

A
**PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY,
FOR SABLEWOOD APARTMENT COMPLEX SITE PLANNING,
ROSEDALE HIGHWAY AND SABLEWOOD DRIVE,
CITY OF BAKERSFIELD, CALIFORNIA**

Submitted to:

Swanson Engineering
2000 Oak Street #150
Bakersfield, California 93301

Keywords:

Rosedale 7.5' Quadrangle,
City of Bakersfield,
California Environmental Quality Act

Submitted by:

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September 2023

Management Summary

At the request of Swanson Engineering, a Phase I Cultural Resource Survey was conducted on approximately 6.2 acres. The property lies at the northwest corner of Rosedale Highway and Sablewood Drive, in the City of Bakersfield, California. The Phase I Cultural Resource Survey consisted of a pedestrian survey of the 6.2-acre site and a cultural resource record search.

One cultural resource was identified, S-7. The entire parcel is family-owned and includes two generations of homes and associated farm buildings. The two homes are not being maintained properly according to one of the two tenants, including roofing issues. The associated farm buildings are also deteriorating and not being maintained properly. No evidence exists to suggest that the family that owns the property is important to local or California history.

As such, S-7 is not eligible for nomination to the California Register of Historical Resources. S-7 is 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, Criteria 1 does not apply. S-7 is not associated with the lives of persons important to local or California history, Criteria 2 does not apply. S-7 does 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. Criteria 3 does not apply. S-7 will not yield, and does not have the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area or California; Criteria 4 does not apply.

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 the remains 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 Swanson Engineering, *Hudlow Cultural Resource Associates* conducted a Phase I Cultural Resource Survey on approximately 6.2 acres, for a proposed zone change from Estate one Family Dwelling to R-2, Multi-Family Residential for a proposed multi-family residential project. The site lies at the northwest corner of Rosedale Highway and Sablewood Drive, 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 in the SE ¼ of the SW ¼ of the SE ¼ of Section 23, T.29S., R.26E., Mount Diablo Baseline and Meridian, as displayed on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) Rosedale 7.5-minute quadrangle map (Figure 1). The property for the proposed zone change lies at the northwest corner of Sablewood Drive and Rosedale Highway, 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 Information Center. Information Center staff conducted the record search, RS# 23-366 on August 31, 2023. The record search revealed that sixteen cultural resource surveys have been conducted within one-half mile radius of the project area, including three surveys, which included the current project area (Parr and Osborne 1992, Fleagle 2006, and Kleam 2019). Eight cultural resources have been recorded within one half-mile of the current project area., six cultural resources are historic buildings, one is a historic site, and one is a prehistoric site. No cultural resources have been recorded within the current project area.

4.0 Environmental Background

The project area is located at an elevation of 358 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, north of the Kern River. The property is a house lot with two houses for a former farm. The property is covered in dry and desiccated weeds and grasses. The property is denuded of native vegetation (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 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, who 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 became 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

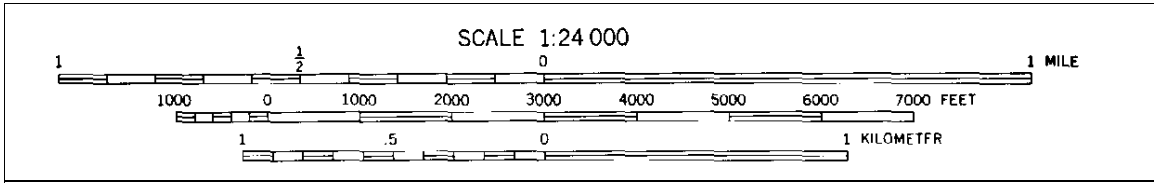
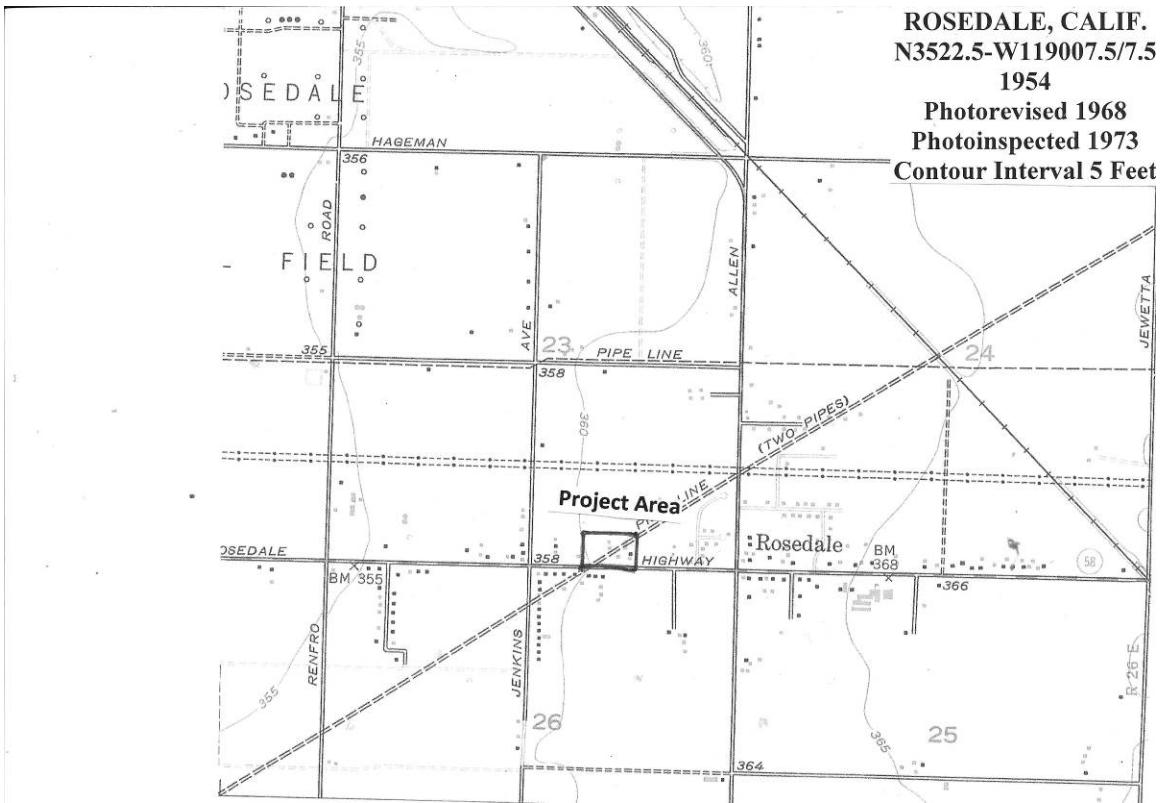


Figure 1
Project Area Location Map

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 possibly occupied the valley before the sixteenth or seventeenth century. By the eighteenth century, the Yokuts 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; 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



Figure 2
Project Area, View to the South

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 dream objects 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 exhausted, 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 moving 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 13, 2023, Scott M. Hudlow (for qualifications see Appendix I) conducted a survey of the proposed project area. The survey focused on the buildings because the tenants actively interfered with the surveyor. All cultural resource material more than fifty years of age or earlier encountered during the inventory was recorded.

9.0 Report of Findings

One cultural resource was identified, S-7. The entire parcel can be considered one site, since it is owned by a single family, who formerly lived and farmed on the property. The parcel contains two single-family residences and

several outbuildings, including a large pole barn. The first single-family residence is located on the western edge of the parcel. The house predates 1952 and is a one-story frame, gable-roofed house (Figure 3). This is a simple cross wing vernacular residence with an integrated porch on the south, primary elevation. The original windows have been replaced; however, no obvious evidence of additions is present. The house is located relatively deep on the parcel, well away from Rosedale Highway, which is on the south edge of the property. The house is currently a rental unit. The metal work building, which sits in the middle of the parcel and two outbuildings, which are located to the west along the property line, also predate 1952 (Figures 4-6). A second modern, modular building sits behind the metal work building, which has two large rollup doors and horizontal siding under a gable roof. The smaller modular building was erected between 1984 and 1994. The metal work building along Sablewood Drive is a gable-roofed structure with casement windows, and vertical siding. Two large fans vent the building. The last outbuilding is now a wooden shell with open bays to the north and south. It rests on a poured-in-place concrete foundation and has a shed roof. Two telephone poles appear to have been reused in the construction or maintenance of the structure (see Figure 6).



Figure 3
Project Area, Site S-7, House #1, View to the North



Figure 4
Project Area, Site S-7, Work Building, View to the North



Figure 5
Project Area, Site S-7, Work Building along Sablewood Drive, View to the South

The second house is also a single-family residence that is located on the eastern edge of the parcel. The house predates 1968 and is a one-story frame, gable-roofed house (Figure 7). This is a simple vernacular rancher. The primary elevation is currently on the north elevation within a fenced-in compound that includes the pole barn and one of the two metal work buildings, probably due to the proximity of Rosedale Highway to the south elevation. Unlike House #1, this second home rests close to Rosedale Highway, which does not curb and gutter along this stretch of the road. The house is decorated with exposed rafters and open eaves. Original six-pane, nine-pane, and twelve-pane casement windows are present. An integrated porch shelters the original primary entrance on the south elevation. The house is currently a rental unit.



Figure 6
Project Area, Site S-7, Work Building along Sablewood Drive, View to the North



Figure 7
Project Area, Site S-7, House #2, View to the North

10.0 Management Recommendations

At the request of Swanson Engineering, a Phase I Cultural Resource Survey was conducted on approximately 6.2 acres. The property lies at the northwest corner of Rosedale Highway and Sablewood Drive, in the City of Bakersfield, California. The Phase I Cultural Resource Survey consisted of a pedestrian survey of the 6.2-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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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



8/31/2023

Scott M. Hudlow
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Bakersfield, CA 93309

Re: Swanson 23-01
Records Search File No.: 23-366

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

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

Resources within project area:	None
Resources within 0.5 mile radius:	P-15-004786, 007972, 007973, 007974, 008191, 012202, 013300, 017747
Reports within project area:	KE-00866, 03258, 05131
Reports within 0.5 mile radius:	KE-00263, 00832, 00906, 01439, 01798, 02323, 02505, 02516, 02756, 03278, 03373, 03648, 04250

- 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.gloreports.blm.gov/search/default.aspx#searchTabIndex=0&searchByTypeIndex=1> and/or
<http://www.oac.cdlib.org/view?docId=hb8489p13p;developer=local;style=oac4;doc.view=items>

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

Soil Survey Maps: Not available at SSJVIC; please see
<http://websitesurvey.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