewhere in the APE. However, if buried cultural materials are encountered inadvertently during the undertaking, all work within 50 feet of the discovery should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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## INTRODUCTION

Between July 2017 and April 2018, at the request of Tom Dodson and Associates, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the proposed Weldon Regional Water System Improvement Project in and near the unincorporated community of Weldon, Kern County, California (Fig. 1). The APE consists of approximately 61,200 linear feet of pipeline alignment and nine non-contiguous parcels of land under consideration as alternative sites for associated facilities, which amount to approximately 28 acres in total area (Figs. 2, 3a, 3b). The entire APE lies generally along and to the south of State Route (SR) 178 between Powers Lane on the east and Lakeview Road on the west, within Sections 13-15, 21-22 and 27 of T26S R34E, and Section 18 of T26S R35E, Mount Diablo Baseline and Meridian.

The proposed undertaking entails primarily the incorporation of six independent water systems into the new Weldon Regional Water District, which calls for numerous improvements to the existing water systems and construction of new infrastructure. Among these, the undertaking will install 34,675 linear feet of 12-inch pipelines and 26,525 linear feet of 8-inch pipelines, and construct two new wells, two 750,000-gallon reservoirs, a booster pump station, and an office compound for the district. The maximum depth of excavations required for the undertaking, or the vertical extent of the APE, will range from 8.5 feet along the pipeline alignment to 10 feet at the Bella Vista (BV) Tank Site and 20 feet at the Kelso Valley (KV) Tank Site.

The present study is a part of the environmental review process for the proposed undertaking. As the lead agency for the undertaking, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) required the

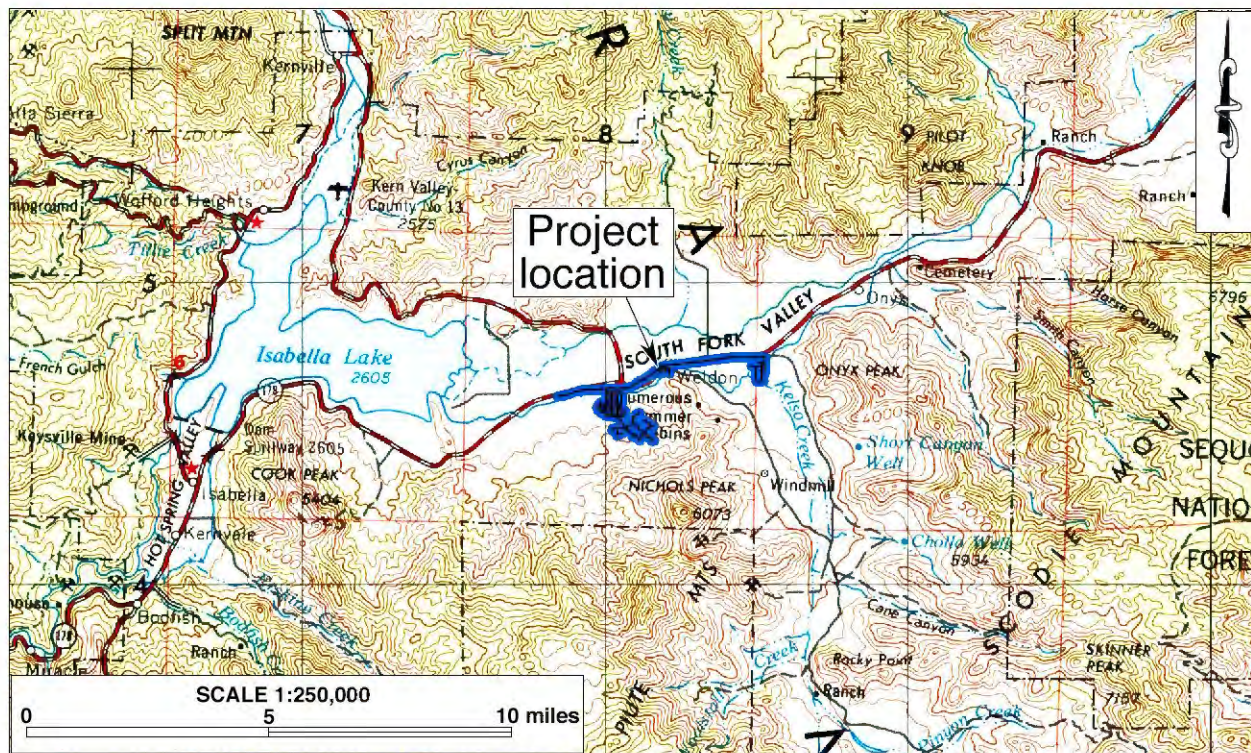


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS Bakersfield, Calif., 30'x60' quadrangle [USGS 1971])



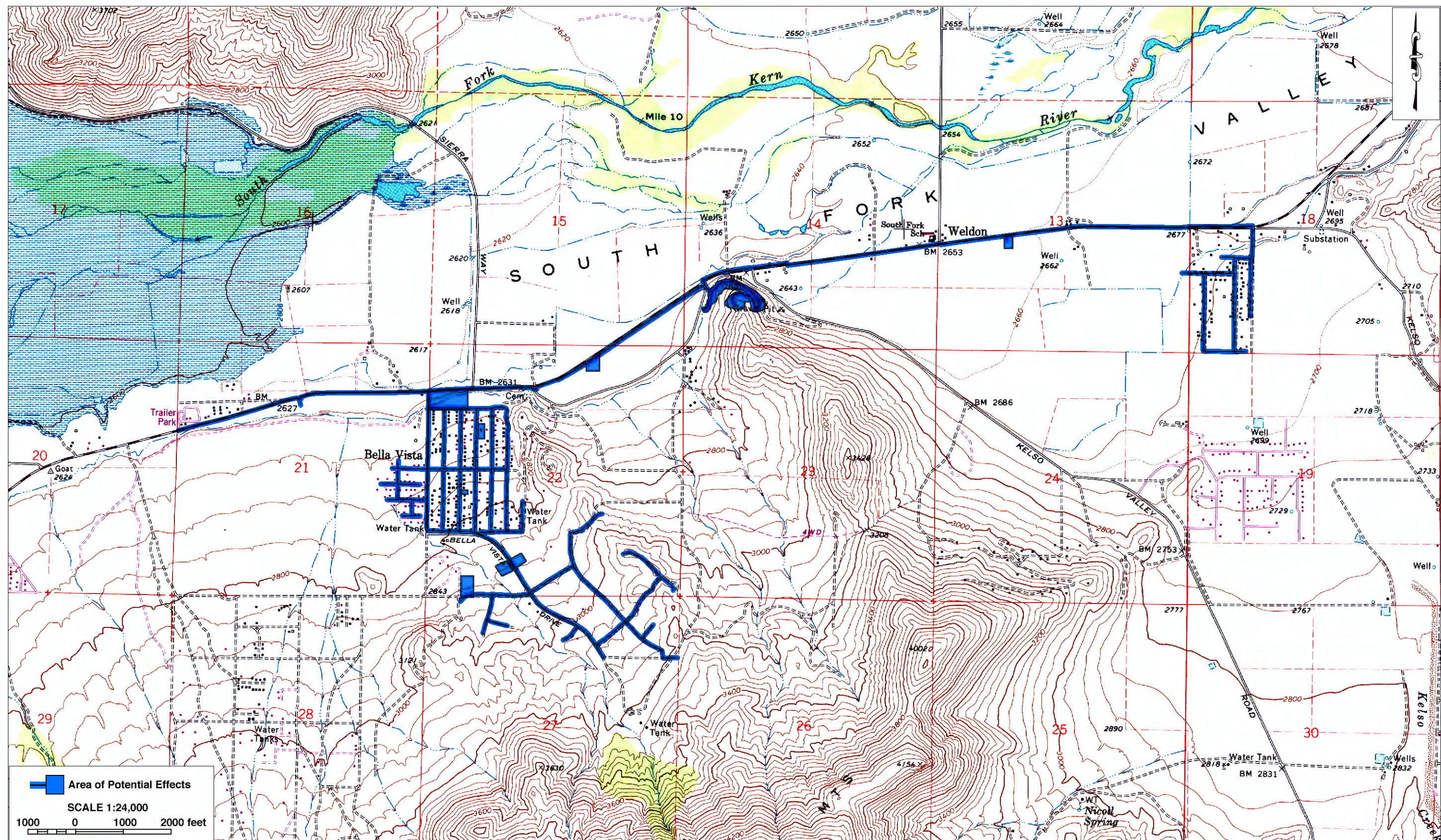


Figure 2. Area of Potential Effects. (Based on USGS Weldon, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle [USGS 1985])



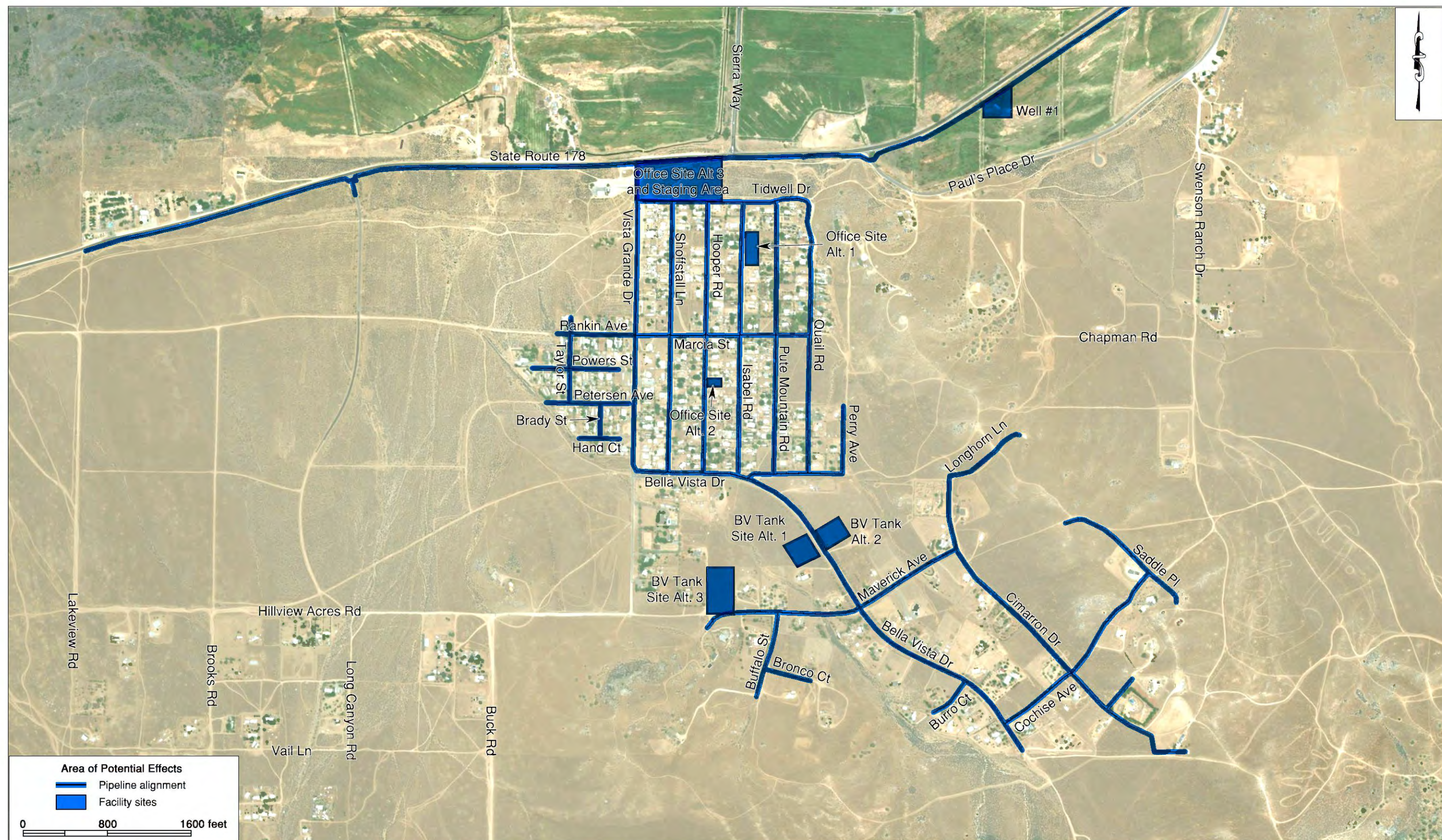


Figure 3a. Aerial image of the APE (western portion).





Figure 3b. Aerial image of the APE (eastern portion).



study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The purpose of the study is to provide the SWRCB with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the undertaking would have an effect on any “historic properties,” as defined by 36 CFR 800.16(l), or “historical resources”/“tribal cultural resources,” as defined by Calif. PRC §5020.1(j) and §21074, that may exist in or near the APE.

In order to accomplish this objective, CRM TECH conducted a cultural resources records search, historical and geoarchaeological background research, Native American consultation, and an intensive-level field survey. The following report is a complete account of the methods and results of the various avenues of research and the final conclusion of the study. Personnel who participated in the study are named in the appropriate sections, and their qualifications are provided in Appendix 1.

## **SETTING**

### **CURRENT NATURAL SETTING**

The unincorporated Weldon area, including the communities of Weldon and Bella Vista, is situated on the southeastern shore of Lake Isabella, a man-made reservoir on the Kern River. The location is near the southern end of the Sierra Nevada mountains, which extend nearly 400 miles along the eastern side of California’s Central Valley. The southern boundary of the Sierra Nevada is marked by the Tehachapi Pass, its division from the adjacent Tehachapi Mountains, where the San Andreas Fault and the Garlock Fault meet (Hill 2006:83). From Mount Whitney in the south, at 14,496 feet the highest mountain in the contiguous United States, the Sierra Nevada slopes downward to the north, reaching crests of roughly 8,000 feet in elevation (*ibid.*). Its northern boundary is covered by lava flows of the Cascade Range.

The region around Lake Isabella features a semi-arid climate, with summer highs occasionally reaching over 110°F and winter lows at times dipping below zero. Elevations within the APE range approximately from 2,640 to 3,200 feet above mean sea level, with a gradual incline towards the north. The surrounding area is generally rural in character, consisting of both relatively dense residential neighborhoods on level terrain and larger residential properties and vacant land on rolling hills (Figs. 3a, 3b, 4). The shoreline of Lake Isabella is less than 1,000 feet to the northwest at the nearest spot. Vegetation in the APE includes both native and invasive species typically found in the Sierra Nevada foothills, such as junipers, Joshua trees, cottonwood trees, tumbleweeds, and foxtails, as well as introduced landscaping plants along the roads and on developed parcels.

The proposed pipeline alignment is confined with the existing rights-of-way of various paved and unpaved roads, where the surface soils have been extensively disturbed in the past. Two of the three alternative sites for the office compound are located on residential streets in the community of Bella Vista, where the ground surface has been disturbed and, in fact, partially leveled. The other alternative site for the office compound, the two well sites, and the three alternatives for the Bella Vista Tank Site have evidently been disked in the past but retain more of the natural landscape and appear to be used for livestock grazing. Among the different portions of the APE, the Kelso Valley Tank Site, situated on the tip of a rugged hill that is covered with granitic bedrock outcrops, has clearly undergone the least ground disturbance in the past (Fig. 4).





Figure 4. Typical landscapes in and near the APE. *Clockwise from top left*: pipeline alignment along Maverick Avenue, view to the northeast from the intersection of Bella Vista Drive; Kelso Valley Tank Site, view to the south; Well Site No. 2, view to the north; pipeline route along the south side of SR 178, view to the west. (Photographs taken January 4-5, 2018)

## CULTURAL SETTING

### Archaeological Context

The earliest evidence of human occupation in the southern San Joaquin Valley, which comprises the southern half of the Central Valley, was discovered at the Witt locality at Tulare Lake and published by West et al. in 2009, providing some of the earliest human skeletal materials in North America (Garfinkel 2015:3). Uranium-thorium testing at the Witt locality resulted in uncalibrated dates of 11,379, 11,380, and 15,802 years before present (*ibid*). The Tulare Lake area has been documented as one of the richest Paleoindian localities in the State of California (*ibid.*).

The cultural history of the region has been summarized into several chronologies, integrating available archaeological data from many studies conducted in the southern Sierra Nevada. The prehistory of the greater southern San Joaquin Valley has been the focus of McGuire and Garfinkel (1980), whose work has been utilized to create prehistoric phases for the region from 4000 B.C. (Moratto 1984:333; Getchell and Atwood 2009:6). More recently, the following general framework

proposes three primary periods, based on Garfinkel (2015), although the beginning and ending dates of the recognized cultural horizons vary among different parts of the region:

- Paleoindian Period (ca. 16,000-8,550 B.P.): Native peoples of this period created fluted spearhead bases designed to be hafted to wooden shafts, possibly indicative of hunting now-extinct megafauna. The distinctive method of thinning bifaces and spearhead preforms by removing long, linear flakes left diagnostic Paleoindian markers at tool-making sites. Other artifacts associated with the Paleoindian toolkit include choppers, cutting tools, retouched flakes, and perforators. Sites from this period are very sparse across the landscape and most are deeply buried.
- Archaic Period (ca. 8,550 B.P.-1000 A.D.): Archaic sites are characterized by abundant lithic scatters of considerable size with many biface thinning flakes, bifacial preforms broken during manufacture, and well-made groundstone bowls and basin metates. Also found at Archaic sites are architectural features such as house floors and habitation debris reflecting both land- and water-associated subsistence activities. Cultural materials from the Archaic Period include temporally diagnostic forms of beads and ornaments manufactured from *Haliotis* and *Olivella* shells and spindle-shaped charmstones. The Archaic Period can be further divided into early, middle, and late phases.
- Emergent Period (ca. 1000-1776 A.D.): Sites from this period typically contain small lithic scatters from the manufacture of small arrow points, expedient groundstone tools such as tabular metates and unshaped manos, wooden mortars with stone pestles, acorn or mesquite bean granaries, ceramic vessels, shell beads suggestive of extensive trading networks, and steatite implements such as pipes and arrow shaft straighteners. The bow and arrow replace the dart and atlatl at sites from the Emergent Period. Specialized sites of local shell bead manufacturing are recognized by the presence of bead blanks and manufacturing debris, a pattern that might indicate the introduction of monetized systems of exchange.

## **Ethnohistoric Context**

The present-day Weldon area is situated in the traditional territory of the Tübatulabal tribe, of whom little is known prior to 1850. The name “Tübatulabal” translates as “pine nut gatherers and eaters,” and the language family, also known as Tübatulabal, is of Uto-Aztecan stock (Smith 1978:437; Heizer and Elsasser 1980:18). Tübatulabal territory spanned the drainage area of both the north and south forks of the Kern River from their sources near Mount Whitney to their junction (Smith 1978). Archaeological evidence shows human occupation of Tübatulabal territory nearly 16,000 years ago, as mentioned above, and Tübatulabal origin stories state that they have always lived in the area (Anderson 2005). The following discussion of Tübatulabal culture and history is drawn from Heizer and Whipple (1971), Smith (1978), Heizer and Elsasser (1980), and Anderson (2005).

The subsistence strategy and material culture of the Tübatulabal were defined by the surrounding landscape of the Sierra Nevada. Gathering, hunting, and fishing were based on seasonal environmental cycles. The spring was a time for gathering basketry material from stalks, and edible bulbs were gathered before flowering. Waterfowl were hunted as they returned to the rivers and nearby lakes, and salmon and eel were speared from shore or from tule reed boats as they made their spring runs. Summer was ideal for gathering berries, seeds, and grains as well as the season for netting waterfowl as they molted to collect feathers for ceremonial items. Autumn saw the gathering

of acorns from oaks in the foothills and pine nuts in the mountains. It was also a preferred time to hunt rabbits, as their fur was thickening for winter, and to trap quail as they migrated from the mountains to the foothills. Winter weather promoted the gathering of basketry material from the bark of shrubs and trees, and wood for arrows before excessive moisture was pulled into the stalks or leaves sprouted. Big game such as bear, bobcat, and river otter were hunted in the winter as well.

As the landscape defined their subsistence practices, the tending and cultivation practices of the Tübatulabal helped shape the landscape. The practice of controlled burning of chaparral and oak woodland areas created an open countryside with more accessible foraging material for animals, which in turn led to more successful hunting. It also increased the ease with which plant foods could be gathered and prevented out-of-control wildfires by eliminating dead undergrowth before it accumulated to dangerous levels. The practice of coppicing, or trimming plants to the ground, resulted in straighter growth for basketry and arrow-making materials. Granitic outcroppings used for pounding and grinding nuts and seeds left their mark in the resulting bedrock milling features, the most common archaeological remains found in the region.

The Tübatulabal were organized into three bands, the Pahkanapil, the Bankalachi and, in the Kern River valley, the Palagewan. Although the bands lived apart, intermarriage was frequent and political solidarity occurred during times of conflict. Each band had an appointed chief with the primary roles of counselor, arbitrator, and band representative, but with limited authoritative power. Tübatulabal homes varied according to season, as domed structures were used in winter and shade shelters in summer. Large circular structures that could house several families were constructed during pine nut harvest season. Other features of the Tübatulabal material culture included coiled or twined baskets, clay pottery, and hunting implements such as nets, traps, snares, throwing sticks, and bows and arrows.

Contact with Europeans began as early as 1776, when Francisco Garcés and the guides for Pedro Font explored the Kern River valley. The Tübatulabal were thereafter in contact with Spaniards at the San Buenaventura Mission during trading trips to the coast. The 1840s brought the establishment of several Euro-American ranches in the area, followed by further displacement when the local gold rush began. By 1893, the remaining native population were allotted land along the north and south forks of the Kern River, and later also to the north along the Tulare River. Today, many Tübatulabal continue to live in the surrounding area. Although there are formal tribal organizations working towards recognition, it is not currently a federally recognized tribe (Tubatulabals of Kern County n.d.). There has been a resurgence of traditional ceremonies in recent years, and the language, songs, and stories are now being taught to the youngest generations (*ibid.*).

## **Historic Context**

The Spanish-Mexican Period in California history did not have much of an impact on the Kern River valley, despite the Francisco Garcés and Pedro Font expeditions passing through in 1776 (Smith 1978:438). The first American known to have explored the southern Sierra Nevada was Joseph R. Walker, who entered the Kern River valley in 1834 and began guiding wagon trains through the area using the Walker Pass, which was named in his honor (Southern Sierra Properties n.d.). In the winter of 1845-1846, he led the expedition of artist Edward M. Kern into the area, for whom the Kern River, Kernville, and Kern County are named (*ibid.*).

The most dramatic development across much of northern and central California was brought on by the discovery of gold in the Sierra Nevada, with a local boom hitting the present-day Lake Isabella area in the mid-1850s (Kern Valley Museum n.d.). Miners in the area most commonly used the stamp mill method of extracting gold, wherein ore was fed into a hopper as stamps moved up and down, crushing the ore and releasing the gold (*ibid.*). As the enthusiasm for gold mining waned, ranching and farming became the primary economic activities in the Kern River valley and the southern San Joaquin Valley in general (*ibid.*). Lumber has also been consistently a key industry in the southern Sierra Nevada, with stands of pine, cedar, oak, and even giant sequoias being integral to sustaining the gold rush and later the establishment of businesses and homes.

The history of Weldon as a rural settlement can be traced at least to 1871, when a post office bearing the last name of local cattle rancher William B. Weldon was established in the area (Durham 1998:1125; Gudde 1998:419). In the early 20th century, the southern Sierra Nevada was discovered by the budding Hollywood film industry as an ideal backdrop for the popular Westerns, and numerous films were shot on locations throughout the Kern River valley, including several in the Weldon area during the 1930s-1940s (Schneider 2016:70, 73; Kern Valley Museum n.d.).

Starting around 1941, the Weldon Tungsten District in the mountains to the south of Weldon added another important industry to the local economy, with at least 15 mines in operation at various times between the 1940s and the 1960s (Troxel and Morton 1962:52-53). Nonetheless, ranching and farming remained the main livelihood of the area until the 1950s, when the recreational use of Lake Isabella began. A plan to dam the Kern River began as early as 1913, but the Isabella Dam was not authorized until 1944, and construction was finally completed in 1953 (Hill 2006; Getchell and Atwood 2009).

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

### **RECORDS SEARCH**

On September 18, 2017, Celeste M. Thomson, coordinator of the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center (SSJVIC), completed the records search for this study. Located on the campus of California State University, Bakersfield, the SSJVIC is the State of California's official cultural resource records repository for Kern County. During the records search, Thomson examined maps and records on file at the SSJVIC for previously identified cultural resources in or near the APE and existing cultural resources reports pertaining to the project vicinity. Previously identified cultural resources include properties designated as California Historical Landmarks or Points of Historical Interest as well as those listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, or the California Historical Resources Inventory.

For this study, the scope of the records search included the standard one-mile radius from the perimeters of the APE and an expanded five-mile radius to identify prehistoric—i.e., Native American—cultural resources found in the same or a similar geomorphologic context as the APE. The purpose of the expanded records search is to assess the sensitivity of the APE for prehistoric cultural resources and help determine the potential of encountering significant subsurface cultural deposits during earth-moving activities associated with the undertaking.

## **GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL ANALYSIS**

As a part of the research procedures, CRM TECH geologist Harry Quinn pursued geoarchaeological analysis to assess the APE's potential for the deposition and preservation of subsurface cultural deposits from the prehistoric period, which cannot be detected through a standard surface archaeological survey. Sources consulted for this purpose included primarily topographic and geologic maps and reports pertaining to the surrounding area. Findings from these sources were used to develop a geomorphologic history of the APE and address geoarchaeological sensitivity of the vertical APE.

## **HISTORICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH**

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH principal investigator/historian Bai "Tom" Tang and project archaeologist Deirdre Encarnación. In addition to published literature in local and regional history, sources consulted during the research included U.S. General Land Office (GLO) land survey plat maps dated 1875-1884, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps dated 1908-1985, and aerial photographs taken in 1970-2016. The historic maps are collected at the Science Library of the University of California, Riverside, and the California Desert District of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, located in Moreno Valley. The aerial photographs are available at the NETR Online website and through the Google Earth software.

## **NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION**

On July 21, 2017, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the State of California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a records search in the commission's sacred lands file. Following the NAHC's recommendations, CRM TECH further contacted a total of 13 tribal representatives in the region, both in writing and by telephone, between August 7 and September 18 for additional information on potential Native American cultural resources in or near the APE. In coordination with CRM TECH, Robert Robinson, Chairman and Tribal Historic Preservation Officer of the Kern Valley Indian Council, participated in the archaeological fieldwork for this undertaking (see below). The correspondence between CRM TECH and the Native American representatives is attached to this report as Appendix 2.

## **FIELD SURVEY**

On January 4 and 5, 2018, CRM TECH field director Daniel Ballester and project archaeologist Hunter O'Donnell carried out the field survey of the APE with the assistance of Native American monitor Robert Robinson. The pipeline alignments in residential neighborhoods or along unpaved minor roads across open areas were surveyed by walking two parallel transects placed on either side of the right-of-way. On SR 178, Vista Grande Drive, and Bella Vista Drive, the survey transects were placed on the same side of the roads where the pipeline will be installed. At each of the alternative office, tank, and well sites, the survey efforts followed a series of transects laid out at 10-meter (approximately 33-foot) intervals and oriented north-south, east-west, or along the contour, as dictated by the terrain.

Using these methods, the ground surface in the entire APE was systematically inspected on foot for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic period (i.e., 50 years ago or

older). All granitic boulder outcrops encountered during the survey were carefully examined for prehistoric milling features or other evidence of human alterations. In areas where cultural resources were identified during the survey or reported previously, the survey effort was expanded beyond the APE boundaries to cover features or artifacts located nearby. Ground visibility was mostly good to excellent (80-100%) along the various roadways, but was generally fair (60-70%) or poor (below 50%) elsewhere in the APE due to the dense vegetation growth at the time of the survey. At Bella Vista Tank Site Alternatives 1, 2, and 3 and Well Sites 1 and 2, the ground visibility was essentially close to 0%.

## RESULTS AND FINDINGS

### PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDIES IN THE VICINITY

According to SSJVIC records, portions of the APE were involved in seven previous cultural resources studies completed between 1997 and 2014 for projects ranging from road widening to property subdivisions, but the APE as a whole had not been surveyed systematically for cultural resources prior to this study (Fig. 5). As a result of the previous studies, seven historical/archaeological sites were recorded as lying partially within or in close proximity to the APE, as listed below in Table 1 (see App. 3 for locations and App. 4 for site record forms). These seven sites will be discussed further in the sections below.

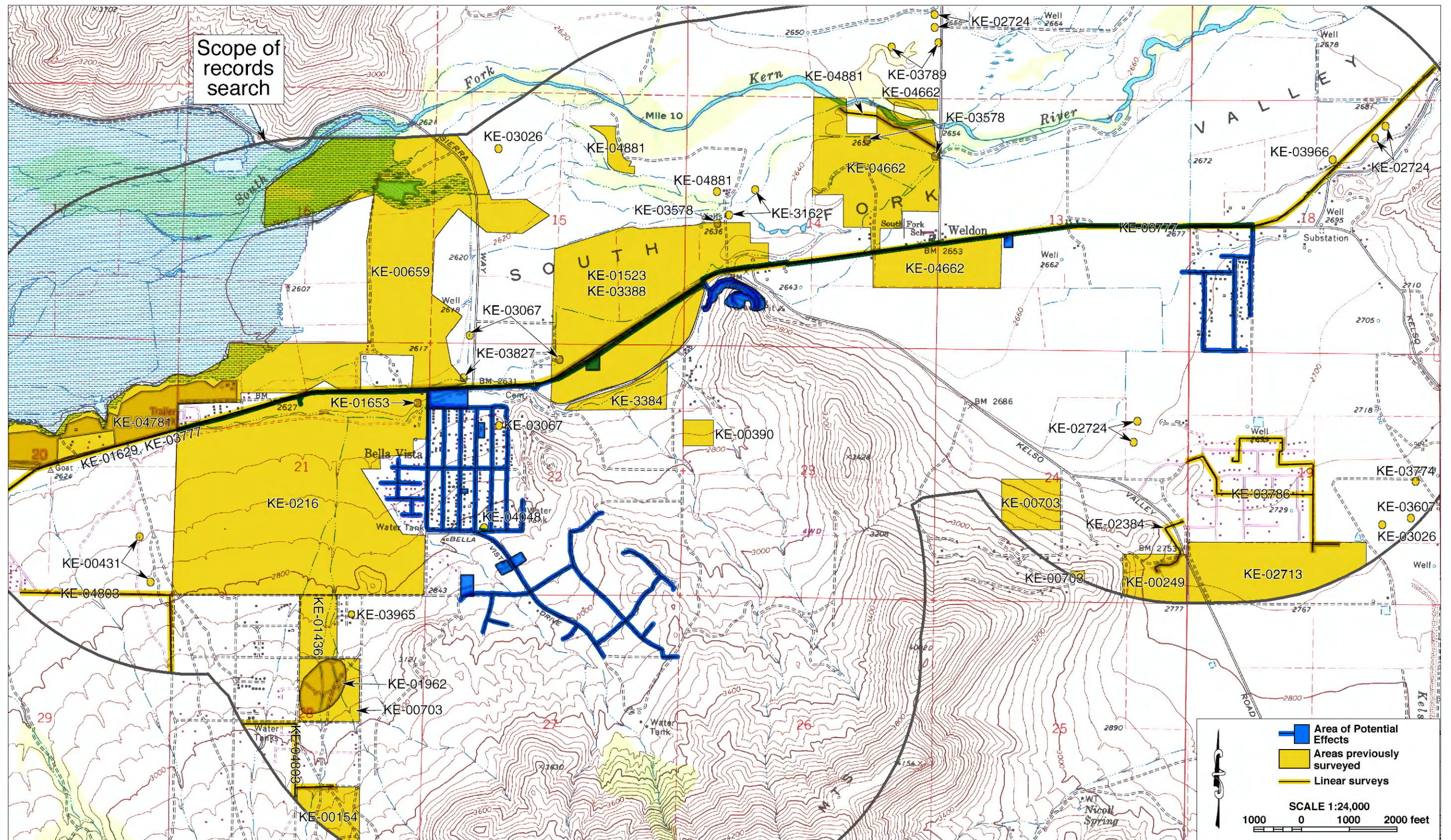
<b>Table 1. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Located Partially within or near the APE</b> (See App. 3 for resource locations)		
<b>Resource No.</b>	<b>Recorded by/Date</b>	<b>Description</b>
15-004625 (CA-KER-4625)	Various 1995-2006	Lithic scatter with obsidian flakes
15-004628 (CA-KER-4362)	Siefkin 1995	Bedrock milling features
15-015989	Gold 1995/2006	Andrew Brown Ranch, ca. 1880s-1960s
15-015990	Gold 2006	Prince Ranch, ca. 1920s-1930s
15-017740 (CA-KER-9795H)	Berg et al. 2015	Kelso Valley Road
15-018210 (CA-KER-9958H)	Coleman and Hutson 2014	Hillside Ditches, late 19th century
15-019103 (CA-KER-10418H)	Shaver 2015	Barbed wire fence line

Outside the APE but within a one-mile radius, SSJVIC records show at least 30 other previous studies on various tracts of land and linear features (Fig. 5). In all, over 25% of the land within the scope of the records search has been surveyed, which resulted in the identification of 44 additional sites and 4 isolates—i.e., localities with fewer than three artifacts—within the one-mile radius.

Twenty of the 44 sites and all four of the isolates were of prehistoric—i.e., Native American—origin. The sites consisted predominantly of bedrock milling features but also included lithic scatters, pictographs, and a petroglyph, and the isolates represented flaked-stone artifacts and freshwater shell fragments. The other 24 sites dated to the historic period and included buildings, refuse scatters, a cemetery, and a road. The majority of the historic-period sites, however, consisted of irrigation features, mainly ditches ranging in age from the 1860s to the mid-20th century. None of these 44 sites or 4 isolates was found in the immediate vicinity of the APE (see App. 3), and thus none of them requires further consideration during this study.

In addition to the recorded sites and isolates, a scatter of prehistoric artifacts, mostly pestles, were reportedly observed on the ground surface near the APE during a 2006 survey (Robinson 2018).







However, that locality was never formally recorded or otherwise documented with the SSJVIC (Thomson 2018). When the area was revisited sometime later, the artifacts could not be located (Robinson 2018). The former location of the artifact scatter, according to Robert Robinson (*ibid.*) of the Kern Valley Indian Council, who participated in both the 2006 survey and the fieldwork for this study, lies in the area between the proposed Kelso Valley Tank Site and the pipeline alignment along SR 178, near the intersection of Paul's Place Drive.

The expanded records search indicates that prehistoric archaeological resources in the Kern River valley area occur mostly at higher elevations in the foothills and mountains such as the Greenhorn Mountains to the west and the Piute Mountains to the southeast, as well as along the various waterways in the surrounding area. The prehistoric sites and isolates recorded within the five-mile radius were also primarily bedrock milling features and scattered lithic artifacts, along with evidence of associated campsites and habitation debris. The distribution pattern of these resources appears to support the existing prehistoric hunter-gatherer settlement-subsistence models, which suggest that permanent or long-term settlement was more likely to occur on elevated terraces, hills, and finger ridges near reliable sources of water, while valley floors were mostly used for resource procurement, traveling, and opportunistic camping.

## **GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL PROFILE**

The surface sediments in and near the APE have been identified as Holocene-age alluvium resting on mostly buried Mesozoic-age igneous rocks (Smith 1964). The granitic outcrops found in the vicinity were often used by the Native people for resource processing in prehistoric times, as demonstrated by the many bedrock milling feature sites recorded in the surrounding area, and the Kern River nearby undoubtedly provided a favorable setting for hunting, fishing, and gathering. In general, prehistoric cultural remains associated with these activities are likely to occur on the surface or at least have surface manifestations.

The proposed pipeline alignment lies almost entirely within the existing rights-of-way of public roadways, where the surface and near-surface sediments have been extensively disturbed in the past. Along the paved major roads, in particular, the subsurface sediments are typically disturbed to the depths of five to six feet below surface by construction activities associated with the roads and the accompanying underground utilities, and largely consist of engineered fill. These sediments are generally considered to be relatively low in sensitivity for buried deposits of intact, potentially significant archaeological remains. The subsurface archaeological sensitivity of the portions of the APE located on undeveloped and less disturbed land, on the other hand, appears to range from low to high depending on the presence or absence of surface manifestations.

## **HISTORICAL OVERVIEW**

Historical sources consulted for this study show a typical rural landscape in and around the APE during the historic period, and a gradual but steady rate of growth. In the 1870s-1880s, a number of cultivated fields and orchards were noted as lying across or close to various portions of the APE, together with several roads and a ditch, while at least one house and an associated barn were located within a half-mile of the APE (GLO 1875a; 1875b; 1882; 1884). Among the roads was a "Road from Kernville to Independence," which traversed a similar course to that of today's SR 178 (*ibid.*).



By 1906, more than a dozen scattered buildings were present in the Weldon area, most of them presumably farmsteads (USGS 1908). Several of the buildings were located along the main road that has since grown into today's SR 178 (*ibid.*). Most notably, a group of buildings was clustered around what is now the intersection of SR 178 and Kelso Valley Road, where the Andrew Brown Ranch complex has been recorded as Site 15-015989 (*ibid.*). In the early 1940s, buildings in the Weldon area were concentrated predominantly along present-day SR 178, including a segment that now serves as Paul's Place Drive instead of a part of the highway (USGS 1943).

As mentioned above, the early 1940s also saw the beginning of mining operations in the mountains south of Weldon. The elongated Weldon Tungsten District was located generally along Kelso Valley Road, with its northwestern end lying some 3.25 miles from Weldon (Troxel and Morton 1962:52-53). As its name indicates, tungsten was the principal product of the district, but uranium and gold were also extracted (*ibid.*). To help process the ores, a mill was established near the southwestern corner of SR 178 and Kelso Valley Road, across from the Andrew Brown Ranch (*ibid.*:53).

By 1970, most of the mill had evidently been removed, and the remainder was demolished completely over the next two and a half decades (NETR Online 1970; 1995; Google Earth 1995). Meanwhile, residential development in the Weldon area increased significantly during the post-WWII era, and the densely populated neighborhoods south of SR 178 were established some time prior to 1970, with further expansion to the south of the Bella Vista neighborhood during the 1970s-1990s (*ibid.*). Since then, no major changes have been noted in the development pattern in and around the APE (NETR Online 1995-2012; Google Earth 1995-2016).

## **NATIVE AMERICAN INPUT**

In response to the inquiry, the NAHC reported in a letter dated July 31, 2017, that the sacred lands record search identified no Native American cultural resources within the APE but recommended that local Native American groups be contacted for further information. For that purpose, the commission provided a list of potential contacts in the region (see App. 2). Upon receiving the NAHC's reply, CRM TECH sent written requests for comments to all 12 individuals on the referral list and the tribal organizations they represent. Additionally, as recommended by the appropriate tribal government staff, Jessica Mauck, Cultural Resources Analyst for the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, was also contacted. The written requests for comments were sent to the tribal representatives on August 7, and follow-up telephone solicitations were carried out on August 23 and September 18 (see App. 2).

As of this time, three tribal representatives have responded in writing, and three others have provided their comments via telephone (see App. 2). Three of them, namely Delia Dominguez of the Kitanemuk and Yowlumne Tejon Indians, Danelle Gutierrez of the Big Pine Paiute Tribe of the Owens Valley, and Kerri Vera of the Tule River Tribe, deferred to other tribes located in closer proximity to the APE. However, Ms. Gutierrez considered the area to be culturally sensitive and recommended Native American monitoring of the undertaking by the Kern Valley Indian Council.

Jessica Mauck of the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians indicated that the APE was located outside the tribe's ancestral territory and therefore declined further consultation regarding this

undertaking. Colin Rambo of the Tejon Indian Tribe requested further details about the proposed undertaking and a copy of this report for tribal review. Robert Robinson of the Kern Valley Indian Council noted in his reply that Native American cultural resources had been recorded in or near the APE in the past, including some that were considered significant, and thus requested an opportunity to conduct a field inspection of the APE. As stated above, Mr. Robinson accompanied CRM TECH personnel throughout the course of the field survey and shared his personal knowledge about past archaeological findings in the vicinity.

## **CULTURAL RESOURCES IDENTIFIED IN THE APE**

In summary of the background research results, seven historical/archaeological sites were previously recorded as lying partially within or in close proximity to the APE (see Table 1; App. 3). During the field survey, however, only portions of 15-015989 (Andrew Brown Ranch) and 15-018210 (Hillside Ditches) were found to be present in the APE. Among the other sites, 15-015990 (Prince Ranch) and 15-017740 (Kelso Valley Road) were found to be located on the opposite side of SR 178 from the APE at the nearest spots, while 15-004628 (bedrock milling features) and 15-019103 (fence line) were determined to be approximately 100 feet and 50 feet from the APE boundaries, respectively.

Site 15-004625 (lithic scatter) was recorded in 1995 as consisting of eight obsidian flakes scattered along an approximately 1,100-foot-long segment of an earthen ditch, with its northern end lying adjacent to the APE (see App. 3, 4). Only two flakes were found somewhere at the site in 2006 (see App. 4), and no such artifacts or any other prehistoric cultural remains were observed in the portion of the site near the APE boundary during this study. The area between the Kelso Valley Tank Site and the pipeline alignment, where a surface scatter of pestles and other prehistoric artifacts was observed in 2006 (Robinson 2018), was also included in the field survey despite its location outside the APE boundaries, but no artifacts were found.

As a result of the field survey, four previously unrecorded cultural resources, including a historic-period site, a prehistoric site, and two prehistoric isolates, were identified and recorded in the APE and subsequently designated 15-019603 (CA-KER-10732H), 15-019604, 15-019605, and 15-019606 (CA-KER-10733) in the California Historical Resources Inventory (see App. 3, 4). No other cultural resources of prehistoric or historical origin were encountered within or adjacent to the APE. The six cultural resources known to be present within or partially within the APE are discussed further below.

### **Site 15-015989**

As recorded in 2006, Site 15-015989 consists primarily of eight buildings in the Andrew Brown Ranch complex, which range in age from the 1880s to the 1960s (see App. 4). These buildings include two residences, a former store, a slaughterhouse, a garage, a barn, a shop building, and a saddle shed, located on either side of SR 178 to the east of the intersection of Kelso Valley Road. The proposed pipeline alignment traverses across the area of Site 15-015989 within the northern shoulder of SR 178, and none of the buildings recorded as components of the site is situated within or immediately adjacent to the APE, nor is any other features or artifact deposits associated with the ranch complex (Fig. 6; see App. 3).



Figure 6. Nearest historic-period buildings at Site 15-015989 to the APE (indicated by arrow), view to the east. (Photograph taken on January 4, 2018)

### Site 15-018210 (CA-KER-9958H)

Site 15-018210 represents two late-1800s irrigation ditches known collectively as the Hillside Ditches. When first recorded in 2014, the site consisted of a segment of each ditch running between the South Fork Kern River and SR 178 (see App. 4). As designated by the SSJVIC today, 15-018210 has been expanded to include the entire length of the ditches from their common headwater on the river to the vicinity of the Andrew Brown Ranch (see App. 3).

One of the two ditches, known as the Hillside Prince Ditch, extended to the south of SR 178, and crossed the proposed pipeline alignment twice on either side of the Kelso Valley Road intersection (see App. 3). A small segment of this ditch along the north side of the highway is known to have been present at least by 1874 (GLO 1875a). Where it crosses the APE, the ditch is conveyed under the SR 178 roadbed in corrugated metal culverts of relatively modern appearance, and the rest of the ditch remains an unlined open canal but is apparently no longer used for irrigation purposes (Fig. 7).



Figure 7. Hillside Prince Ditch at Site 15-018210, view to the northeast. (Photograph taken on January 4, 2018)



### Site 15-019603 (CA-KER-10732H)

Site 15-019603 represents the remains of a mill that was evidently used during the mid-20th century to process raw materials from the nearby Weldon Tungsten District, such as tungsten, uranium, and gold (Troxel and Morton 1962:52-53). Located on the northeastern slope of a hill at the intersection of SR 178 and Kelso Valley Road, the site measures approximately 575 feet long along the northwest-southeast axis and 235 feet wide, and lies partially within the APE at the proposed Kelso Valley Tank Site (see App. 3, 4).

The primary components of the site include seven concrete pads/foundations, historic-period refuse and lumber scatters, and the remnants of three parallel wood-and-metal chutes, wooden stairs, and a small reservoir (Fig. 8). One of the concrete pads appears to be the foundation of a residence that was located at the mill. The main refuse scatter, located adjacent to the house foundation, contains approximately 300 rusted metal cans (including sanitary cans, beverage cans, meat cans, hole-in-top cans, and tobacco tin cans), glass fragments, metal wires, and lumber fragments. In addition to those noted at this location, lumber and lumber fragments are scattered throughout the portion of the site around the former mill, evidently representing the remnants of the various buildings.



Figure 8. Historic-period features and artifacts at Site 15-019603. *Left*: refuse scatter; *right*: concrete pads and lumber scatter. (Photographs taken on January 5, 2018)

### Isolates 15-019604 and 15-019605

Found at the proposed Office Site Alternative 1 between SR 178 and the Bella Vista neighborhood, each of these prehistoric isolates consist of a single secondary obsidian flake (Fig. 9; see App. 3). The flake at 15-019604 measures roughly 2.6x1.0x0.2 centimeters in size, and the one at 15-019605 measures approximately 2.0x1.7x0.4 centimeters (see App. 4).

### Site 15-019606 (CA-KER-10733)

Site 15-019606 consists mainly of 30 granitic bedrock boulders with a total of 48 grinding slicks and 39 mortars, most of them concentrated in two loci in the eastern and western portions of the site (Fig. 10; see App. 4). Locus 1 contains 16 of the bedrock milling features with 19 slicks and 28 mortars, while Locus 2 contains 10 features with 23 grinding slicks and 4 mortars. Also noted at the site is a possible rock shelter, although no artifacts, midden soil, or human alterations were observed at the feature (Fig. 10). In addition to the features, two lithic artifacts were observed on the ground surface



Figure 9. Prehistoric isolates found in the APE. *Left*: obsidian flake at 15-019604; *right*: obsidian flake at 15-019605. (Photographs taken on January 4, 2018)

within Locus 1, including a secondary obsidian flake measuring roughly 1.9x1.8x0.2 centimeters and an obsidian projectile point fragment measuring 4.1x1.8x1.8 centimeters, the latter apparently from a dart point.

The irregularly-shaped site measures approximately 275x130 meters in total dimension and is located on the northern tip of the hill at the proposed Kelso Valley Tank Site, partially overlapping Site 15-019603 (see App. 3). There are indications of subsurface cultural deposits around some of the bedrock milling features, as well as possible midden soil at Locus 1. Given the number of additional boulders on the hillside, it is likely that the site extends beyond APE boundaries.



Figure 10. Prehistoric cultural features at Site 15-019606. *Left*: bedrock mortars (Feature 1); *right*: possible rock shelter. (Photographs taken on January 5, 2018)

## MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

### APPLICABLE REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The purpose of this study is to identify and evaluate any “historic properties,” “historical resources,” or “tribal cultural resources” that may exist within or adjacent to the APE. “Historic properties,” as



defined by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, include “any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places maintained by the Secretary of the Interior” (36 CFR 800.16(1)). The eligibility for inclusion in the National Register is determined by applying the following criteria, developed by the National Park Service as per provision of the National Historic Preservation Act:

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

- (a) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- (b) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- (c) that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- (d) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. (36 CFR 60.4)

For CEQA-compliance considerations, the State of California’s Public Resources Code (PRC) establishes the definitions and criteria for “historical resources” and “tribal cultural resources,” which require similar protection to what NHPA Section 106 mandates for “historic properties.” “Historical resources,” according to PRC §5020.1(j), “includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California.”

More specifically, CEQA guidelines state that the term “historical resources” applies to any such resources listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, included in a local register of historical resources, or determined to be historically significant by the lead agency (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(1)-(3)). Regarding the proper criteria of historical significance, CEQA guidelines mandate that “generally a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be ‘historically significant’ if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources” (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(3)). A resource may be listed in the California Register if it meets any of the following criteria:

- (1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage.
- (2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
- (3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.
- (4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. (PRC §5024.1(c))

For “tribal cultural resources,” PRC §21074, enacted and codified as part of a 2014 amendment to CEQA through Assembly Bill 52, provides the statutory definition as follows:

“Tribal cultural resources” are either of the following:

- (1) Sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either of the following:

- (A) Included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources.
- (B) Included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1.
- (2) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1 for the purposes of this paragraph, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

## DISCUSSION

In summary of the research results presented above, two previously recorded historical/archaeological sites, two newly identified sites, and two isolates are known to be located within or partially within the present undertaking's APE, as listed below:

15-015989	Andrew Brown Ranch, ca. 1880s-1960s
15-018210 (CA-KER-9958H)	Hillside Ditches, late 19th century
15-019603 (CA-KER-10732H)	Historic-period mill site, ca. 1940s-1960s
15-019604	Isolate: lithic flake
15-019605	Isolate: lithic flake
15-019606 (CA-KER-10733)	Large group of bedrock milling features with lithic artifacts

The qualifications of these six cultural resources as "historic properties," "historical resources," and/or "tribal cultural resources" are discussed in the sections below.

### Site 15-015989

Site 15-015989, the Andrew Brown Ranch complex, lies across a segment of the pipeline alignment along SR 178, and thus is partially within the APE. As a standard Phase I cultural resources survey, the scope of this study does not include focused and in-depth research into the history of the Andrew Brown Ranch to ascertain its potential eligibility for listing in the National Register or the California Register. However, as stated above, none of the buildings recorded at 15-015989 is located within or immediately adjacent to the APE, nor is any other historic-period features of the ranch complex.

At this location, the proposed undertaking consists solely of trench excavation and pipeline installation, with no potential to leave a long-term impact on the appearance, integrity, and potential significance of the Andrew Brown Ranch, either physically or visually. Therefore, the present study presumes 15-015989 to be a "historic property" and a "historical resource" for the purpose of this undertaking, and concludes that the undertaking will have no effect on the site in accordance with 36 CFR 800.16(i) and Calif. PRC §21084.1.

### Site 15-018210 (CA-KER-9958H)

Site 15-018210, the Hillside Ditches, was evaluated when it was first recorded in 2014 and was found to be ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places due to the lack of research potential despite the fact that it retained historic integrity (Coleman 2014:2). The present study has found no new information to warrant a re-visit of that conclusion. Furthermore, the portions of the

site within the APE have been significantly altered by the construction of SR 178, which necessitated the conversion of the open canal to metal culverts under the roadbed, and thus retain poor integrity. Based on these considerations, the present study concludes that the portions of 15-018210 lying within the APE do not meet the definition of a “historic property” or a “historical resource.”

#### **Site 15-019603 (CA-KER-10732H)**

Site 15-019603 represents the remains of a mill that was in operation during the mid-20th century in conjunction with mining activities in the nearby Weldon Tungsten District. Starting around 1941, tungsten, uranium, and gold mining served as arguably a pattern of events that have collectively left an important legacy in the growth of the Weldon area. However, the importance of the association between 15-019603 and this pattern of events remains unclear at this time, pending further historical research. Meanwhile, it is also unclear whether the site is closely associated with any persons or specific events of recognized historic significance, or whether it embodies any special merits in design, construction, engineering, or technology.

As with 15-015989, the level of historical background research required to determine the eligibility of 15-019603 for listing in the National Register or the California Register exceeds the scope of this Phase I cultural resources survey. According to current project plans, the portion of 15-019603 within the APE would be impacted physically by the proposed construction of the Kelso Valley Tank, connecting pipeline, and access road at this location. If such impacts cannot be avoided in final project design, further research procedures will be required to evaluate the qualification of 15-015989 as a “historic property” or a “historical resource” properly in a future phase of the Section 106 and CEQA compliance process.

#### **Isolates 15-019604 and 15-019605**

Each of these isolates consists of a single secondary obsidian flake. Such isolates, or localities with fewer than three artifacts, by definition do not qualify as archaeological sites due to the lack of contextual integrity. As such, they do not constitute potential “historic properties,” “historical resources,” or “tribal cultural resources,” and require no further consideration under Section 106 or CEQA provisions.

#### **Site 15-019606 (CA-KER-10733)**

Site 15-019606 encompasses a large, concentrated group of bedrock milling features with not only the commonly found grinding slicks but also a total of 39 conical mortars. Also noted at the site were a possible rock shelter, two lithic artifacts, and indications of subsurface cultural deposits and possible midden soil. Unlike isolated or sparse milling feature sites consisting exclusively of shallow grinding slicks, which generally reflect occasional use during resource gathering excursions, a substantial milling station site like this represents the results of prolonged, repeated, and concentrated use, often associated with a long-term settlement nearby.

In evaluating the significance of a prehistoric site, the primary consideration is its potential to yield important archaeological information, especially through the contents of subsurface cultural deposits. At this time, the presence or absence of a subsurface component at 15-019606 is unknown.



Like 15-019603, 15-019606 would be impacted by construction activities proposed at the Kelso Valley Tank Site under current project plans. If the impacts cannot be avoided, further archaeological investigations, including subsurface testing, will be necessary to ascertain the data potential of 15-019606 and thereby its qualification as a “historic property,” “historical resource,” and/or “tribal cultural resource.”

## **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act mandates that federal agencies take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties and seek ways to avoid, minimize, or mitigate any adverse effects on such properties (36 CFR 800.1(a)). Similarly, CEQA establishes that a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a “historical resource” or a “tribal cultural resource” is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment (PRC §21084.1-2). “Substantial adverse change,” according to PRC §5020.1(q), “means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of an historical resource would be impaired.”

As stated above, among the six cultural resources known to be present within or partially within the proposed undertaking’s APE, Site 15-018210, Isolate 15-019604, and Isolate 15-019605 do not appear to meet the definition of “historic properties,” “historical resources,” or “tribal cultural resources.” Site 15-015989 is presumed to be a “historic property” and a “historical resource” for the purpose of this undertaking, but the proposed pipeline installation along State Route 178 across the site will have no effect on its significance or integrity. These four resources will require no further consideration in the Section 106 and CEQA compliance process for this undertaking.

The other two resources in the APE, Site 15-019603 and Site 15-019606, are both located at the proposed Kelso Valley Tank Site, and both contain a large amount of cultural remains. The qualification of these sites as “historic properties,” “historical resources,” and/or “tribal cultural resources” cannot be determined without further historical and/or archaeological investigations. Based on these findings, CRM TECH recommends that the Kelso Valley Tank Site be relocated to avoid impacts on Sites 15-019603 and 15-019606, if feasible.

If physical impact on these sites cannot be avoided, additional research procedures will be needed to evaluate their historic significance properly. For 15-019603, focused historical background research is recommended in order to ascertain whether the site is closely associated with any persons or events of recognized historic significance and whether it embodies any special merits in design, construction, engineering, or technology. For 15-019606, a systematic archaeological testing program is recommended to explore potential subsurface cultural deposits and to assess the archaeological data potential of the site. The scope of the testing program should include, at a minimum, detailed mapping of the milling features, surface collection of artifacts, excavation of archaeological test units, laboratory analysis of recovered artifacts, permanent curation of the artifact assemblage at an appropriate facility, and a final report to document the findings.

Further recommendations regarding the final treatment of 15-019903 and 15-019906 will be formulated and presented on the basis of the additional investigations. In addition, due to poor

ground visibility at the time of the survey, CRM TECH recommends that all earth-moving operations at Bella Vista Tank Site Alternatives 1, 2, and 3 and Well Sites 1 and 2, should they be selected for the undertaking, be monitored by a qualified archaeologist and a Native American representative. No further cultural resources investigation is recommended elsewhere in the APE. However, if buried cultural materials are encountered inadvertently during the undertaking, all work within 50 feet of the discovery should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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1978 Tubatulabal. In Robert F. Heizer (ed.): *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 8: *California*; pp. 437-445. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Southern Sierra Properties

n.d. The Kern River Valley: Colorful Valley History. <http://www.southern-sierra.com/Community/history.html>.

Schneider, Jerry L.

2016 *Western Filming Locations, California*; Book 6. CP Entertainment Books, Eureka, California.

Thomson, Celeste M. (Coordinator, Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center)

2018 Personal communication. E-mail correspondence dated January 5, 2018.

Troxel, Bennie W., and Paul K. Morton

1962 *Mines and Mineral Resources of Kern County, California*. California Division of Mines and Geology, San Francisco.

Tubatulabals of Kern Valley, The

n.d. Tubatulabal History. <http://tubatulabal.org/history.html>.

USGS (United States Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior)

1908 Map: Kernville, Calif. (30', 1:125,000); surveyed in 1906.

1943 Map: Onyx, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photographs taken in 1943.

1971 Map: Bakersfield, Calif. (1:250,000); 1962 edition revised.

1985 Map: Weldon, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1972 edition photorevised in 1985.

West, G. James, O.K. Davis, and William J. Wallace

1991 Fluted Points at Tulare Lake, California. In William J. Wallace and Fritz A. Riddell (eds.): *Contribution to Tulare Lake Archaeology I: Background to a Study of Lake Tulare's Archaeological Past*; pp. 1-10. The Tulare Lake Archaeological Research Group, Redondo Beach, California.

## **APPENDIX 1 PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS**

### **PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/HISTORIAN Bai “Tom” Tang, M.A.**

#### **Education**

- |           |  |
|-----------|--|
| 1988-1993 | Graduate Program in Public History/Historic Preservation, UC Riverside.  |
| 1987      | M.A., American History, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.   |
| 1982      | B.A., History, Northwestern University, Xi'an, China.  |
|           |  |
| 2000      | “Introduction to Section 106 Review,” presented by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the University of Nevada, Reno.       |
| 1994      | “Assessing the Significance of Historic Archaeological Sites,” presented by the Historic Preservation Program, University of Nevada, Reno. |

#### **Professional Experience**

- |           |  |
|-----------|--|
| 2002-     | Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.                  |
| 1993-2002 | Project Historian/Architectural Historian, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.      |
| 1993-1997 | Project Historian, Greenwood and Associates, Pacific Palisades, California.      |
| 1991-1993 | Project Historian, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside.                   |
| 1990      | Intern Researcher, California State Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento. |
| 1990-1992 | Teaching Assistant, History of Modern World, UC Riverside.                       |
| 1988-1993 | Research Assistant, American Social History, UC Riverside.                       |
| 1985-1988 | Research Assistant, Modern Chinese History, Yale University.                     |
| 1985-1986 | Teaching Assistant, Modern Chinese History, Yale University.                     |
| 1982-1985 | Lecturer, History, Xi'an Foreign Languages Institute, Xi'an, China.              |

#### **Cultural Resources Management Reports**

Preliminary Analyses and Recommendations Regarding California's Cultural Resources Inventory System (with Special Reference to Condition 14 of NPS 1990 Program Review Report). California State Office of Historic Preservation working paper, Sacramento, September 1990.

Numerous cultural resources management reports with the Archaeological Research Unit, Greenwood and Associates, and CRM TECH, since October 1991.

## **PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/ARCHAEOLOGIST**

**Michael Hogan, Ph.D., RPA\***

### **Education**

- 1991 Ph.D., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
- 1981 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside; with honors.
- 1980-1981 Education Abroad Program, Lima, Peru.
  
- 2002 Section 106—National Historic Preservation Act: Federal Law at the Local Level. UCLA Extension Course #888.
- 2002 “Recognizing Historic Artifacts,” workshop presented by Richard Norwood, Historical Archaeologist.
- 2002 “Wending Your Way through the Regulatory Maze,” symposium presented by the Association of Environmental Professionals.
- 1992 “Southern California Ceramics Workshop,” presented by Jerry Schaefer.
- 1992 “Historic Artifact Workshop,” presented by Anne Duffield-Stoll.

### **Professional Experience**

- 2002- Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
- 1999-2002 Project Archaeologist/Field Director, CRM TECH, Riverside.
- 1996-1998 Project Director and Ethnographer, Statistical Research, Inc., Redlands.
- 1992-1998 Assistant Research Anthropologist, University of California, Riverside
- 1992-1995 Project Director, Archaeological Research Unit, U. C. Riverside.
- 1993-1994 Adjunct Professor, Riverside Community College, Mt. San Jacinto College, U.C. Riverside, Chapman University, and San Bernardino Valley College.
- 1991-1992 Crew Chief, Archaeological Research Unit, U. C. Riverside.
- 1984-1998 Archaeological Technician, Field Director, and Project Director for various southern California cultural resources management firms.

### **Research Interests**

Cultural Resource Management, Southern Californian Archaeology, Settlement and Exchange Patterns, Specialization and Stratification, Culture Change, Native American Culture, Cultural Diversity.

### **Cultural Resources Management Reports**

Author and co-author of, contributor to, and principal investigator for numerous cultural resources management study reports since 1986.

### **Memberships**

\* Register of Professional Archaeologists; Society for American Archaeology; Society for California Archaeology; Pacific Coast Archaeological Society; Coachella Valley Archaeological Society.

**PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/REPORT WRITER**  
**Deirdre Encarnación, M.A.**

**Education**

- |      |  |
|------|--|
| 2003 | M.A., Anthropology, San Diego State University, California.                                |
| 2000 | B.A., Anthropology, minor in Biology, with honors; San Diego State University, California. |
| 1993 | A.A., Communications, Nassau Community College, Garden City, N.Y.                          |
| 2001 | Archaeological Field School, San Diego State University.                                   |
| 2000 | Archaeological Field School, San Diego State University.                                   |

**Professional Experience**

- |           |  |
|-----------|--|
| 2004-     | Project Archaeologist/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California. |
| 2001-2003 | Part-time Lecturer, San Diego State University, California.                  |
| 2001      | Research Assistant for Dr. Lynn Gamble, San Diego State University.          |
| 2001      | Archaeological Collection Catalog, SDSU Foundation.                          |

**Memberships**

Society for California Archaeology; Society for Hawaiian Archaeology; California Native Plant Society.

**PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/NATIVE AMERICAN LIAISON**  
**Nina Gallardo, B.A.**

**Education**

- |      |  |
|------|--|
| 2004 | B.A., Anthropology/Law and Society, University of California, Riverside. |
|------|--|

**Professional Experience**

- |       |  |
|-------|--|
| 2004- | Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Surveys, excavations, construction monitoring, field recordation, mapping, records searches, and Native American liaison.</li></ul> |
|-------|--|

**Honors and Awards**

- |           |  |
|-----------|--|
| 2000-2002 | Dean's Honors List, University of California, Riverside. |
|-----------|--|

**PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/GEOLOGIST**  
**Harry M. Quinn, M.S., California Professional Geologist #3477**

**Education**

1978 Certificate in Archaeology, University of California, Los Angeles.  
1968 M.S., Geology, University of Southern California, Los Angeles.  
1964 B.S., Geology, Long Beach State College, Long Beach.  
1962 A.A., Los Angeles Harbor College, Wilmington.

- Graduate work oriented toward invertebrate paleontology; M.S. thesis completed as a stratigraphic paleontology project on the Precambrian and Lower Cambrian rocks of Eastern California.

**Professional Experience**

1998- Project Archaeologist/Geologist/Paleontologist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.  
1992-1998 Independent Geological/Archaeological/Environmental Consultant, Pinyon Pines, California.  
1994-1996 Environmental Geologist, E.C E.S., Inc, Redlands, California.  
1988-1992 Project Geologist/Director of Environmental Services, STE, San Bernardino, California.  
1966-1988 Geologist/Senior Geologist, Texaco, Inc., Los Angeles; Tenneco Oil Exploration and Production, Englewood, Colorado; Loco Exploration, Inc., Aurora, Colorado; Jirsa Environmental Services, Norco, California.

**Memberships**

Society of Vertebrate Paleontology; American Association of Petroleum Geologists; Association of Environmental Professionals; Rocky Mountain Association of Geologists, Pacific Section; Society of Economic Paleontologists and Mineralogists; San Bernardino County Museum; Society for American Archaeology; Society for California Archaeology; Archaeological Survey Association of Southern California; Coachella Valley Archaeological Society (President, 1993-1994, 2000; Vice President, 1992, 1995-1999, 2001; Basic Archaeology Training Course Instructor, 1996-2000; Environmental Assessment Committee Chair, 1997-1999); Coachella Valley Historical Society; Malki Museum; Southwest Museum; El Paso Archaeological Society; Ohio Archaeological Society; West Virginia Archaeological Society; Museum of the Fur Trade; Cahokia Mounds Association.

**Publications**

Five publications in Geology concerning an oil field study, a ground water and earthquake study, a report on the geology of the Santa Rosa Mountain area, and papers on vertebrate and invertebrate Holocene Lake Cahuilla faunas. Approximately 55 articles in archaeology and history in various journals. Co-author of more than 100 cultural resources reports.

**PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/FIELD DIRECTOR**  
**Daniel Ballester, M.S.**

**Education**

2013	M.S., Geographic Information System (GIS), University of Redlands, California.
1998	B.A., Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino.
1997	Archaeological Field School, University of Las Vegas and University of California, Riverside.
1994	University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico.
2007	Certificate in Geographic Information Systems (GIS), California State University, San Bernardino.
2002	“Historic Archaeology Workshop,” presented by Richard Norwood, Base Archaeologist, Edwards Air Force Base; presented at CRM TECH, Riverside, California.

**Professional Experience**

2002-	Field Director/GIS Specialist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
1999-2002	Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
1998-1999	Field Crew, K.E.A. Environmental, San Diego, California.
1998	Field Crew, A.S.M. Affiliates, Encinitas, California.
1998	Field Crew, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside.



**PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST**  
**Hunter C. O'Donnell, B.A.**

**Education**

- 2018 M.A. (anticipated), Applied Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino.
- 2015 B.A. (*cum laude*), Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino.
- 2012 A.A., Social and Behavioral Sciences, Mt. San Antonio College, Walnut, California.
- 2011 A.A., Natural Sciences and Mathematics, Mt. San Antonio College, Walnut, California.
- 2014 Archaeological Field School, Santa Rosa Mountains; supervised by Bill Sapp of the United States Forest Service and Daniel McCarthy of the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians.

**Professional Experience**

- 2016- Graduate Research Assistant, Applied Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino.
- 2016-2017 Cultural Intern, Cultural Department, Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians, Temecula, California.
- 2015 Archaeological Intern, U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Barstow, California.
- 2015 Peer Research Consultant: African Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino.

**APPENDIX 2**

**CORRESPONDENCE WITH  
NATIVE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES\***

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\* A total of 13 local Native American representatives were contacted during this study; a sample letter is included in the appendix.

## SACRED LANDS FILE & NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACTS LIST REQUEST

### NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

915 Capitol Mall, RM 364  
Sacramento, CA 95814  
(916) 653-4082  
(916) 657-5390 (fax)  
nahc@pacbell.net

**Project:** Weldon Regional Water System Improvement Project (CRM TECH Contract No. 3238)

**County:** Kern

**USGS Quadrangle Name:** Weldon, Calif.

**Township** 26 South **Range** 34 East **MD BM; Section(s)** 13-15, 21-22 and 27

**Township** 26 South **Range** 35 East **MD BM; Section(s)** 18

**Company/Firm/Agency:** CRM TECH

**Contact Person:** Nina Gallardo

**Street Address:** 1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B

**City:** Colton, CA **Zip:** 92324

**Phone:** (909) 824-6400 **Fax:** (909) 824-6405

**Email:** ngallardo@crmtech.us

**Project Description:** The primary component of the project is to make improvements to an existing water system running approximately 14-15 linear miles in the Weldon area east of Lake Isabella, Kern County, California.

*July 21, 2017*

## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100  
West Sacramento, CA 95691  
(916) 373-3710  
Fax (916) 373-5471



July 31, 2017

Nina Gallardo  
CRM Tech

Sent by Email: ngallardo@crmtech.us  
Number of Pages: 2

RE: Weldon Regional Water System Improvements Project, Kern County

Dear Ms. Gallardo:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) *Sacred Lands File* was completed for the area of potential project effect (APE) referenced above with negative results. **Please note that the absence of specific site information in the *Sacred Lands File* does not indicate the absence of Native American cultural resources in any APE.**

I suggest you contact all of those listed, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. The list should provide a starting place to locate areas of potential adverse impact within the APE. **By contacting all those on the list, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult.** If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the NAHC requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact via email: Sharaya.souza@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Sharaya Souza", is located below the "Sincerely," text.

Sharaya Souza  
Staff Services Analyst

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contacts  
7/31/2017**

Big Pine Paiute Tribe of the Owens Valley  
Genevieve Jones, Chairperson  
P. O. Box 700                      Paiute - Shoshone  
Big Pine                      , CA 93513  
(760) 938-2003  
  
(976) 938-2942 Fax

Kitanemuk & Yowlumne Tejon Indians  
Delia Dominguez, Chairperson  
115 Radio Street                      Yowlumne  
Bakersfield                      , CA 93305                      Kitanemuk  
deedominguez@juno.com  
(626) 339-6785

Big Pine Paiute Tribe of the Owens Valley  
Danelle Gutierrez Tribal Historic Preservation Officer  
P.O. Box 700                      Paiute  
Big Pine                      , CA 93513  
d.gutierrez@bigpinepaiute.org  
(760) 938-2003, ext. 228  
(760) 938-2942  
(760) 938-2942 Fax

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians  
Lee Clauss, Director-CRM Dept.  
28589 Community Center Drive                      Serrano  
Highland                      , CA 92346  
lclauss@sanmanuel-nsn.gov  
(909) 864-8933  
  
(909) 864-3370 Fax

Chumash Council of Bakersfield  
Julio Quair, Chairperson  
729 Texas Street                      Chumash  
Bakersfield                      , CA 93307  
chumashtribe@sbcglobal.net  
661-322-0121

Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria  
Rueben Barrios Sr., Chairperson  
P.O. Box 8                      Tache  
Lemoore                      , CA 93245                      Tachi  
(559) 924-1278                      Yokut  
  
(559) 924-3583 Fax

Kern Valley Indian Council  
Julie Turner, Secretary  
P.O. Box 1010                      Tsnungwe  
Lake Isabella                      , CA 93240                      Tubatulabal  
Koso  
(661) 340-0032 Cell

Tejon Indian Tribe  
Octavio Escobedo, Chairperson  
1731 Hasti-acres Drive, Suite 108                      Kitanemuk  
Bakersfield                      , CA 93309  
oescobedo@tejontribe.net  
(661) 834-8566  
  
(661) 834-8564 Fax

Kern Valley Indian Council  
Robert Robinson, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 401                      Tubatulabal  
Weldon                      , CA 93283                      Kawaiisu  
brobinson@iwvisp.com                      Koso  
(760) 378-2915 Home  
(760) 378-2915 Cell

Tubatulabals of Kern Valley  
Robert L. Gomez, Jr., Tribal Chairperson  
P.O. Box 226                      Tubatulabal  
Lake Isabella                      , CA 93240  
(760) 379-4590  
  
(760) 379-4592 Fax

This list is current only as of the date of this document and is based on the information available to the Commission on the date it was produced.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessments for the proposed Weldon Regional Water System Improvements Project, Kern County.

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contacts  
7/31/2017**

Tule River Indian Tribe  
Neil Peyron, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 589                      Yokuts  
Porterville                      , CA 93258  
chairman@tulerivertribe-nsn.gov  
(559) 781-4271

(559) 781-4610 Fax

Wuksache Indian Tribe/Eshom Valley Band  
Kenneth Woodrow, Chairperson  
1179 Rock Haven Ct.              Foothill Yokuts  
Salinas                      , CA 93906      Mono  
kwood8934@aol.com              Wuksache  
(831) 443-9702

This list is current only as of the date of this document and is based on the information available to the Commission on the date it was produced.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessments for the proposed Weldon Regional Water System Improvements Project, Kern County.

August 7, 2017

Genevieve Jones, Chairperson  
Big Pine Paiute Tribe of the Owens Valley  
P.O. Box 700  
Big Pine, CA 93513

RE: Weldon Regional Water System Improvement Project  
14-15 Linear Miles in the Community of Weldon  
Kern County, California  
CRM TECH Contract #3238

Dear Ms. Jones:

I am writing to bring your attention to an ongoing CEQA-Plus study for the proposed project referenced above, which entails upgrades and improvements to an existing water distribution system. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the undertaking encompasses approximately 14-15 linear miles in the community of Weldon, to the east of Lake Isabella in Kern County. The accompanying map, based on the USGS Weldon, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle, depicts the location of the APE in Sections 13-15, 21-22 and 27, T26S R34E, and in Section 18, T26S R35E, MDBM.

In a letter dated July 31, 2017, the Native American Heritage Commission reports that a search of their sacred lands files identified no Native American cultural resources within the APE, but recommends that local Native American groups be contacted for further information (see attached). Therefore, as part of the cultural resources study for this project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American cultural resources in or near the APE.

Please respond at your earliest convenience if you have any specific knowledge of sacred/religious sites or other sites of Native American traditional cultural value in or near the APE, or any other information to consider during the cultural resources investigations. Any information or concerns may be forwarded to CRM TECH by telephone, e-mail, facsimile, or standard mail. Requests for documentation or information we cannot provide will be forwarded to our client and/or the lead agency, namely the State Water Resource Control Board.

We would also like to clarify that, as the cultural resources consultant for the project, CRM TECH is not involved in the AB 52-compliance process or in government-to-government consultations. The purpose of this letter is to seek any information that you may have to help us determine if there are cultural resources in or near the project area that we should be aware of and to help us assess the sensitivity of the APE. Thank you for your time and effort in addressing this important matter.

Respectfully,

Nina Gallardo  
Project Archaeologist/Native American liaison  
CRM TECH  
Email: ngallardo@crmtech.us

Encl.: NAHC SLF response letter and project location map

**From:** Jessica Mauck <JMauck@sanmanuel-nsn.gov>  
**Sent:** Monday, August 7, 2017 12:31 PM  
**To:** 'ngallardo@crmtech.us'  
**Subject:** RE: NA Scoping Letter for the Weldon Regional Water System Improvement Project, Kern County (CRM TECH # 3238)

Hi Nina,

Thank you for contacting the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians (SMBMI) regarding the above referenced project. SMBMI appreciates the opportunity to review the project documentation received by our Cultural Resources Management Department today. The proposed project area is located outside of Serrano ancestral territory and, as such, SMBMI will not be taking part in information sharing or requesting consulting party status with the lead agency on this project.

Regards,

Jessica Mauck  
CULTURAL RESOURCES ANALYST  
O: (909) 864-8933 x3249

---

**From:** Brobinson <brobinson@iwvisp.com>  
**Sent:** Monday, August 14, 2017 12:24 PM  
**To:** ngallardo@crmtech.us  
**Cc:** nahc@nahc.ca.gov; loreleio@co.kern.ca.us; brobinson@iwvisp.com  
**Subject:** Weldon, Regional Water Improvement Project, Contract No. 3238

Ms. Gallardo,

This correspondence is in regards to this projects probable impact to prehistoric cultural resources. Prehistoric cultural resources are present on both sides of State Route 178. David Prince, the person promoting this project, had a cultural resource survey done on a portion of this project with the intent to subdivide the property and abandoned the project when the report had identified 5 sites eligible for the Register of Historic Places. The Kern Valley Indian Community would like to conduct an onsite walk through of the project prior to CRM-TECH completing a report or coming to any conclusions regarding this project. My contact information is attached. Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Robert Robinson, Chairman, THPO  
Kern Valley Indian Council  
P.O. Box 1010  
Lake Isabella, CA 93240  
H: 760.378.2915  
C: 619.803.3408  
W: 760.549.2131  
brobinson@iwvisp.com  
bbutterbredt@gmail.com

---

**From:** ngallardo@crmtech.us  
**Sent:** Monday, December 18, 2017 12:37 PM  
**To:** 'brobinson@iwvisp.com'



**Subject:** Fieldwork for the Weldon Regional Water Improvement Project and Wofford Water Project, CRM TECH #3238 and 3290

Hello Mr. Robinson,

I'm contacting you to see if the tribe has monitors available to participate in the fieldwork for the Weldon Regional Water and the Wofford Water Projects. We would like to conduct the fieldwork soon for both projects and would like to see if around the New Year is convenient for the tribe. Danie Ballester, our field director, would like to start possible around January 3rd or maybe the 8th. We believe it should take at least two days to conduct the fieldwork. Do we need to contact the monitors directly for availability? Please let me know how we go about scheduling monitors.

Thanks again for your time,

Nina Gallardo  
CRM TECH

---

**From:** ngallardo@crmtech.us  
**Sent:** Friday, December 29, 2017 1:33 PM  
**To:** 'Robert Robinson'; brobinson@iwvisp.com  
**Subject:** Fieldwork for the Weldon Regional Water Improvement Project and Wofford Water Project, CRM TECH #3238 and 3290

Hello Mr. Robinson,

I'm contacting you to see if you received my original email sent on the 18th regarding the fieldwork for both the Weldon Regional Water and the Wofford Water Projects. Please let me know if one of the days (January 3rd or 8th) we suggested is convenient for the tribe to participate in the fieldwork.

Thanks,

Nina Gallardo  
CRM TECH

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**From:** ngallardo@crmtech.us  
**Sent:** Tuesday, January 2, 2018 3:11 PM  
**To:** 'Robert Robinson'; brobinson@iwvisp.com  
**Subject:** Fieldwork for the Weldon Regional Water Improvement Project and Wofford Water Project, CRM TECH #3238 and 3290

Hello Mr. Robinson,

I'm contacting you to see if you received my two earlier emails sent on the 18th and 29th of December in which I asked about the availability of tribal monitors to conduct the fieldwork for the Weldon Regional Water and the Wofford Water Projects. We would like to conduct the fieldwork very soon for both projects, like around January 4th or so. We believe it should take at least two days to complete the fieldwork. Do we need to contact the monitors directly for availability? Please let me know how we go about scheduling monitors.

Thanks again for your time,

Nina Gallardo  
CRM TECH  
909-824-6400

---

**From:** Kerri Vera <tuleriverenv@yahoo.com>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, January 16, 2018 1:33 PM  
**To:** ngallardo@crmtech.us  
**Subject:** Re: FW: NA Scoping Letter for the Weldon Regional Water System Improvement Project, Kern County (CRM TECH # 3238)

Hello Nina, my apologies for the delay in responding you on this project. At this time, we do not have any specific knowledge of culturally sensitive items or sites within the proposed area. However, the Kern Valley Indian Council and Tubatulabal of Kern Valley are both located in close proximity to the project site and may have input about the project area. As such, Tule River is prepared to defer consultation to the local Tribes regarding this project. If, however, at any time you do not receive adequate response by these Tribes, or is you need further consultation from a Federally recognized Tribe, please feel free to contact us again.

Thank you for your correspondence and consultation efforts.  
Respectfully,

Kerri Vera  
Director  
Department of Environmental Protection  
Tule River Tribe

### TELEPHONE LOG

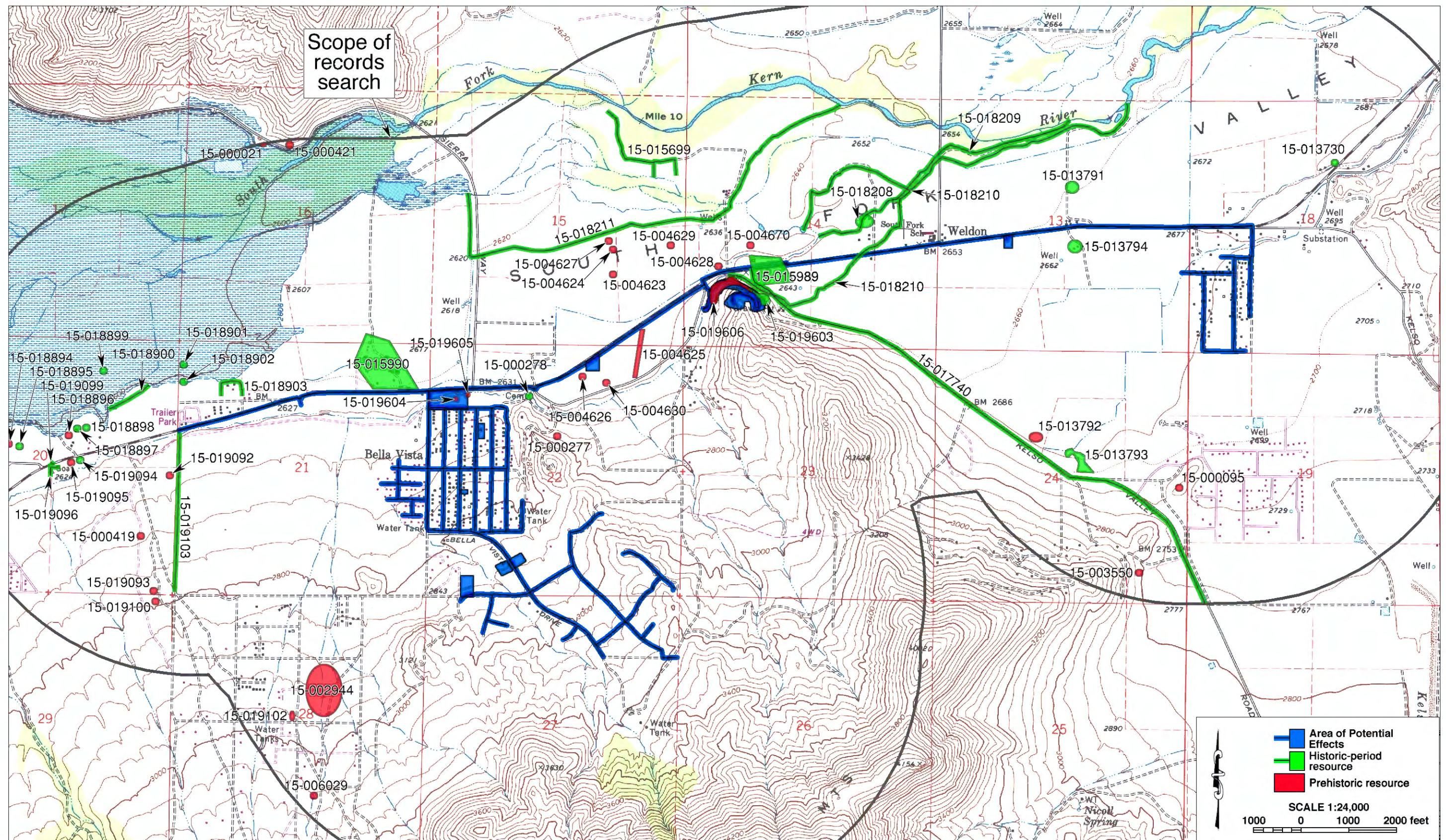
Name	Tribe/Affiliation	Telephone Contacts	Note
Danelle Gutierrez, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	Big Pine Paiute Tribe of the Owens Valley	3:55 pm, 8/23/2017	Ms. Gutierrez stated that the tribe would defer to the Kern Valley Indian Council but noted that the area was culturally sensitive. She recommended Native American monitoring of ground-disturbing activities by the Kern Valley Indian Council.
Genevieve Jones, Chairperson	Big Pine Paiute Tribe of the Owens Valley	None	Danelle Gutierrez is the designated spokesperson for the tribe (see above).
Julio Quair, Chairperson	Chumash Council of Bakersfield	4:16 pm, 8/23/2017; 3:16 pm, 9/18/2017	Left messages; no response to date.
Robert Robinson, Chairman and Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	Kern Valley Indian Council	None	Mr. Robinson responded by e-mail on August 14, 2017 (copy attached). He participated in the field survey on January 4-5, 2018.
Julie Turner, Secretary	Kern Valley Indian Council	None	Robert Robinson is the designated spokesperson for the tribe (see above).
Delia Dominguez, Chairperson	Kitanemuk and Yowlumne Tejon Indians	4:35 pm, 8/23/2017; 3:25 pm, 9/18/2017; 3:39 pm, 9/18/2017	Ms. Dominguez stated that the tribe has no concerns and will defer to other tribes in the area.
Lee Clauss, Cultural Resources Management Director	San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	None	Jessica Mauck is the designated spokesperson for the tribe (see below).
Jessica Mauck, Cultural Resources Analyst	San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	None	Ms. Mauck responded by e-mail on August 7, 2017 (copy attached).
Rueben Barrios, Sr., Chairperson	Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria	4:19 pm, 8/23/2017; 3:20 pm, 9/18/2017	Left messages; no response to date.
Octavio Escobedo, Chairperson	Tejon Indian Tribe	4:21 pm, 8/23/2017	Colin Rambo, Cultural Resources Management Technician, responded on behalf of the tribe and requested more information and maps of new facility locations as well as a copy the completed Phase I cultural resources survey report.
Robert L. Gomez, Chairperson	Tubatulabals of Kern Valley	4:37 pm, 8/23/2017; 3:33 pm, 9/18/2017	Left messages; no response to date.
Neil Peyron, Chairman	Tule River Indian Tribe	4:39 pm, 8/23/2017; 3:45 pm, 9/18/2017	Kerri Vera, Director of Environmental Protection, responded on behalf of the tribe by e-mail on January 16, 2018 (copy attached).
Kenneth Woodrow, Chairperson	Wuksache Indian Tribe/Esohm Valley Band	4:42 pm, 8/23/2017; 3:53 pm, 9/18/2017	Left messages; no response to date

**APPENDIX 3**

**LOCATIONS OF KNOWN CULTURAL RESOURCES  
WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE RECORDS SEARCH**

**(Confidential)**







**APPENDIX 4**

**CULTURAL RESOURCES IN OR NEAR THE APE**

**(Confidential)**



State of California Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**PRIMARY RECORD (UPDATE)**

Primary # P-15-004625  
HRI #  
Trinomial CA-KER-4625  
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings  
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 4

\*Resource Name or #:

P1. Other Identifier: Original temporary designation was Prince-Location 2 (Siefkin 1995)

\*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: Weldon 7.5' (photorevised 1985)

Date: 9/1/06 T26S;

R34n

, NE/ SE/

NW1/4 NE1/4N/E1/4, Section 22 and NE/SE1/4 SW1/4 SE1/4, Section 15; M.D.B.M.

c. Address:

City:

Zip:

d. UTM Zone: 11; 381430mE/ 3946640mN and Zone: 11; 381250mE/ 3946910mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) The artifacts are located along an earthen ditch.

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

Two small obsidian flakes (less than 3 cm square). Former record indicates eight such obsidian flakes. Thorough pedestrian reconnaissance failed to identify any more than the two artifacts.

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: AP2 (Lithic Scatter)

\*P4. Resources Present: Two obsidian flakes.

P5a and b. No photos taken.

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: Prehistoric remains.

\*P7. Owner and Address: David and Grace Prince, The Prince Trust, 10244 Candleberry Lane, Northridge, California, 91324

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

Alan Gold (aka Garfinkel), Archaeological Associates of Kern County (AAKC)

2800 San Pablo

Bakersfield, CA 93306

Phone: 881-871-8034 email: avram1952@yahoo.com

\*P9. Date of this Record: September 3, 2006 originally recorded January 12, 1995

\*P10. Survey Type: Record completed in association with cultural resources survey report.

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

**Report Citation:**

Schiffman, Robert A. and Alan P. Gold

2006 Cultural Resource Survey for Parcel Map No. 11436, A 230.83 Acre Parcel Map in the South Fork Kern River Valley, West of Weldon and East of Lake Isabella, Along Highway 178, Kern County, California. Report on file Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center, California State University, Bakersfield.

**Other Sources for the General Area include:**

Cuevas, Kim M.

2002 *Archaeological Investigations at The Long Canyon Village Site, CA-Ker-311, Kern County, California.* M.A. Thesis, Department of Anthropology, California State University, Bakersfield.

Garfinkel, Alan P.

2006 *Archaeology and Rock Art of the Eastern Sierra and Great Basin Frontier. Maturango Museum Publication Number 21.* Ridgecrest, California. In press.

Gold, Alan P.

2005 *Linguistic Archaeology: Prehistoric Population Movements and Cultural Identity in the Southwestern Great Basin and far southern Sierra Nevada.* Ph.D. dissertation, University of California, Davis.

**PRIMARY RECORD**  
 Cultural Resource Facility  
 California State University  
 9001 Stockdale Highway  
 Bakersfield, California 93311-1099

Primary Number:  
 HRI Number:  
 Trinomial: 7A-NEA-1329  
 NRHP Status Code: 7

Page 1 of 3.

Other Listings:

Review Code:

Reviewer:

Date:

P1. Resource Identifier: Prince- Location 2

P2 a. County: Kern

b. Address:

City:

Zip:

c. UTM: Zone 11 381430 mE 3946640 mN; USGS Quad: Weldon, Calif. Date: 1972  
 381250 3946910 260A (photorevised 1985)

d. Other Locational Data: NE/SE1/4 NW1/4 NE1/4 N/E1/4, Section 22, T 26 E R 34 N, MDBM; NE/SE1/4 SW1/4 SE1/4 SE1/4, Section 15 T 26 E R 34 S, MDBM

P3. Description: The site is a scatter of eight obsidian flakes located adjacent to an earthen ditch. The deposit is very diffuse and extends for several hundred meters along the ditch. Most of these flakes were bifacial thinning flakes or secondary flakes. There has been a great amount of land alteration in the vicinity and it is uncertain whether Prince- Location 2 represents a primary (i.e., an archaeological site) or secondary deposit.

P4. Resources Present: ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District  
☒ Other: See "P3" above

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

P7. Owner and Address: Prince Ranch, Weldon, CA

P8. Recorded by: Nelson Siefkin

P9. Date Recorded: 12 January 1995

P10. Type of Survey: ☒ Intensive ☐ Reconnaissance ☐ Other Describe: \_\_\_\_\_

P11. Report Citation:

Siefkin, Nelson

1995 Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Parcel 10036 Near Weldon, Kern County, California. Report on file at the Southern San Joaquin Valley Archaeological Information Center, California State University, Bakersfield.

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

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

Primary # P-15-004625  
HRI#/Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_

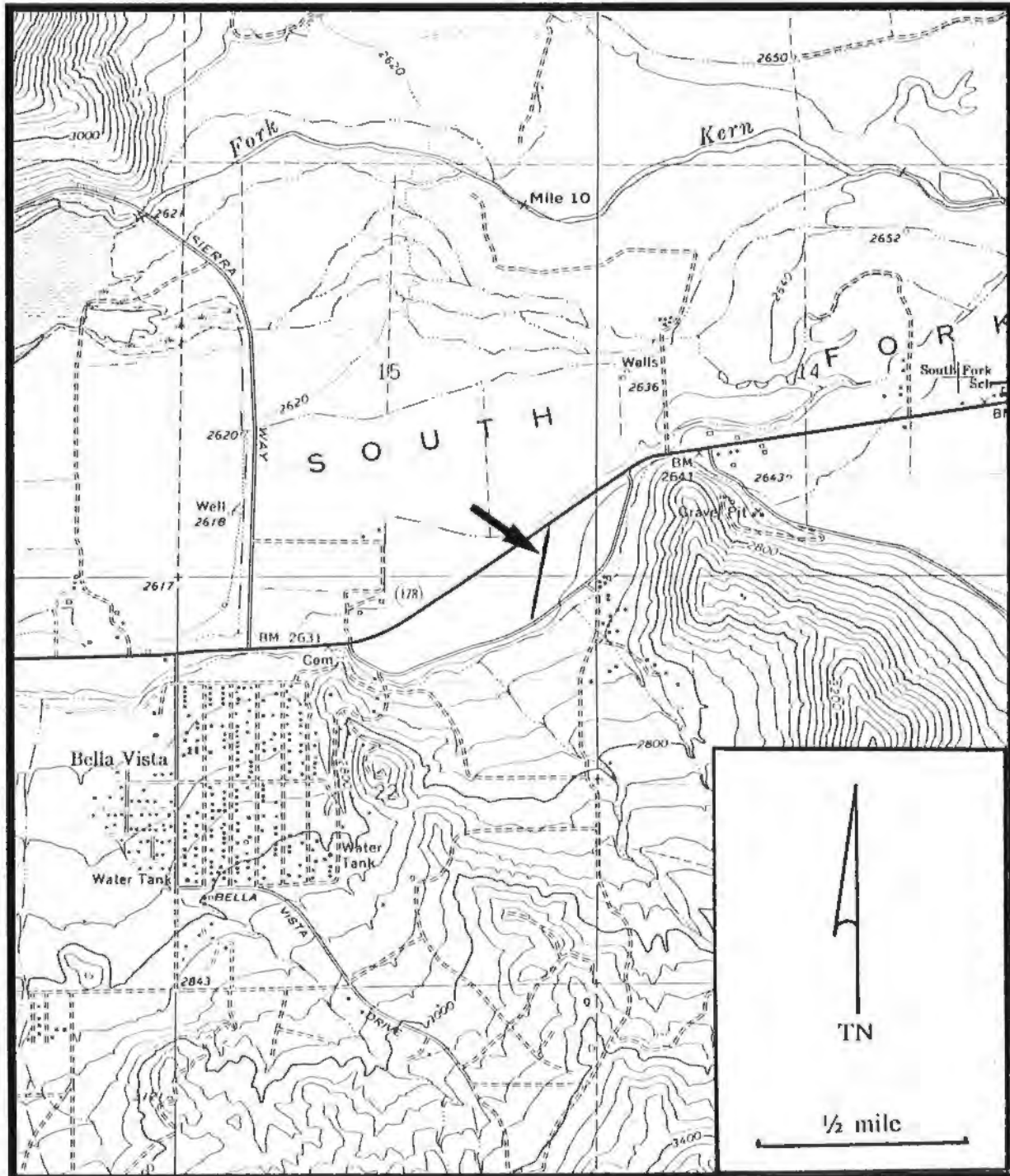
Page 2 of 3

Resource Identifier: Prince- Location 2

Map Name: Weldon, Calif. Scale: 7.5 minute

Date: 1972 (photorevised 1985)

Note: Include bar scale and north arrow on map.



State of California -- The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
CONTINUATION SHEET

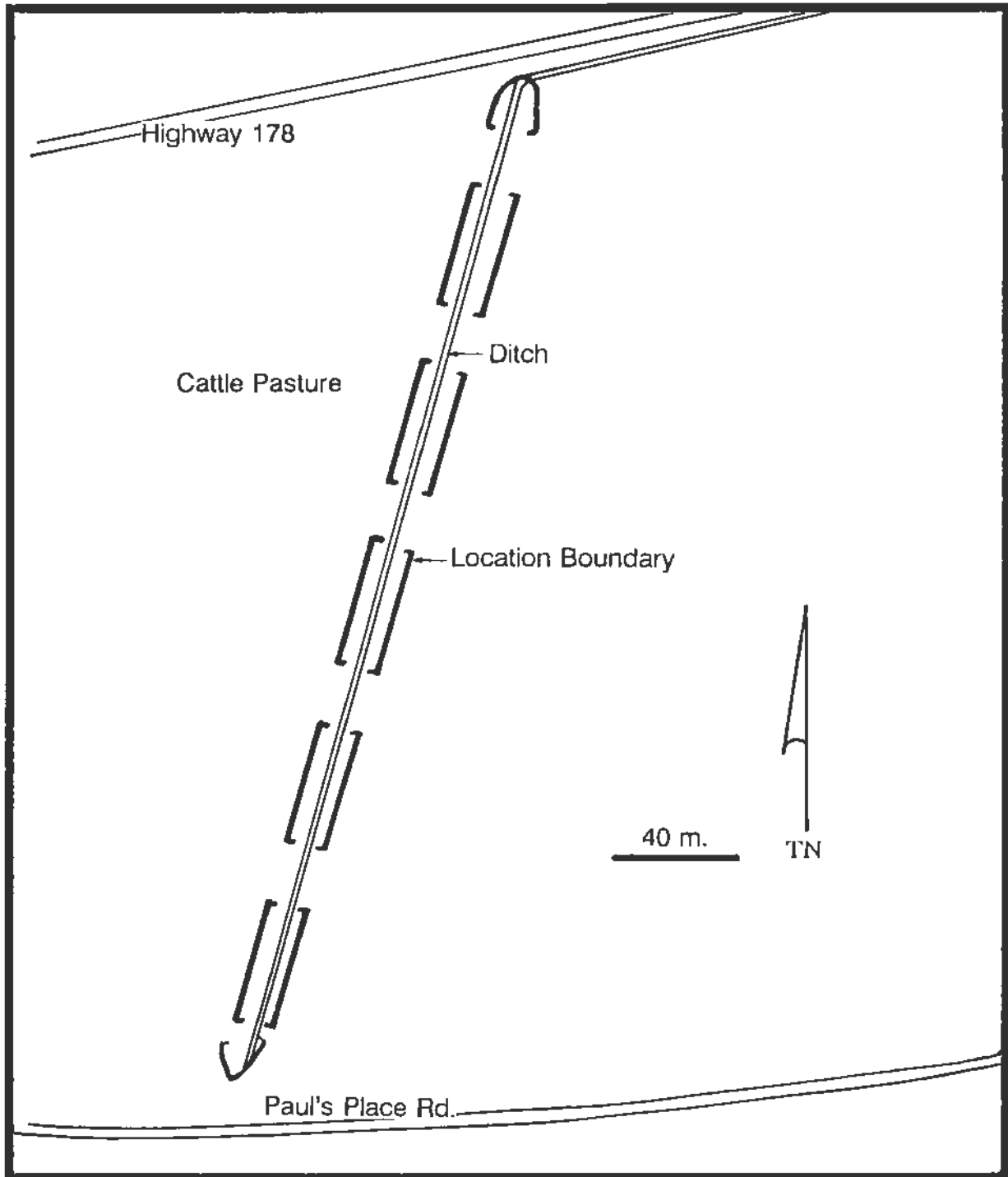
Primary # 12-15-004625  
HRI #/Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_

Page 3 of 3

☒ Continuation    ☐ Update

Resource Identifier: Prince- Location 2

SITE MAP



## PRIMARY RECORD

Center for Archaeological Research  
California State University  
9001 Stockdale Highway  
Bakersfield, California 93311-1099

Primary Number:  
HRI Number:  
Trinomial: CA-KER-4362  
NRHP Status Code: 7

Page 1 of 7.

Other Listings:

Review Code:

Reviewer:

Date:

P1. Resource Identifier: Prince-Site 1

P2. a. County: Kern

b. Address:

City:

Zip:

c. UTM: Zone 11 381900 mE 3947430 mN; USGS Quad: Weldon, Calif. 7.5' Date:  
1972 (photorevised 1985) 860A

d. Other Locational Data: SW1/4 SE1/4 NW1/4 SW1/4 Section 14, T. 26 S., R. 34 E.,  
M.D.B.M.

P3. Description: Prince-Site 1 consists of three bedrock milling features with a total of 11  
bedrock mortars, one bedrock milling slick, and several possible cupules. No artifacts were  
recorded in association, nor was midden recognized.

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

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

P7. Owner and Address: Prince Ranch, Weldon, CA

P8. Recorded by: Nelson Siefkin

P9. Date Recorded: 13 January 1995

P10. Type of Survey: ☒ Intensive ☐ Reconnaissance ☐ Other Describe: \_\_\_\_\_

P11. Report Citation:

Siefkin, Nelson

1995 Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Parcel 10036 Near Weldon, Kern  
County, California. Report on file at the Southern San Joaquin Valley  
Archaeological Information Center, California State University, Bakersfield.

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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD (Part 1)

Primary # P-15-004628  
Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_

Page 2 of 7

A1. Resource Identifier: Prince-Site 1

A2. Resource Attributes (List attributes and codes.): AP4.--Bedrock milling feature

A3. Dimensions: a. Length 7 (m.) × b. Width 2 (m.)

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 ☐ Low Explain: No

Limitations (Check any that apply): ☐ Restricted access ☐ Paved/built over ☐ Disturbances

☐ Site limits incompletely defined ☐ Other (Explain): \_\_\_\_\_

A4. Depth: \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ None ☒ Unknown Method of Determination: \_\_\_\_\_

A5. Human Remains: ☐ Present ☐ Absent ☐ Possible ☒ Unknown (Explain): \_\_\_\_\_

A6. Features (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map.): Feature A is a bedrock outcrop (3.5 X 1.5 m.) containing five bedrock mortars, and several possible cupules. Feature B is a bedrock outcrop (1.5 X 1.0 m.) containing two bedrock mortars. Feature C is a bedrock outcrop (1.5 X 1.0 m.) containing five bedrock mortars and one milling slick.

P5. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

A7. Cultural Constituents (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features.):

None Observed

A8. Were Specimens Collected?  
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach Artifact Record or catalog and identify where specimens are curated.)

A9. Site Condition: ☐ Good ☒ Fair ☐ Poor (Describe disturbances.): A dirt road and canal are located just to the north of the site. If subsurface materials were/are present, construction of these facilities has likely impacted the site. The bedrock outcrops are in good condition.



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD (Part 2)

P-15-004628

Resource Identifier: Prince-Site 1

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

Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_

Page 3 of 7

A10. Nearest Water (Type, distance, and direction.): Sloughs and channels associated with the South Fork of the Kern River are located ca. 1/4 mile to the north.

A11. Elevation: 2,630 feet

A12. Environmental Setting (Describe vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc., as appropriate.): The site is located near cattle pastures on the southern edge of the South Fork Kern River bottomlands. Vegetation on-site is dominated by annual grasses. The soil is a dark loam associated with overflow of the Kern River and downslope transport of alluvium. The ground slope is flat and the site has an open exposure.

A13. Historical Information (Note sources and provide full citations in Field A16 below.):

None

A14. Age: ☒ Prehistoric ☐ Pre-Colonial (1500-1769) ☐ Spanish/Mexican (1769-1848) ☐ Early American (1848-1880)  
☐ Turn of century (1880-1914) ☐ Early 20th century (1914-1945) ☐ Post WWII (1945+) ☐ Undetermined  
Factual or Estimated Dates of Occupation (Explain):

A15. Remarks and Interpretations (Discuss scientific, interpretive, ethnic, and other values of site, if known.):

None

A16. References (Give full citations including the names and addresses of any persons interviewed, if possible.):

None

A17. Photographs (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record.):

None

Original Media/Negatives Kept at: N/A

A18. Form Prepared by: Nelson Siefkin

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Affiliation and Address: Center for Archaeological Research, California State University,  
Bakersfield, CA 93389

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

Primary # P-15-004628  
HRI#/Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_

Page 4 of 7

Resource Identifier: Prince-Site 1

Form Prepared by: Nelson Siefk

Date: 03 May 1995

Feature #      Outcrop Dimensions (m) and Orientation  
A      3.5 × 1.5 × Height --  
B      1.5 × 1.0 × Height --  
C      1.5 × 1.0 × Height --  
\_\_\_\_ × \_\_\_\_ × Height \_\_\_\_

Bedrock Type and Condition

Feature #	Milling Surface #	Type	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Depth (cm)	Contents	Remarks
A	1	CU	14	9	3	-	
A	2	CU	16	14	7	-	
A	3	CU	13	14	5	-	
A	4	CU	13.5	12.5	4	-	
A	5	CU	19	13.5	2	-	
B	1	CU	18	18	8.5	-	
B	2	CU	12	12	4	-	
C	1	CU	21	18	8	-	
C	2	CU	18	16	5	-	
C	3	CU	20	19	6	-	
C	4	MS	26	21	-	-	
C	5	CU	20	26	5	-	

**Type Key:**

CO Conical mortar      CU Cup-shaped mortar  
OM Oval mortar      MS Milling slick  
SM Saucer mortar      BM Basin milling feature  
PM Possible mortar      Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**Contents Key:**

S Filled with soil      R Contains rock  
L Filled with leaves      P Contains pestle  
U Unexcavated      M Contains mano  
Other: \_\_\_\_\_

NOTE: Attach plan(s) of milling stations.

State of California — The Resources Agency

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
MAP SHEET

Primary # P-15-004628

HRI#/Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_

Page 5 of 7

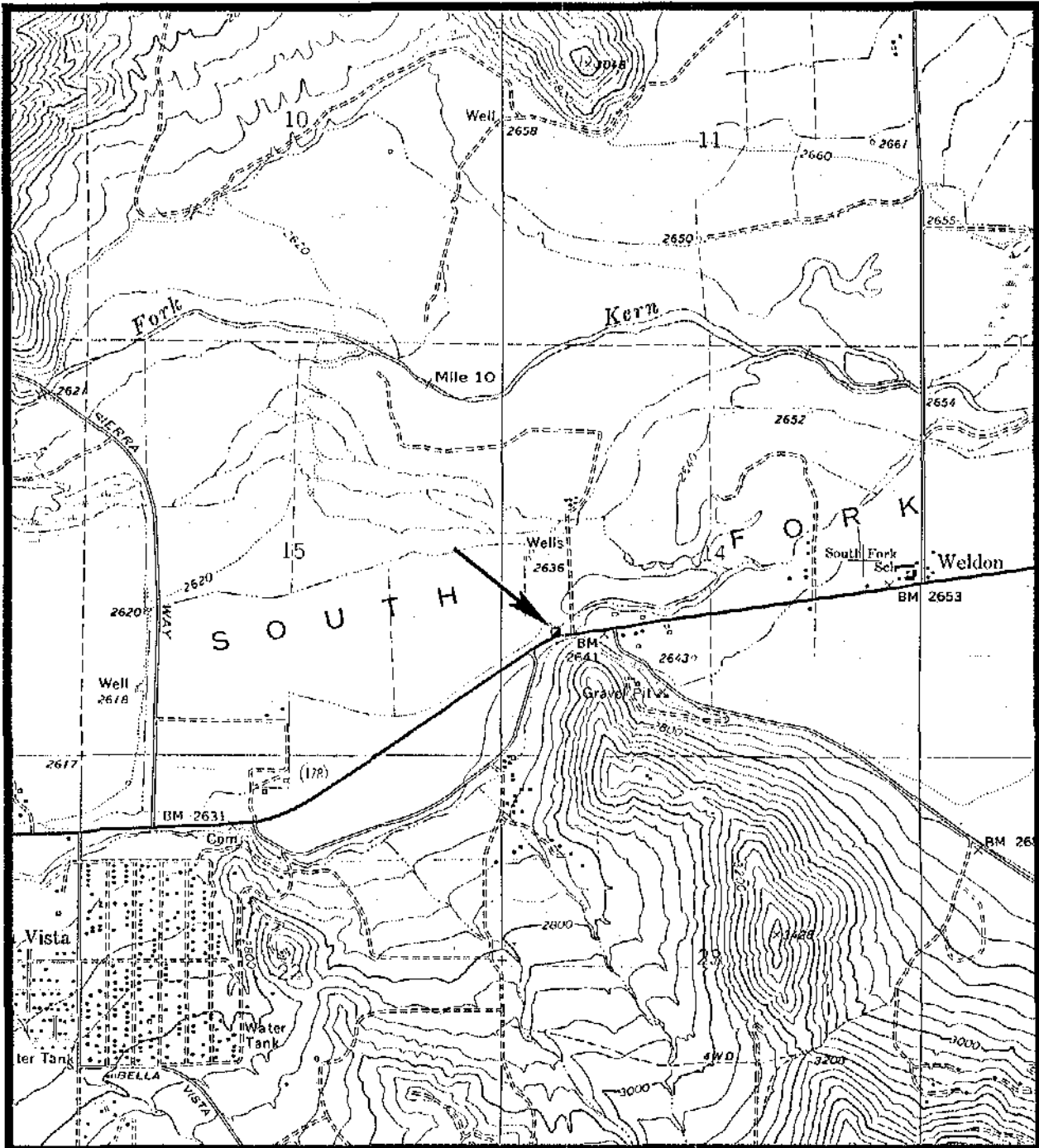
Resource Identifier: Prince-Site 1

Map Name: Weldon, Calif.

Scale: 7.5 minute

Date: 1972 (photorevised 1985)

Note: Include bar scale and north arrow on map.



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

# CONTINUATION SHEET

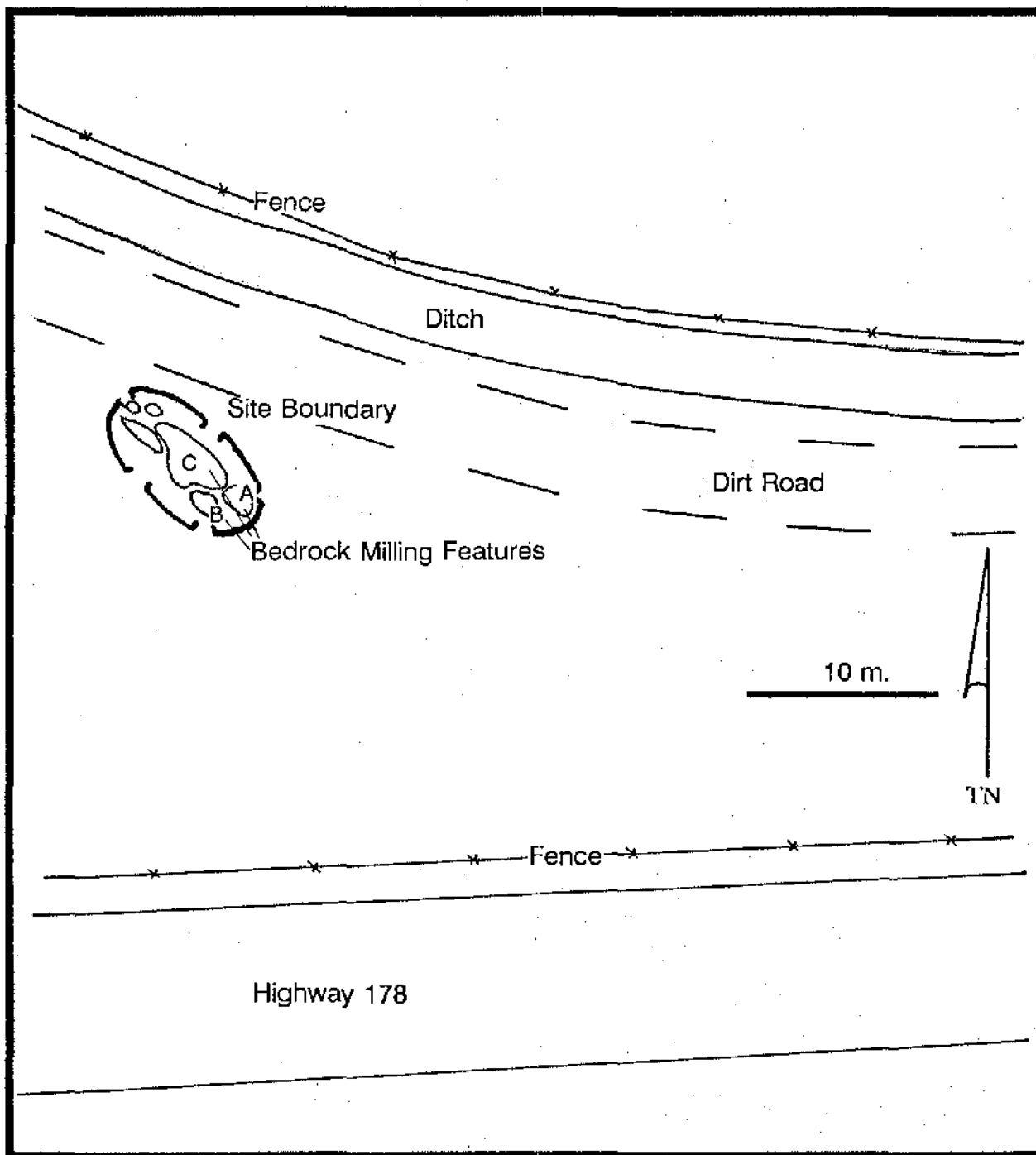
Primary # P-15-004628  
HRI #/Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_

Page 6 of 7

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Resource Identifier: Prince-Site 1

## SITE MAP



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

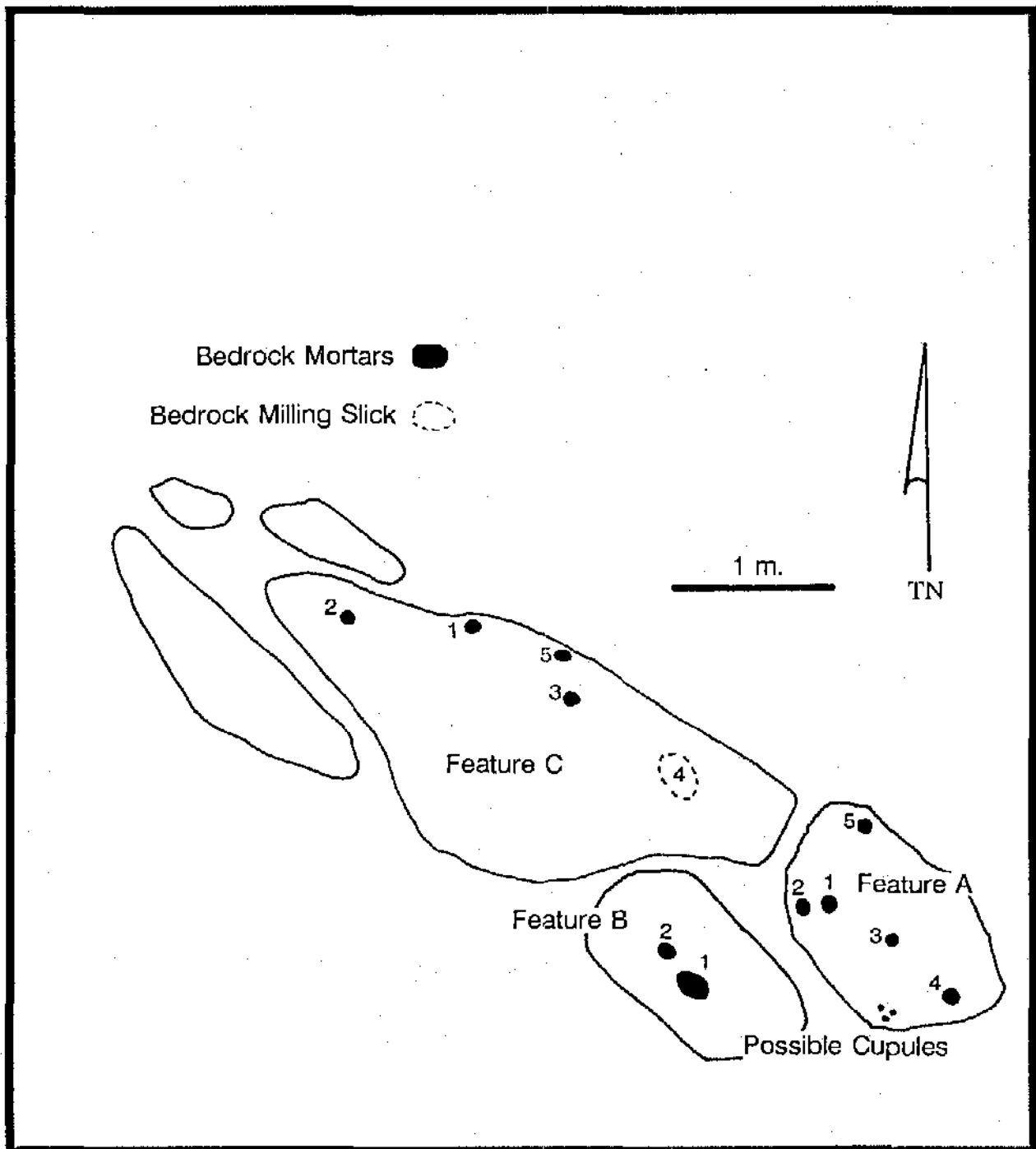
Primary # P-15 - 004628  
HRI #/Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_

Page 7 of 7

☒ Continuation    ☐ Update

Resource Identifier: Prince-Site 1

FEATURE MAP



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

Primary # **P-15-015989**  
HRI #  
Trinomial  
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings  
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 4

\*Resource Name or #: Andrew Brown Ranch Historic Site Complex

**P1. Other Identifier:**

\*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted  
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

\*a. County: Kern

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Weldon 7.5' (photorevised 1985)  
Section 15, and N 1/2 of NE 1/4 of Section 22 M.D.B.M.

Date: 9/1/06 T26S; R34N<sup>E</sup> SW 1/4 of Section 14, SE 1/4 of

c. Address: 18974 Highway 178 and vicinity

City: Weldon

Zip:

d. UTM: Zone: 11; 382130mE/ 3947330mN and Zone: 11

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Along highway 178 east of Lake Isaabella and west of Weldon within the confines of the Prince Ranch property.

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

Eight historic structures of various ages.

**Structure 1:** Garage constructed in the 1920's. Collapsed and fenced. Located on the south side of 178. Poor condition.

**Structure 2:** Residential duplex that has been rehabilitated and is not in its original location. The structure was moved from Kernville to its current location. Excellent condition.

**Structure 3:** The Old Brown Store. Fenced and partially dismantled. David Prince indicated that this structure was destroyed by the Nature Conservancy and that only half the structure still remains. Hence part of the store is still intact and part was dismantled and removed. The Store dates to the 1880s (David Prince personal communication). The Store and the history of Brown Ranch are discussed at length in Bob Power's book on the South Fork County (1988). Power's devotes a full chapter (XIII) of his book to a discussion of the Brown Ranch and includes a photo of the store when it was intact - on page 92 of his book. Poor condition.

**Structure 4:** One story, residential home that has been extensively remodeled. Three bedrooms and 1 1/2 baths. Originally constructed in the 1920s. Address is 18974 Highway 178, Weldon. Excellent condition.

**Structure 5:** Shop building from the Brown Ranch Complex. Front is painted orange and has a tin roof. Dates to the 1890s or earlier. Fair to poor condition. Adjacent to Structure 4.

**Structure 6 (CA-KER-4669H):** This site is a barn associated with the Andy Brown Ranch. The barn was constructed at the turn of the century in the 1890's. Several corrals and paddocks are found in direct association with the structure. An artificial ditch (water conveyance system) is located just north of the structure. Siefkin (1995) describes the structure as being in good condition a decade ago. Current assessment is that the barn is still in fair to poor condition and showing its age.

**Structure 7 (CA-KER-4670H):** This site is the location of the former slaughterhouse used by both the Andy Brown and Prince Ranches. It was constructed 60 years ago and is in a fair state of preservation (Powers 1988; Siefkin 1995:8).

**Structure 8:** This structure is a small saddle shed that according to David Prince was constructed sometime from the 1950s to early 1960s.



**PRIMARY RECORD**Page 2 of 4

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) \_\_\_\_\_

**\*P3b. Resource Attributes:****\*P4. Resources Present:**

P5a and b. Brown Ranch

**\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** Historic remains. Various dates representing 1950s, 1920s, and 1880/1890s.**\*P7. Owner and Address:** David and Grace Prince, The Prince Trust, 10244 Candleberry Lane, Northridge, California, 91324**\*P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)

Alan Gold (aka Garfinkel), Archaeological Associates of Kern County (AAKC)  
2800 San Pablo  
Bakersfield, CA 93306  
Phone: 661-871-8034 email: avram1952@yahoo.com

**\*P9. Date of this Record:** September 3, 2006 originally recorded January 12, 1995**\*P10. Survey Type:** Record completed in association with cultural resources survey report.**\*P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")**Report Citation:**

Schiffman, Robert A. and Alan P. Gold

2006 Cultural Resource Survey for Parcel Map No. 11436, A 230.83 Acre Parcel Map In the South Fork Kern River Valley, West of Weldon and East of Lake Isabella, Along Highway 178, Kern County, California. Report on file Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center, California State University, Bakersfield.

**Other Sources for the General Area include:**

Cuevas, Kim M.

2002 *Archaeological Investigations at The Long Canyon Village Site, CA-Ker-311, Kern County, California.* M.A. Thesis, Department of Anthropology, California State University, Bakersfield.

Garfinkel, Alan P.

2006 Archaeology and Rock Art of the Eastern Sierra and Great Basin Frontier. *Maturango Museum Publication* Number 21. Ridgecrest, California. In press.

Gold, Alan P.

2005 *Linguistic Archaeology: Prehistoric Population Movements and Cultural Identity in the Southwestern Great Basin and far southern Sierra Nevada.* Ph.D. dissertation, University of California, Davis.

**Other Sources (continued):**

Powers, Bob

1981 *Indian Country of the Tubatulabal.* Tucson: Westernlore Press.

1988 *South Fork County.* Glendale, California: The Arthur H. Clark Company.  
See especially Chapter XIII dedicated entirely to the Brown Ranch.

Salzman, Sally

1977 *The Valley of the South Fork of the Kern River: Cultural Resource Management Proposals for the Long Canyon Village Site.* Bureau of Land Management, Bakersfield, California.

## PRIMARY RECORD

Page 3 of 4

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) \_\_\_\_\_

Siefkin, Nelson

1995 *An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Parcel 10036 near Weldon, Kern County, California*. Report KE-1523 on file with the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center, California State University, Bakersfield.

Smith, Charles R.

1978 Tubatulabal. In Handbook of North American Indians, Volume 8, *California*, edited by R. Heizer, pp. 437-445. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Voegelin, E. W.

1938 Tubatulabal Ethnography. *University of California Anthropological Records* 2(1):1-84. Berkeley.

**\*Attachments:**

Map Sheet

Photographic Record

DPR 523A (1/95)

**\*Required information**

**PRIMARY RECORD**Page 4 of 4

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) \_\_\_\_\_

## Photographic Record

Photo Number (Structure)	Description	Orientation / Direction
1	Old garage, Structure BR 1	North Side of Bldg.
2	Relocate duplex from Kernville, Structure BR 2	North Side of Bldg.
3	Partially demolished Brown Store, Structure BR 3	View of front facing highway 178
4	Partially demolished Brown Store, Structure BR 3	View behind front of building.
5	Remodeled house, Structure BR 4	North Side of Bldg.
6	Old shop building, Structure BR 5	North Side of Bldg.
7	Collapsed barn, Structure BR 6, formerly CA-KER-4669H	South Side of Bldg.
8	Collapsed barn, Structure BR 6, formerly CA-KER-4669H	Side view looking west.
9.	Saddle shed, Structure BR 7	Looking to the west
10.	Slaughterhouse, Structure BR 8, formerly CA-KER-4670H	Facing North

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE LOCATION MAP**  
Parcel Map #11436, 230.83 Acre Parcel  
Weldon 7.5' USGS Topographic Quadrangle



P-15-015989

## BROWN RANCH COMPLEX



P-15-015989



**STRUCTURE 1 - OLD GARAGE**



**STRUCTURE 2 - RELOCATED DUPLEX FROM KERNVILLE**

P-15-015989



**STRUCTURE 3 - BROWN STORE**



**COLLAPSED PORTION OF BROWN STORE**



P-15-015989



**STRUCTURE 4 - REMODELED HOUSE**



**STRUCTURE 5 - OLD SHOP**

P-15-015989



**STRUCTURE 6 - COLLAPSED BARN - KER 4669H**



**COLLAPSED BARN**

P-15-015989



**STRUCTURE 8 - SADDLE SHED**



**STRUCTURE 7 - SLAUGHTERHOUSE - KER 4670H**

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # **P-15-015990**  
HRI #

Trinomial  
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings  
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 4

\*Resource Name or #: Prince Ranch Historic Site Complex

P1. Other Identifier:

\*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted  
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

\*a. County: Kern

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Weldon 7.5' (photorevised 1985)

Date: 9/1/06 T26S; R34N; SE ¼ of Section 16, SE ¼ of

Section 15, NE ¼ of Section 21, and NW ¼ of the NW¼ of Section 22 M.DB.M.

c. Address: 18974 Highway 178

City: Weldon

Zip:

d. UTM: Zone: 11;

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Along highway 178 east of Lake Isabella and west of Weldon within the confines of the Prince Ranch property.

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

Twelve historic structures of various ages.

**Structure 1:** The Prince residence (16404 Highway 178, Weldon, California). Built in 1930-1931. Six (6) bedrooms and two (2) baths. Two story home with ornamental trees including Cottonwoods, fruitless Mulberry, various exotic pine trees and several Incense Cedars. Excellent condition.

**Structure 2:** Residential structure, originally built the same time as Structure 1 (ca. 1930) but has been highly modified from its original state. Renovated, remodeled with new siding, new windows, and other major alterations. Excellent condition.

**Structure 3:** Lawson Ranch bunkhouse built in the 1920s. Not in original location. Towed from an area about 1.5 miles west in a place now inundated by Lake Isabella. Tin roof. Fair condition.

**Structure 4:** Outbuilding, identified by David Prince as a "shop" built in the 1970's. Fair condition.

**Structure 5:** The original ranch house dating from the earliest decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century (ca. 1900-1920). Three sections with original windows, a well, and grape arbor. Structure has a tin roof. Fair condition.

**Structure 6:** Shop associated with the original ranch house. Construction date is the same as estimated for Structure 5 (1900-1920). Fair condition.

**Structure 7:** Outhouse (latrine) associated with the original ranch house. Construction date is the same as estimated for Structure 5 (1900-1920). Fair condition

**Structure 8:** Chicken coop with a tin roof. Building lacks site integrity as it has been relocated moved from another nearby site. Fair condition. Date unknown.

**Structure 9:** Barn built in the 1930's. Tin roof. Fair to good condition.

**Structure 10:** Storage building and molasses tank originally associated with the Larson Ranch. Not in original location, lacks site integrity due to being relocated. Fair condition. Age and date of construction unknown.

**Structure 11:** Storage shed built in 1920's with tongue and groove construction relocated from the Kissack Ranch. Has three (3) windows and a cupola on the roof. David Prince indicated that there might be a reference to this structure in one of Robert Powers' books on the local history of the South Fork area. Fair to poor condition - deteriorating.

**Structure 12:** Storage building relocated from the Larson Ranch constructed in the 1900s and used for grain, feed, silage, and salt. Fair condition.

**PRIMARY RECORD**Page 2 of 3

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) \_\_\_\_\_

**\*P3b. Resource Attributes:****\*P4. Resources Present:** Historic Structures.**P5a and b. Prince Ranch****\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** Historic remains. Various dates representing 1900s to 1930s, and 1970s**\*P7. Owner and Address:** David Prince, The Prince Trust, 7908 Calle Torcedo, Bakersfield, California, 93309**\*P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)

Alan Gold (aka Garfinkel), Archaeological Associates of Kern County (AAKC)  
 2800 San Pablo  
 Bakersfield, CA 93306  
 Phone: 661-871-8034 email: avram1952@yahoo.com

**\*P9. Date of this Record:** September 3, 2006**\*P10. Survey Type:** Record completed in association with cultural resources survey report.**\*P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")**Report Citation:**

Schiffman, Robert A. and Alan P. Gold

2006 Cultural Resource Survey for Parcel Map No. 11453, A 254 Acre Parcel Map In the  
 South Fork Kern River Valley, West of Weldon and East of Lake Isabella, Along Highway 178,  
 Kern County, California Report on file Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center,  
 California State University, Bakersfield.

**Other Sources for the General Area include:**

Powers, Bob

1981 *Indian Country of the Tubatulabal*. Tucson: Westernlore Press.

1988 *South Fork County*. Glendale, California: The Arthur H. Clark Company.

See especially Chapter XIII dedicated entirely to the Brown Ranch.

Salzman, Sally

1977 *The Valley of the South Fork of the Kern River: Cultural Resource Management Proposals for the Long Canyon Village Site*. Bureau of Land Management, Bakersfield, California.

Siefkin, Nelson

1995 *An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Parcel 10036 near Weldon, Kern County, California*. Report KE-1523 on file with the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center, California State University, Bakersfield.

**PRIMARY RECORD****\*Attachments:**

Map Sheet

Photographic Record

**\*Required information****Photographic Record**

Photo Number	Description	Orientation / Direction
1	Prince family home, Structure PR1	Facing west
2	Prince family residence, Structure PR 2	Facing West
3	Larson Ranch Bunkhouse, Structure PR 3	Facing West
4	Workshop, Structure PR 4	Facing East
5	Original Ranch House, Structure PR 50	Facing East
6	Original Ranch House, Structure PR 5	Facing East
7	Shop Building, PR 6	Facing West
8	Chicken Coop, Structure PR 8	Facing West
9.	Outhouse, Structure PR 7	Facing West
10.	Barn, Structure PR 9	Facing South
11.	Storage Building, Structure PR 10	Facing West
12.	Storage Building, Structure PR 11	Facing West
13.	Storage Building, Structure PR 12	Facing West

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE UTM COORDINATES  
PRINCE RANCH COMPLEX  
Weldon 7.5' USGS Topographic Quadrangle**

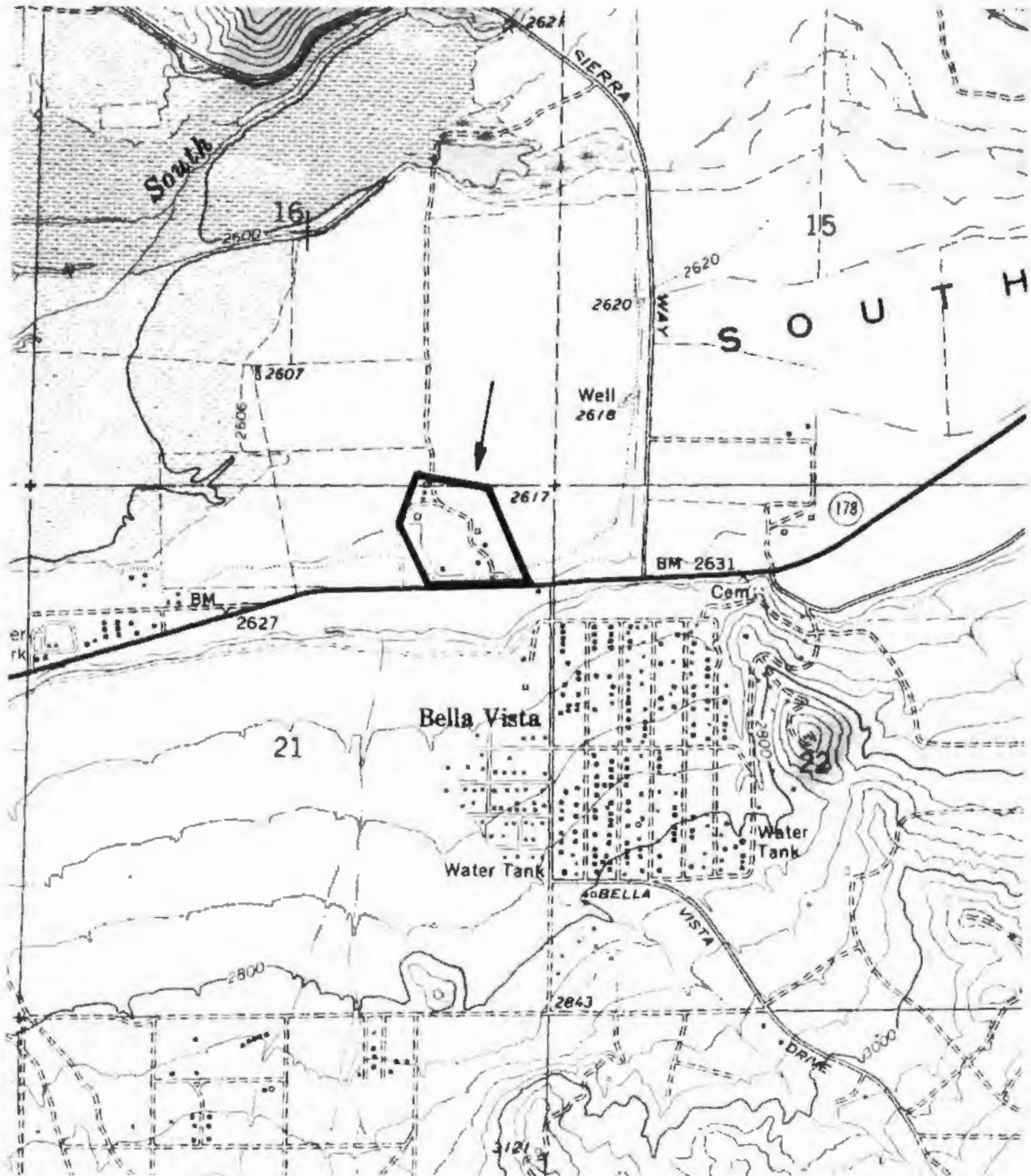
The UTM coordinates for the Prince Ranch Complex begin in the southeast corner of the site and then proceeds to each corner in a counter clockwise fashion. Coordinate locations are numbered 1-5.

1. 379960E; 3946500N
2. 379820E; 3946810
3. 379580E; 3946860N
4. 379540E; 3946700N
5. 379620E; 3946520N



P-15-015990

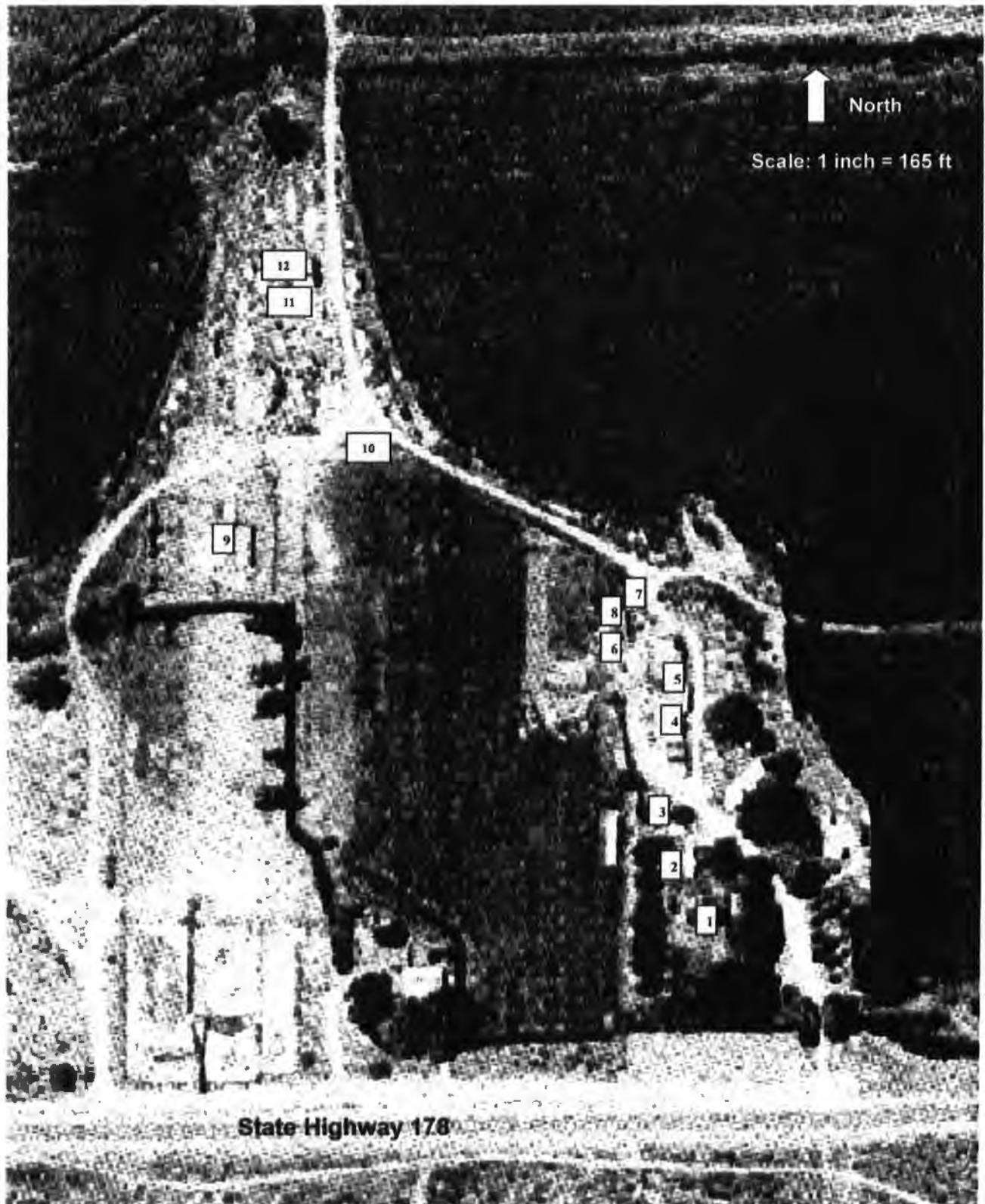
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE LOCATION MAP**  
**Parcel Map #11453, 254 Acre Parcel**  
**Weldon 7.5' USGS Topographic Quadrangle**



☐ Archaeological Site

# PRINCE RANCH COMPLEX

P-15-015990



P-15-015990



**STRUCTURE 1 - PRINCE FAMILY HOME**



**STRUCTURE 2 - PRINCE FAMILY RESIDENCE - REMODELED**

P-15-015990



**STRUCTURE 3 - BUNKHOUSE FROM LARSON RANCH**



**STRUCTURE 4 - WORKSHOP**



P-15-015990



**STRUCTURE 5 - PART OF ORIGINAL RANCH HOUSE**



**STRUCTURE 5 - ORIGINAL RANCH HOUSE**

P-15-0159910



**STRUCTURE 6 - ORIGINAL SHOP BUILDING**



**STRUCTURE 8 - CHICKEN COOP**

P-15-0159910



**STRUCTURE 7 - OUTHOUSE**



**STRUCTURE 9 - BARN**

P-15-015990



**STRUCTURE 10 - STORAGE BUILDING - MOVED FROM LARSON RANCH**



**STRUCTURE 11 - STORAGE - RELOCATED TO PRINCE RANCH**



P-15-015990



**STRUCTURE 12 - STORAGE BUILDING – MOVED FROM LARSON RANCH**

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

Primary # P-15-017740  
HRI # \_\_\_\_\_  
Trinomial CA-KER-9795H  
NRHP Status Code 7

Other Listings \_\_\_\_\_  
Review Code \_\_\_\_\_ Reviewer \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Page 1 of 5

\*Resource Name or #: **JB-15**

**P1. Other Identifier:**

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

\* **USGS Quad(s):** **Pinyon Mtn** (1972; photoinspected 1989)

Sec. 4, T29S R35E MDBM  
Sec. 9, T29S R35E MDBM  
Sec. 16, T29S R35E MDBM

**c. Address:**

**d. UTM (NAD 83):** Zone 11 ; 388197 mE 3922074 mN Northern end  
Zone 11 ; 388490 mE 3920440 mN Southern end

**e. Other Locational Data:**

This is an approximately one mile long segment of historic Kelso Valley Road.

\* **P3a. Description:**

The site is an approximately one-mile-long segment of historic Kelso Valley Road, located on the valley floor east of Marino Canyon. It is currently a maintained and graded dirt road designated County Road 539. The road originates approximately three miles south of the southern end of this segment at its intersection with Jawbone Canyon Road (Co. Rd. 589), and from there continues northward to intersect with S.R. 178 at Weldon. The alignment is consistent with that depicted on the 1923 GLO maps of the area. Several isolated historic cans were found along this segment.

\* **P3b. Resource Attributes:** **AH07**(Roads/trails/railroad grades)

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



\* **P5b. Description of Photo:**

Historic Kelso Valley Road segment at north end. (View: 178 °)

\* **P6. Date Constructed/Age & Sources:**

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both  
Road is depicted on 1923 GLO

\* **P7. Owner and Address:**

Calif. Dept. of Parks and Rec. – OHMVR,  
1725 23rd St. Suite 200  
Sacramento, CA. 95816

\* **P8. Recorded by:**

**J. Berg, R. Gross, H. Martin, R. Eder, E. Thibault**, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.

\* **P9. Date Recorded:** **7/10/2015**

\* **P10. Survey Type:**

Intensive pedestrian survey

\* **P11. Citation:** McGuire, Kelly R., Sharon Waechter, Jerome King and D. Craig Young (2015) A Cultural Resources Inventory of the Onyx Ranch State Vehicular Recreation Area, Kern County, California. DRAFT

\* **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:

State of California - The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**LINEAR FEATURE RECORD**

Primary # \_\_\_\_\_  
HRI # \_\_\_\_\_  
Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_

Page 2 of 5

\*Resource Name or #: JB-15

**L1. Historic and/or Common Name:** Kelso Valley Road; Co. Rd. 539

**L2a. Portion Described:** Entire Resource ☒ Segment ☐ Point Observation **Designation:**

**L2b. Location of Point or Segment:**

Segment is in Kelso Valley near the road's southern terminus.

**L3. Description:**

This segment of the road is a wide, well-maintained modern dirt roadway.

Associated artifacts:

IJB-073 - Steel beer can. UTM 388308E/3921809N

IJB-075 - Cone-top beer can. UTM 388106E/3921162N

IJB-078 - Cone-top beer can. UTM 388141E/3921607N

IJB-084 - Cone-top beer can. UTM 388371E/3920903N

IJB-085 - Steel-beer can. UTM 388259E/3921002N

IJB-092 - Steel-beer can. UTM 388495E/3920528N

IJB-093 - Steel-beer can. UTM 388521E/3920461N

**L4. Dimensions:**

a. Top Width: 34 ft

b. Bottom Width: 20 ft

c. Height or Depth: 2.5 - 3 ft

d. Length of Segment: 1 mile

**L5. Associated Resources:**

Several isolated historic cans. See list above.

**L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section:**

**Facing:**



**L6. Setting:**

This segment travels north-south along the Kelso Valley floor with a gradual rise in elevation travelling northward. Vegetation is blackbrush scrub with rabbitbrush, Joshua tree, and forbs.

**L7. Integrity Considerations:**

This segment of the road has been maintained, so its original condition has been altered. It does, however, still convey the setting and feel of the original.



State of California - The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**LINEAR FEATURE RECORD**

Primary # P-15-017740  
HRI # \_\_\_\_\_  
Trinomial CA-KER-97954

Page 3 of 5

\*Resource Name or #: JB-15



**L8b. Description of Photo/Map/Drawing:**  
Historic Kelso Valley Road segment at  
south end. (View: 334 deg)

**L9. Remarks:**

**L10. Form Prepared By:**  
J. Berg, R. Gross, H. Martin, R. Eder, E.  
Thibault

**L11. Date:** 7/10/2015



State of California - The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**SKETCH MAP**

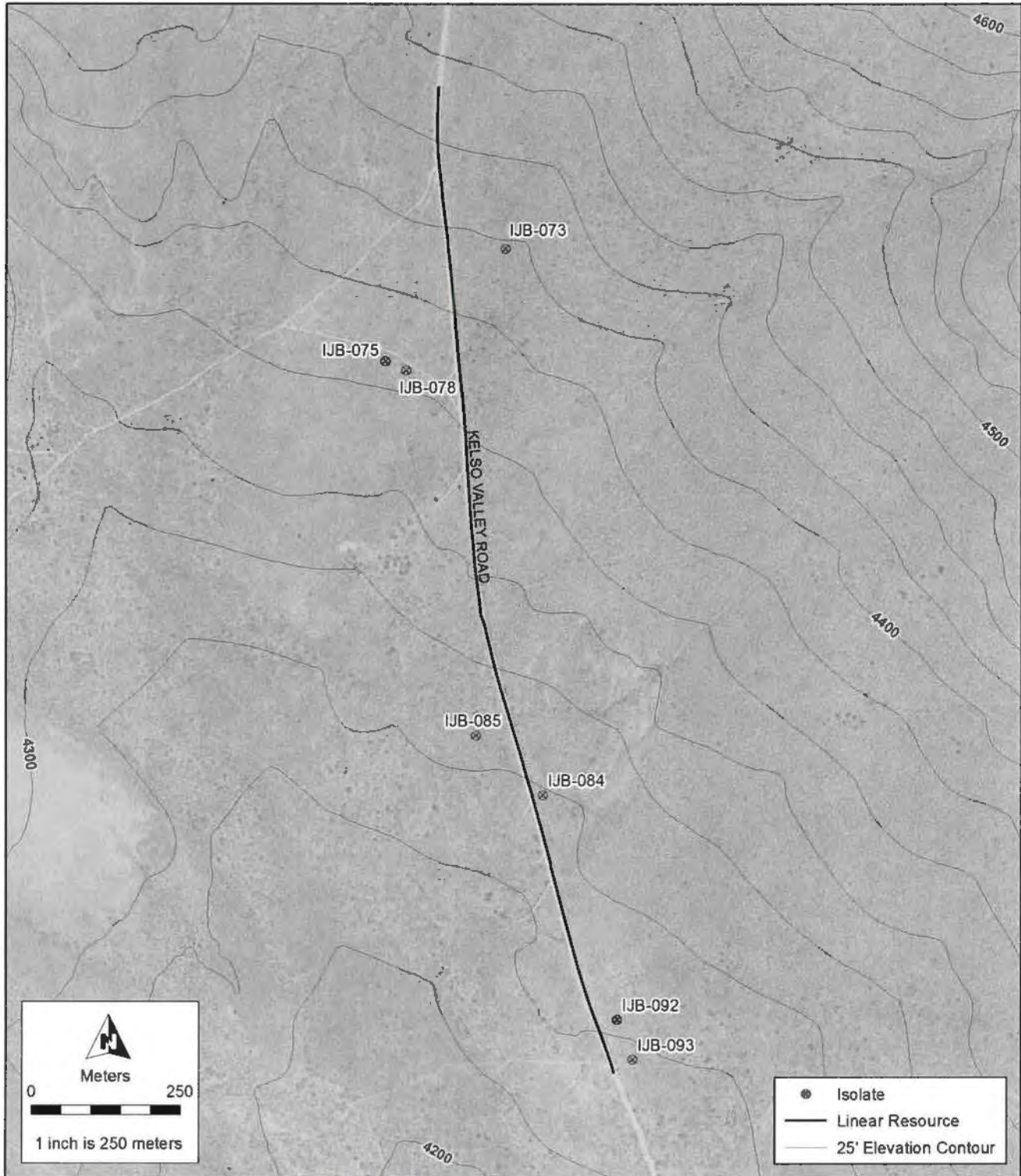
Primary # \_\_\_\_\_  
HRI # \_\_\_\_\_  
Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_

Page 4 of 5

\*Resource Name or #: JB-15

\*Drawn by: Far Western

\*Date: 7/10/2015



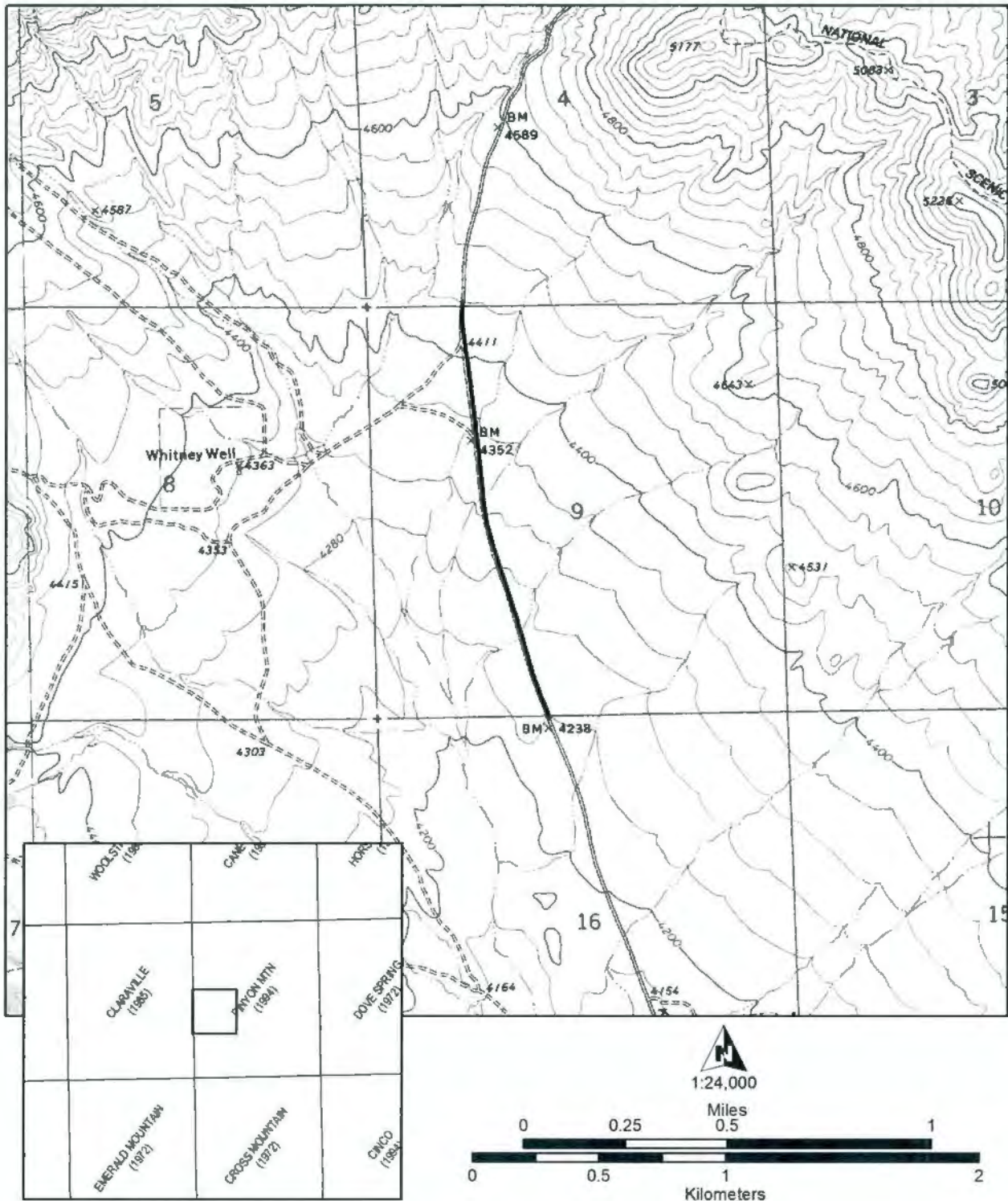
ruth 9/21/2015 11:42:12 AM

State of California - The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**LOCATION MAP**

Primary # P-15-017740  
HRI # \_\_\_\_\_  
Trinomial CA-VER-9795H

Page 5 of 5

\*Resource Name or #: JB-15



ruth 9/21/2015 12:35:07 PM



PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # **P-15-01740**

HRI #

Trinomial # **CA-KER-9795H**

NRHP Status Code

Other Listings

Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 5

\*Resource Name or #: **LIS-011**

P1. Other Identifier: **Kelso Valley Road**

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

\*a. County: Kern

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: **Cane Canyon** Date: 1989 T27S; R35E; E ½ of Sec 5 and E ½ of Sec 8, and NW ¼ of the NE ¼ and SE ¼ of the NW ¼ and N ½ and SW ¼ of the SW ¼ of Sec 17, and N ½ and SE ¼ of Sec 20, and S ½ of the SW ¼ of Sec 21, and N ½ of the NE ¼ of Sec 28, and NW ¼ and SW ¼ of the NE ¼ and SE ¼ of Sec 27, and E ½ of Sec 34, and SW ¼ of the SW ¼ of the SW ¼ of Sec 36, Mount Diablo BM, and T28S; R35E; N ½ of Sec 3, and

USGS 7.5' Quad: **Woolstalf Creek** Date: 1989 T26S; R35E; E ½ of the SW ¼ of Sec 17, Mount Diablo BM.

c. Address: N/A

City: N/A

Zip: N/A

d. UTM: 387407 mE/ 3941496 mN to 390942 mE/ 3931846 mN; Zone 11S

e. Other Locational Data: Elevation: 2,939 to 3,827 feet above mean sea level (AMSL).

Directions: From the intersection of Highway 178 and Kelso Valley Road in Weldon, CA, proceed southeast on Kelso Valley Road for 5.3 miles. The segment of road surveyed extends 8.3 miles south along Kelso Valley Road.

\*P3a. Description: This site is a segment of Kelso Valley Road, south of Weldon, CA. It is a paved two lane road. A review of historic-period maps show Kelso Valley Road running through the project area as early as 1906. Development along Kelso Valley Road does not appear on maps until 1975 (NETRonline 2013). LIS-011 was visited by ECORP archaeologist on March 5, 2014. Only the 8.3-mile portion of the Kelso Valley Road that falls within the project boundary was surveyed.

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: **AH7: Roads/trails/railroad grades**

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



P5b. Description of Photo: LIS-010, View of Kelso Valley Road, view north/northeast. Photo #2013-058-135

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

\*P7. Owner and Address: Private owner and Bureau of Land Management

Bakersfield Field Office  
3801 Pegasus Drive  
Bakersfield, CA 93308

Ridgecrest Field Office  
300 S. Richmond Rd.  
Ridgecrest, CA 93555

\*P8. Recorded by:  
**W. Blumel, R. Cunningham,**  
**ECORP Consulting, Inc.**  
215 N. 5<sup>th</sup> Street  
Redlands, Ca 92373

\*P9. Date Recorded: **03/20/2014**

\*P10. Survey Type: Intensive pedestrian archaeological survey

\*P11. Report Citation:

Blumel, Wendy, Robert Cunningham, and Evelyn Chandler

2014 *Cultural Resource Inventory for the Verizon Lake Isabella Survey Project Near the Community of Weldon, Kern County, California.* Prepared by ECORP Consulting, Inc. Redlands, California. Prepared for the US Bureau of Land Management, Bakersfield, 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  
**LINEAR FEATURE RECORD**

Primary # **P-15-017740**  
HRI #  
Trinomial **CA-KER-9795H**

Page 2 of 5

Resource Name or #: LIS-011

**L1. Historic and/or Common Name:** KelsoValley Road

**L2a. Portion Described:** ☐ Entire Resource ☒ Segment ☐ Point Observation **Designation:**

**b. Location of point or segment:** 387407 mE/ 3941496 mN to 390942 mE/ 3931846 mN. This 8.3-mile segment of Kelso Valley Road was visited by ECORP Consulting, Inc. (ECORP) archaeologists in 2014.

**L3. Description:** LIS-011, also known as Kelso Valley Road, is a historic-period road that appears as the main road through Kelso Valley on historic-period maps from 1906 and 1943 (USGS 1:125000 1906 Kernville Quad and the USGS 16' 1943 Onyx Quad). This current project covers approximately 8.3 miles of Kelso Valley Road from the junction with Kelso Creek Road in the north to a point 0.5 miles south of the junction with Old Adobe Road. The segment of Kelso Valley Road in the APE crosses private land, land managed by the BLM Bakersfield Field Office, and land managed by the BLM Ridgecrest Field Office. This section of Kelso Valley Road is paved and is sporadically developed with farms and residential development. ECORP Archaeologists noted an associated light roadside scatter of historic refuse consisting primarily of flat top beverage cans and glass fragments. That said older artifacts, including several MSF cans and sun-colored amethyst glass fragments were noted in association with the road.

**L4. Dimensions:** (In feet for historic features and meters for prehistoric features)

- a. Top Width:** 27 feet
- b. Bottom Width:**
- c. Height or Depth:**
- d. Length of Segment:** 8.3 miles

**L5. Associated Resources:** LIS-008 (Historic Refuse Deposit)

**L6. Setting:** This site is located within Kelso Valley. The majority of the surrounding land is dominated by steep, hilly terrain with the exception of some flatter areas along the valley floor. Vegetation within the project area consists of saltbush scrub, cholla, ephedra and Joshua trees. A grove of Joshua trees is located on the south end of the site.

**L7. Integrity Considerations:**

**L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing:** View of Kelso Valley Road, View north/northeast. 03/05/2014 Photo no. 2013-058-135.

**L9. Remarks:** this road appears on historic-period maps as the main route through Kelso Valley. As such, this road was likely used by John Kelso to move supplies from LA to Keyesville and may have served as a transportation route to and from the mining

**L8a. Photograph, Map or Drawing**



camps in Kelso Valley and the Piute Mountains (Kern River Courier 2011).

**References:** Kern River Courier  
2011 Valley History: Kelso Valley.  
June 24 issue 2011.  
<http://issuu.com/kern.river.courier/docs/krcourierjun2411/13>  
Accessed April 4, 2014.

**L10. Form Prepared by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)

**L11. Date:** 4/4/2014

DPR 523E (1/95)



State of California - The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**LOCATION MAP**

Primary # **P-15-017740**  
HRI #  
Trinomial **CA-KER-9795H**

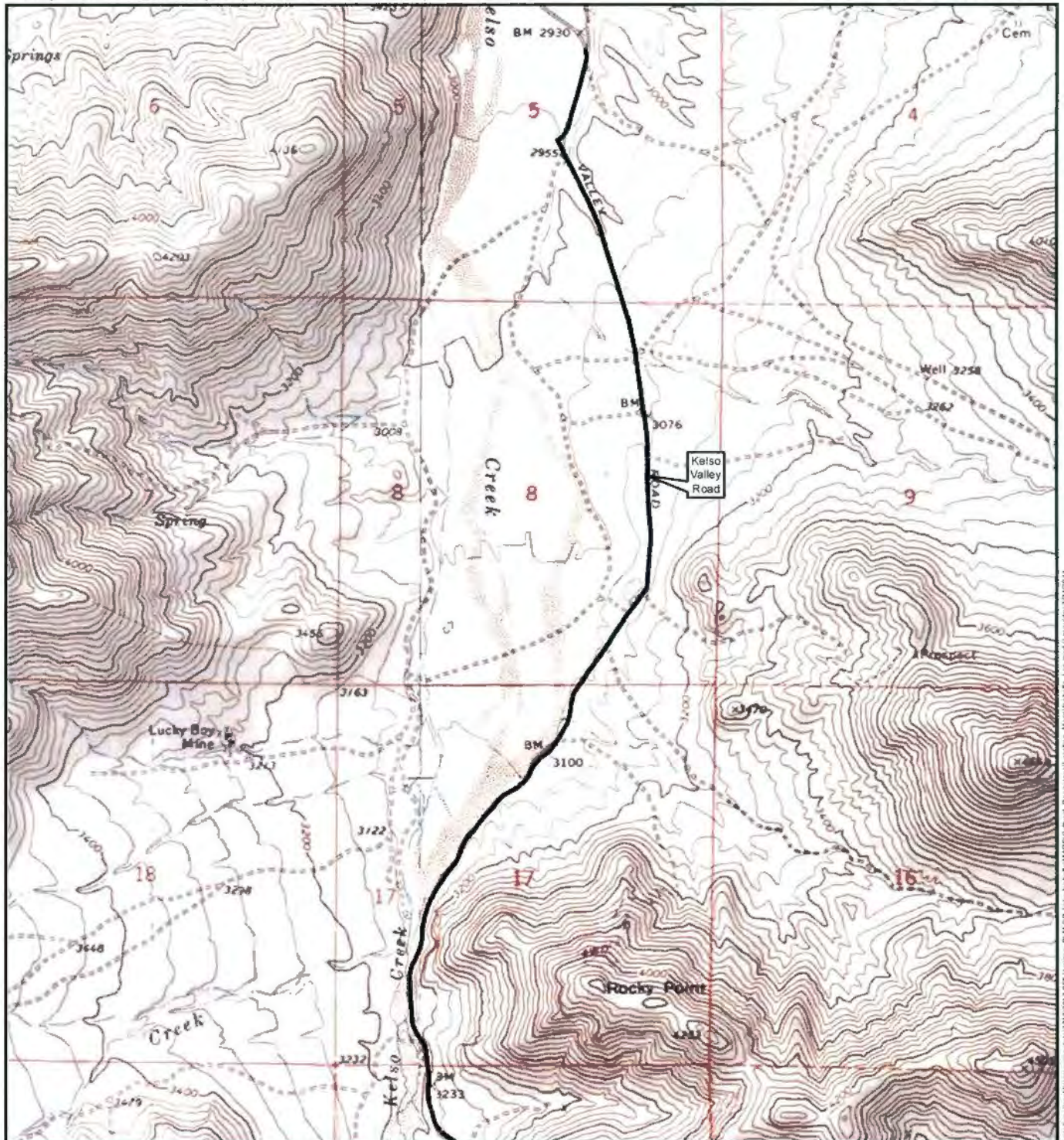
Page 3 of 5

\*Resource Name or #: Kelso Valley Road 1 of 3

\*Map Name: Cane Canyon (1989), Woolstalf (1989)

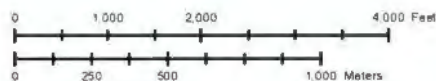
\*Scale: 1:24,000

\*Date of Map: 3/5/2014



**\*Required Information**

DPR 523J (1/95)



**ECORP Consulting, Inc.**  
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS



State of California - The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**LOCATION MAP**

Primary # **P-15-017740**  
HRI #  
Trinomial **CA-KER-9795H**

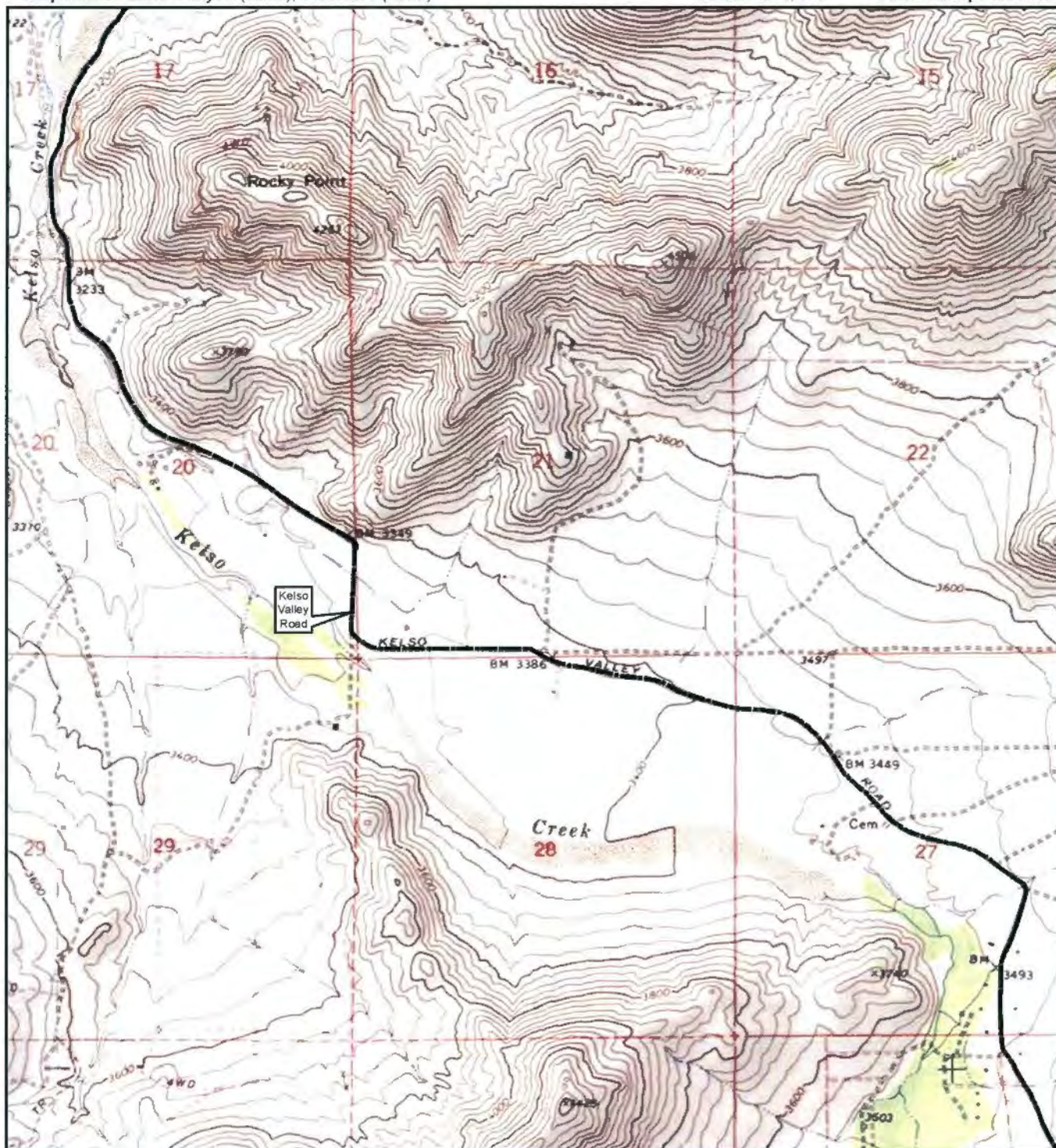
Page 4 of 5

\*Resource Name or #: Kelso Valley Road 2 of 3

\*Map Name: Cane Canyon (1989), Woolstalf (1989)

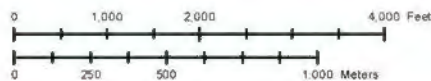
\*Scale: 1:24,000

\*Date of Map: 3/5/2014



\*Required Information

DPR 523J (1/95)



ECORP Consulting, Inc.  
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS



State of California - The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**LOCATION MAP**

Primary # **P-15-017740**  
HRI #  
Trinomial **CA-KER-9795H**

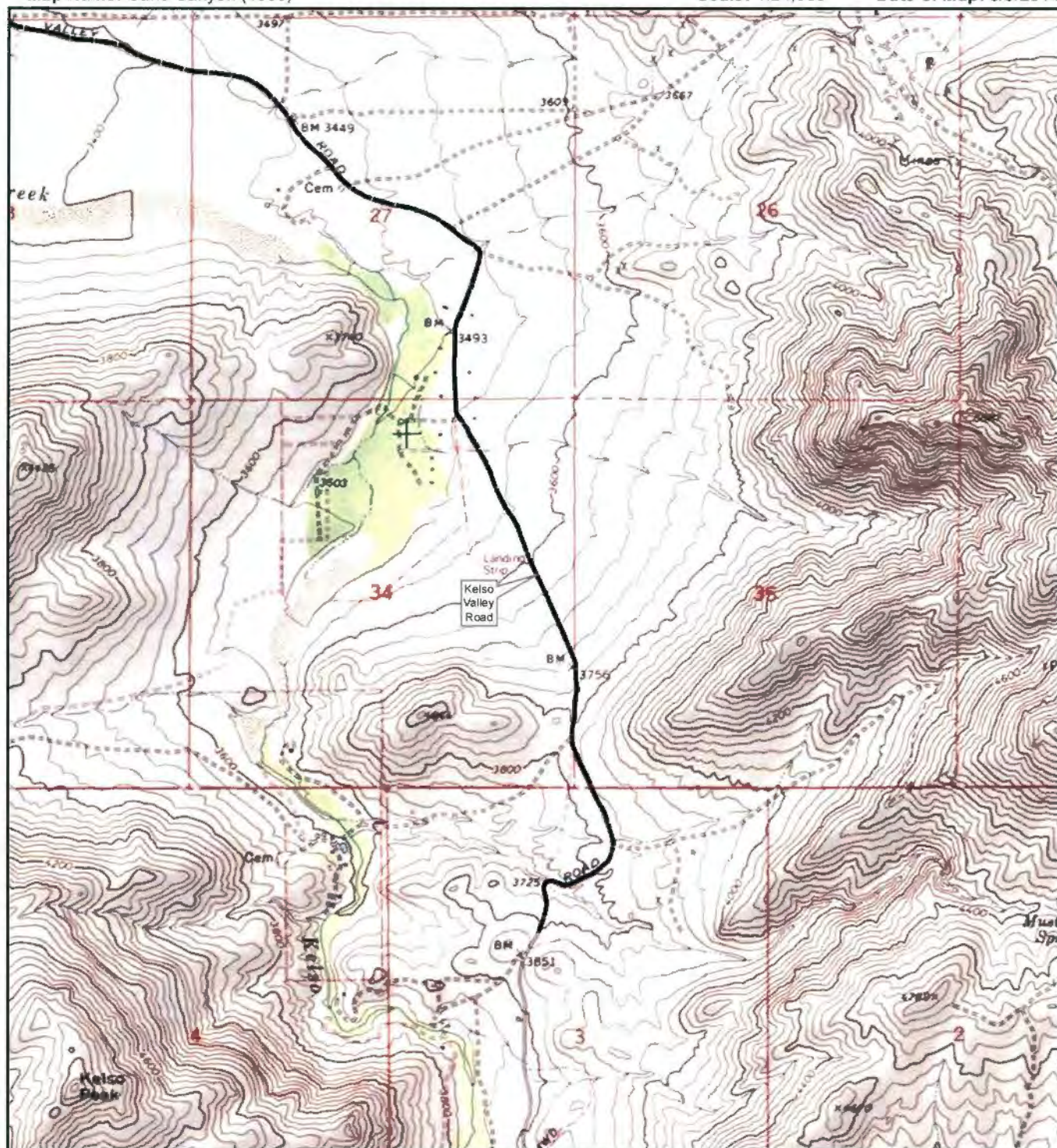
Page 5 of 5

\*Resource Name or #: Kelso Valley Road 3 of 3

\*Map Name: Cane Canyon (1989)

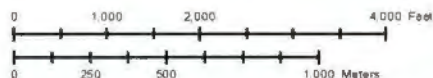
\*Scale: 1:24,000

\*Date of Map: 3/5/2014



**\*Required Information**

DPR 523J (1/95)



**ECORP Consulting, Inc.**  
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS



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

Primary # **P-15-018210**  
HRI #  
Trinomial **CA-KER-99584**  
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings  
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 3

\* Resource Name or #: **SAS-003 Hillside Ditches segments (1. Audubon/2. Prince)**

**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: **Weldon**

Date: 1972 PR 1985 T 26S R 34E

NE ¼ of Section 14

M.D. B.M.

c. Address: 19155 Highway 178

City: Weldon

Zip: 93283

d. UTM: Zone: 11: 382,062 mE/ 3,947,996 mN

Datum: NAD 83 WESTERN TERMINUS (1) Audubon

11: 383,437 mE/ 3,947,993 mN

EASTERN TERMINUS (1) Audubon

11: 382,748 mE/ 3,947,596 mN

WESTERN TERMINUS (2) Prince

11: 383,230 mE/ 3,948,206 mN

EASTERN TERMINUS (2) Prince

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation: 2600'

From the junction of Highway 178 and Fay Ranch Road at the town of Weldon, head west on Highway 178 for 1400 feet, then turn right onto access road heading north. Park and hike to UTM coordinates above.

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

This site consists of a segment from each of two historic-era irrigation ditches called the Hillside Ditches located between the South Fork of the Kern River and Highway 178. Although not identified on a historic USGS quadrangle, property owner Reed Tollefson (2014) stated that Hillside Ditches were originally created to deliver irrigation water to the Alexander Ranch and other properties further south, and was originally excavated in the late 1800s (pre-1914 water rights). Because the ditches are unlined, they act much like a seasonal drainages, enhancing adjacent riparian trees and native meadows. The Hillside Ditches are now maintained and shared by the Prince ranch and the Audubon Society. According to Tollefson, the ditches have not changed appreciably over time, and retain much of their original integrity.

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: **Ah6. Water conveyance system**

\*P34. Resources Present: ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☒ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a.



P5b. Description of Photo:

Audubon Hillside Ditch, facing west, October 13, 2014.

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

\*P7. Owner and Address:

Alexander Ranch  
19155 Highway 178  
Weldon, CA 93283

\*P8. Recorded by:

**J. Coleman and G. Hutson**  
Solano Archaeological Services  
131 Sunset Ave., Ste. E 120  
Suisun, CA 94585

P9. Date Recorded: **October 13, 2014**

P10. Survey Type: Intensive pedestrian

\*P11. Report Citation: Coleman, 2014 Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Alexander ACEP-WRE Project, Kern County, California. Submitted to the Natural Resources Conservation Service by Solano Archaeological Services.

**KE-04662**

Tollefson, R., 2014, Interview excerpt regarding the history and use of ditches. Email from Elizabeth Palmer, NRCS Southern Team Leader, October 9, 2014.

\* Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, 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  
**LINEAR FEATURE RECORD**

Primary # **P-15-018210**

HRI #

Trinomial **CA-16R-99584**

Page 2 of 3

Resource Name or #: SAS-003 Hillside Ditches segments (1. Audubon/2. Prince)

**L1. Historic and/or Common Name:** Hillside Ditches

**L2a. Portion Described:** ☐ Entire Resource ☒ Segment ☐ Point Observation **Designation:**

**b. Location of point or segment:** (Provide UTM coordinates, legal description, and any other useful locational data. Show the area that has been field inspected on a Location Map)

382,062	mE/	3,947,996	mN	Datum:	NAD 83	WESTERN TERMINUS (1) Audubon
383,437	mE/	3,947,993	mN			EASTERN TERMINUS (1) Audubon
382,748	mE/	3,947,596	mN			WESTERN TERMINUS (2) Prince
383,230	mE/	3,948,206	mN			EASTERN TERMINUS (2) Prince

**L3. Description:** (Describe construction details, materials, and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/sections as appropriate.)

One is the Audubon Hillside Ditch, which measures 2480 feet long, and the other, the Hillside Prince Ditch, measures 2700 feet long. Both measure in width 6-10 feet, and are unlined. The Audubon Hillside Ditch lies in a east-west orientation, while the Hillside Prince Ditch lies in a southwest-northeast orientation.

**L4. Dimensions:** (In feet for historic features and meters for prehistoric features)

**a. Top Width:** 6-10 feet

**b. Bottom Width:** 4-6 feet

**c. Height or Depth:** n/a

**d. Length of Segment:** 2480 feet (Audubon), and 2700 feet (Prince)

**L5. Associated Resources:**

none

**L6. Setting:** (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc., as appropriate.)

Valley floor in Sierra Nevada foothills covered in prairie-grassland and riparian vegetation.

**L7. Integrity Considerations:** According to the landowner, the ditches have not changed much over the years, and have been regularly maintained.

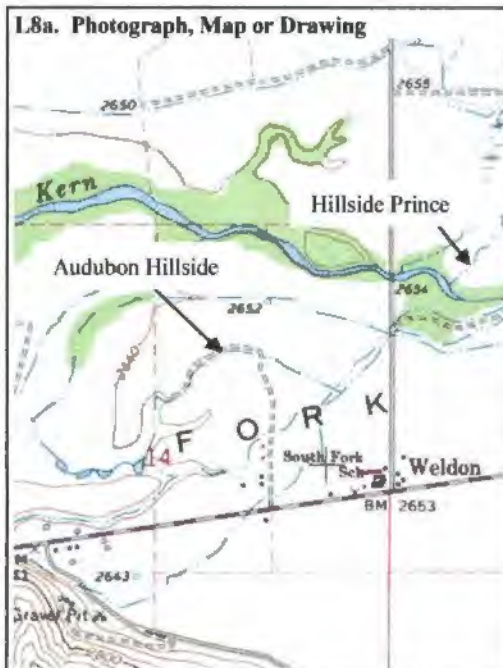
**L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section**



**L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing**

Hillside Ditches depicted on Weldon 1972 PR 1985, USGS topographic quadrangle.

**L8a. Photograph, Map or Drawing**



**L9. Remarks:** Although retaining integrity, the Hillside Ditches lack research potential and are recommended ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

**L10. Form Prepared by:**

J. Coleman  
Solano Archaeological Services  
131 Sunset Ave., Ste. E 120  
Suisun, CA 94585

**L11. Date:** October 13, 2014



LOCATION MAP

Primary # P-15-018210  
HR#

Trinomial CA-162-9958H

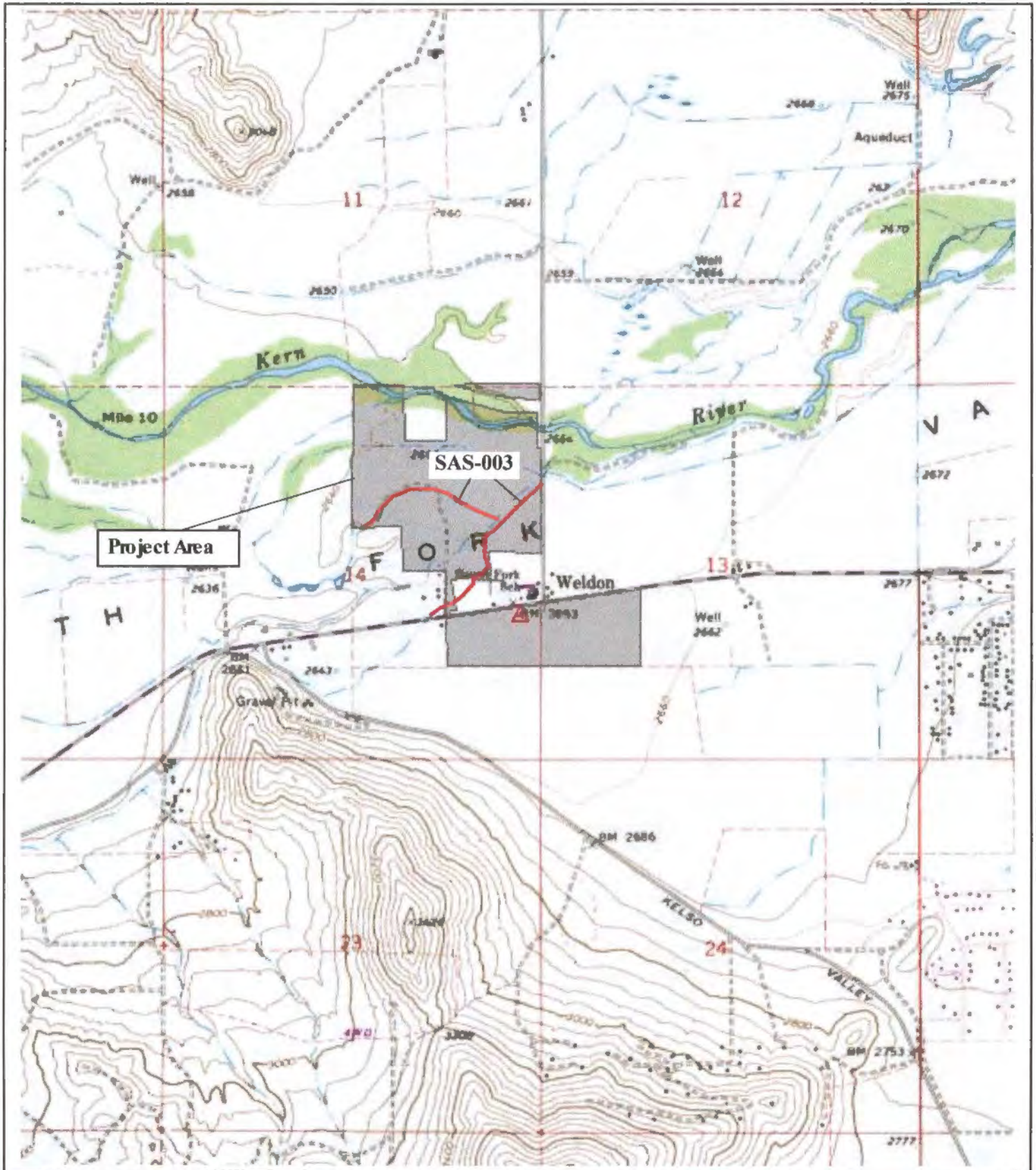
Page 3 of 3

\*Resource Name or #: SAS-003 Hillside Ditch segments

\*Map Name: Weldon, CA

\*Scale: 1:24,000

\*Date of Map: 1972, PR 1985





PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # **9-15-019103**

HRI #

Trinomial **CA-KER-10418H**

NRHP Status Code

Other Listings  
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 3

Resource Name or #: **TES-LR-013H**

P1. Other Identifier: **Barbed Wire Fence Line**

P2. Location: ☒ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted

a. County: **Kern**

b. USGS 7.5' Quad: **Weldon, Calif. Date: 1989; T26S; R34E; W½ of Sec 21; M.D.B.M.**

c. Address: City: **Weldon, California** Zip: **93544**

d. UTM: Zone: 11; 378381 mE / 3946441 mN (NAD 83) Northern margin of fence line Elevation: 2639' AMSL  
378363 mE / 3945429 mN (NAD 83) Southern margin of fence line Elevation: 2790' AMSL

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

From State Route 178 (Highway 178) east of Lake Isabella, turn southward onto an unmarked dirt section line road (Lakeview Road) between Sections 20 and 21 of T26S, R34E M.D.B.M. The road can be identified by a KOA Kampground (15627 Highway 178, Weldon, CA 93283) on the northeast corner of that intersection. The resource extends north south along the eastern boundary of the dirt section line road (Lakeview Road) between Highway 178 and Hillview Acres Road 0.6 mile to the south. Assessor's Parcel Numbers: 426-390-05, 426-390-06, 426-390-07, 426-390-09, 426-390-16,

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

The site consists of a historic-era north/south trending barbed wire fence line identified along the eastern margin of an unnamed dirt access road. The 3,320-foot segment consists of split log posts, branches, and modern metal "T"-posts. Original posts are generally 5 to 6-feet in height and set at an average distance of every 16 feet. Four barbed wire strands were then affixed to the posts by a bailing wire loop. Overall, the fence line is in poor condition with many posts and segments broken partially destroyed with the wire lying on the ground. No additional artifacts, ecofacts, or features were identified at the site.

P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) **AH 11. Fence Line**

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

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

Overview of fence line from corner; View north. January 23, 2015.

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

P7. Owner and Address:

Parcel Address:  
Lakeview Road  
Weldon, California 93283

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

**C. Shaver** of  
Tierra Environmental Services, Inc.  
9915 Businesspark Ave., Suite C  
San Diego, California 92131

P9. Date Recorded:

**January 23, 2015**

P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive Pedestrian



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

Shaver, Christopher and Michael Baksh,  
2015 Archaeological Survey and Preliminary Evaluation Report for the Lakeview Ranchos Mutual Water Company, Water System Improvements Project, Kern County, California. Tierra Environmental Services. September.

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  
**LOCATION MAP**

Primary # P-15-019103

HRI#

Trinomial # CA-KER-10418H

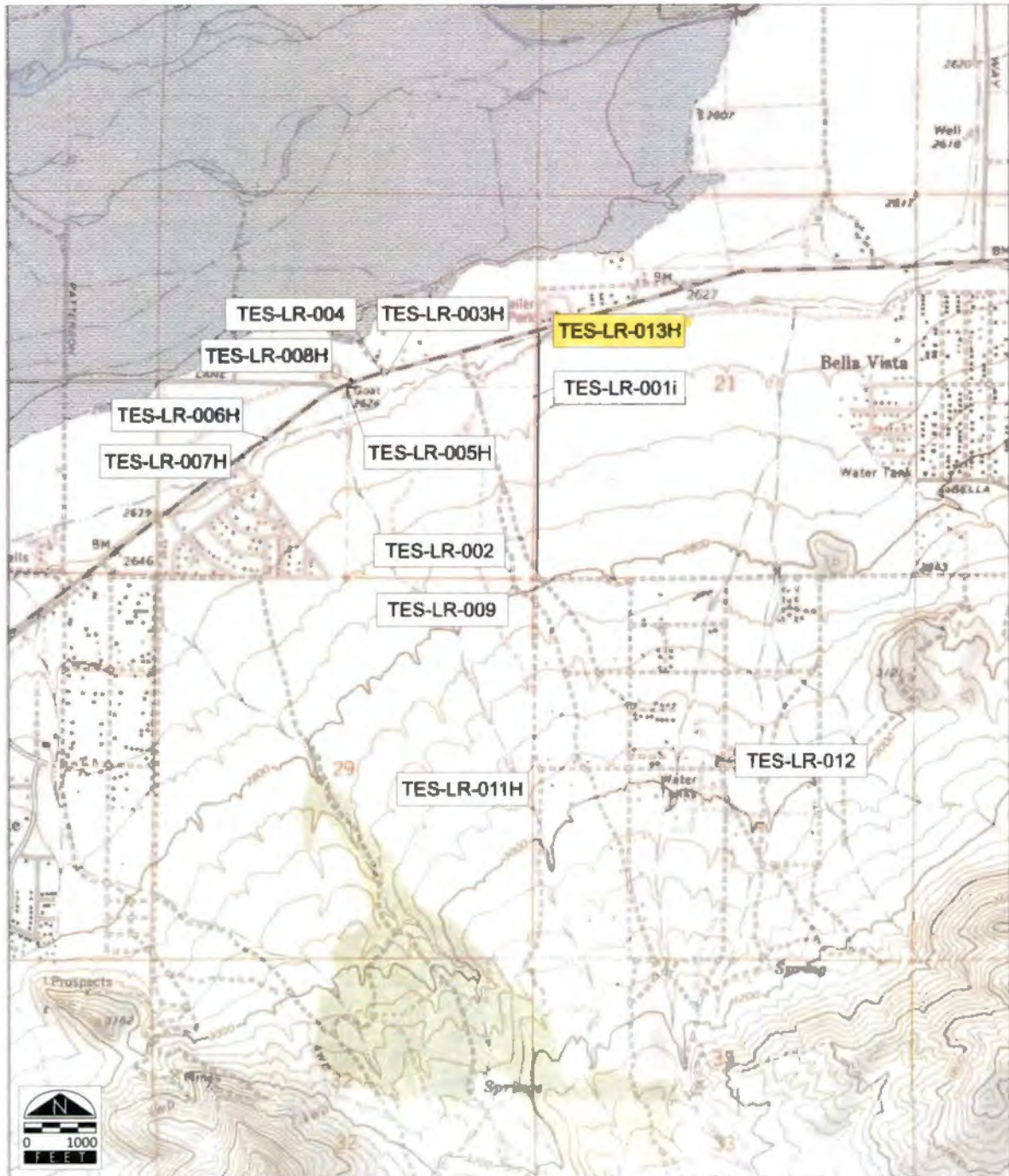
Page 2 of 3

\*Resource Name or # TES-LR-013H

\*Map Name: Weldon

\*Scale: 1" = 24,000'

\*Date of map: 1994



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

Primary # **P-15-019103**

HRI #

Trinomial **CA-KER-10418H**

Page 3 of 3

Resource Name or #: **TES-LR-013H**

**L1. Historic and/or Common Name:** Fence Line

**L2a. Portion Described:** ☐ Entire Resource ☒ Segment ☐ Point Observation **Designation:** Fence Line

**b. Location of point or segment:** (Provide UTM coordinates, legal description, and any other useful locational data.)

**d. UTM:** Zone: 11; 378381 mE / 3946441 mN (NAD 83) Northern margin of fence line **Elevation:** 2639' AMSL

378363 mE / 3945429 mN (NAD 83) Southern margin of fence line **Elevation:** 2790' AMSL

**L3. Description:** (Describe construction details, materials, and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/sections as appropriate.)  
The site consists of a historic-era north/south trending barbed wire fence line identified along the eastern margin of an unnamed dirt access road. The 3,320-foot segment consists of split log posts, branches, and modern metal "T"-posts. Original posts are generally 5 to 6-feet in height and set at an average distance of every 16 feet. Four barbed wire strands were then affixed to the posts by a bailing wire loop. Overall, the fence line is in poor condition with many posts and segments broken partially destroyed with the wire lying on the ground. No additional artifacts, ecofacts, or features were identified at the site.

The fencing consists of four sets of double strand twisted wire with a double wrapped barb that were set approximately every 2.5 inches (See L4e). Barbed wire strands were then affixed to post by bailing wire wrapped around the individual posts.

**L4. Dimensions:**

**a. Top Width:** Typically <5 inches (natural post width)

**b. Bottom Width:** Typically <6 inches (natural post width)

**c. Height or Depth:** Approximately 60 inches (average height)

**d. Length of Segment:** approx. 3,320 feet (total length)



**L5. Associated Resources:**

No additional artifacts, ecofacts, or features were identified at the site.

**L4e. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing** (View, scale, etc.)  
Close up of barbed wire segment. January 23, 2015.

**L6. Setting:** (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc., as appropriate.) The feature is situated on the alluvial fans lining the northern slopes of the Piute Mountains comprising the southern margin of the Sierra Nevada Mountain Range. Surficial sediments consist of mostly nonmarine Pliocene to Holocene Quaternary alluvium that remains unconsolidated to semi-consolidated. Soils are of the Kelval Association that are typically fine sandy loams that are occasionally subjected to area flooding (USDA 2015). Kelval soils are common to alluvial fans and mountain valleys. Vegetation in the vicinity includes desert scrub and bunch grasses.

**L7. Integrity Considerations:** The fence line has been impacted by sub-modern property development primarily with obvious post replacements over time.

**L9. Remarks:** None.

**L10. Form Prepared by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)

Chris Shaver

Tierra Environmental Services, 9915 Businesspark Ave., Suite C, San Diego, California 92131

**L11. Date:** January 27, 2015

**L12. References** (Documents, informants, maps, and other references):

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)

2015 Natural Resources Conservation Service: Web Soil Survey. <http://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov>. Accessed February 17, 2015.

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

Primary # 15-019603

HRI #

Trinomial CA-KER-10732H

NRHP Status Code 7

Other Listings

Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 5

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3238-4H

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 Weldon, Calif.

Date 1972, photorevised 1985

T26S; R34E; NW 1/4 of SE 1/4 of SW 1/4 of Sec 14 ; Mount Diablo B.M.

Elevation: Approximately 2,650-2,770 above mean sea level

c. Address N/A

City Weldon

Zip 93283

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11 ; 382,114 mE/ 3,947,307 mN

UTM Derivation: USGS Quad ☒ GPS (NAD 83)

e. Other Locational Data: The site is located on the northeastern slope of a hill at the intersection of State Route 178 and Kelso Valley Road, approximately 335 feet south of the former and 210 feet west of the latter.

\*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries): Site 15-019603 represents the remains of a mill that was evidently used during the mid-20th century to process raw materials from the nearby Weldon Tungsten District, such as tungsten, uranium, and gold. The primary components of the site include seven concrete pads/foundations, historic-period refuse and lumber scatters, and the remnants of three parallel wood-and-metal chutes, wooden stairs, and a small reservoir. One of the concrete pads appears to be the foundation of a residence that was located at the mill. The main refuse scatter, located adjacent to the house foundation, contains approximately 300 rusted metal cans (including sanitary cans, beverage cans, meat cans, hole-in-top cans, and tobacco tin cans), glass fragments, metal wires, and lumber fragments. In addition to those noted at this location, lumber and lumber fragments are scattered throughout the portion of the site around the former mill, evidently representing the remnants of the various buildings.

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) AH2: Foundations/structure pads; AH4: Refuse scatters; AH5: Cisterns

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

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

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

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

\*P7. Owner and Address:

\*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) Daniel Ballester and Hunter O'Donnell, CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324

\*P9. Date Recorded: January 5, 2018

\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Phase I intensive-level survey

\*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Bai "Tom" Tang, Deirdre Encarnación, Daniel Ballester, and Nina Gallardo (2018): Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: Weldon Regional Water System Improvement Project, Weldon Area, Kern County, California

\*Attachments: None ☒ Location Map ☒ Sketch Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record  
☒ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Resource 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 # 15-019603  
Trinomial CA-KER-10732H

Page 2 of 5

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3238-4H

- A1. **Dimensions:** a. Length 575 feet (NW-SE) b. Width 235 feet (NE-SW)  
**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:  
**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:** See Item P3a on p. 1.
- \*A5. **Cultural Constituents:** See Item P3a on p. 1.
- \*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.):
- \*A8. **Nearest Water** (Type, distance, and direction.): The South Fork Kern River is located approximately 3,700 feet to the north.
- \*A9. **Elevation:** Approximately 2,650-2,770 above mean sea level
- A10. **Environmental Setting:** The site is located on the slope of a hill that is covered with granitic bedrock outcrops. Vegetation in the area includes junipers, tumbleweeds, foxtails, and various small grasses and shrubs that are typically found in the Sierra Nevada foothills. The surface soil consists of fine to coarse-grained sands and gravels from decomposing granite.
- A11. **Historical Information:** Large-scale mining began in the mountains south of Weldon at least by 1941. The Weldon Tungsten District, as the area came to be known, stretched approximately eight miles long, generally along the course of Kelso Valley Road, and contained at least 15 mines in operation at various times between the 1940s and the 1960s. As its name indicates, tungsten was the principal product of the district, but uranium and gold were also among the minerals extracted. The mill at this site was reported in the 1962 mines and mineral resources report for Kern County. Based on historic aerial photographs, by 1970 most of the mill had been removed, and the remainder was demolished completely over the next two and a half decades.
- \*A12. **Age:** Prehistoric ☐ Protohistoric ☐ 1542-1769 ☐ 1769-1848 ☐ 1848-1880 ☐ 1880-1914 ☒ 1914-1945  
☒ Post 1945 ☐ Undetermined
- A13. **Interpretations:**
- A14. **Remarks:** Site 15-019603 is evidently associated with mining operations in the nearby Weldon Tungsten District, which arguably constitutes a pattern of events that have collectively left an important legacy in local history. However, the importance of the association between 15-019603 and this pattern of events remains unclear at this time, pending further historical research. Meanwhile, it is also unclear whether the site is closely associated with any persons or specific events of recognized historic significance, or whether it embodies any special merits in design, construction, engineering, or technology. Additional research procedures will be required to properly evaluate the significance of 15-015989 and its eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources.
- A15. **References:** (Documents, informants, maps, and other references.): See Item P11.
- A16. **Photographs:** (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record.):  
Original Media/Negatives Kept at: CRM TECH, Colton, California
- \*A17. **Form Prepared by:** Daniel Ballester **Date:** January 12, 2018  
**Affiliation and Address:** CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley Drive, Colton, CA 92324



State of California--The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**LOCATION MAP**

Primary # 15-019603

HRI #

Trinomial CA-KER-10732H

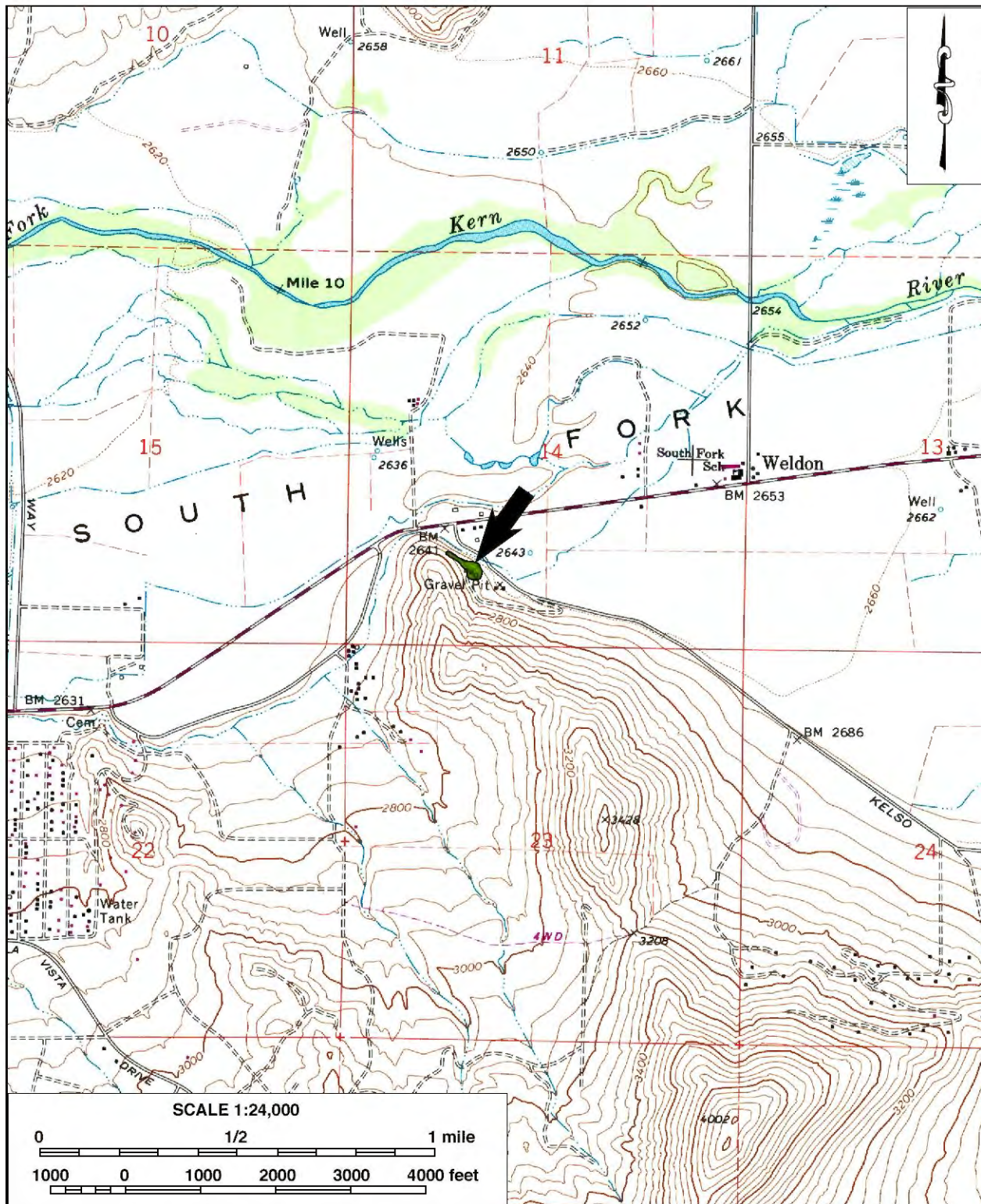
Page 3 of 5

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3238-4H

\*Map Name: Weldon, Calif.

\*Scale: 1:24,000

\*Date of Map: 1972/1985





## SKETCH MAP

Page 4 of 5

Primary # 15-019603

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

Trinomial CA-KER-10732H

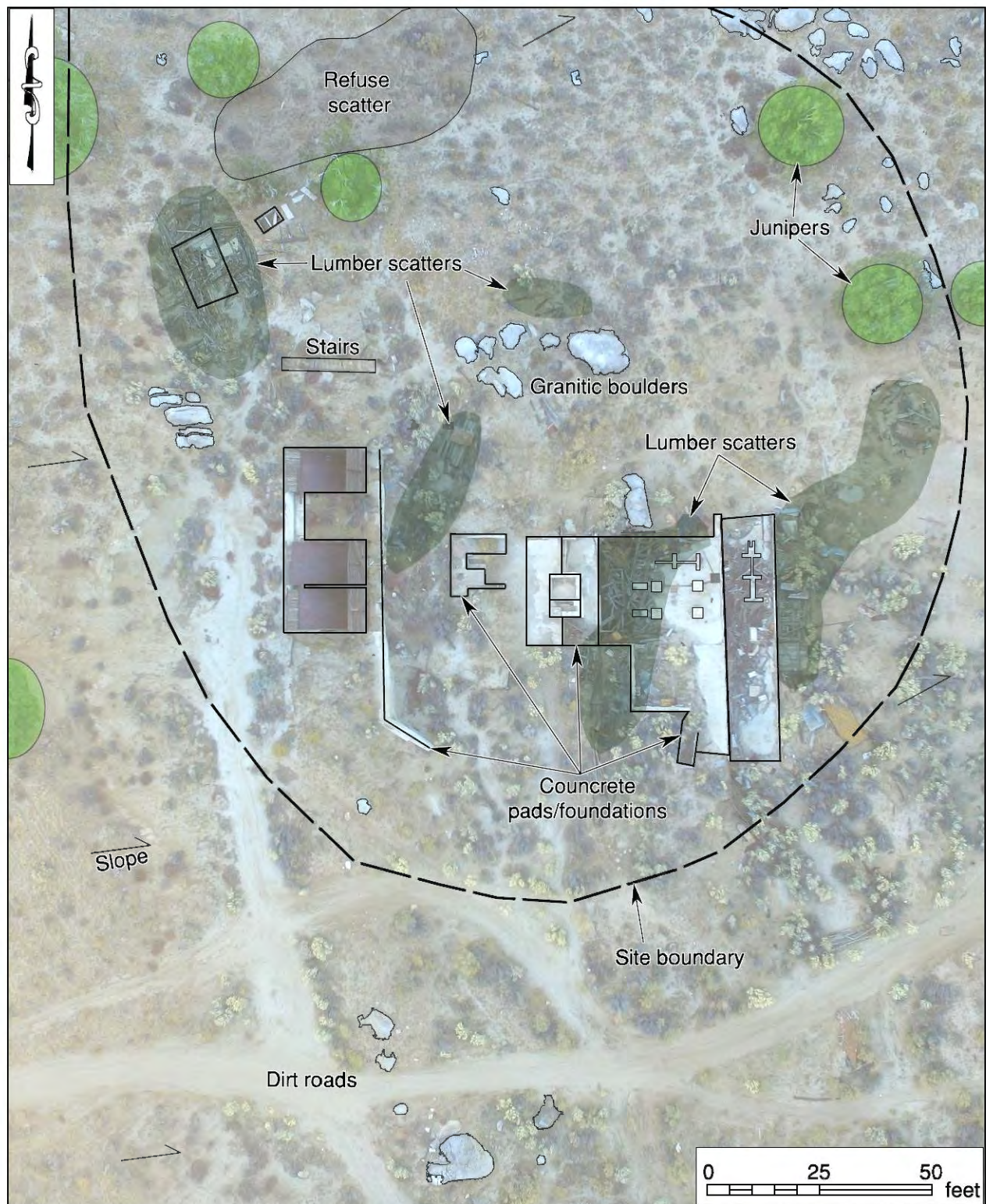
\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3238-4H

\*Drawn by: Daniel Ballester

\*Date: January 12, 2018







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

Primary # 15-019604  
HRI # \_\_\_\_\_  
Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_  
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings \_\_\_\_\_  
Review Code \_\_\_\_\_ Reviewer \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Page 1 of 2 \*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3238-1 ISO

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 Weldon, Calif. Date 1972, photorevised 1985  
T26S; R34E; NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Sec 22 ; Mount Diablo B.M.

Elevation: Approximately 2,655 feet above mean sea level

c. Address N/A City Weldon Zip 93283

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11 ; 380,144 mE/ 3,946,663 mN  
UTM Derivation: USGS Quad ☒ GPS (NAD 83)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, etc., as appropriate) The isolate is located on the south side of a small drainage, approximately 180 feet south of State Route 178 and 475 feet east of Vista Grande Drive.

\*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries). This prehistoric isolate consists of a secondary obsidian flake measuring approximately 2.6x1.0x0.2 cm.

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) AP16: Isolated flaked-stone artifact

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

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

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

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

\*P7. Owner and Address: \_\_\_\_\_

\*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) Daniel Ballester and Hunter O'Donnell, CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324

\*P9. Date Recorded: January 4, 2018

\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Phase I intensive-level survey

\*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Bai "Tom" Tang, Deirdre Encarnación, Daniel Ballester, and Nina Gallardo (2018): Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: Weldon Regional Water System Improvement Project, Weldon Area, Kern County, California

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



State of California--The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**LOCATION MAP**

Primary # 15-019604

HRI #

Trinomial

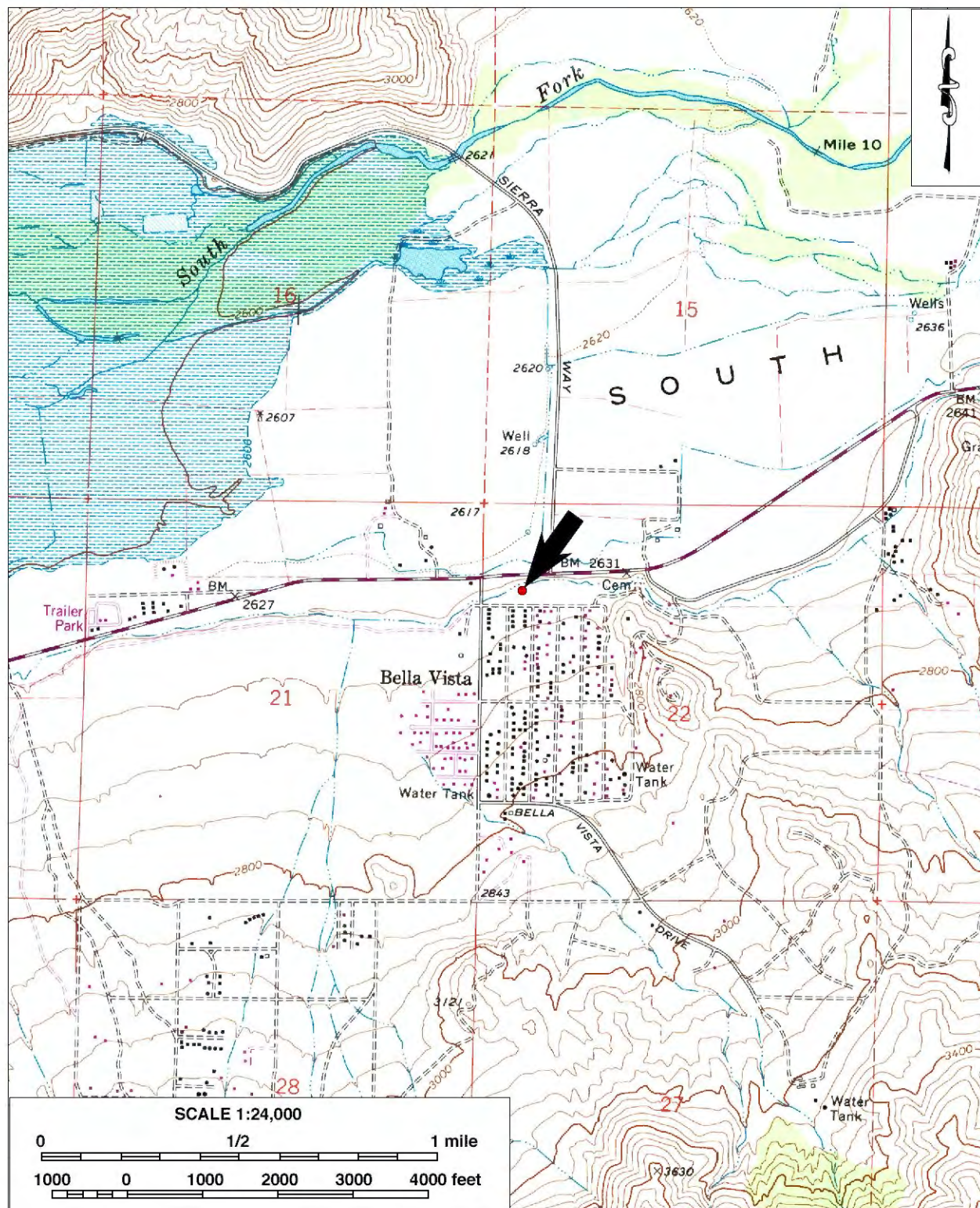
Page 2 of 2

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3238-1 ISO

\*Map Name: Weldon, Calif.

\*Scale: 1:24,000

\*Date of Map: 1972/1985





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

Primary # 15-019605  
HRI # \_\_\_\_\_  
Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_  
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings \_\_\_\_\_  
Review Code \_\_\_\_\_ Reviewer \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Page 1 of 2 \*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3238-2 ISO

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 Weldon, Calif. Date 1972, photorevised 1985  
T26S; R34E; NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Sec 22 ; Mount Diablo B.M.

Elevation: Approximately 2,655 feet above mean sea level

c. Address N/A City Weldon Zip 93283

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11 ; 380,227 mE/ 3,946,687 mN  
UTM Derivation: USGS Quad ☒ GPS (NAD 83)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, etc., as appropriate) The isolate is located on the south side of a small drainage, approximately 110 feet south of State Route 178 and 755 feet east of Vista Grande Drive.

\*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries). This prehistoric isolate consists of a secondary obsidian flake measuring approximately 2.0x1.7x0.4 cm.

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) AP16: Isolated flaked-stone artifact

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

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

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

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

\*P7. Owner and Address: \_\_\_\_\_

\*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) Daniel Ballester and Hunter O'Donnell, CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324

\*P9. Date Recorded: January 4, 2018

\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Phase I intensive-level survey

\*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Bai "Tom" Tang, Deirdre Encarnación, Daniel Ballester, and Nina Gallardo (2018): Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: Weldon Regional Water System Improvement Project, Weldon Area, Kern County, California

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

State of California--The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**LOCATION MAP**

Primary # 15-019605

HRI #

Trinomial

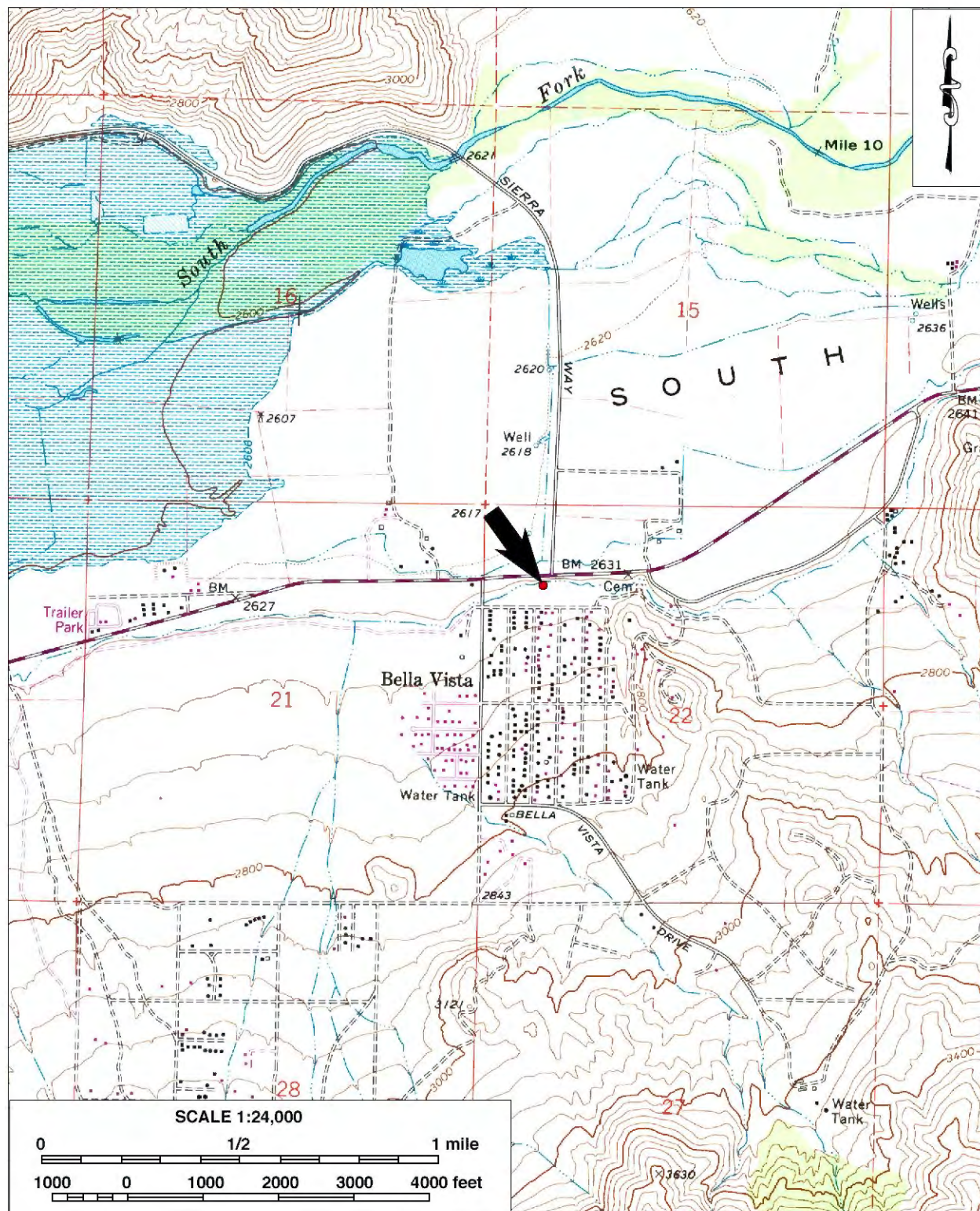
Page 2 of 2

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3238-2 ISO

\*Map Name: Weldon, Calif.

\*Scale: 1:24,000

\*Date of Map: 1972/1985



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

Primary # 15-019606

HRI #

Trinomial CA-KER-10733

NRHP Status Code 7

Other Listings

Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 7

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3238-3

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 Weldon, Calif. Date 1972, photorevised 1985

T26S; R34E; SW 1/4 of Sec 14 ; Mount Diablo B.M.

Elevation: Approximately 2,695-2,750 feet above mean sea level

c. Address N/A City Weldon Zip 93283

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11 ; 381,791 mE/ 3,947,300 mN  
UTM Derivation: USGS Quad ☒ GPS (NAD 83)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, etc., as appropriate) The site is located approximately 80 feet south of State Route 178 and 105 feet east of Paul's Place Drive.

\*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) Site 15-019606 consists mainly of 30 granitic bedrock boulders with a total of 48 grinding slicks and 39 mortars, most of them concentrated in two loci in the eastern and western portions of the site. Locus 1 measures approximately 96x24 meters in size and contains 16 of the bedrock milling features with 19 slicks and 28 mortars, while Locus 2 measures approximately 66x33 meters and contains 10 features with 23 grinding slicks and 4 mortars. Also noted at the site is a possible rock shelter, although no artifacts, midden soil, or human alterations were observed at the feature. In addition to the features, two lithic artifacts were observed on the ground surface within Locus 1. There are indications of subsurface cultural deposits around some of the bedrock milling features, as well as possible midden soil at Locus 1. Given the number of additional boulders on the surrounding hillside, it is likely that the site extends beyond the scope of the current survey.

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) AP2: Lithic scatter; AP4: Bedrock milling features; AP14: Rock shelter

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

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

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

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

\*P7. Owner and Address:

\*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) Daniel Ballester and Hunter O'Donnell, CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324

\*P9. Date Recorded: January 5, 2018

\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Phase I intensive-level survey

\*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Bai "Tom" Tang, Deirdre Encarnación, Daniel Ballester, and Nina Gallardo (2018): Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: Weldon Regional Water System Improvement Project, Weldon Area, Kern County, California

\*Attachments: ☐ None ☒ Location Map ☒ Sketch Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record  
☒ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Resource 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 # 15-019606  
Trinomial CA-KER-10733

Page 2 of 7

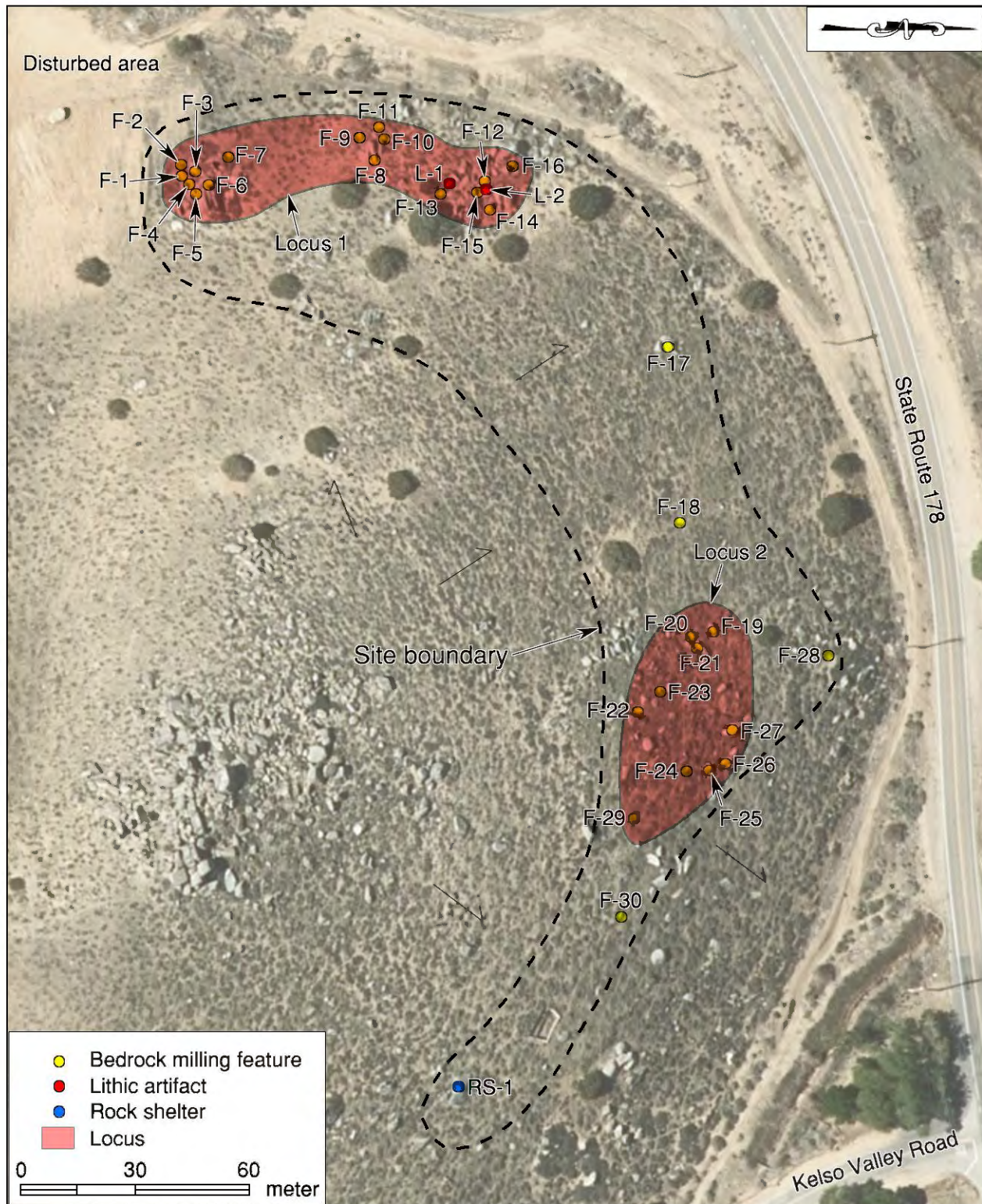
\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3238-3

- A1. **Dimensions:** a. Length 275 m (N-S) b. Width 130 m (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): ☐
- 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.) See p. 1 (Item P3a) and pp. 5-7.
- \*A5. **Cultural Constituents:** (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features.) Two lithic artifacts, an obsidian flake and an obsidian projectile point fragment, were found within the site boundary. The flake, designated L-1, measures approximately 1.9x1.8x0.2 cm. The point fragment, designated L-2, measures approximately 4.1x1.8x1.8 cm and appears to be from a dart point.
- \*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.): ☐
- \*A8. **Nearest Water** (Type, distance, and direction.): The South Fork Kern River is located approximately 3,700 feet to the north.
- \*A9. **Elevation:** Approximately 2,695-2,750 feet above mean sea level
- A10. **Environmental Setting** The site is located on the northern tip of a hill that is covered with granitic bedrock outcrops. Vegetation in the area includes junipers, tumbleweeds, foxtails, and various small grasses and shrubs that are typically found in the Sierra Nevada foothills. The surface soil consists of fine to coarse-grained sands and gravels from decomposing granite.
- 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 scientific, interpretive, ethnic, and other values of site, if known) ☐
- A14. **Remarks:** This site appears to have been an area of intense and repeated use by the aboriginal population. The activities represented by the cultural remains recorded on the surface include at least resource processing and possibly tool making. There is some indication of subsurface cultural deposits at the site. Further archaeological investigations, including subsurface testing, will be needed to evaluate the site adequately.
- A15. **References:** (Documents, informants, maps, and other references.): See Item P11.
- A16. **Photographs:** (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record.): ☐  
Original Media/Negatives Kept at: CRM TECH, Colton, California
- \*A17. **Form Prepared by:** Daniel Ballester **Date:** January 11, 2018  
**Affiliation and Address:** CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley Drive, Colton, CA 92324









State of California--The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**MILLING STATION RECORD**

Primary # 15-019606

HRI #

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\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3238-3

Form Prepared by: Daniel Ballester and Hunter O'Donnell

Date: January 11, 2018

Feature	Outcrop Dimensions (m) and Orientation				Bedrock Type and Condition
1	1.9 (E-W)	x	1.7 (N-S)	x Height 0.8	Granite; good condition
2	2.5 (N-S)	x	1.1 (E-W)	x Height 0.2	Granite; good condition
3	3.9 (N-S)	x	2.8 (E-W)	x Height 1.6	Granite; good condition
4	2.3 (N-S)	x	1.4 (E-W)	x Height 1.1	Granite; good condition
5	3.4 (N-S)	x	2.7 (E-W)	x Height 2.6	Granite; good condition
6	4.9 (E-W)	x	1.8 (N-S)	x Height 2.0	Granite; good condition
7	1.3 (N-S)	x	1.3 (E-W)	x Height 0.2	Granite; good condition
8	5.5 (E-W)	x	1.8 (N-S)	x Height 0.1	Granite; good condition
9	2.2 (E-W)	x	1.0 (N-S)	x Height 0.4	Granite; good condition
10	1.2 (N-S)	x	1.1 (E-W)	x Height 0.5	Granite; good condition
11	2.5 (N-S)	x	1.6 (E-W)	x Height 0.6	Granite; good condition
12	3.3 (N-S)	x	2.9 (E-W)	x Height 1.0	Granite; good condition
13	3.0 (E-W)	x	2.5 (N-S)	x Height 0.9	Granite; good condition
14	2.9 (N-S)	x	2.9 (E-W)	x Height 1.4	Granite; good condition
15	6.1 (E-W)	x	2.5 (N-S)	x Height 2.3	Granite; good condition
16	1.6 (E-W)	x	1.2 (N-S)	x Height 0.9	Granite; good condition
17	3.8 (E-W)	x	2.7 (N-S)	x Height 2.2	Granite; good condition
18	2.6 (E-W)	x	2.4 (N-S)	x Height 1.1	Granite; good condition
19	3.1 (E-W)	x	1.8 (N-S)	x Height 1.5	Granite; good condition
20	1.9 (E-W)	x	1.4 (N-S)	x Height 1.0	Granite; good condition
21	5.1 (E-W)	x	2.2 (N-S)	x Height 1.9	Granite; good condition
22	2.8 (N-S)	x	1.5 (E-W)	x Height 0.4	Granite; good condition
23	2.0 (E-W)	x	0.9 (E-W)	x Height 0.5	Granite; good condition
24	2.9 (N-S)	x	1.0 (E-W)	x Height 1.5	Granite; good condition
25	2.5 (N-S)	x	2.1 (E-W)	x Height 1.2	Granite; good condition
26	2.6 (E-W)	x	1.4 (N-S)	x Height 0.7	Granite; good condition
27	7.4 (N-S)	x	2.1 (E-W)	x Height 2.5	Granite; good condition
28	2.5 (N-S)	x	1.1 (E-W)	x Height 0.5	Granite; good condition
29	4.6 (N-S)	x	2.3 (E-W)	x Height 1.2	Granite; good condition
30	2.9 (E-W)	x	2.5 (N-S)	x Height 1.3	Granite; good condition

Feature #	Milling Surface #	Type	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Depth (cm)	Contents	Remarks
1	M1	OM	17	10	10		Polished
	M2	CO	20	19	21		Polished
	M3	CO	19	19	14		Polished
	M4	CO	16	16	10		Polished
	M5	CO	19	19	20		Polished
	M6	CO	18	18	15		Polished
	M7	CO	13	13	5		Polished
	M8	CO	11	10	4		Polished
	M9	CO	11	10	4		Polished
2	M1	CO	21	20	14		Polished
	M2	CO	13	12	12		Polished
	M3	OM	18	16	12		Polished

(Continued on p. 6)

<b>Type Key:</b> CO Conical mortar OM Oval mortar SM Saucer mortar Other:		<b>Contents Key:</b> S Filled with soil L Filled with leaves U Unexcavated Other:		<b>Contents Key:</b> R Contains rock P Contains pestle M Contains mano	
PM Possible Mortar MS Milling slick BM Basin milling feature					

State of California--The Resources Agency  
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Primary # 15-019606

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\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3238-3

Form Prepared by: Daniel Ballester and Hunter O'Donnell

Date: January 11, 2018

Feature #	Milling Surface #	Type	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Depth (cm)	Contents	Remarks
3	S1	MS	20	14	0		Highly polished
	S2	MS	30	20	0		Highly polished
	S3	MS	32	18	0		Highly polished
	S4	MS	38	20	0		Highly polished
	M1	CO	17	16	13		Polished
	M2	CO	20	20	3		Polished
	M3	CO	15	15	3		Polished
	M4	CO	13	13	3		Polished
4	M1	CO	15	15	8		Polished
	M2	CO	10	10	2		Polished
5	M1	CO	14	14	3		Polished
	M2	CO	16	16	2		Polished
	M3	CO	14	14	3		Polished
6	M1	CO	17	17	10		Polished
	M2	CO	13	13	2		Polished
	M3	CO	14	14	6		Polished
7	S1	MS	33	27	0		Highly polished
8	S1	MS	34	30	0		Highly polished
9	S1	MS	60	30	0		Highly polished
	M1	CO	14	14	9		Polished
10	S1	MS	29	24	0		Highly polished
11	M1	CO	13	13	4		Polished
	M2	CO	17	17	11		Polished
	M3	CO	16	16	4		Polished
12	S1	MS	45	33	0		Highly polished
	S2	MS	37	34	0		Highly polished
	S3	MS	23	19	0		Highly polished
	S4	MS	62	23	0		Highly polished
13	S1	MS	29	20	0		Highly polished
	S2	MS	25	19	0		Highly polished
14	S1	MS	29	28	0		Highly polished
	S2	MS	24	20	0		Highly polished
15	S1	MS	53	38	0		Highly polished
	S2	MS	27	25	0		Highly polished
16	S1	MS	80	42	0		Highly polished
17	S1	MS	63	45	0		Highly polished
	S2	MS	65	42	0		Highly polished
	M1	CO	10	10	3		Polished
	M2	CO	9	9	2		Polished
	M3	CO	10	10	1		Polished
	M4	CO	10	10	2		Polished
	M5	CO	17	17	3		Polished
	M6	CO	11	11	3		Polished
18	S1	MS	39	23	0		Highly polished

(Continued on p. 6)

<b>Type Key:</b>		<b>Contents Key:</b>	
CO Conical mortar	PM Possible Mortar	S Filled with soil	R Contains rock
OM Oval mortar	MS Milling slick	L Filled with leaves	P Contains pestle
SM Saucer mortar	BM Basin milling feature	U Unexcavated	M Contains mano
Other:		Other:	



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Date: January 11, 2018

Feature #	Milling Surface #	Type	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Depth (cm)	Contents	Remarks
19	S1	MS	33	16	0		Highly polished
	S2	MS	30	27	0		Highly polished
20	S1	MS	33	24	0		Highly polished
21	S1	MS	35	26	0		Highly polished
	S2	MS	30	25	0		Highly polished
22	S1	MS	34	24	0		Highly polished
	S2	MS	40	28	0		Highly polished
23	S1	MS	25	20	0		Highly polished
24	S1	MS	33	17	0		Highly polished
25	S1	MS	40	24	0		Highly polished
	S2	MS	28	26	0		Highly polished
	S3	MS	58	30	0		Highly polished
	S4	MS	30	24	0		Highly polished
	S5	MS	35	22	0		Highly polished
	S6	MS	23	18	0		Highly polished
	S7	MS	27	20	0		Highly polished
26	S1	MS	37	28	0		Highly polished
27	S1	MS	135	48	0		Highly polished
28	S1	MS	46	28	0		Highly polished
	S2	MS	56	28	0		Highly polished
29	S1	MS	56	46	0		Highly polished
	S2	MS	58	40	0		Highly polished
	S3	MS	20	19	0		Highly polished
	S4	MS	43	18	0		Highly polished
	S5	MS	27	16	0		Highly polished
	M1	CO	13	13	5		Polished
	M2	CO	14	14	8		Polished
	M3	CO	11	11	4		Polished
	M4	CO	10	10	1		Polished
30	S1	MS	55	53	0		Highly polished

**Type Key:**

CO Conical mortar  
OM Oval mortar  
SM Saucer mortar  
Other:

PM Possible Mortar  
MS Milling slick  
BM Basin milling feature

**Contents Key:**

S Filled with soil  
L Filled with leaves  
U Unexcavated  
Other:

R Contains rock  
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