

A
**PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY,
FOR A ZONE CHANGE,
FAIRVIEW AVENUE,
CITY OF BAKERSFIELD, CALIFORNIA**

Submitted to:

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2000 Oak Street #150
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Management Summary

At the request of Bob Swanson Engineering, a Phase I Cultural Resource Survey was conducted on exactly 19.35 acres. The property lies on the north side of Fairview Avenue, east of Monitor Street in the City of Bakersfield, California. The Phase I Cultural Resource Survey consisted of a pedestrian survey of the 19.35-acre site and a cultural resource record search.

Four cultural resources were identified, M-1 and M-2 and S-4 and S-5. During the first survey period, M-1 and M-2 were identified. M-1 is a historic agricultural ditch that was found along the northern edge of the property. M-2 is a light ceramic scatter that was identified at the opposite edge of the property along Fairview Avenue. Two house trees are also present. Neither of these sites are eligible for nomination to the California Register of Historic Resources under Criteria 1-4. These two sites are not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States (Criterion 1). These two sites are not associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history (Criterion 2). These two sites do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values (Criterion 3). Lastly, these two sites will not yield, or have the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation (Criterion 4).

During the second survey period, S-4 and S-5 were identified. S-4 and S-5 are both one-story houses that were built in 1952 for two brothers in the Palla family. S-4 is vacant, and is in poor condition. The house has been examined for both roof and foundation issues. The house has also suffered from vandalism, due to being vacant. S-5 is the larger of the two homes, and it is better physical condition; however, it is typical vernacular single-family farm residence from the 1950s that is commonly found throughout California's agricultural regions. As such, neither of these houses are eligible for nomination to the California Register of Historic Resources under Criteria 1-4. These two houses are not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States (Criterion 1). These two houses are not associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history (Criterion 2). These two houses do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values (Criterion 3). Lastly, these two houses will not yield, or have the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation (Criterion 4).

No further work is required. If archaeological resources are encountered during the course of construction, a qualified archaeologist should be consulted for further evaluation.

If human remains or potential human remains are observed during construction, work in the vicinity of the remains will cease, and they will be treated in

accordance with the provisions of State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5. The protection of human remains follows California Public Resources Codes, Sections 5097.94, 5097.98, and 5097.99.

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1.0 Introduction

At the request of Bob Swanson Engineering, *Hudlow Cultural Resource Associates* conducted a Phase I Cultural Resource Survey on exactly 19.35 acres, for a proposed zone change from agricultural to multi-family residential. The site lies on the north side of Fairview Avenue, east of Monitor Street, in the City of Bakersfield, California. This project is being undertaken in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The Phase I Cultural Resource Survey consisted of a pedestrian survey and a cultural resource record search.

2.0 Survey Location

The project area is in the City of Bakersfield. The parcel is the E ½ of the SW ¼ of the NW ¼ of Section 19, T.30S., R.28E., Mount Diablo Baseline and Meridian, as displayed on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) Gosford 7.5-minute quadrangle map (Figure 1). The property for the proposed zone change lies on the north side of Fairview Avenue, east of Monitor Street, City of Bakersfield, California.

3.0 Record Search

A record search of the project area and the environs within one-half mile was conducted at the Southern San Joaquin Archaeological Information Center. Scott M. Hudlow conducted the record search, RS# 21-335 on September 20, 2021. The record search revealed that six cultural resource surveys have been conducted within one-half mile radius of the project area. No previous surveys have been conducted within the current project area. One non-archaeological cultural resource has been recorded within one half-mile of the current project area, a historic road. No cultural resources have been recorded within one half-mile of the current project area.

4.0 Environmental Background

The project area is located at an elevation of 365 feet above mean sea level in the Great Central Valley, which is composed of two valleys-- the Sacramento Valley and the San Joaquin Valley. The project area is located in the southwestern portion of the southern San Joaquin Valley, south of the Kern River. The former agricultural lot is denuded of native vegetation. Two presumed house trees are present along the south edge of the property, and wind-blown trash and weeds are present along the northern edge of the property (Figures 2 and 3).

5.0 Prehistoric Archaeological Context

Limited archaeological research has been conducted in the southern San Joaquin Valley. Consensus on a generally agreed upon regional cultural chronology has yet to be developed. Most cultural sequences can be

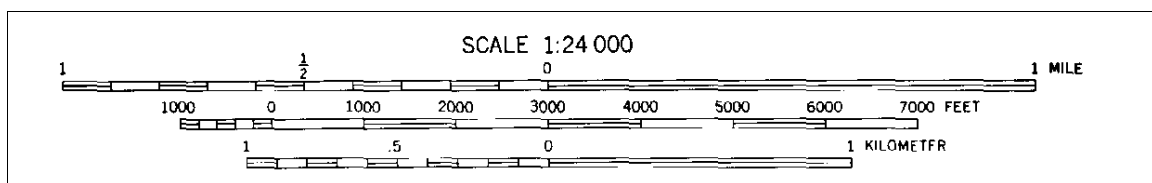
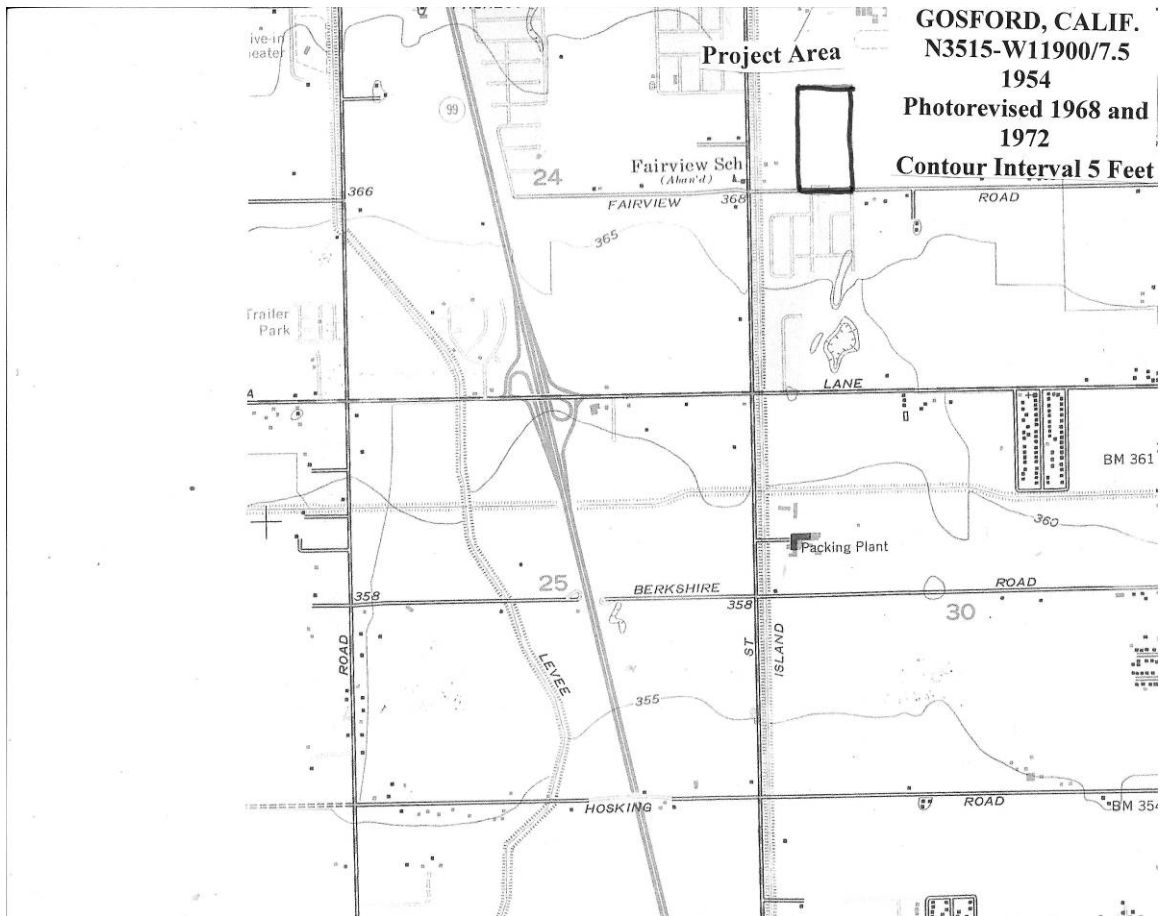


Figure 1
Project Area Location Map

summarized into several distinct time periods: Early, Middle, and Late. Sequences differ in their inclusion of various "horizons," "technologies," or "stages." A prehistoric archaeological summary of the southern San Joaquin Valley is available in Moratto (Moratto 1984).

Despite the preoccupation with chronological issues in most of the previous research, most suggested chronological sequences are borrowed from other regions with minor modifications based on sparse local data.

The following chronology is based on Parr and Osborne's Paleo-Indian, Proto-Archaic, Archaic, Post-Archaic periods (Parr and Osborne 1992:44-47). Most existing chronologies focus on stylistic changes of time-sensitive artifacts such as projectile points and beads rather than addressing the socioeconomic factors, which produced the myriad variations. In doing so, these attempts have encountered similar difficulties. These cultural changes are implied as environmentally determined, rather than economically driven.

Paleo-Indians, whom roamed the region approximately 12,000 years ago, were highly mobile individuals. Their subsistence is assumed to have been primarily big game, which was more plentiful 12,000 years ago than in the late twentieth century. However, in the Great Basin and California, Paleo people were also foragers who exploited a wide range of resources. Berries, seeds, and small game were also consumed. Their technology was portable, including manos (Parr and Osborne 1992:44). The paleo period is characterized by fluted Clovis and Folsom points, which have been identified throughout North America. The Tulare Lake region in Kings County has yielded several Paleo-Indian sites, which have included fluted points, scrapers, chipped crescents, and Lake Mojave-type points (Moratto 1984:81-2).

The Proto-Archaic period, which dates from approximately 11,000 to 8,000 years ago, was characterized by a reduction in mobility and conversely an increase in sedentism. This period is classified as the Western Pluvial Lake Tradition or the Proto-Archaic, of which the San Dieguito complex is a major aspect (Moratto 1984: 90-99; Warren 1967). An archaeological site along Buena Vista Lake in southwestern Kern County displays a similar assemblage to the San Dieguito type-site. Claude Warren proposes that a majority of Proto-Archaic southern California could be culturally classified as the San Dieguito Complex (Warren 1967). The Buena Vista Lake site yielded manos, millingstones, large stemmed and foliate points, a mortar, and red ochre. During this period, subsistence patterns began to change. Hunting focused on smaller game and plant collecting became more integral. Large stemmed, lanceolate (foliate) projectile points represent lithic technology. Millingstones become more prevalent. The increased sedentism possibly began to create regional stylistic and cultural differences not evident in the paleo period.

The Archaic period persisted in California for the next 4000 years. In 1959, Warren and McKusick proposed a three-phase chronological sequence based on a small sample of burial data for the Archaic period (Moratto 1984:189; Parr



Figure 2
Project Area, View to the Southwest



Figure 3
Project Area, View to the North

and Osborne 1992:47). It is distinguished by increased sedentism and extensive seed and plant exploitation. Millingstones, shaped through use, were abundant. Manos and metates were the most prevalent types of millingstones (Parr and Osborne 1992:45). The central valley began to develop distinct cultural variations, which can be distinguished by different regions throughout the valley, including Kern County.

In the Post-Archaic period enormous cultural variations began manifesting themselves throughout the entire San Joaquin Valley. This period extends into the contact period in the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Sedentary village life was emblematic of the Post-Archaic period, although hunting and gathering continued as the primary subsistence strategy. Agriculture was absent in California, partially due to the dense, predictable, and easily exploitable natural resources. The ancestral Yokuts have possibly been in the valley by the sixteenth or seventeenth century, and by the eighteenth century were the largest pre-contact population, approximately 40,000 individuals, in California (Moratto 1984).

6.0 Ethnographic Background

The Yokuts are a Penutian-speaking, non-political cultural group. Penutian speakers inhabit the San Joaquin Valley, the Bay Area, and the Central Sierra Nevada Mountains. The Yokuts are split into three major groups, the Northern Valley Yokuts, the Southern Valley Yokuts, and the Foothill Yokuts.

The southern San Joaquin Valley in the Bakersfield and associated Kern County area was home to the Yokuts tribelet, Yawelmani. The tribelets averaged 350 people in size, had a special name for themselves, and spoke a unique dialect of the Yokuts language. Land was owned collectively and every group member enjoyed the right to utilize food resources. The Yawelmani inhabited a strip of the southeastern San Joaquin Valley, north of the Kern River to the Tehachapi Mountains on the south, and from the mountains on the east, to approximately the old south fork of the Kern River on the west (Wallace 1978:449; Parr and Osborne 1992:19). The Yawelmani were the widest ranging of the Yokuts tribelets. One half dozen villages were located along the Kern River, including *Woilo* ("planting place" or "sowing place"), which was located in downtown Bakersfield, where the original Amtrak station was located. A second village was located across the Kern River from *Woilo*, on the west bank.

The Southern Valley Yokuts established a mixed domestic economy emphasizing fishing, hunting, fowling, and collecting shellfish, roots, and seeds. Fish were the most prevalent natural resource; fishing was a productive activity throughout the entire year. Fish were caught in many different manners, including nets, conical basket traps, catching with bare hands, shooting with bows and arrows, and stunning fish with mild floral toxins. Geese, ducks, mud hens and other waterfowl were caught in snares, long-handled nets, stuffed

decoys, and brushing brush to trick the birds to fly low into waiting hunters. Mussels were gathered and steamed on beds of tule. Turtles were consumed, as were dogs, which might have been raised for consumption (Wallace 1978:449-450).

Wild seeds and roots provided a large portion of the Yokuts' diet. Tule seeds, grass seeds, fiddleneck, alfilaria were also consumed. Acorns, the staple crop for many California native cultures, were not common in the San Joaquin Valley. Acorns were traded into the area, particularly from the foothills. Land mammals, such as rabbits, ground squirrels, antelope and tule elk, were not hunted often (Wallace 1978:450).

The Yokuts occupied permanent structures in permanent villages for most of the year. During the late and early summer, families left for several months to gather seeds and plant foods, shifting camp locations when changing crops. Several different types of fiber-covered structures were common in Yokuts settlements. The largest was a communal tule mat-covered, wedge-shaped structure, which could house upward of ten individuals. These structures were established in a row, with the village chief's house in the middle and his messenger's houses were located at the ends of the house row. Dance houses and assembly buildings were located outside the village living area (Nabokov and Easton 1989:301).

The Yokuts also built smaller, oval, single-family tule dwellings. These houses were covered with tall mohya stalks or with sewn tule mats. These small houses were framed by bent-pole ribs, which met a ridgepole held by two crotched poles. The Yokuts also built a cone-shaped dwelling, which was framed with poles tied together with a hoop and then covered with tule or grass. These cone-shaped dwellings were large enough to contain multiple fireplaces (Nabokov and Easton 1989:301). Other structures included mat-covered granaries for storing food supplies, and a dirt-covered communally owned sweathouse.

Clothing was minimal; men wore a breechclout or were naked. Women wore a narrow-fringed apron. Rabbitskin or mud hen blankets were worn during the cold season. Moccasins were worn in certain places; however, most people went barefoot. Men wore no head coverings, but women wore basketry caps when they carried burden baskets on their heads. Hair was worn long. Women wore tattoos from the corners of the mouth to the chin; both men and women had ear and nose piercings. Bone, wood or shell ornaments were inserted into the ears and noses (Wallace 1978:450-451).

Tule dominated the Yokut's material culture. It was used for many purposes, including sleeping mats, wall coverings, cradles, and basketry. Ceramics are uncommon to Yokuts culture as is true throughout most California native cultures. Basketry was common to Yokuts culture. Yokuts made cooking containers, conical burden baskets, flat winnowing trays, seed beaters, and

necked water bottles. Yokuts also manufactured wooden digging sticks, fire drills, mush stirrers, and sinew-backed bows. Knives, projectile points, and scraping tools were chipped from imported lithic materials including obsidian, chert, and chalcedony. Stone mortars and pestles were secured in trade. Cordage was manufactured from milkweed fibers, animal skins were tanned, and awls were made from bone. Marine shells, particularly olivella shells, were used in the manufacture of money and articles of personal adornment. Shells were acquired from the Chumash along the coast (Wallace 1978:451-453).

The basic social and economic unit was the nuclear family. Lineages were organized along patrilineal lines. Fathers transmitted totems, particular to each paternal lineage, to each of his children. The totem was a bird or animal that no lineage member would kill or eat; the totems were dreamed of and prayers were given to the totems. The mother's totem was not passed to her offspring; but was treated with respect. Families sharing the same totem formed an exogamous lineage. The lineage had no formal leader nor did it own land. The lineage was a mechanism for transmitting offices and performing ceremonial functions. The lineages formed two moieties, East and West, which consisted of several different lineages. Moieties were customarily exogamous. Children followed the paternal moiety. Certain official positions within the villages were associated with certain totems. The most important was the Eagle lineage from which the village chief was appointed. A member of the Dove lineage acted as the chief's assistant. He supervised food distribution and gave commands during ceremonies. Another hereditary position was common to the Magpie lineage, was that of spokesman or crier.

7.0 Historical Overview

Kern County was settled in the 1860s, soon after California joined the United States after the passage of the Compromise of 1850. The Compromise of 1850 allowed California to join the Union as a free state even though a major portion of the state lied beneath the Missouri Compromise line; and was potentially subject to southern settlement and slavery. Americans had long been visiting and working in California prior to the admission of California into the Union.

The Spanish moving north from Baja California into Alta California began European settlement of California in 1769. Father Junipero Serra, a Franciscan friar founded Mission San Diego de Alcalá, beginning California active European settlement. However, Spanish mission efforts were focused on California's coastal regions. Spanish exploration of the San Joaquin Valley region begins in the 1770s. In 1772, Pedro Fages arrived in the San Joaquin Valley searching for army deserters. Father Francisco Garcés, a Franciscan priest, soon visited the vicinity in 1776. The Spanish empire collapsed in 1820, all of Spain's former Central and South American colonies became independent nations. As a result, California became Mexican territory. California stayed in Mexican hands until

the Mexican-American War. Mexican California remained a coastal society with little interest in settling in California's hot, dry interior valleys.

American exploration of the San Joaquin Valley begins in the 1820s with Jedediah Smith, Kit Carson, and Joseph Walker looking for commercial opportunities. The United States government began exploring California in the 1830s. Soon, the Americans will be searching for intercontinental railroad routes to link the eastern and western halves of the continent.

The defeat of the Mexicans during the Mexican-American War and the subsequent discovery of gold will drastically alter the complicated political realities of the west. The Mexican-American War was ostensibly fought to settle a boundary dispute with the Mexicans over the western boundary of the newly-annexed state of Texas, which had fought a successful rebellion against the Mexican Army in the mid 1830s. The Republic of Texas was an independent country for nine years until Texas was annexed by the United States in 1845. One major outcome of the Mexican-American War was that Mexico rescinded its claims to much of the American southwest. In 1848 these territories were folded into the United States, including California.

In January 1848, the discovery of gold in Coloma, California changed the settlement of California, forever. In the summer of 1848, when the gold strike was publicly announced, the overnight settlement of California began. The Mexican population of California was small and limited to the coasts and a few of southern California's interior valleys. A sizable native population settled the remainder of California; Bakersfield and Kern County was Yokuts territory. The Gold Rush tipped the balance of native communities throughout California, as many of California's natives were decimated.

Many areas experienced smaller gold rushes, including the Kern River Valley, when gold was discovered in Keyesville in 1853. The gold was soon played and the true future of the region was soon identified, farming, as the gold prospectors came down from the mountains. Kern Island, a median point along the Kern Delta, between the mouth of the Kern River and the Kern Lake, was settled in 1860. Soon, Col. Thomas Baker bought the property from the original owner, Christian Bohna and the settlement of Bakersfield began in earnest.

Col. Baker was lured to California by the prospects of gold. He was a practicing lawyer and surveyor and was slowly moved west from Ohio. He was involved in Iowa's territorial government and served in both the California senate and assembly. Col. Baker realized he had to drain the Kern Delta to manufacture usable farmland. He also improved his land, creating one of the only transit locations between Los Angeles and Visalia in the 1860s.

Baker laid out the town and began the process of draining, diverting, and controlling the Kern River. In 1873, Bakersfield was incorporated and was the first

city in the newly-created Kern County, which was previously a portion of Tulare County. In 1874, Bakersfield got a rail link with the establishment of the Southern Pacific line over the Tehachapi Pass connecting Kern County to northern California to points east. The train station was located in Sumner, a spite town that was established by the Southern Pacific about a mile east of downtown Bakersfield, now located in east Bakersfield. The train brought Bakersfield agricultural prosperity, since it now had quick, rail connections to larger California and eastern markets for its fruits and grains.

The city of Bakersfield was expanding to the north in the early twentieth-century toward the Kern River, after its 1898 reincorporation. The city centered along Chester Avenue, which was the main north/south thoroughfare. The community of Sumter lied to the east, and the surrounding area in all directions was farmland. The city of Bakersfield was a small community at the turn of the century, slightly less than 5,000 people lived in Bakersfield; an additional 17,000 people lived in Kern County (Maynard 1997:43). Bakersfield was a quiet city in the center of a farming region.

However, the discovery of the Kern River oil field in May 1899 quickly changed the face of the region. Bakersfield quickly became the center of a California oil boom, which remade the community. The population more than doubled in less than ten years, bringing prosperity to the area (Maynard 1997:43). Many people recognized that prosperity could not only be achieved through working in oil, but also through providing necessary services, such as milk products and lodging. The city of Bakersfield grew.

Between 1900 and 1950, Bakersfield and the greater Kern County region grew tremendously under the influence of two economic forces, agriculture and oil. By 1950, Bakersfield was a mid-sized city of approximately 50,000. It sported minor league baseball, had a regional airport, and was a major automobile link along Route 99, which connected northern and southern California. In the late 1960s, Bakersfield was beginning to change again, as the Kern County Land Company was sold to Tenneco West, and Bakersfield began to suburbanize.

8.0 Field Procedures and Methods

On September 10, 2021 and February 24, 2022, Scott M. Hudlow (for qualifications see Appendix I) conducted a pedestrian survey of the entire proposed project area. Hudlow surveyed in north/south transects at 10-meter (33 feet) intervals across the entire parcel. All cultural resource material more than fifty years of age or earlier encountered during the inventory was recorded.

9.0 Report of Findings

Four cultural resources were identified. M-1 and M-2 were identified during the original survey in September 2022. Buildings S-4 and S-5 were identified during a subsequent survey in February 2022.

M-1 is an abandoned agricultural canal that runs along the northern edge of the property (Figures 5 and 6). The ca. 1940s canal is primarily a concrete-lined canal, but portions are earthen. Several portions of the canal are buried, particularly in the northeastern corner. The canal does not appear to extend



Figure 4
Site M-1, View to the East



Figure 5
Site M-1, View to the West

past the parcel boundaries. The canal is approximately six feet wide and four feet deep; it would have provided water for the adjacent agricultural fields.

M-2 is a light scatter of historic ceramics at the opposite edge of the property (Figures 6 and 7). Two presumed house trees are present at the southern edge of the property along Fairview Avenue; the light scatter of polychrome ceramics is located directly to the north of the two trees. Identical to site M-1, the ceramics date to the 1940s. At least three ceramic sherds originated from the same vessel. Several other sherds were also identified. No other historic debris is present, including architectural remains, which does not discount the former presence of a house, but does suggest that any house was demolished, when the house was abandoned, and the land was returned to agricultural production. Additionally, two family houses are located along Fairview Avenue on an adjacent parcel.

S-4 is the first of two Palla family homes that were built in 1952. Although, these two houses are being recorded separately; it is one lot with two houses. As such, a linear row of Italian pines along Fairview Avenue visually unifies the two houses from the south. The two houses also have driveways on the opposite sides of the property. S-4 is accessed from the west and S-5 is accessed from the east. Both of these houses are one-story, frame and stucco structure with gable roofs. However, S-5 is larger than S-4. S-4 is the smaller of the two homes, and it is currently vacant (Figures 8 and 9). It has an integrated garage on the west half of the south elevation; the primary entrance is off-center and located on the east half of the south elevation. No porches shelter any of the three entry points into the house, including on the south elevation. The house is raised on a poured-in-place foundation, and is adorned with boxed eaves. However, the fascia has been removed throughout the house to ascertain the extent of roof damage and the potential suitability of replacing the roof. The wainscoting on the north and south elevations has also been removed to ascertain foundation damage. Two symmetrically placed windows pierce the east elevation; all of the original window piercings contain casement windows. Eight-pane casement windows are found on the north, south, and west elevations. A four-pane, a six-pane, and a sixteen-pane casement window are also present on the north and south elevations. A replacement window on the north elevation indicates the location of the main bathroom. Four windows pierce the east half of the north elevation, which extends out towards the south past the western half of the north elevation. This projection accommodates a door into the eastern half of the house, which faces to the west. A door and window pierce the garage on the western half of the north elevation. A blocked window pierces the west elevation into the garage.

S-5 is the second Palla house, which is located to the east of the first Palla House, S-4. The farmyard and farm entrance are located behind the main Palla house. A large metal shop is the only permanent building, the other structures are either on skids or portable building. A few tractors and irrigation equipment are also located in the farm yard. S-5 is more heavily landscaped than S-4, a



Figure 6
Site M-2, Ceramic Sherds from a Cup



Figure 7
Site M-2, Two Small Ceramic Sherds



Figure 8
House S-4, Palla House, 430 Fairview, South and West Elevations

large pepper tree shelters the property on the south elevation. A vast array of foliage, including a large ginkgo, is located on the east side of the house between the house and the farm entrance, which hides a chicken coop, and has space for chickens, geese, and ducks. An integrated garage with a roll-up door is located on the east half of the south elevation with the primary entrance located on the north elevation facing east toward the driveway (Figure 10). A security gate attached to a concrete block wall blocks the driveway. Although, a porch is not present, the primary entrance is accessed by a set of raised steps. The house's windows have been replaced throughout the entire house. This includes each of the single, double, and triple window units. The house is decorated with horizontal wainscoting and boxed eaves. Two symmetrically placed pierce the east elevation providing light into the garage. A rear entrance accesses the garage in the eastern half of the north elevation. A large shed porch has been attached to the central portion of the north elevation (Figure 11). The large porch almost extends to the fence surrounding the rear yard. A row of grapes is located directly to the north of the fence surrounding the backyard. The shed porch shelters a set of replacement doors. The main bathroom is located to the east of the backdoor. No chimney is present. Four symmetrically placed windows pierce the west elevation.



Figure 9
House S-4, Palla House, 430 Fairview, North and West Elevations



Figure 10
House S-5, Palla House, 420 Fairview, South and East Elevations



Figure 11
House S-5, Palla House, 420 Fairview, North and West Elevations

10.0 Management Recommendations

At the request of Bob Swanson Engineering, a Phase I Cultural Resource Survey was conducted on exactly 19.35 acres. The property lies on the north side of Fairview Avenue, east of Monitor Street in the City of Bakersfield, California. The Phase I Cultural Resource Survey consisted of a pedestrian survey of the 19.35-acre site and a cultural resource record search.

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11.0 References

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Appendix I

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1405 Sutter Lane
Bakersfield, California 93309
(661) 834-9183

Education

The George Washington University
M.A. American Studies, 1993
Specialization in Historical Archaeology
and Architectural History

University of California, Berkeley
B.A. History, 1987
B.A. Anthropology, 1987
Specialization in Historical Archaeology
and Colonial History

Public Service

3/94-12/02 *Historic Preservation Commission*. City of Bakersfield, Bakersfield, California 93305.

7/97-12/01 *Newsletter Editor*. *California History Action*, newsletter for the California Council for the Promotion of History.

Relevant Work Experience

8/96- *Adjutant Faculty*. Bakersfield College, 1801 Panorama Drive, Bakersfield, California, 93305. Teach History 17A, Introduction to American History and Anthropology 5, Introduction to North American Indians.

Owner, Sole Proprietorship. Hudlow Cultural Resource Associates. 1405 Sutter Lane, Bakersfield California 93309. Operate small cultural resource management business. Manage contracts, respond to RFP's, bill clients, manage temporary employees. Conduct Phase I archaeological and architectural surveys for private and public clients; including the cultural resource survey, documentary photography, measured drawings, mapping of structures, filing of survey forms, historic research, assessing impact and writing reports. Evaluated archaeological and architectural sites and properties in lieu of their eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places in association with Section 106 and 110 requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and CEQA (California Environmental Quality Act).

Full resume available upon request.

Appendix II

California
Historical
Resources
Information
System



Fresno
Kern
Kings
Madera
Tulare

Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center
California State University, Bakersfield
Mail Stop: 72 DOB
9001 Stockdale Highway
Bakersfield, California 93311-1022
(661) 654-2289
E-mail: ssjvic@csu.edu
Website: www.csub.edu/ssjvic

9/20/2021

Scott M. Hudlow
Hudlow Cultural Resource Associates
1405 Sutter Lane
Bakersfield, CA 93309

Re: McIntosh 21-01
Records Search File No.: 21-335

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

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

Resources within project area:	None
Non-archaeological Resources within 0.5 mile radius:	P-15-020547
Reports within project area:	None
Reports within 0.5 mile radius:	KE-00920, 02059, 02811, 03149, 04563, 04623

Resource Database Printout (list): ☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed
Resource Database Printout (details): ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed
Resource Digital Database Records: ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed
Report Database Printout (list): ☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed
Report Database Printout (details): ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed
Report Digital Database Records: ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed
Resource Record Copies: ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed
Report Copies: ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

OHP Built Environment Resources Directory: ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed
Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility: ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed
CA Inventory of Historic Resources (1976): ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

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

Ethnographic Information: Not available at SSJVIC

Historical Literature: Not available at SSJVIC

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

Local Inventories: Not available at SSJVIC

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,



Jeremy E. David
Assistant Coordinator