

A
**PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
FOR A RESIDENTIAL PROJECT,
APN 185-140-06, SOUTH UNION AVENUE
BAKERSFIELD, KERN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

Submitted to:

McIntosh and Associates
2001 Wheelan Court
Bakersfield, California 93309

for

Becker Realty Corp.
50 S. Jones Boulevard, Suite 101
Las Vegas, Nevada 89107

Keywords:

Gosford and Conner 7.5' Quadrangles, City of Bakersfield,
California Environmental Quality Act

Submitted by:

Hudlow Cultural Resource Associates
1405 Sutter Lane
Bakersfield, California 93309

Author:

Scott M. Hudlow

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Management Summary

At the request of McIntosh and Associates and Becker Realty, a Phase I Cultural Resource Survey was conducted on an approximately 316.07-acre parcel, located between Houghton Road, Highway 99, South Union Avenue, and Di Giorgio Road, in Bakersfield, Kern County, California. The Phase I Cultural Resource Survey consisted of an archaeological survey and a cultural resource record search

No cultural resources were identified. 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 McIntosh and Associate and Becker Realty, *Hudlow Cultural Resource Associates* conducted a Phase I Cultural Resource Survey in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act for a proposed residential, commercial, and industrial development. The 316.07-acre property, APN 185-140-06, is located between Houghton Road, South Union Avenue, Di Giorgio Road, and Highway 99 in Bakersfield, Kern County, California. The Phase I Cultural Resource Survey consisted of a pedestrian survey and a cultural resource record search.

2.0 Project Location

The survey area is in Kern County. It consists of a majority of the portion of Section 7, T.31S., R.28E., Mount Diablo Baseline and Meridian, as displayed on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) Gosford and Conner 7.5-minute quadrangle maps that is east of Highway 99 (Figure 1). The proposed residential, commercial, and industrial project is located between Houghton Road, South Union Avenue, Di Giorgio Road, and Highway 99 in the City of Bakersfield, California.

3.0 Record Search

A record search of the survey area and the environs within 1 mile was conducted at the Southern San Joaquin Archaeological Information Center. Scott M. Hudlow conducted the record search on February 1, 2006, AIC# 06-020. The record search revealed eleven surveys have been conducted within a one-mile radius of the project area (Table 1). No cultural resources have been identified within one mile of the current project area.

4.0 Environmental Background

The project area is located at elevations between 330 and 340 feet above mean sea level in the Great Central Valley, south of the Kern River, which is composed of two valleys-the Sacramento Valley and the San Joaquin Valley. No native plants stand on the property, which has been a series of agricultural fields, which is currently planted in corn and alfalfa.

5.0 Prehistoric Archaeological Context

Limited archaeological research has been conducted in the southern San Joaquin Valley. Thus, consensus on a generally agreed upon regional cultural chronology has yet to be developed. Most cultural sequences can be summarized into several distinct time periods: Early, Middle, and Late.

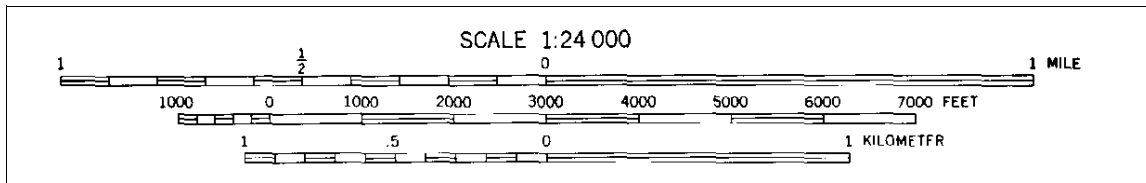
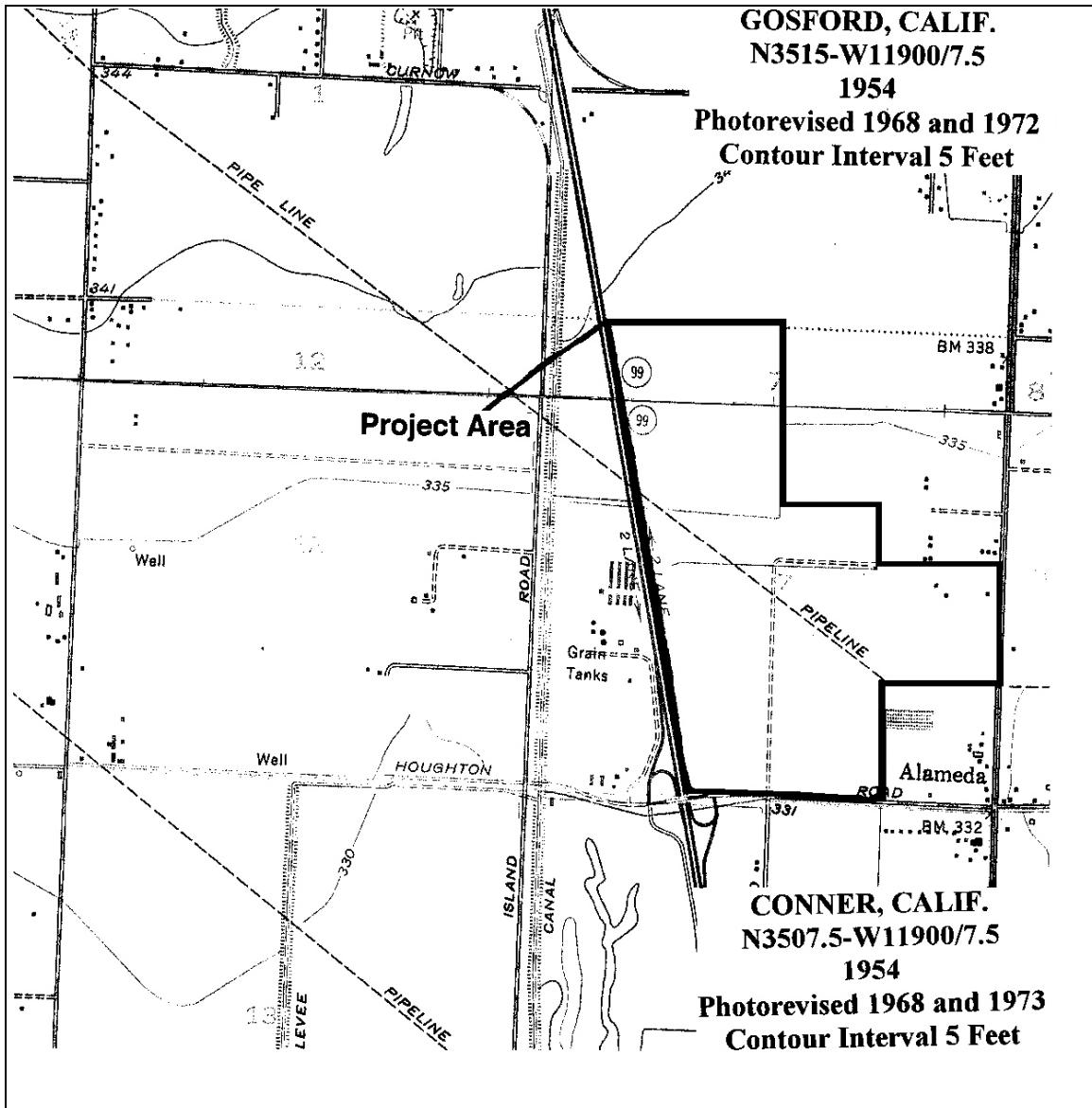


Figure 1
Project Area Location Map

Table 1
Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Surveys
within one Mile of the Project Area

| Author | Title | Year |
|---------------------|--|------|
| Robert A. Schiffman | Archaeological Investigations of 1979 System Improvements for Kern Delta Water District | 1979 |
| Robert A. Schiffman | Archaeological Evaluation of P.M. 8879 | 1988 |
| Robert A. Schiffman | Archaeological Evaluation of P.M. 8885 | 1988 |
| Mark Q. Sutton | Archaeological Survey of a Portion of S. 18, T31S, R28E, Located West of Highway 99 | 1988 |
| Bruce Love | Cultural Resource Survey, Bakersfield-Rialto Fiberoptic Line | 1997 |
| Kevin Hovey | Rehabilitation of 57 on and off Ramps in Kern County, Highway 5 and 99 | 1999 |
| Scott M. Hudlow | Reconstruction of Panama Road Between S. H Street and Commanche Road | 1999 |
| Curt Duke | Cultural Resource Assessment for Bell Mobil Service Facility LA 460-01 | 1999 |
| Cathy McDougall | Cultural Resource Survey for the Kern Delta Water District Water Banking Project | 2001 |
| Scott M. Hudlow | A Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for a Residential Project at Wible Road and Taft Highway, City of Bakersfield, California | 2005 |

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 and groups. Their subsistence is assumed to have been primarily big game, which was plentiful 12,000 years ago. However, in California and the Great Basin, Paleo-Indians 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 (Morratto 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 represents 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 McKusiak proposed a three-phase chronological sequence based on a small sample of burial data for the Archaic period (Moratto 1984:189; Parr and Osborne 1992:47). It is distinguished by increased sedentism and extensive seed and plant exploitation. Millingstones, shaped through use, were abundant. Bedrock 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 for the last three thousand years, 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 Yokuts. 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.

The Southern Valley Yokuts had a mixed economy emphasizing fishing, hunting, fowling, and collecting shellfish, roots, and seeds. Fish were the most prevalent resource and 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 and dogs were consumed (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. Land mammals, such as rabbits, ground squirrels, antelope and tule elk, were not taken 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. Bent-pole ribs that met a ridgepole held by two crotched poles framed these small houses. 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 breechcloth or were naked. Women wore a narrow fringed apron. Cold temperatures brought out rabbitskin or mud hen blankets. 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 (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. Yokuts fathers transmitted totems, particular to each paternal lineage, to each of his children. The totem was an animal or bird that no member would kill or eat and that was dreamed of and prayed to. 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

The city of Bakersfield 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 for 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.

European exploration of the region begins in the 1770s with the Spanish. In 1772, Pedro Fages arrived in the San Joaquin Valley searching for army deserters. Father Francisco Garces, a Jesuit priest, visited the vicinity in 1776. The Spanish empire collapsed in 1820, and California became Mexican territory. 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 were 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 drastically altered the complicated political realities of the west. The Mexican-American War was ostensible fought to settle a boundary dispute with the Mexicans over the western boundary of the newly annexed state of Texas. Texas had fought a successful rebellion against the Mexicans in the mid 1830s. The Republic of Texas was an independent country for nine years until the United States annexed Texas in 1845. The outcome of the Mexican-American War was that Mexico rescinded its claims to much of the American southwest, in 1848, bringing these territories 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 1849, when the gold strike was publicly announced, the settlement of California began overnight. 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 Kern River gold was soon played out and the true future of the region was soon identified:

farming. Gold prospectors came down from the mountains into the valley and began settling the Bakersfield area. 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, but was tamed by the farming. 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 before arriving in the area in the 1840s and 1850s. Col. Baker realized he had to drain the Kern Delta to manufacture usable farmland, and 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. The train station was located in Sumner, a spite town, which was established by the Southern Pacific about a mile east of downtown Bakersfield, now located in east Bakersfield. Bakersfield could now flourish as an agricultural community, producing 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 tin 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 made over 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 tremendously.

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 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

Between February 16 and March 8, 2006, Scott M. Hudlow (for qualifications see Appendix I) conducted a pedestrian archaeological survey of the entire proposed project area. Hudlow surveyed in both north/south and east/west transects across the entire lot in 15-meter (33 feet) intervals, depending on the field patterns. The lot was covered in newly-planted alfalfa and corn.

9.0 Report of Archaeological Findings

No cultural resources were identified.

10.0 Management Recommendations

At the request of McIntosh and Associates and Becker Realty, a Phase I Cultural Resource Survey was conducted on an approximately 316.07-acre parcel, located between Houghton Road, Highway 99, South Union Avenue, and Di Giorgio Road, in Bakersfield, Kern County, California. The Phase I Cultural Resource Survey consisted of an archaeological survey and a cultural resource record search

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Appendix I

Scott M. Hudlow
1405 Sutter Lane
Bakersfield, California 93309
(661) 834-9183 (w)

Education

The George Washington University
M.A. American Studies, 1993
Specialization in Architectural History,
American Material Culture, and Folklife

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

Public Service

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

7/97-7/00 *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.

11/95- *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 architectural
and archaeological surveys for private and public clients; including the
survey, documentary photography, measured drawings, mapping of
structures, filing of survey forms, historic research, assessing impact and
writing reports. Evaluated 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.