

Appendices

Appendix E Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report

Appendices

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HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT

**PERFORMING ARTS THEATER,
ACCEL CENTER, AND LIBRARY PROJECT**

**Portions of Assessor's Parcel Numbers 149-030-005 and -008
Near the City of Tulare, Tulare County, California**

For Submittal to:

Tulare County Office of Education
6200 South Mooney Boulevard
Visalia, CA 93277

Prepared for:

HANA Resources, Inc.
20361 Hermana Circle
Lake Forest, CA 92630

Prepared by:

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May 25, 2025
CRM TECH Project No. 4219A

Title: Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Performing Arts Theater, AcCEL Center, and Library Project, Portions of Assessor's Parcel Numbers 149-030-005 and -008, near the City of Tulare, Tulare County, California

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USGS Quadrangle: Visalia, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle (Section 24, T19S R24E, Mount Diablo Baseline and Meridian)

Project Size: Approximately 15.63 acres

Keywords: San Joaquin Valley; Phase I historical/archaeological resources survey; Site 54-005296 (CA-TUL-003103H): underground segment of Tulare Irrigation Canal/Tulare Irrigation District Canal; no "historical resources" affected under CEQA provisions

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Between December 2024 and May 2025, at the request of HANA Resources, Inc., CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 15.63 acres of vacant land near the City of Tulare, Tulare County, California. The subject property of the study consists of portions of Assessor's Parcel Numbers 149-030-005 and -008, located adjacent to the west and south sides of a Tulare County Office of Education (COE) facility at 26499 North Mooney Boulevard and 11535 Avenue 264. The project location lies to the southwest of the intersection of North Mooney Boulevard (State Route 63) and Avenue 264 (Liberty Road), in the northeast quarter of Section 24, Township 19 South, Range 24 East, Mount Diablo Baseline and Meridian, as depicted in the United States Geological Survey Visalia, California, 7.5' quadrangle.

The study is part of the environmental review process for the construction of a proposed COE facility known as the Performing Arts Theater, AcCEL Center, and Library Project. As the lead agency for the project, the COE required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The purpose of the study is to provide the COE with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or near the project area.

In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH initiated a historical/archaeological resources records search and a Native American Sacred Lands file search, pursued historical background research, and carried out an intensive-level field survey. As a result, a segment of Site 54-005296 (CA-TUL-003103H), the Tulare Irrigation Canal, was found to be located across the northern edge of the project area. Although other segments of Site 54-005296 were previously evaluated as being potentially eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, the segment in the project area was turned into an underground tunnel in the 1950s and as such no longer retains sufficient historic integrity to relate to the canal's 19th century origin. The current physical characteristics of the canal at this location, therefore, do not contribute to the potential significance and integrity of the Tulare Irrigation Canal as a whole. No other potential "historical resources" were encountered within or adjacent to the project area.

Based on these considerations, CRM TECH recommends to the COE a finding that the proposed project will have *No Impact* on any known "historical resources." No further cultural resources investigation is recommended for this project unless construction plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study. However, if buried cultural materials are encountered during any earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work within 50 feet of the discovery should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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INTRODUCTION

Between December 2024 and May 2025, at the request of HANA Resources, Inc., CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 15.63 acres of vacant land near the City of Tulare, Tulare County, California (Fig. 1). The subject property of the study consists of portions of Assessor's Parcel Numbers 149-030-005 and -008, located adjacent to the west and south sides of a Tulare County Office of Education (COE) facility at 26499 North Mooney Boulevard and 11535 Avenue 264. The project location lies to the southwest of the intersection of North Mooney Boulevard (State Route 63) and Avenue 264 (Liberty Road), in the northeast quarter of Section 24, Township 19 South, Range 24 East, Mount Diablo Baseline and Meridian, as depicted in the United States Geological Survey (USGS) Visalia, California, 7.5' quadrangle (Figs. 2, 3).

The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed construction of a performing arts theater, classroom buildings, administrative buildings, and a library, along with associated driveways, utilities, and other infrastructure improvements on the property. The COE, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; PRC §21000, et seq.). The purpose of the study is to provide the COE with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or near the project area.

In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH initiated a historical/archaeological resources records search and a Native American Sacred Lands file search, pursued historical background research, and carried out an intensive-level field survey. The following report is a complete account of the methods, results, and final conclusion of the study. Personnel who participated in the study are named in the appropriate sections below, and their qualifications are provided in Appendix 1.

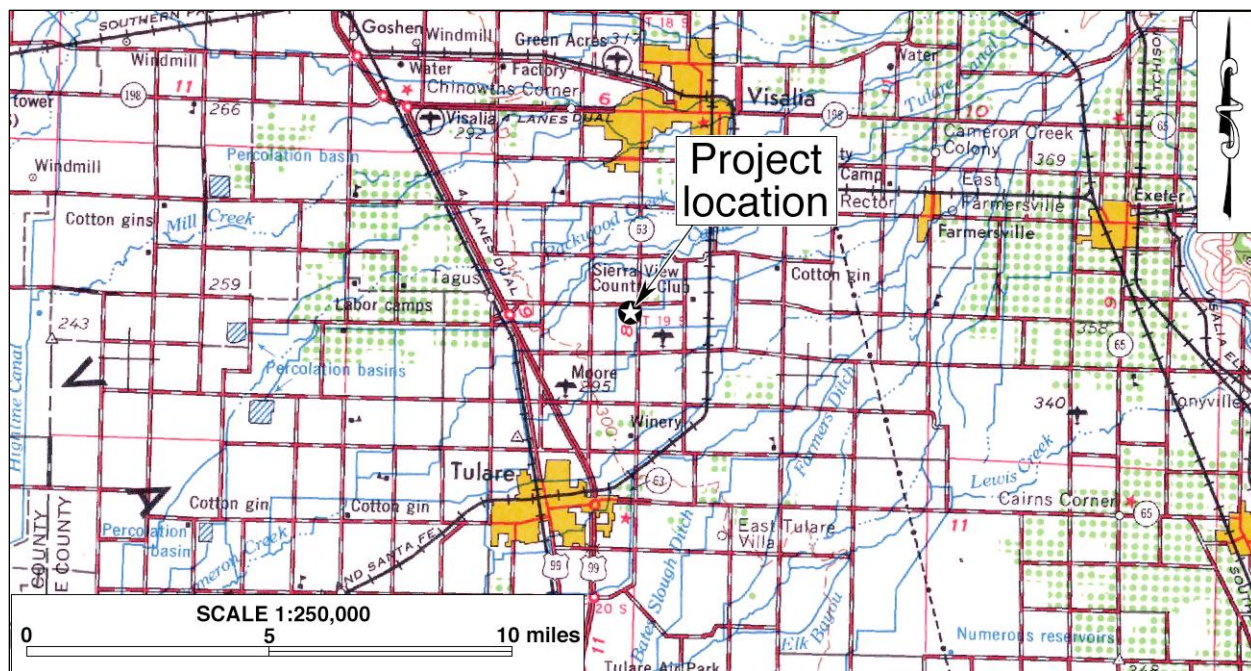


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS Fresno, California., 120'x60' quadrangle [USGS 1966])

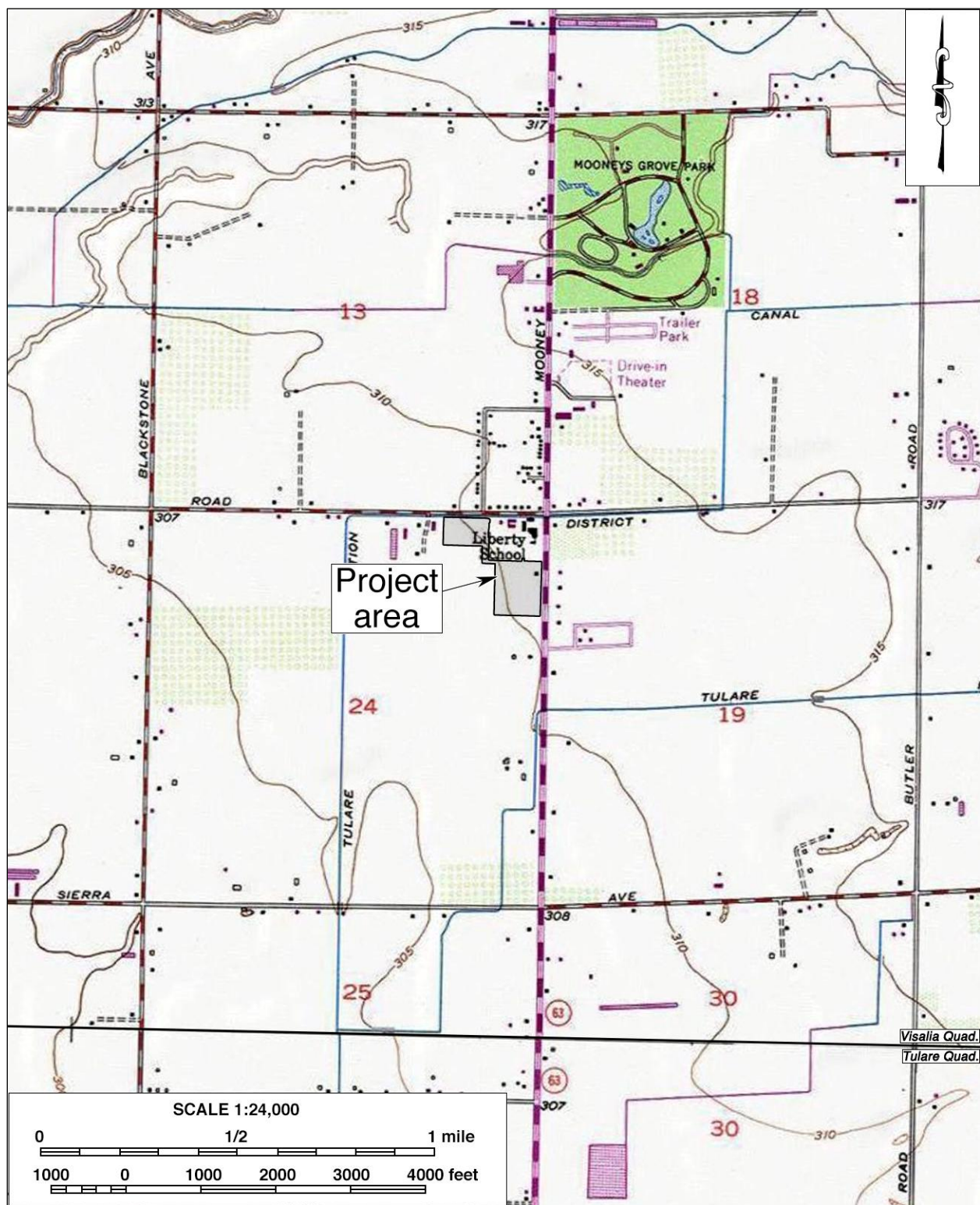


Figure 2. Project location. (Based on USGS Tulare and Visalia, Calif., 7.5' quadrangles [USGS 1969a; 1969b])

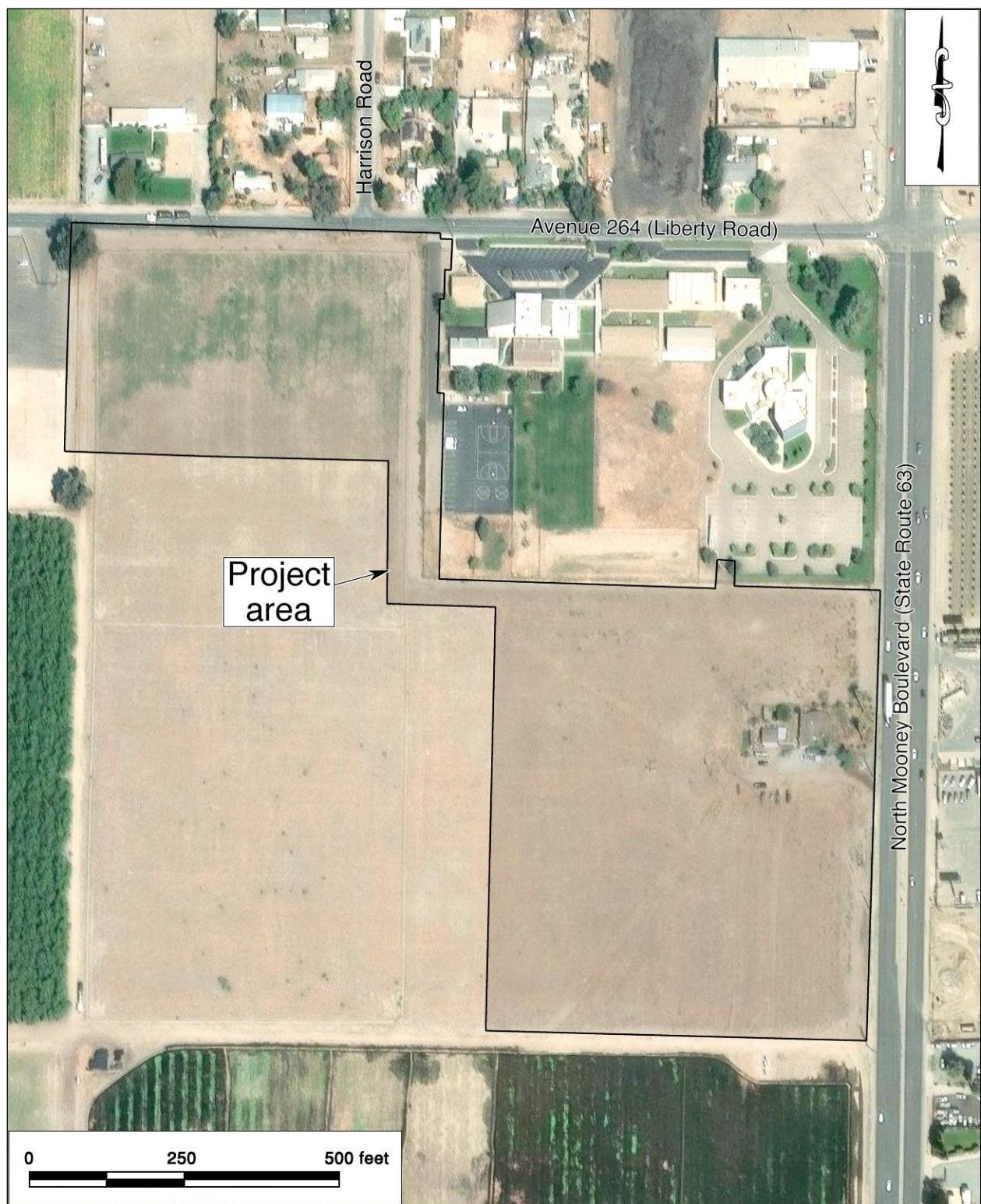


Figure 3. Recent satellite image of the project area.

SETTING

CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

The project area is located in the San Joaquin Valley. The climate in the region experiences hot, dry summers and foggy, rainy winters, with seasonal average temperatures ranging between lows in the 30°F range in winter and highs over 90°F in summer. Rainfall is typically less than 20 inches annually, most of which occurs between November and April. The irregularly-shaped project area is surrounded by a residential neighborhood on the north, agricultural land on the south and west, and a commercial property on the east, between the city limits of Tulare and Visalia.

The project area is currently vacant and fallow except for ruderal grasses. Terrain in the project area is relatively level, and the elevation is roughly 310 feet above mean sea level (Figs. 2, 3). The ground surface shows signs of past agricultural uses (Fig. 4). In its native state, the project area would be a part of the California Central Oak Woodland plant community, and two oak trees exist just outside of the western project boundary. With an extensive history of agricultural activity, the native vegetation is all but eliminated. Most of the project area is covered with a low growth of mallow, small grasses and a layer of wood chips.



Figure 4. Typical landscape in the project area. (Photograph taken on February 21, 2025; view to the east)

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Context

The date of the earliest human occupation of North America, and California, is subject to much debate. However, it is widely acknowledged that by 12,000 to 8,000 years ago, people inhabited

North America, as evidenced by the fluted points they left behind. In the Central Valley, according to Moratto (1984:88; 93), it is likely that the Fluted-Point Tradition gradually evolved into Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition. This tradition is characterized by the absence of groundstone artifacts and by a distinctive chipped stone toolkit, as the native peoples adapted to the lake and marsh environment of the region. The former shorelines of Tulare Lake have yielded numerous artifacts ascribable to both the Fluted-Point Tradition and the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (Moratto 1984:81).

Archaeological investigations in the Central Valley began in earnest in the 1930s and attempts were made to understand the temporal sequence of occupation in the area based on the archaeological record. In 1939, one of the most influential temporal schemes was proposed for the region (Lillard et al. 1939). The three archaeological periods were based on mortuary practices and associated ornamental artifacts and are defined as the Early Period, the Middle Period, and the Late Period (Moratto 1984:180). In the early 1950s, Beardsley (1954) refined this earlier scheme, also using burial practices and associated grave goods to establish three primary horizons—Early, Middle, and Late—known as the Central California Taxonomic System (Nelson 2000:10).

More recently, archaeologists have been developing sequences for more localized areas, as well as concepts for dealing with cultural units without temporal implications (Moratto 1984:201). However, the three periods mentioned above, along with the earlier Archaic Period, still provide a useful framework as general indicators of cultural stability and change over time. According to Nelson (2000:10), the Early Period is now commonly recognized as dating from 2,500 to 500 BC, the Middle Period from 500 BC to AD 300, and the Late Period from AD 300 to 1840.

Ethnohistoric Context

The project area is situated in a region generally acknowledged as the traditional homeland of the Southern Valley Yokuts, which includes the southern end of the San Joaquin Valley and extends to the Tehachapi Mountains. The following ethnographic discussion of the Southern Valley Yokuts is based mainly on Wallace (1978). The biological family formed the basic domestic and economic unit in the Southern Valley Yokuts society, although the patrilineal, exogamous, totemic lineage was also a key grouping. Lineages in the northern portion of the tribal territory were affiliated to one of two patrilineal moieties. No overall political unity existed among the Southern Valley Yokuts, however, and tribal lands were owned collectively, with resources shared by all members of the localized groups.

The Southern Valley Yokuts lived around the various rivers, lakes, sloughs, and the seasonal marshes located in the valley, subsisting mainly on fish, waterfowl, shellfish, roots, and seeds. Baskets were important in securing and processing foods, along with nets, sinew-backed bows, stone-tipped arrows, and stone scrapers. Stone mortars, wooden mortars, and pestles were obtained through trade, as were the lithic materials used to make stone tools. Perforated marine shell disks were used as currency to acquire these items. There is no evidence of clay vessel manufacturing among the Southern Valley Yokuts, and the crafts of fashioning wooden and stone tools were poorly developed.

The native lifestyle of the Southern Valley Yokuts received little influence from early, casual contacts with Spaniards in the late 1700s and early 1800s. In 1833, however, an epidemic of introduced disease devastated the native population with an estimated 75% mortality rate. After the annexation of California by the United States in 1848, the decline of Southern Valley Yokuts population and culture accelerated as Euroamerican settlers overran the tribal territory and displaced the native people. The Southern Valley Yokuts then became interned on the Tejon Reservation and later the Tule River and the Santa Rosa Reservations.

Historic Context

The region around the project area received its first European visitors between 1804 and 1810, when Gabriel Moraga, a Spanish army officer, led a series of expeditions into the San Joaquin Valley in search of a mission site. In 1827, Jedediah Smith, the famed trapper and explorer, became the first American to set foot in the San Joaquin Valley. Despite these early explorations, no non-Indians are known to have settled in the vicinity during the Spanish and Mexican Periods in California history (1769-1848). After the American annexation, almost the entire San Joaquin Valley, along with the southern Sierra Nevada and the northwestern Mojave Desert, was incorporated in 1850 into the mammoth County of Mariposa, which was largely unpopulated except for the gold mining camps in the Mother Lode country.

The oldest community anywhere between Stockton and Los Angeles was Visalia, which was founded in 1852, the same year that Tulare County was created. A year later, with a voting population of 48, Visalia became the county seat, wresting that honor from nearby Woodsville (Visalia Convention and Visitor Bureau 2000:15). The Lemoore area was first settled in 1859, and the townsite was subdivided by Lavern Lee Moore in 1872 (Gudde 1998:208; City of Lemoore n.d.). By 1875, Lemoore had gained a sufficient population to warrant the establishment of a post office (Gudde 1998:208).

The town of Tulare owes its origins to the coming of the Southern Pacific (now Union Pacific) Railroad in the 1870s. Tulare was founded in 1872 by the Southern Pacific Railroad to serve as the headquarters for the San Joaquin Valley (City of Tulare n.d.). The town was incorporated in 1888, after burning down three times. The Southern Pacific Railroad relocated its headquarters in 1891 to Bakersfield, forcing the town to switch to agriculture. With the gradual settlement and development of the San Joaquin Valley, Fresno County was created in 1856, and Kings County in 1893.

Throughout the late 19th century, railroad and irrigation had a crucial influence on the growth of the region. The Tulare Irrigation District brought water from the Sierra Nevada Mountains through an extensive canal system that was celebrated in 1903 (City of Tulare n.d.). The earliest recorded irrigation effort was in Visalia and dates to as early as 1854, when a group of settlers cut a small ditch from Upper Mill Creek (Small and Smith 1926:567). During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the three counties firmly established themselves among the leading agricultural producers in California. The region around the project area has experienced constantly shifting focuses in its agricultural economy, much like the rest of the Central Valley. Today, the most important staples produced in the region include cotton, barley, hay, vegetables, beef, and dairy products (Beck and Haase 1974:94-97).

RESEARCH METHODS

RECORDS SEARCH

The historical/archaeological resources records search for this study was provided by the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center (SSJVIC) on January 13, 2025. Located on the campus of California State University, Bakersfield, the SSJVIC is the State of California's official cultural resource records repository for Tulare County. During the records search, SSJVIC staff examined maps and records on file for previously identified cultural resources and existing cultural resources studies within a one-mile radius of the project area. Previously identified cultural resources include properties designated as California Historical Landmarks or Points of Historical Interest as well as those listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, or the California Historical Resources Inventory.

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

On December 17, 2024, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the State of California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a records search in the commission's Sacred Lands File. The NAHC is the State of California's trustee agency for the protection of "tribal cultural resources," as defined by California Public Resources Code §21074, and is tasked with identifying and cataloging properties of Native American cultural value, including places of special religious, spiritual, or social significance and known graves and cemeteries throughout the state. Correspondence between CRM TECH and the NAHC is summarized below, and a complete record is attached to this report in Appendix 2.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH archaeologist/historian Hunter O'Donnell. Sources consulted during the research included published literature in local and regional history, General Land Office (GLO) maps dated 1855-1886, USGS topographic maps dated 1927-1971, and aerial/satellite photographs taken in 1956-2025. The historic maps are available at the websites of the USGS and the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, and the aerial/satellite photographs are available from the Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online website, the Geospatial Collection of the University of California, Santa Barbara (UCSB), and the Google Earth software.

FIELD SURVEY

On February 21, 2025, Hunter O'Donnell carried out the field survey of the project area. The survey was completed on foot at an intensive level by walking a series of parallel north-south transects at 15-meter (approximately 50-foot) intervals. In this way, the entire project area was surveyed systematically for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic period (i.e., 50 years or older). Ground visibility was generally poor due to the dense vegetative cover over much of the property (Fig. 4). In light of past ground disturbances in the project area, however, the ground visibility was deemed adequate for the purpose of the survey.

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

RECORDS SEARCH

According to SSJVIC records, the project area had not been surveyed systematically for cultural resources prior to this study, although two linear surveys were previously carried out along the eastern project boundary in 1999 and 2010, both with negative findings. However, a segment of Site 54-005296 (CA-TUL-003103H), representing the Tulare Irrigation Canal (a.k.a. the Tulare Irrigation District Canal) network, was previously recorded as lying across the northern project boundary, along the south side of Avenue 264/Liberty Road.

The canal system features various branches extending throughout Tulare County, several segments of which have been recorded between 1997 and 2022. The segment across the project area was part of the North Branch of the Kaweah Canal, which was originally built in 1877. Segments of the canal recorded elsewhere have been evaluated as being potentially eligible for the California Historical Resources Inventory due to the importance of irrigation to agriculture in the Central Valley region and their ability to relate to the time of initial construction based on current condition and appearance (see App. 2).

Within the one-mile scope of the records search, SSJVIC records identified four additional studies completed between 1975 and 2015. As a result, one additional cultural resource has been recorded within the one-mile radius. Site TUL-PRO-007 consists of the Mooney Park Bridge, constructed in 1915. The bridge is not located in the immediate vicinity of the project area, being nearly a mile to the northeast, and thus requires no further consideration during this study.

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

In response to CRM TECH's inquiry, the NAHC states in a letter dated December 27, 2024, that the Sacred Lands File identified no Native American cultural resources in the project vicinity (see App. 2). Noting that the absence of specific information does not necessarily indicate the absence of cultural resources, however, the NAHC recommended that local Native American groups be consulted for further information and provided a referral list of 10 individuals associated with five local Native American groups who may have knowledge of such resources. The NAHC's reply is attached in Appendix 2 for reference by the Tulare County Office of Education in future government-to-government consultations with the pertinent tribal groups.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Historical sources consulted during this study suggest that the project area has experienced residential and agricultural development since the turn of the 20th century. In the 1850s-1880s, when the U.S. government conducted the first systematic land survey in the San Joaquin Valley, no human-made features were noted near the immediate vicinity of the project area (Fig. 5). By the 1920s, a sparse grid of roads had appeared, including what is now Mooney Boulevard, all of them lined by scattered buildings. A building had appeared in the southeastern portion of the project area by that time, and Liberty School had been developed on the adjacent parcel (Fig. 6). The building within the project area was evidently the property of George W. Fillmore (1847-1915; *Tulare*

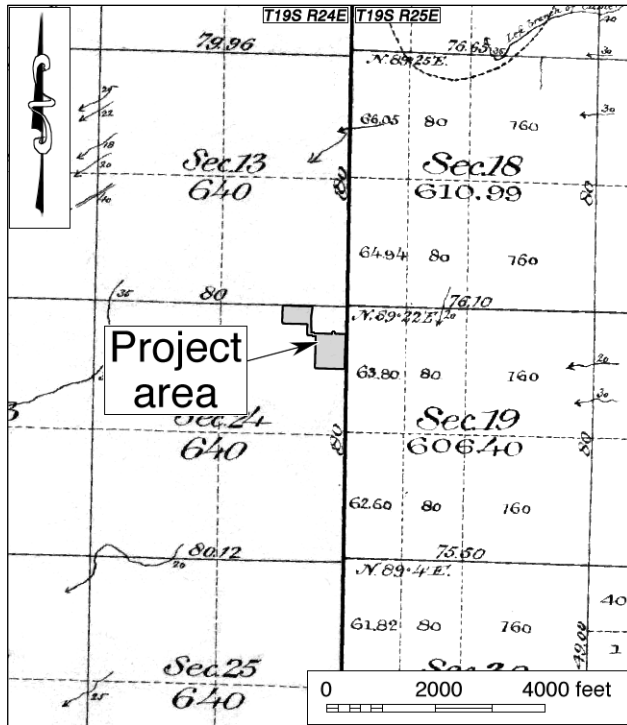


Figure 5. The project area and vicinity in 1853-1854.
(Source: GLO 1886a; 1886b)

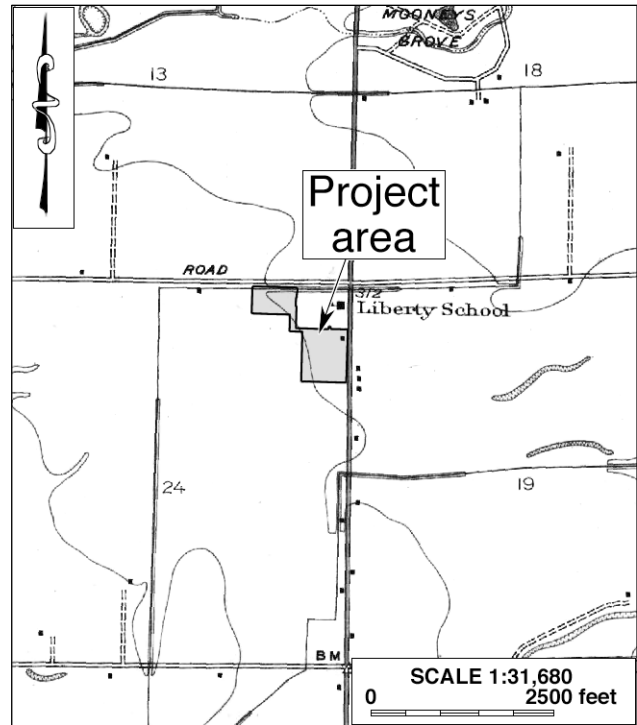


Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1924. (Source: USGS 1927)

Advance Register 1915; Ancestry.com n.d.) and his wife Anna E. Fillmore (1852-1918; *Oakland Tribune* 1918; Ancestry.com n.d.). The Fillmores resided primarily in Oakland but owned and operated a ranch in Tulare in the project vicinity by 1892 (Thompson 1892). George Fillmore was a railroad conductor for the Southern Pacific Railroad, while Anna Fillmore was a member of the Ebell Club, assisted with Red Cross activities, and was a 35-year member of the First Baptist church (Ancestry.com n.d.).

During that same time frame, the northern section of the project area, along Liberty Road (Avenue 264), belonged to Daniel Kindle Zumwalt (Thompson 1892). “D.K.” Zumwalt (1845-1904; *Tulare County Times* 1904) and his wife Emma Frances Blackwedel (or Balchwedel; 1853-1923; Ancestry.com n.d.) lived in Tulare County but did not develop the property. He served in the National Guard before working as a surveyor, real estate agent, life insurance agent, land agent for the Southern Pacific Company, and tax collector. Zumwalt was also an organizer of the “Kaweah Canal and Irrigation Company and of the 76 Land and Water Company,” of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday school, and of the Good Templars lodge. He was also a major landholder in Tulare County, owning several herds of cattle, a dairy, and a creamery, and completed abstracts for all records pertaining to land titles in the Land Office for the County Clerk (*Tulare County Times* 1870; 1871; 1904).

Throughout the 1920-1940s, the ranch building remained the only feature of built environment within the project area, with more buildings and roads appearing elsewhere in the area by the 1940s (Figs. 6, 7). The Tulare Irrigation Canal was first depicted along the northern project boundary by the 1920s (Figs. 6, 7). By the end of the 1940s, the single building was still present in the project

area, and the surrounding area demonstrated increased residential development and agricultural growth (Fig. 7).

Aerial photographs from 1956 show the majority of the land in the project area being used for agriculture, as it has been to the present day (NETR Online 1956-2022). Buildings present in a historical aerial photograph from the early 1950s (UCSB 1952) appear to match the configuration of those that were still standing in March 2024 (Google Earth 2024). Street view photographs from 2024 indicate that the house standing at that was unlikely to be the same one present in 1892 (Google Maps 2024), but its location and shape did strongly resemble those of the main building present in 1952. Agricultural buildings were also shown to the west, but they had been removed by 1956 (NETR Online 1952-1956). The last surviving building in the project area had been removed prior to January 2025 (Google Earth 2024; 2025).

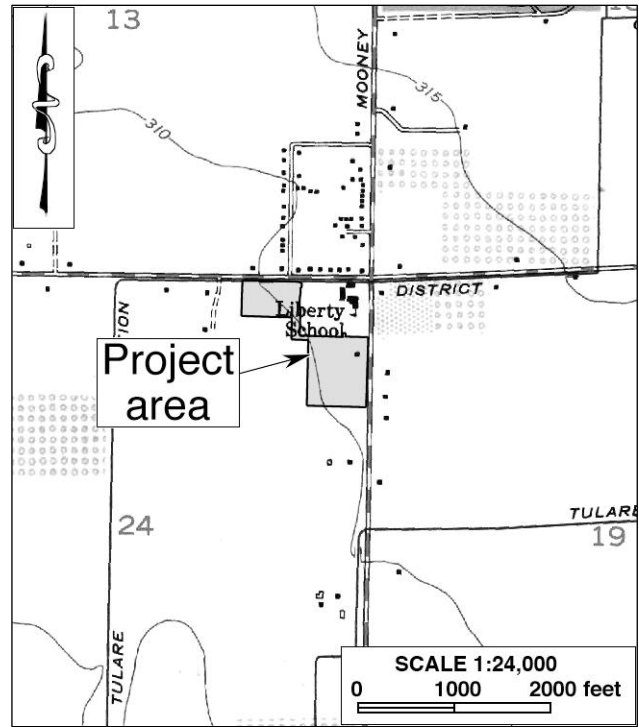


Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1946-1949.
(Source: USGS 1950)

FIELD SURVEY

During the field survey, the segment of the Tulare Irrigation Canal (Site 54-005296) across the northern edge of the project area was found to have been covered and run entirely underground today. A standpipe at the west end of the segment and an access box at the east end are the only elements on the surface. Approximately 0.3 miles east of the segment is the location of the culvert where the canal goes underground, just to the north of 11797 Avenue 264/Liberty Road. The concrete top of the culvert has the words “JR 56” crudely written in it. Newspaper accounts from 1956 (*Tulare Advance Register* 1956a-1956c) discuss the planning and implementation of the canal coverage projects across the north side of the City of Tulare, including on the North Branch of the Kaweah Canal, which suggests that the segment recorded herein was covered around that time. A site record update has been prepared on this portion of Site 54-005296 (see App. 3).

In the southeastern portion of the project area, a small amount of refuse and building remains were observed at the approximate location of the buildings that had been removed in 2024-2025. Fragments of brick and concrete are present around the footprints of the house and outbuilding, while a mailbox stands along North Mooney Boulevard. A fragment of a handmade ceramic bowl glazed with blue and gold, a colorless bottle body fragment with a yellow ACL label, and a “Tulare Trackmasters” belt buckle were the only non-structural artifacts identified around the house location.

The artifacts observed all appear to be from the late 20th century on the threshold of historical age with no elements from the 1892 structure identified. The “Tulare Trackmasters” were a local

organization present ca. 1976-1979 which organized motorcycle track competitions (*Tulare Advance Register* 1976). Due to the scarcity of materials remaining and their relatively late age, it was determined that the locality does not warrant formal recordation into the California Historical Resources Inventory as an archaeological site. The discussion in this report is sufficient as none of these items is of any historical/archaeological interest. No other cultural resources were encountered within project boundaries.

MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

STATUTORY/REGULATORY GUIDELINES

CEQA establishes that “a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment” (PRC §21084.1). “Substantial adverse change,” according to PRC §5020.1(q), “means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired.” As defined by PRC §5020.1(j), “‘historical resource’ includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California.”

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

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

DISCUSSION

As stated above, a segment of Site 54-005296, the Tulare Irrigation Canal, was found to be located across the northern edge of the project area during this study. Although other segments of Site 54-005296 were previously evaluated as being potentially eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, the segment in the project area was turned into an underground tunnel in the 1950s and as such no longer demonstrates the necessary historical character to relate to the canal’s

19th century origin. Due to the loss of historic integrity, this segment of the canal does not contribute materially to the significance and particularly the integrity of the Tulare Irrigation Canal system. The potential impact of the proposed project on this segment, therefore, would not constitute “a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource” regardless of the overall significance evaluation of the canal system as a whole.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the research results and analysis presented above, and since no other potential “historical resources” were encountered within or adjacent to the project area, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the COE:

- The project as currently proposed will not cause a substantial adverse change to any known “historical resources.”
- No further cultural resources investigation will be necessary for the proposed project unless construction plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study.
- If buried cultural materials are encountered during any earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work within 50 feet of the discovery should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

REFERENCES

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GLO (General Land Office, U.S. Department of the Interior)

1886a Plat Map: Township No. 19 South, Range No. 24 East, Mount Diablo Meridian; surveyed in 1853-1854.

1886b Plat Map: Township No. 19 South, Range No. 25 East, Mount Diablo Meridian; surveyed in 1853-1854.

Google Earth

1994-2025 Aerial/satellite photographs of the project vicinity; taken in 1994, 2003-2006, 2009, 2010-2012, 2014, 2015, 2017, 2018, and 2021-2025. Available through Google Earth software.

Google Maps

2024 Street view at 26487 North Mooney Boulevard. <http://www.google.com/maps>.

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1984 *California Archaeology*. Academic Press, Orlando, Florida.
- NETR (Nationwide Environmental Title Research) Online
1956-2022 Aerial/satellite photographs of the project vicinity; taken in 1956, 1969, 1984, 1994, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020, and 2022. <http://www.historicaerials.com>.
- Nelson, Wendy J.
2000 Cultural Resources Survey for the Level 3 Communications Long Haul Fiber Optics Project, Segment WS04: Sacramento to Bakersfield. Manuscript report on file, Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center, California State University, Bakersfield.
- Oakland Tribune* (Oakland, California)
1918 Mrs. A.E. Fillmore Dies of Pneumonia. October 29:B12.
- Small, Kathleen Edwards, and J. Larry Smith
1926 *History of Tulare County, California, and Kings County, California*. The S.J. Clarke Publishing Company, Chicago.
- Thompson, Thomas H.
1892 *Official Historical Atlas Map of Tulare County, California*. Office of the Board of Supervisors, Tulare County, California.
- Tulare Advance Register* (Tulare, California)
1915 Get News of Death of G.W. Fillmore. December 21:1.
1956a Council Approves Ditch Covering. January 4:1,
1956b Council Acts on Kaweah Canal Covering Project. August 22:1.
1956c Ditch Work Started. November 13:1.
- Tulare County Times* (Tulare, California)
1870 D.K. Zumwalt, Surveyor, Real Estate and Life Insurance Agent. December 24:4.
1871 Grove District School Taxes Notice. April 15:2.
1904 Passed to the Great Beyond. November 10:7.
- UCSB (University of California, Santa Barbara)
1952 Aerial photographs of the project vicinity. Geospatial Collection, UCSB Library. https://mil.library.ucsb.edu/ap_indexes/FrameFinder/.
- USGS (United States Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior)
1927 Map: Visalia, Calif. (1:31,680); surveyed in 1924, reprinted in 1942.
1950 Map: Visalia, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photographs taken in 1946, field checked in 1949.
1969a Map: Tulare, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1950 edition photorevised in 1969.
1969b Map: Visalia, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1950 edition photorevised in 1969.
1971 Map: Fresno, Calif. (120'x60', 1:250,000); 1962 edition revised.
- Visalia Convention and Visitor Bureau
2000 *Land of the Giants: Visitor Guide to Tulare County, California*. Data Link, LLC, Visalia, California.

Wallace, William J.

1978 Southern Valley Yokuts. In Robert F. Heizer (ed.): *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 8: *California*; pp. 448-461. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

APPENDIX 1: PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR, HISTORY Bai “Tom” Tang, M.A.

Education

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

Professional Experience

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

Cultural Resources Management Reports

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

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

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR, ARCHAEOLOGY
Michael Hogan, Ph.D., RPA (Registered Professional Archaeologist)

Education

- 1991 Ph.D., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
- 1981 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside; with honors.
- 1980-1981 Education Abroad Program, Lima, Peru.

- 2002 “Section 106—National Historic Preservation Act: Federal Law at the Local Level,”
UCLA Extension Course #888.
- 2002 “Recognizing Historic Artifacts,” workshop presented by Richard Norwood,
Historical Archaeologist.
- 2002 “Wending Your Way through the Regulatory Maze,” symposium presented by the
Association of Environmental Professionals.
- 1992 “Southern California Ceramics Workshop,” presented by Jerry Schaefer.
- 1992 “Historic Artifact Workshop,” presented by Anne Duffield-Stoll.

Professional Experience

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

Research Interests

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

Cultural Resources Management Reports

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

Memberships

Society for American Archaeology; Society for California Archaeology; Pacific Coast Archaeological Society; Coachella Valley Archaeological Society.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/REPORT WRITER

Nicole A. Raslich, M.A.

Education

- 2017-2011 Ph.D. candidate, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
2011 M.A., Anthropology, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
2005 B.A., Natural History of Biology and Anthropology, University of Michigan, Flint.
- 2022 Adult First Aid/CPR/AED Certification, American Red Cross.
2019 Grant and Research Proposal Writing for Archaeologists; SAA Online Seminar.
2014 Bruker Industries Tracer S1800 pXRF Training; presented by Dr. Bruce Kaiser, Bruker Scientific.
2013 Introduction to ArcGIS, Michigan State University, East Lansing.

Professional Experience

- 2022-2022 Project Archaeologist/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
2022 Archaeological Technician, Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, Palm Springs, California.
- 2008-2021 Archaeological Consultant, Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan.
2019 Archaeologist, Sault Tribe of Chippewa Indians and Little Traverse Bay Band of Odawa Indians
- 2018 Teaching Assistant, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
2017 Adjunct Professor, University of Michigan, Flint.
- 2015-2016 Graduate Fellow, Michigan State University Campus Archaeology Program, East Lansing.
- 2015 Archaeologist, Michigan State University, Illinois State Museum, and Dickson Mounds Museum.
- 2013-2015 Curation Research Assistant, Michigan State University Museum, East Lansing.
2008-2014 Research Assistant, Intellectual Property Issues in Cultural Heritage, Simon Fraser University, British Columbia, Canada.
- 2009-2012 Editorial Assistant/Copy Editor, *American Antiquity*.
2009-2011 Archaeologist/Crew Chief, Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan.

Publications

- 2017 Preliminary Results of a Handheld X-Ray Fluorescence (pXRF) Analysis on a Marble Head Sarcophagus Sculpture from the Collection of the Kresge Art Center, Michigan State University. Submitted to Jon M. Frey, Department of Art, Art History, and Design. Michigan State University, East Lansing.
- 2016 Preserving Sacred Sites: Arctic Indigenous Peoples as Cultural Heritage Rights Holders (L. Heinämäki, T.M. Herrmann, and N.A. Raslich). University of Lapland Printing Centre, Rovaniemi, Finland.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/HISTORIAN
Hunter C. O'Donnell, B.A.

Education

- 2016- M.A. Program, Applied Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino.
2015 B.A. (*cum laude*), Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino.
2012 A.A., Social and Behavioral Sciences, Mt. San Antonio College, Walnut, California.
2011 A.A., Natural Sciences and Mathematics, Mt. San Antonio College, Walnut, California.
- 2014 Archaeological Field School, Santa Rosa Mountains; supervised by Bill Sapp of the United States Forest Service and Daniel McCarthy of the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians.

Professional Experience

- 2022- Field Crew Chief, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
2017- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
2016-2018 Graduate Research Assistant, Applied Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino.
2016-2017 Cultural Intern, Cultural Department, Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians, Temecula, California.
2015 Archaeological Intern, U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Barstow, California.
2015 Peer Research Consultant: African Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino.

APPENDIX 2

SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH RESULTS



STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Gavin Newsom, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

December 27, 2024

Eulices Lopez
CRM TECH

Via Email to: elopez@crmtech.us

CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

VICE-CHAIRPERSON
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
Nomlaki

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER
Laurena Bolden
Serrano

COMMISSIONER
Reid Milanovich
Cahuilla

COMMISSIONER
Bennae Calac
Pam-a-Yuin a Band of
Luiseño Indians

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
**Raymond C.
Hitchcock**
Miwok, Nisenan

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710

Re: Proposed Performing Arts Theater and AcCEL Center Project, Tulare County

Dear Mr. Lopez:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Pricilla.Torres-Fuentes@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Pricilla Torres-Fuentes

Pricilla Torres-Fuentes
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Tulare County
12/27/2024

County	Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Fax #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation	Counties
Tulare	Kitanemuk & Yowlumne Tejon Indians	N	Delia Dominguez, Chairperson	115 Radio Street Bakersfield, CA, 93305	(626) 339-6785		2deedominguez@gmail.com	Kitanemuk Southern Valley Yokut	Fresno, Kern, Kings, Los Angeles, Madera, Monterey, San Benito, San Luis Obispo, Tulare
	Santa Rosa Rancheria Tachi Yokut Tribe	F	Samantha McCarty, Cultural Specialist II	P.O. Box 8 Lemoore, CA, 93245	(559) 633-3440		smccarty@tachi-yokut-nsn.gov	Southern Valley Yokut	Fresno, Kern, Kings, Merced, Monterey, San Benito, San Luis Obispo, Tulare
	Santa Rosa Rancheria Tachi Yokut Tribe	F	Nichole Escalon, Cultural Specialist I	P.O. Box 8 Lemoore, CA, 93245	(559) 924-1278			Southern Valley Yokut	Fresno, Kern, Kings, Merced, Monterey, San Benito, San Luis Obispo, Tulare
	Santa Rosa Rancheria Tachi Yokut Tribe	F	Shana Powers, THPO	P.O. Box 8 Lemoore, CA, 93245	(559) 423-3900			Southern Valley Yokut	Fresno, Kern, Kings, Merced, Monterey, San Benito, San Luis Obispo, Tulare
	Table Mountain Rancheria	F	Michelle Heredia-Cordova, Chairperson	P.O. Box 410 Friant, CA, 93626	(559) 822-2587	(559) 822-2693	mhcordova@tmr.org	Yokut	Fresno, Kern, Kings, Madera, Monterey, San Benito, San Luis Obispo, Tulare
	Table Mountain Rancheria	F	Bob Pennell, Cultural Resource Director	P.O. Box 410 Friant, CA, 93626	(559) 325-0351	(559) 325-0394	rpennell@tmr.org	Yokut	Fresno, Kern, Kings, Madera, Monterey, San Benito, San Luis Obispo, Tulare
	Tule River Indian Tribe	F	Neil Peyron, Chairperson	P.O. Box 589 Porterville, CA, 93258	(559) 781-4271	(559) 781-4610	neil.peyron@tulerivertribe-nsn.gov	Yokut	Alameda, Amador, Calaveras, Contra Costa, Fresno, Inyo, Kern, Kings, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, Monterey, Sacramento, San Benito, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, Stanislaus, Tulare, Tuolumne
	Tule River Indian Tribe	F	Kerri Vera, Environmental Department	P. O. Box 589 Porterville, CA, 93258	(559) 783-8892	(559) 783-8932	kerri.vera@tulerivertribe-nsn.gov	Yokut	Alameda, Amador, Calaveras, Contra Costa, Fresno, Inyo, Kern, Kings, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, Monterey, Sacramento, San Benito, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, Stanislaus, Tulare, Tuolumne
	Tule River Indian Tribe	F	Joey Garfield, Tribal Archaeologist	P. O. Box 589 Porterville, CA, 93258	(559) 783-8892	(559) 783-8932	joey.garfield@tulerivertribe-nsn.gov	Yokut	Alameda, Amador, Calaveras, Contra Costa, Fresno, Inyo, Kern, Kings, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, Monterey, Sacramento, San Benito, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, Stanislaus, Tulare, Tuolumne
	Wuksachi Indian Tribe/Eshom Valley Band	N	Kenneth Woodrow, Chairperson	1179 Rock Haven Ct. Salinas, CA, 93906	(831) 443-9702		kwood8934@aol.com	Foothill Yokut Mono	Alameda, Calaveras, Contra Costa, Fresno, Inyo, Kings, Madera, Marin, Mariposa, Merced, Mono, Monterey, San Benito, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Stanislaus, Tulare, Tuolumne

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Performing Arts Theater and AcCEL Center Project, Tulare County.

Record: PROJ-2024-006658
Report Type: List of Tribes
Counties: Tulare
NAHC Group: All

APPENDIX 3

**CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INVENTORY
RECORD FORMS**

Site 54-005296 (CA-TUL-003103H)

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

Primary # 54-005296 (Update)

HRI #

Trinomial CA-TUL-003103H (Update)

Page 1 of 4

Resource name or # (Assigned by recorder)

Recorded by Hunter O'Donnell

Date February 21, 2025

Continuation ☒ Update

Form Prepared by Hunter O'Donnell

Date February 24, 2025; revised May 27, 2025

Affiliation: CRM TECH, Colton

Project No: CRM TECH 4219A

During an intensive-level field survey on February 21, 2025, an approximately 570-foot segment of the Tulare Irrigation Canal (a.k.a. the Tulare Irrigation District Canal, formerly the North Branch of the Kaweah Canal) was inspected along the south side of Avenue 264 (Liberty Road), about 750 feet west of North Mooney Boulevard (State Route 63). The segment lies across the northern edge of Assessor Parcel Numbers 149-030-005 and -008, between UTM coordinates 291962 mE/4016307 mN and 291791 mE/4016308 mN, within the northeast quarter of Section 24, T19S R24E, MDBM.

The segment of the canal at this location runs entirely underground. A standpipe at the west end of the segment and an access box at the east end are the only elements on the surface. Approximately 0.3 miles east of the segment is the location of the culvert where the canal goes underground, just to the north of 11797 Avenue 264 (292549 mE/4016317 mN). The concrete top of the culvert has the words "JR 56" crudely written in it. Newspaper accounts from 1956 (*Tulare Advance Register* 1956a-1956c) discuss the planning and implementation of the canal coverage projects across the north side of the City of Tulare, including on the North Branch of the Kaweah Canal, which suggests that the segment recorded herein was covered around that time.

Report Citation:

Bai "Tom" Tang, Nicole Raslich, and Hunter O'Donnell
2025 Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Performing Arts Theater, AcCEL Center, and Library Project, Portions of Assessor's Parcel Numbers 149-030-005 and -008, near the City of Tulare, Tulare County, California.

Other References:

Tulare Advance Register

1956 Council Approves Ditch Covering. January 4:1.

1956 Council Acts on Kaweah Canal Covering Project. August 22:1.

1956 Ditch Work Started. November 13:1.

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

Primary # 54-005296 (Update)

HRI #

Trinomial CA-TUL-003103H (Update)

Page 2 of 4

Resource name or # (Assigned by recorder)

Recorded by Hunter O'Donnell

Date February 21, 2025

Continuation ☒ Update

Form Prepared by Hunter O'Donnell

Date February 24, 2025; revised May 27, 2025

Affiliation: CRM TECH, Colton

Project No: CRM TECH 4219A

Photographs:



Canal elements and path. *Left*: access box, view to the east;
right: path of canal from box, view to the west



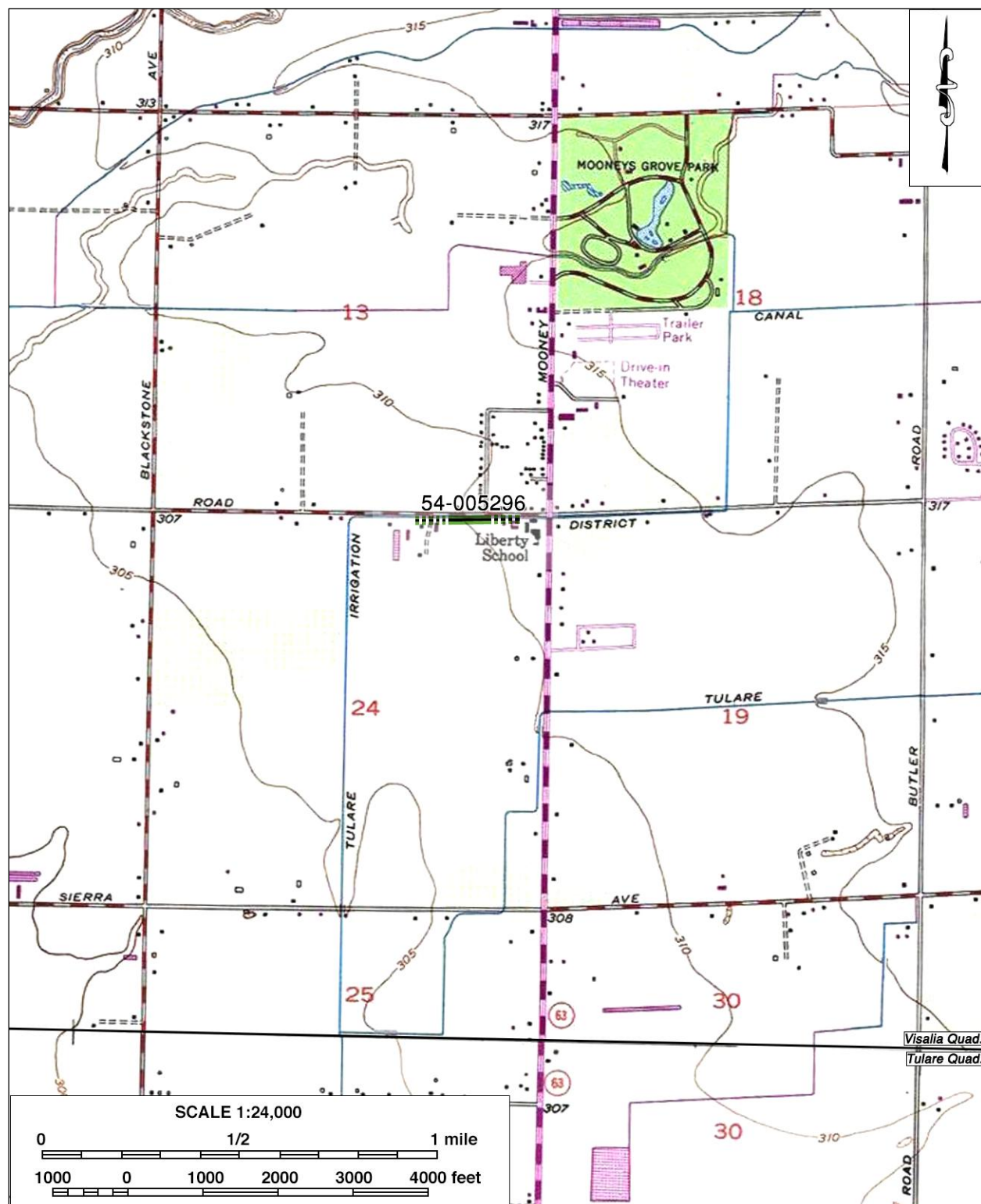
Culvert to the east. *Left*: underground canal entrance, view to the east;
right: "JR 56" written on top of the culvert

HRI #

Trinomial CA-TUL-003103H (Update)

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

***Date of Map:** 1969



SITE MAP

Page 4 of 4

Primary # 54-005296 (Update)

HRI # _____

Trinomial CA-TUL-003103H (Update)

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) _____

*Drawn by: Daniel Ballester

*Date: March 27, 2025



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

Primary # P-54-005296

HRI # _____

Trinomial CA-TUL-003103H

NRHP Status Code _____

Other Listings _____

Review Code _____

Reviewer _____

Date _____

***P1. Resource Name:** Tulare Irrigation Canal (segment)

***P2. Location:** ***a. County:** Tulare

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Visalia, nw ¼ Section 3 T19S R25E

c. Address: 32 acres located at the sw corner of W. Cherry and South Lovers Lane, Visalia

d. Assessor's Parcel Number: 127-030-018

***P3a. Description:** This segment of the Tulare Irrigation Canal snakes along the southern and eastern boundaries of the parcel, making two turns, one nearest to the railroad bridge (outside the project boundary) and one at the eastern edge of the parcel before the canal heads north. The canal has a trapezoidal shaped profile and is earth and unlined, with the exception of concrete reinforcement to prevent erosion as the canal makes a turn nearest the railroad bridge. The canal disappears through a culvert at Cherry Avenue at the northern end of the parcel where it is undergrounded. The overall length of the segment is 0.29 miles. From berm edge to berm edge it varies in width from 45 feet at the railroad bridge to less than 20 feet at Cherry Avenue. The depth of the canal at the center of the base nearest the railroad bridge is approximately 10 feet. The depth varies from 8 to 10 feet along the remainder of the segment. A walnut orchard is located on the parcel. Orchards are located to the east and south and a new housing tract lies north.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP20 (canal segment)

***P4. Resources Present:** ●Structure



P5b Photo date: 13 February 2022

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** by 1892; Official Historical Atlas Map of Tulare County, 1892

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Tulare Irrigation District
6826 Avenue 240
Tulare, CA 93274

***P8. Recorded by:**
Karana Hattersley-Drayton,
M.A.
4110 N. Maroa Avenue
Fresno 93704

***P9. Date Recorded:** 13 February 2022

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** "Cultural Resources Assessment for the Higgin's Ranch Annexation and Tentative Subdivision Map Project, City of Visalia, Tulare County, California".

***Attachments:** ● Building, Structure and Object Report; ● Continuation Sheet

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # P - 5 4 - 0 0 5 2 9 6

HRI # _____

Trinomial C A - T U L - 0 0 3 1 0 3 H

Page 2 of 2

DPR 523A (1/95)

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) _____

***Required information**

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD CA-TUL-003103H

*NRHP Status Code: 5D3

*Resource Name: Tulare Irrigation Canal

B3. Original Use: Irrigation Canal

B4. Present Use: Irrigation Canal

***B5. Architectural Style:** Unlined segment of canal

***B6. Construction History:** The Tulare Irrigation District was organized September 21, 1889. The Tulare Irrigation Canal (TID) is depicted at this location on the 1892 Thompson County Atlas. Queries to the TID regarding construction date of this segment of the conduit were not answered.

***B7. Moved?** ■No

***B8. Related Features:** The canal skirts a walnut orchard. Adjacent to the southern boundary of the parcel is the Southern Pacific Railroad corridor. The canal continues under a railroad bridge at this location and is piped under a culvert as it crosses Cherry Avenue at the northern end of the project segment.

B9a. Architect: N/A

B9b. Builder: Tulare Irrigation District

***B10. Significance: Theme:** Development of Irrigation and Agriculture **Area:** Tulare County

Period of Significance: 1889-2022 **Property Type:** Irrigation Canal **Applicable Criteria:** 1, 3

The 32-acre project site is located south of the town of Visalia, known as Four Creeks in the early 1850s. The town was surveyed in 1852, the year the state legislature established Tulare County. By November 1852 Visalia included 60-80 inhabitants including 30 school-age children, a Methodist Church, grist mill and general store ("History of Visalia" [Wikipedia](#) accessed 15 February 2022). In the 1850s American-era farmers in the San Joaquin Valley began to build irrigation systems, with the first rough-built earthen ditches constructed in and around Visalia in 1852-3 ("Water Conveyance Systems," Caltrans 2000:19). By the 1880s small and would-be farmers rallied around the ideas of C.C. Wright, a lawyer from Modesto who advocated that the public have the "power to take water and land, by means of condemnation, from the large estates and to create community-controlled irrigation districts." Wright was elected to the California legislature in 1887 where he was able to get unanimous approval for the Wright Act (Hundley 1992:98).

B12. References: Thos. H. Thompson [Official Historical Atlas Map of Tulare County, Tulare 1892](#) A. McCall Smith of Visalia; [Quest for Water Tulare Irrigation District: Its History, People and Progression](#), Richard Zack, PartnerPress.org, Carlsbad, California 2017; E-mail correspondence with Aaron Fukada, General Manager, Tulare Irrigation District 21 February 2022; USGS 1927 Visalia; Norris Hundley Jr. [The Great Thirst: Californians and Water, 1770s-1990s](#). Berkeley: University of California Press 1992; 2000 "Water Conveyance Systems in California: Historic Context Development and Evaluation Procedures." JRP Historical Consulting Services, Davis and California Department of Transportation, Sacramento 2000; Tulare Irrigation District District Profile accessed 15 February 2022; "Tulare Irrigation District SCADA System Modernization Project," April 2017; "History of Visalia," [Wikipedia](#) accessed 15 February 2022.



***B14. Evaluator:** Karana Hattersley-Drayton, M.A.
4110 N. Maroa Avenue Fresno, CA 93704

***Date of Evaluation:** March 1, 2022

(This space reserved for official comments.)

BSO continued: "The new law represented an effort to foster community values, promote small family farms, and curb the monopolistic excesses of... California's pioneer capitalists" (Hundley 1990:98)

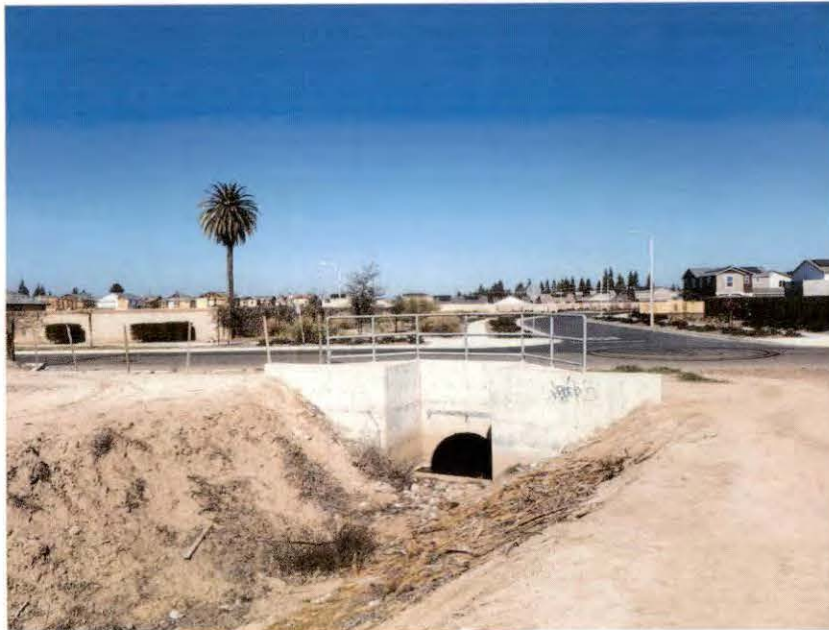
The Tulare farming community jumped on the Wright Act bandwagon in a big way and was one of the first three Irrigation Districts organized in California, along with Modesto and Turlock (Water Conveyance Systems 2000:14). As Richard Zack has summarized in his 2017 book, *Tulare Irrigation District: Its History, People and Progression*: The Wright Act of 1887 "...allowed citizens to petition the local county board of supervisors to authorize the formation of a special district or agency for the collection, transportation, and distribution of water for crop irrigation and other agricultural uses." The Wright Act "allowed the irrigation districts to form, but gave them no water rights, no headworks, and no canal system with which any acquired water could be distributed to the farmers for whom the district was formed" (Zack 2017:43).

The first notice of the intent to form the Tulare Irrigation District appeared in the *Tulare Evening Register* on June 14, 1889. The notification, along with the description of the land to be incorporated within the district and the signatories to the petition ran two more times. An election to approve the district was held on August 24th, 1889 with a vote of 484 to 7 in favor (Zack 2017:44). The Tulare Irrigation District was established on September 21, 1889. The original proposal for the district was for 219,000 acres from Sierra Nevada foothills to Tulare Lake. Eventually the area was reduced to 32,500 acres (Tulare Irrigation District Profile accessed 15 February 2022). . During the 1890s the District faced some tough legal challenges; it took almost ten years for the United States Supreme Court to affirm the TID's right to the water it delivered to the farmers in the District (Zack 2017: 43).

\$500,000 in bonds were issued to initially finance the District. About half of the funds were used to construct the diversion works on the St. John's River, the main canal heading at the river (including a large flume over the river), and to purchase water rights of the Kaweah Canal and Irrigation Company, Rocky Ford Canal and Irrigation Company, and Settlers Ditch Company. The remainder was used for canal construction within the District (Tulare Irrigation District Profile accessed 15 February 2022). In 1950 a contract was signed with the US Bureau of Reclamation to provide an annual supply of 30,000 acre feet of Class I water and up to 141,000 acre-feet of Class 2 water from the Friant-Kern Canal. Between 1951 and 1964 the District made extensive improvements including enlarging and/or relocating canals, construction of diversion structures, etc. (Tulare Irrigation District Profile accessed 15 February 2022). As of 2017, the District delivers surface water to approximately 230 agricultural growers with no municipal, domestic or industrial uses. The District includes approximately 300 miles of earthen canals and 30 miles of pipelines. Although cotton was once "king," the District farmers now grow a variety of crops to serve the region's dairy industry including wheat, field corn, alfalfa, pistachios and walnuts (Tulare Irrigation District SCADA System Modernization Project, April 2017:5).

The California Environmental Quality Act (1970) requires consideration of project impacts on archaeological or historical sites deemed to be "historical resources." A substantial adverse change in the significant qualities of a historical resource is considered a significant impact. The Tulare Irrigation District is one of the original three Irrigation Districts in California (1889). The canal through this parcel is depicted on the 1892 Thompson Atlas and the segment appears to have high integrity to its period of significance with little change over time, other than the concrete reinforcement near the railroad bridge. Water conveyance systems were critical to the development of the San Joaquin Valley. This segment may be considered potentially eligible to the California Register of Historical Resources under Criterion 1 and 3 as a contributor to the Tulare Irrigation Canal. Further research is needed to evaluate the entire system. Current project plans include no change to the canal, and thus no adverse change to the resource.

BSO continued:



*Culvert at northern end of project at W. Cherry Avenue
Southern Pacific Railroad bridge outside southern project boundary*





March 2, 2022

To: Ms. Consuelo Sauls, M.A. RPA
Taylored Archaeology
6083 N. Figarden Drive Suite 616
Fresno, CA 93722

From: Karana Hattersley-Drayton, M.A.
Architecture Historian
4110 N. Maroa Avenue
Fresno, CA 93704

**Re: Letter to File, Higgins Ranch Annexation and Tentative
Subdivision Map, City of Visalia, Tulare County, California**

On January 31st 2022 I was contacted by Ms. Sauls of Taylored Archaeology requesting a proposal to provide an evaluation of a segment of the Tulare Irrigation Canal located on the 32-acre parcel (APN 127-030-018) at the southwest corner of West Cherry and South Lovers Lane in Visalia. A proposal to prepare State of California dpr survey forms and a Letter of File regarding Findings was submitted and approved, and a subconsultant's agreement was signed on February 7, 2022.

I visited the site on February 13th to photograph and record the resource. Sarah Johnston, M.A. accompanied me in the field and took GPS readings of the canal. To provide historic context I consulted books and files in my home library including prior reviews of canal systems and looked for information on line for the Tulare Irrigation District. On February 21st I contacted the District's General Manager Aaron Fukada, regarding the history of the canal. Mr. Fukada forwarded my request to a District Engineer who did not respond to my phone call or e-mail. On February 23rd I visited the Heritage Center at the Fresno County Library and reviewed maps and pertinent works including the 2017 History of the Tulare Irrigation District by Richard Zack.

The proposed project must comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (1970) which requires consideration of project impacts on archaeological or historical sites deemed to be "historical resources." A substantial adverse change in the significant qualities of a historical resource is considered a significant impact. Generally, a resource shall be considered "historically significant" if it

meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR, as defined in the Public Resources Code (PRC) below, and it has been found and/or treated eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission or the local agency:

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

Recommended Findings: The Tulare Irrigation District is one of the original three Irrigation Districts in California (1889) incorporated under the Wright Act of 1887. The unlined canal along this parcel is depicted on the 1892 Thompson Atlas and the segment appears to have high integrity to its period of significance with little change over time, other than the concrete reinforcement near the railroad bridge. Water conveyance systems were critical to the development of the San Joaquin Valley. It is my professional opinion that this segment may be considered potentially eligible to the California Register of Historical Resources under Criterion 1 and 3 as a contributor to the Tulare Irrigation Canal. Further research is needed, however, to evaluate the entire system. The proposed project includes no change to the canal, and thus there is no expected adverse change to the resource.

Karana Hattersley-Drayton has a B.A., M.A. and completed 3 years of coursework in Architecture History at U.C. Berkeley. She served as the City of Fresno's Historic Preservation Officer from 2002 to January 2017 and currently teaches architectural history at California State University Fresno.

Attached: DPR forms for segment, Tulare Irrigation Canal (southwest corner of West Cherry and South Lovers Lane, Visalia).

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

Primary # **P-54-005296**

HRI #

Trinomial **CA-TUL-3103H**

NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 5

Resource Name or # **Old 99 Ditch of the Tulare Irrigation District**

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: a. County: **Tulare County**

☒ Not for Publication

☐ Unrestricted

b. USGS 7.5' Quad: **Tulare, CA**

Date: 1950 (PR 1969)

T20S, R 24E; Sections 23,26 B.M. MD

c. Address:

d. UTM: NAD 27, Zone 11;

289492 mE / 4005473 mN (northwest end of segment)

289651 mE / 4004483 mN (northeast end of segment)

e. Other Locational Data: The northern end of the recorded segment lies immediately south of the intersection of I Street and Addie Avenue in Tulare, California.

*P3a. Description: The Old 99 Ditch is approximately 1.5 mile long irrigation conveyance of the Tulare Irrigation District. This record documents a 3,300 segment of the lower reaches of the ditch. Although the ditch is not plotted on available historic-era quadrangles or other maps, an inscription by the Works Progress Administration on one of its weirs dates the ditch to at least 1940. Its name apparently refers to U.S. Highway 99, which ran just east of the ditch in the early and mid-twentieth century, following present-day I Street. The attached Linear Feature Record contains a description of the recorded segment.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: **HP 20 (Canal)**

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

*P5a. Photograph or Drawing:



P5b. Description of Photo: The Old 99 Ditch looking southeast from Addie Avenue; I Drive is east (left) of the ditch.

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both

*P7. Owner and Address:

Tulare Irrigation District

Tulare, California

*P8. Recorded By: **Randy Baloian**

Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

1391 W. Shaw Ave., Suite C

Fresno, CA 93711

*P9. Date Recorded:

*P10. Survey Type: ☒ Intensive

☐ Reconnaissance ☐ Other

Describe:

*P11. Report Citation: Baloian, Randy, Ryan Wendel, Josh Tibbet, and Mary Baloian

2017 *Cultural Resource Inventory and Evaluation for The City of Tulare Pratt Water System Improvement Project, Tulare County, California*. Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Fresno, California. Prepared for Crawford and Bowen Planning, Inc., Visalia, California.

*Attachments: ☐ NONE

☒ Location Map

☒ Sketch Map

☐ Continuation Sheet

☐ Building, Structure,
and Object Record

☐ Archaeological Record

☐ District Record

☒ Linear Feature Record

☐ Milling Station Record

☐ Rock Art Record

☐ Artifact Record

☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (list):

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

Primary P-54-005296
HRI / Trinomial CA-TUL-3103H

Page 2 of 5

Resource Name or : Old 99 Ditch of the Tulare Irrigation District

L1. **Historic and/or Common Name:** Old 99 Ditch of the Tulare Irrigation District

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

- b. Location of point or segment: From near the intersection of I Street and Addie Avenue southeast for approximately 3,300 feet. **UTM:** NAD 27, Zone 11; 289492 **mE** / 4005473 **mN** (northwest end of segment);
289651 **mE** / 4004483 **mN** (northeast end of segment)

L3. **Description:** The full extent of this conveyance runs from its apparent head on the south bank of the TID Main Canal near the intersection of I Street and Paige Avenue south for approximately 1.5 miles, paralleling I Street to the west. A 3,300 foot segment of the ditch was recorded in its lower reaches. Within this section, the V-shaped ditch measures 10-12 feet wide at the top, 1 foot at the bottom, and 2.5-3.5 feet deep (see photo on Primary Record). Its banks rise (at most) 1 foot above the surrounding surface. Considering the abandoned turn-outs and multiple cave-ins seen along the segment, it appears that the ditch no longer conveys irrigation water. Curiously, aside from such cave-ins, the ditch appears to be regularly cleaned and maintains a sharp V-shape prism along most of the segment, suggesting that it may be presently used to drain overflow water from the adjacent road.

Eight features are found within the recorded segment, including four turnouts, two culverts, and two weirs (see Sketch Map). A turnout or irrigation gate is the mechanical apparatus that is set within the bank of the conveyance to divert water into individual properties. As mentioned above, the turnouts observed within the recorded segment have been abandoned **with** their gates covered partially or fully by wind-blown soil. A well with a gas powered pump presently provides irrigation water to crops grown the adjacent parcels. They are of the traditional, mid-to-late twentieth century type: a metal disc regulates the flow water into a conduit that (typically) leads to a containment well, from where water is drawn for irrigation; the disc is operated by a manual (turn-wheel) screw-driven crank, which is mounted on a metal frame over the conduit.

Culverts are tunnels, typically encased with a metal pipe, that carry water under a road or railroad. The two culverts seen within recorded segment were approximately 40-foot-long pipes that carry the ditch flow under private dirt roads.

Weirs are dam-like structures that raise the water level within a ditch or canal to ensure a sufficient supply for users located immediately upstream from the weir. For this reason, one or more turnouts are commonly found just in front (on the upstream side) of a weir. This is the case for the recorded segment wherein two of the turnouts are located in close proximity to the two observed weirs. Both were essentially built using the same design and concrete material. Two block walls extend from each bank to narrow water flow through a 6-foot-long, 5-foot-wide, and 3-foot -deep passage (See photo below). (Though not observed due to the excess of wind-blown soil, the weirs likely include a concrete floor at the base of the ditch prism to eliminate water erosion.) Two opposing slots are set within the block walls and lie just in front of a foot bridge; this arrangement allowed a ditch tender to safely stand above the water and insert a wood plank to dam the flow. Generally speaking, because the dimensions of the passage remained constant (i.e., not subject to erosion), weirs also serve as points of measurement; by allowing the water to flow over a plank of a known height and width, the flow of water (typically expressed in cubic feet per second) could be calculated.

Within the recorded segment, there were variations on this basic and very common weir design. Located just north of a private dirt road, Weir 1 is paired with Culvert 1. In this case, the walls of the weir serve as a concrete embankment around the entrance (upstream side) of the culvert. Further downstream, the west wall of Weir 2 has been extended upstream to serve as a concrete embankment for Turnout 2, which lies less than 5 feet from the mouth of the weir passage.

Perhaps most notably is that Weir 2 bears a "WPA 1940" inscription, indicating that it was construction in that year by the Work Progress Administration (WPA). Considering the similarity of design, materials, apparent construction methods, and location, Weir 1 may very likely have been built by the WPA at the same time as Weir 2. Although no inscription was found on its exposed walls, it is possibly that a WPA engraving lies below the wind-blown soil that covers much of Weir 1.

L4. **Dimensions:**

- a. **Top Width:** 10-12 feet
b. **Bottom Width:** 1 foot
c. **Height or Depth:** 2.5-3.5 feet
d. **Length of Segment:** 3,300 feet

L4e. **Sketch or Cross Section**

☐ attached
☐ none

Facing:

Page 3 of 5

Resource Name or : Old 99 Ditch of the Tulare Irrigation District

L5. Associated Resources: I Street, which parallels the ditch to the east, was part of the San Joaquin Valley's first highway, which was constructed in the mid-1910s. Initially called the Valley Route, the highway was in 1926 designated as U.S. Highway 99, which is apparently the namesake of the Old 99 Ditch. Sometime before 1942, the section of the highway south of Tulare was realigned, and the road became relegated to the local street grid and eventually named I Street.

L6. Setting: rural to the west; industrial to the east.

L7. Integrity Considerations: difficult to assess without archival information.

L8a. Photo, Map, or Drawing:

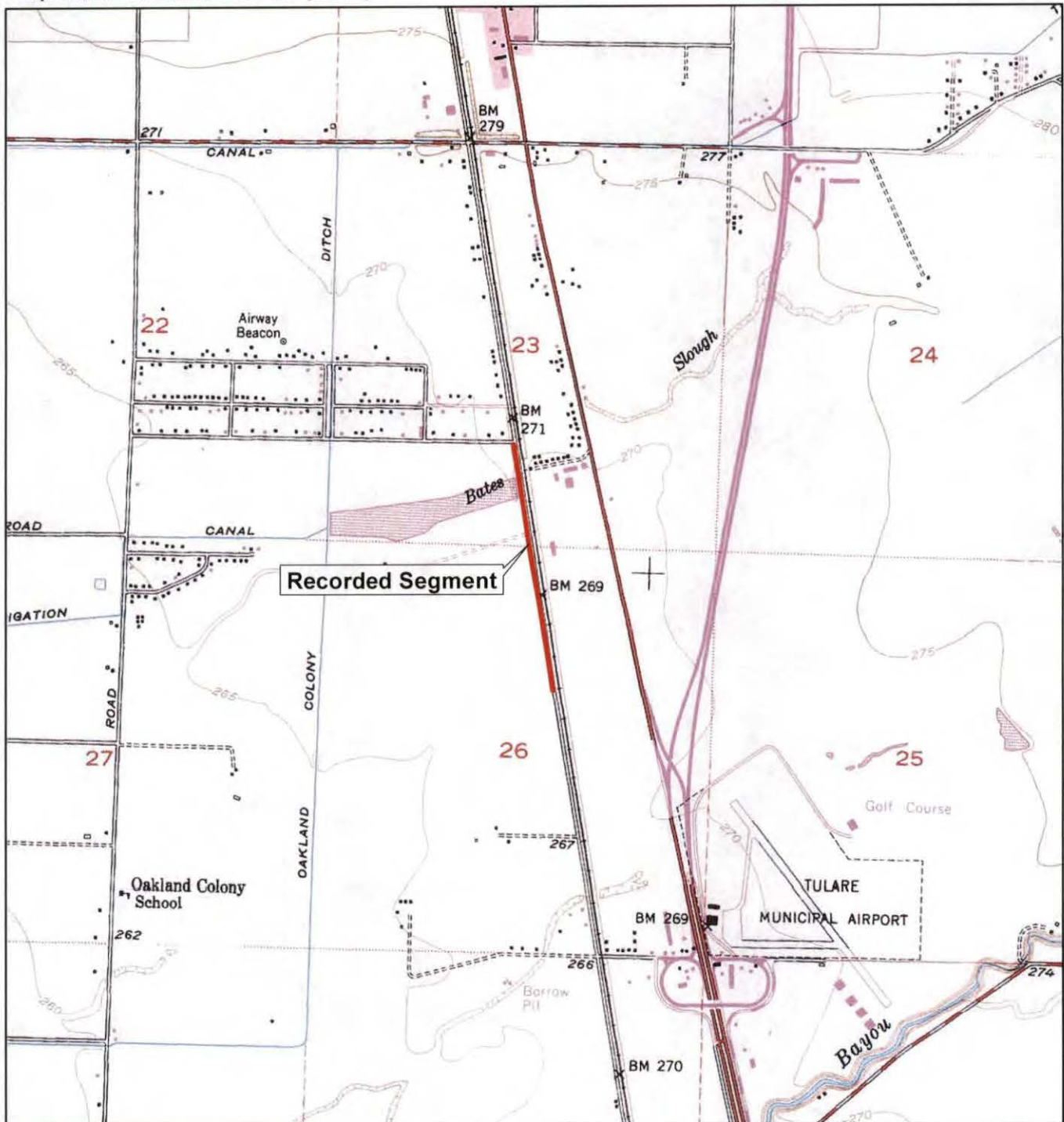


L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing: Weir 2 along the Old 99 Ditch; looking southeast (downstream). This feature includes a "WPA 1940" inscription. A pump and well unit lies in the immediate background.

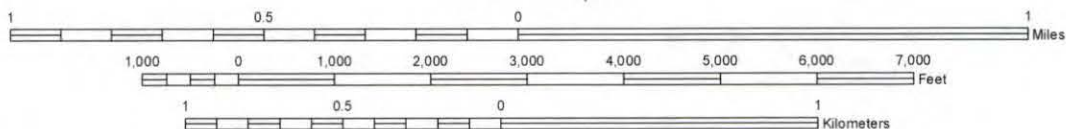
L9. Remarks:

L10. Form Prepared By: Randy Baloian

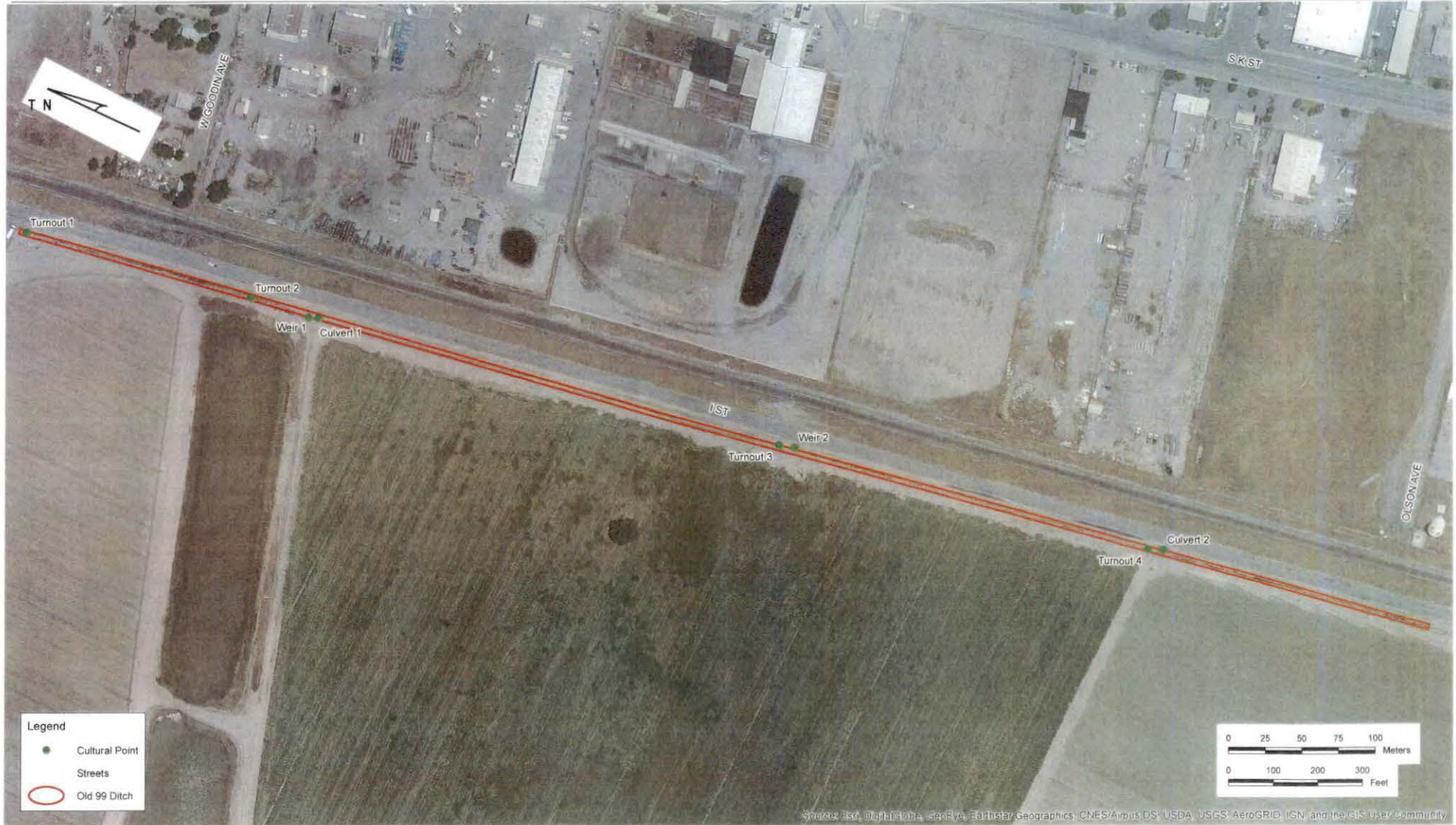
L11. Date: January 2017



SCALE 1:24,000



TRUE NORTH



P - 5 4 - 0 0 5 2 9 6

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

Primary # ~~P-54-005288~~
HRI #
Trinomial # CA-TUL-003103H
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code 3CS Reviewer Date

Page 1 of 8

*Resource Name or #: CWA20-221-1

P1. Other Identifier:

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

*a. County: Tulare

b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Exeter, TULARE, VISALIA, Date: 1984 T 19S; R25E; S ½ of Sec 11; M.D. B.M.

c. Address: IVANHOE

City:

Zip:

d. UTM: Zone: 11; 298893 mE/ 4018013 mN

e. Other Locational Data: The ditch segment is located approximately 0.25 mile northeast of the intersection of Avenue 272 and Road 148. The segment is located under the powerline.

*P3a. Description: The resource is a segment of the Tulare Irrigation District Canal, an earthen water conveyance system ditch and bridge. The ditch is excavated in a v shape. The slopes of the ditch are littered with rocks, cement fragments, and modern trash. Either side of the ditch is used as an access road. The bridge consists of two cement abutments and base, and the bridge crossing is constructed out of wood planks. The bridge is covered in modern graffiti. It is likely the ditch is still in use as a water conveyance system providing water to the surrounding agricultural fields. The ditch and bridge have been impacted by water erosion, vehicular access, and vandalism. There is a bridge 0.2 mile west from the segment that crosses Road 148. The bridge has a time stamp of 1947. The date maybe related to the segment of the ditch and bridge recorded.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: AH6. Water conveyance system

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



P5b. Description of Photo:

Overview of the ditch with bridge, view S;
Photo #1110793; 08/22/2016

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1877 / Grunsky 1898

*P7. Owner and Address:

Private

*P8. Recorded by:

Alberto Foglia and Annemarie Cox,
PanGIS Inc.
2038 Corte Del Nogal Suite 110
Carlsbad, CA 92011

*P9. Date Recorded:

08/22/16

*P10. Survey Type:

Intensive Pedestrian

*P11. Report Citation:

AECOM, 2016 Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Southern California Edison North of Magunden Transmission Line Rating Remediation Project, Kern and Tulare Counties, California

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

P-54-005296

State of California – Natural Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary # ~~P-54-005288~~

HRI#

Trinomial CA-TUL-003103H

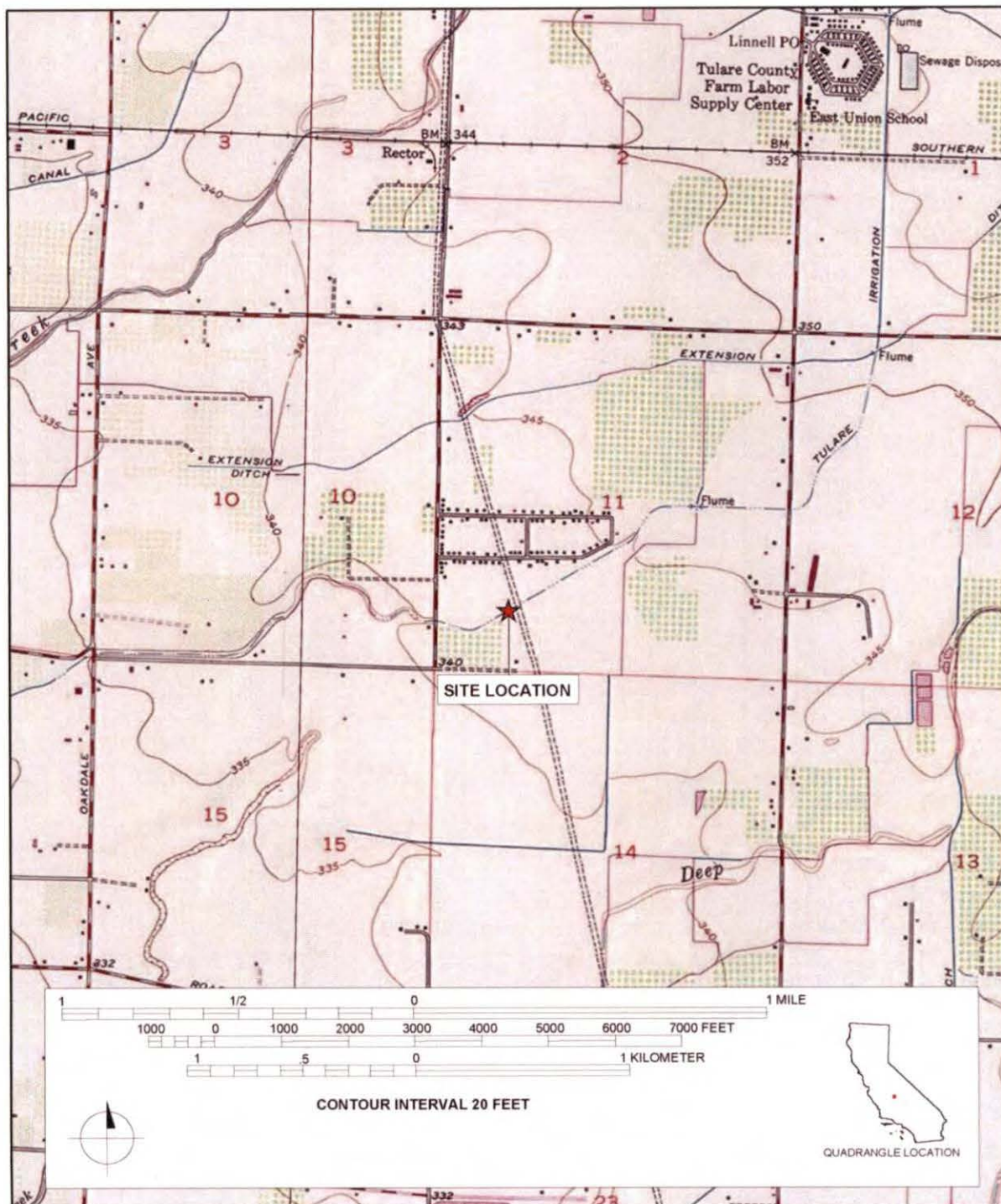
Page 2 of 8

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CWA20-221-1

*Map Name: Exeter, Calif. 7.5' Quadrangle

*Scale: 1:24,000

*Date of map: 1984



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

Primary # P-54-005288
HRI#

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD CA-TUL-003103H

*Resource Name or # CWA20-221-1
Page 3 of 8

*NRHP Status Code 3CS

B1. Historic Name: Kaweah Canal B2. Common Name: Tulare Irrigation District Canal
B3. Original Use: Irrigation Canal B4. Present Use: Irrigation Canal
*B5. Architectural Style: Earthen canal
*B6. Construction History: The Tulare Irrigation District Canal, formerly called the Kaweah Canal, was built in 1877.

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: N/A Original Location: N/A
*B8. Related Features: n/a

B9a. Architect: unknown b. Builder: unknown
*B10. Significance: Theme Agriculture: Irrigation and farming Area Tulare County
Period of Significance 1877 Property Type HP.20 Canal Applicable Criteria CRHR 1

The historical significance of the Tulare Irrigation District Canal was determined by applying the eligibility criteria for the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) using the Caltrans published state-wide historic context for water conveyance structures entitled *Water Conveyance Systems in California: Historic Context Development and Evaluation Procedures*. Based on site investigations and historic research, the segment of Tulare Irrigation District Canal recorded in this form appears to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing in the CRHR. (See Continuation Sheet)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) AH6. Water conveyance system

*B12. References: See Continuation Sheet

B13. Remarks

*B14. Evaluator: Chandra Miller, AECOM *Date of Evaluation: October 2016

(This space reserved for official comments.)



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

Primary # P-54-005288

HRI#

Trinomial CA-TUL-003103H

Page 4 of 8

*Resource Name or #: CWA20-221-1

*Recorded by: PanGIS Inc.

*Date: 08/22/2016

☒ Continuation ☐ Update***B10. Significance:** (continued)Historic Context

The Southern Pacific Railroad was extended into Tulare and Kern Counties in the early 1870s and community members constructed numerous water conveyance systems throughout the county. Together, these two things led to a population boom with productive farming activities (ESA 2010). The livestock industry began to grow in the region with the influx of miners (Mitchell 1976). The early settlers focused on raising hogs, cattle, and sheep, while farmers mostly cultivated grain. Livestock could roam freely without ranchers installing fences until 1874. This negatively impacted farming in the area as the livestock grazed on grasses and were driven considerable distances across the land. Farmers and ranchers often clashed over damaged crops or stolen livestock. This culminated in the establishment of the "No Fence Law" in 1874. The controversial law forced ranchers to pay for damages to crops or property caused by their cattle. Ranching in the San Joaquin Valley began to decline after this time as large wheat ranches, dairying, deciduous and citrus fruit orchards, and other forms of agriculture took over. With the passage of the No Fence Law and the drought of 1877, a noticeable shift occurred in the San Joaquin Valley as ranchers increasingly turned to grain farming over cattle ranching (Mitchell 1976). With the focus on agriculture throughout the region, native vegetation, such as oak trees, was removed to make more space for agriculture (Varner and Stuart 1975). Citrus and grapes were the major crops, but farmers also cultivated peaches, plums, figs, and olives with field crops of wheat, barley alfalfa, cotton, and potatoes. The ideal farming conditions led to the settlement of numerous cities and hamlets throughout Tulare and Kern Counties. Tulare, Visalia, Porterville, and Hanford became the major cities of Tulare County and served the surrounding farms, dairies, and cattle ranches (ESA 2010).

Irrigation Management and the Rise of Agriculture in San Joaquin Valley

Water management in California began soon after it became a state in 1850. Laws were passed based on English Common Law's riparian water rights that allowed landowners abutting bodies of water to have access and rights to that water. Properties that did not touch bodies of water did not have rights to the water (Stene 2015). The State Surveyor General became tasked with water development until the creation of the Office of State Engineer in 1878; that office then became responsible for water management. The next major water development occurred in 1887 with the passage of the Wright Act. The act was met with differing opinions throughout California. Irrigation districts were allowed to form under the Wright Act. However, the districts had difficulties getting people to purchase their bonds, maintaining reservoirs, and distributing water equally to residents. The Wright Act was amended in 1897 to no longer allow the formation of districts (Stene 2015).

In 1911, California established the State Reclamation Board to look at water issues in the Central Valley. The Reclamation Board was given a budget of \$33 million. It produced several studies and options for water management during the 1910s to 1920s (Stene 2015). One of the reports, written by Colonel Robert Bradford Marshall, suggested building storage reservoirs and two large canals to carry water from the Sacramento Valley to the San Joaquin Valley area. This report would later be used as part of the Central Valley Project. California made another attempt at a statewide water management plan in 1921. The State Engineer was tasked with devising a plan and budget to help with water conservation, flood control, storage, and distribution of water. This would include the construction of canals, dams, reservoirs, and other management facilities. After 12 years of studies, State Engineer Edward Hyatt produced the California State Water Plan (Stene 2015). In 1933, the California State Legislature authorized the Central Valley Project as a state project that would put Hyatt's Plan into action. However, funds for the project could not be approved, although a few federal bills tried to fund the project (Stene 2015).

After years of financing struggles, the Central Valley Project became funded in 1937 by the Rivers and Harbors Act. The Act gave \$12 million towards the project and prioritized improvements of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers above all other regions. The State Reclamation Board had hoped to focus on irrigation for domestic and commercial use, but that became low on the list of priorities. Construction on the Central Valley Project began in the late 1930s and continued uninterrupted until the mid-1950s (Stene 2015). Because the Rivers and Harbor Act of 1935 was related to the Department of the Interior, the Central Valley Project fell under the purview of the Bureau of Reclamation (Autobee 1994). Other State and Federal agencies became involved in the 1960s, including the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Other issues arose from new environmental laws, such as the Endangered Species Act of 1973.

The Central Valley Project was divided into 10 divisions: American River, Delta, East Side, Pit River, Sacramento River, San Felipe, Friant, Shasta, Trinity River, and West San Joaquin. Some key projects included the Shasta Dam, Sacramento River improvements, Trinity River improvements, the Friant-Kern Canal, Madera Canal, New Melones Dam and Power plant, Delta-Mendota Canal, Contra Costa Canal, and the San Luis Reservoir (Stene 2015). The Friant-Kern Canal is located near the study area. It represents one of the largest lined canals in the western United States. It is over 152 miles in length and brings water through three counties, from Millerton Lake to the Kern River. Peter Kiewit and Sons Company built the canal starting in August of 1945 for a cost of \$1.1 million. An estimated 292 people were used to construct the canal. This project was an important one for the Bureau of Reclamation because it went through such a developed area (Autobee 1994). The Central Valley Project included 35 counties and covers three-fourths of all irrigated land in California. It has prevented \$5 billion in flood control damage since the

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

Primary # 2-54-005288
HRI# _____
Trinomial CA-TUL-003103H

Page 5 of 8

*Resource Name or #: CWA20-221-1

*Recorded by: PanGIS Inc. *Date: 08/22/2016 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

1930s. The Central Valley Project is an important project for the State of California as well as the Bureau of Reclamation (Stene 2015).

In addition to the Central Valley Project, other major irrigation projects throughout the region also helped with the rise of agricultural activities, as they turned previously swampy lands into viable planting areas. Tulare County has a series of rivers that originate in the Sierra Nevada and flow westward including St. John's, Kaweah, Tule and White rivers that historically terminated in or near Tulare Lake (no longer extant). Early settlement along rivers diverted river water for livestock and irrigating fall crops. The loose loamy nature of the soil and relatively flat lands of western Tulare County made ditch construction and irrigation easy. Many of the early irrigation districts were built without an engineer and were dug by pioneering farmers that had experience digging ditches and constructing dams from previous work in hydraulic mining in gold mining regions in the state.

Several water conveyance systems, including the Pioneer Ditch, the Campbell-Moreland Ditch, the Porterville Slough Ditch, and the Boydston Weir, were completed during the 1860s. These innovations provided irrigation, prevented flooding of the area, and were used to generate power (Meighan et al. 1988). Irrigation projects allowed for the rise of intensive agriculture. In western Tulare County, agriculture shifted away from citrus and fruit orchards along the eastern Sierra slopes to alfalfa and dairy farms with some vineyards, general farming, and grain farming in the flat valley lands. During the 1930s and 1940s, the Dust Bowl tragedy forced many Americans to head west from the Midwest and southern Plains states. They settled in and around Bakersfield to farm (Gust 2011). This further contributed to population growth within the region. During the 1970s and 1980s, growth shied away from agriculture and turned towards track home developments in areas such as Bakersfield, Visalia, and Oildale (Autobee 1994). However, the area retains a rural agricultural nature.

Kaweah Canal / Tulare Irrigation District Canal

The Kaweah Canal was constructed in 1877 by the Kaweah Canal and Irrigation Company, which was organized by a group of farmers in the Tulare area who required water to irrigate their lands. The head of the canal for several miles was part of the Peoples Ditch, built in 1864 by the Consolidated Peoples Ditch Company, that drew water from the Kaweah River. The 50-foot-wide, 3-foot-deep channel travels in a southwesterly direction, passing through Farmersville, and then approximately 6 miles northeast of Tulare, where it separates into two main branches (see **Plate 1**). The north branch connects to the Tulare Canal which irrigates the Targus area, and the southerly irrigates the Tulare area. At the end of the nineteenth century, the total length of the main Kaweah Canal to the point where it split into two branches was 10 miles. After the organization of the Tulare Irrigation District (TID) in 1889, the Kaweah Canal and Irrigation Company sold the Kaweah Canal to the TID in 1892 for \$150,000 (Grunsky 1898; Thompson 1892). TID purchased other irrigation systems at that time, including the Cameron and Rocky Ford systems, and commenced work to connect the systems with new laterals (Pacific Rural Press 1892). Between 1892 and 1926, the Kaweah Canal was renamed the Tulare Irrigation District Canal, which was south of the existing Tulare Irrigation Company Canal, both which diverted water from the Kaweah River. The Tulare Irrigation Company Canal at this segment, appears to have retained its original alignment (1885 Hall; Thompson 1892; USGS Exeter 1926). Tulare Irrigation Company Canal is located in the Farmers Ditch Company service area. The Farmers Ditch Company was organized in 1875 and today services an area of 18,500 acres (Sacramento Daily Union 17 June 1875; US Bureau of Reclamation 2008).

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

Primary # P-54-005296
HRI# _____
Trinomial CA-TUL-003103H

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*Resource Name or #: CWA20-221-1

*Recorded by: PanGIS Inc. *Date: 08/22/2016 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

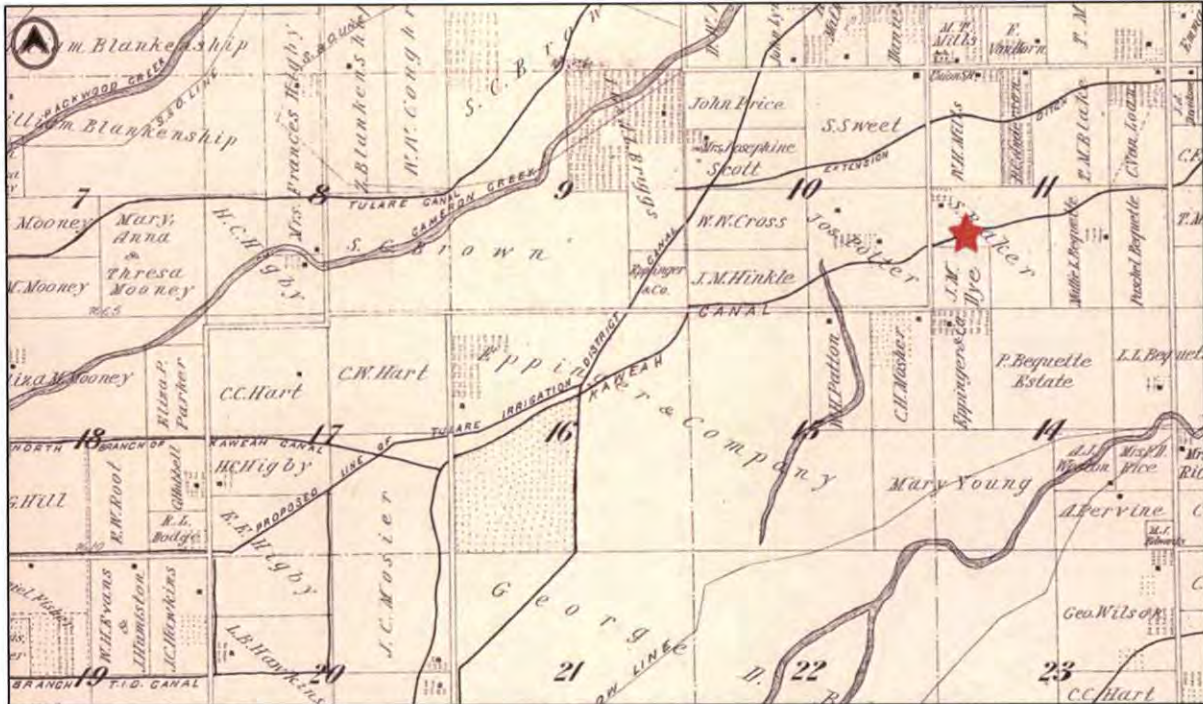


Plate 1. Kaweah Canal (Tulare Irrigation Company Canal) location indicated with star in Section 11 (Thompson 1892).

Evaluation

It was beyond the scope of this study to survey of the entire length of the Tulare Irrigation Company Canal water conveyance system (CWA20-221-1). The evaluation below is provided for the segment of ditch under the transmission powerline located approximately 0.25 mile northeast of the intersection of Avenue 272 and Road 148 southwest of Farmersville.

For a water conveyance feature or system to be eligible under CRHR Criterion 1, it must be significant for its association with specific important events or important patterns of events (e.g., development of irrigated farming in a particular location). The Tulare Irrigation Company Canal was one of the earliest constructed canals in the Farmersville area that brought thousands of acres under irrigation, transforming the region into one of the most productive agriculture areas in the state. While the area is located on a rich artisanal belt on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada, construction of surface irrigation canals and ditches allowed for irrigation to expand farther west into the San Joaquin Valley with reduced groundwater supplies. The construction of the Tulare Irrigation Company Canal facilitated crop diversification in this region of Tulare County, and the canal is a significant resource under the theme of irrigated agriculture. The Tulare Irrigation Company Canal served a large number of property owners in the area, and has an important and direct association with the expansive growth of agriculture in this part of Tulare County beginning in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Thus, the ditch is significant under Criterion 1.

For eligibility under CRHR Criterion 2, a property must be associated with a historically significant person's productive life, and also must be the property that is most closely associated with that person's important achievements. Water conveyance systems are rarely found eligible under Criterion 2. There may be instances, however, when a water conveyance system would be eligible under Criterion 2, notably when the person's association with the system is very strong and no properties more intimately associated with that person remain. Researching associations with people important in water history should include a careful evaluation as to whether the water system under investigation is the property that best represents that association. While the construction and maintenance of these ditches were reliant upon landowners, the segment of ditch evaluated herein cannot be attributed to any single individual for its creation and continued use to the modern day. Thus, the canal segment evaluated on this form is not significant under Criterion 2.

The segment of Tulare Irrigation Company Canal recorded and evaluated herein does not appear eligible for listing under CRHR Criterion 3 for design, method of construction, or representation of the work of a master. The ditch is a product of the last quarter of the nineteenth century and does not represent a significant example of canal engineering, design, or construction. Finally, research did not reveal the identity of any particular engineer or builder associated with the construction of the ditch; therefore, the Tulare

State of California – The Resources Agency
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HRI# _____
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*Resource Name or #: CWA20-221-1

*Recorded by: PanGIS Inc. *Date: 08/22/2016 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Irrigation Company Canal segment southwest of Farmersville does not appear to be significant for any associations with the work of a master.

Under CRHR Criterion 4, the segment of Tulare Irrigation Company Canal is not significant as a source, or likely source, of important information regarding history, building materials, construction techniques, or advancements in canal design or engineering. This canal, like many irrigation canals in California that is well documented through written and visual sources, so it is not a principal source of important information in this regard.

Integrity Analysis

In addition, in order for a property to be eligible for listing in the CRHR, besides meeting one of the above criteria, a property must also retain its historic integrity. Integrity is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Location

Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event took place. The original location of segment of Tulare Irrigation Company Canal has remained the same. The integrity of the property's location remains intact.

Design

Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. The segment of Tulare Irrigation Company Canal has a utilitarian design. The combined elements (e.g., form, space, style) reflect the property's integrity of design, and even though some major changes have occurred to original and historic-period elements and spaces, the property has generally retained its overall style, space, form, and plan.

Setting

Setting is the physical environment of a historic property. The historic setting of the Tulare Irrigation Company Canal is the rural and suburban underdeveloped character of the agricultural region in Tulare County. Since its construction, the physical environment of the property has not changed substantially and the historic setting of the canal remains evident today.

Materials

Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern of configuration to form a historic property. The Tulare Irrigation Company Canal is 139 years old, and its physical elements represent design materials common during nineteenth century construction. This segment has retained its original materials. However, some of the original materials, like concrete patch repairs and rock fill along the bridge, are likely to have occurred during the canal's history to ensure the physical integrity of the canal.

Workmanship

Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory. While it is likely the Tulare Irrigation Company Canal has had maintenance upgrades, the property retains its integrity of workmanship since the canal is recognizable as a utilitarian water conveyance system. Overall, several methods of construction and evidence of crafts are still apparent, seen in its general form. The canal displays characteristics seen in nineteenth century engineering, and the workmanship is based on common traditions seen during that period.

Feeling

Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. In its present state, this segment of Tulare Irrigation Company Canal has generally retained its property's location, design, setting, and workmanship; therefore, the property conveys its character and historic integrity of feeling as an irrigation canal from the nineteenth century.

Association

Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property. The construction of the Tulare Irrigation Company Canal facilitated crop diversification in Tulare County and represents a significant resource under the theme of irrigated agriculture. The Tulare Irrigation Company Canal served a large number of property owners in the area, and has an important and direct association with the expansive growth of agriculture in this part of Tulare County beginning in the last quarter of the nineteenth century.

In conclusion, the segment of Tulare Irrigation Company Canal located within the study area does appear to retain its historic integrity and appears to be eligible for listing to the CRHR.

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

Primary # P-54-005288
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Page 8 of 8

*Resource Name or #: CWA20-221-1

*Recorded by: PanGIS Inc. *Date: 08/22/2016 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

***B12. References (continued):**

Autobee, Robert
1994 Friant Division Central Valley Project. On file at the Bureau of Reclamation.

ESA
2010 *Tulare County General Plan 2030 Update, 2010 Background Report*. Prepared for the County of Tulare.

Grunsky, Carl Edward
1898 "Irrigation Near Bakersfield, California." Washington DC: USGS.

Gust, Sherri
2011 *Archaeological Survey Report, State Route 178 Widening from Vineland to Miramonte Drive in the City of Bakersfield, Kern County, California*. On file at Caltrans District 6.

Hall, William Hammond
1885 "California State Engineering Department Detail Irrigation Map, Visalia Sheet." Sacramento: California State Engineering Department.

JRP Historical Consulting Services and California Department of Transportation
2000 *Water Conveyance Systems in California: Historic Context Development and Evaluation Procedures*.

Meighan, Clement W., Brian D. Dillon, and Douglas V. Armstrong
1988 *Success Lake Intensive Cultural Resources Survey, Tulare, California*. Available at the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center.

Menefee, Eugene L.
1913 *History of Tulare and Kings Counties, California*. Los Angeles: Historic Record Company.

Mitchell, Anne
1976 *The Way It Was*. Fresno: Valley Publishers.

Pacific Rural Press
1892 "An Irrigation System Purchased." 27 February.

Stene, Eric A.
2015 *The Central Valley Project*. On file at the Bureau of Reclamation.

Thompson, Thos. H. 1892 *Official Historical Atlas Map of Tulare County*. Tulare: Thos. H. Thompson.

US Bureau of Reclamation
2008 "Draft Environmental Assessment, Tulare Irrigation District In-Basin Exchange with Consolidated Peoples Ditch Company and Farmers Ditch Company, Central Valley Project, CA, EA-07-27." US Bureau of Reclamation, Mid Pacific Region, South Central California Area Office, Fresno, California.

USGS
1929 "Exeter, Calif." Topographic map, scale 1:31680
1950 "Exeter, Calif." Topographic map, scale 1:24000.
1969 "Exeter, Calif." Topographic map, scale 1:24000.

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

Primary # ~~P-54-004846~~ P-54-005296
HRI #
Trinomial CA-TUL-3103H
NRHP Status Code
Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

Page 1 of 3

Resource Name or #: Main Canal, Section 29

P1. Other Identifier:

P2. Location: ☒ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted

a. County: Tulare

b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Visalia, CA and Tulare, CA Date: 1969 T 19S; R 25E; NE¼ of NE¼ of Sec 29; MDBM

c. Address: City: Loma, CA Zip:

d. UTM: Zone: 11; Following a line from 294509mE/4013745mN to 294848mE/4014794mN

e. Other Locational Data: South of Oakdale Avenue and West of Road 132, Tulare, CA Elevation: 318 ft ASL

P3a. Description:

This resource is a waterway known as the Main Canal which extends approximately 1.25 miles through Section 29. It is recorded as the Kaweah Canal on "View of Township 19 South, Range 25 East, Tulare Co., California" (Thos. H. Thompson, Tulare, Cal. 1892). The Main Canal is a man-made ditch that can deliver water from either the Lower Kaweah River or the Friant-Kern Canal to growers along the eastern and southeastern portions of the District. The Main Canal has a bottom width of 18-feet, is 7-feet deep (5-feet below ground and 2-foot above ground), has side 2:1 side slopes, has an inner top width of 46-feet, has 15-foot wide access roads on either side of the ditch and is an earthen channel with regular concrete check/control structures and canal crossings along its alignment.

P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP 20 - Canal/aqueduct; AH 6 - Water Conveyance System

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



P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.) View of the Main Canal, Section 29, looking south.

P5b. Description of Photo: 12/29/2009

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

P7. Owner and Address:
Tulare Irrigation District, Plum Basin
Tulare, CA

P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, address)
Rebecca S Orfila
RSO Consulting
Bakersfield, CA 93311

P9. Date Recorded: 12/29/2009

P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Intensive

P11. Report Citation: Rebecca S Orfila, 2010, A Cultural Resources Assessment for the Tulare Irrigation District Plum Basin Project near the City of Tulare in Tulare County, California.

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

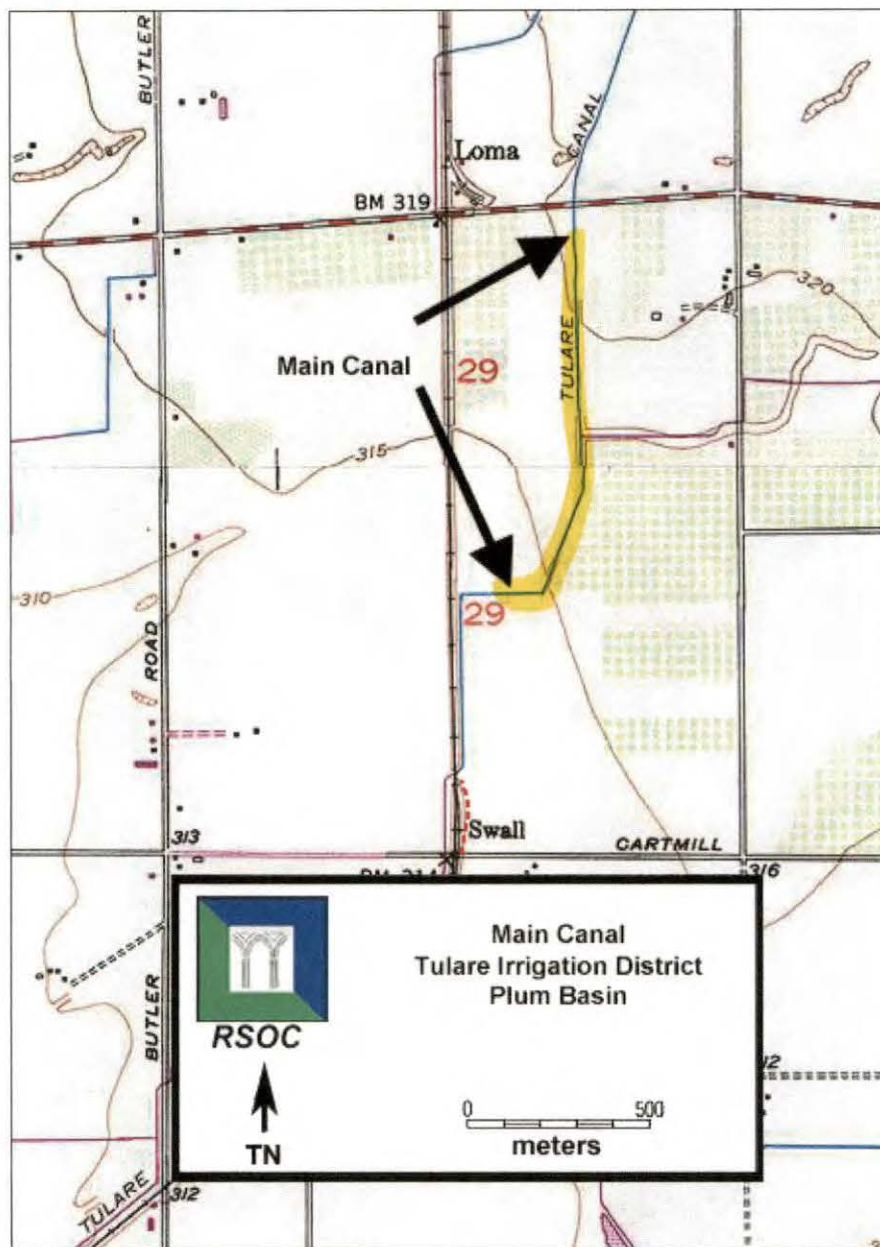




Photo 1. View of Main Canal, looking north.



Photo 2. View of Main Canal, looking east.

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # P - 54 - 005296
HRI #

Trinomial CA - TUL - 003103H
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

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*Resource Name or #: PL-42

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: ☒ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted

*a. County: Tulare

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

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Exeter Date: 1950 (photorevised 1969) T 18S; R 25E; Segment 1: SW ¼ of SW ¼ of Sec 35;
Segment 2: NE ¼ of NE ¼ of Sec 35; M.D. B.M.

c. Address: No Address

City: Visalia

Zip:

d. UTM: Zone: 11S; 300276 mE/ 4022126 mN and 298647 mE/ 4021250 mN (GPS Garmin Map 60csx NAD 83)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation: 350 feet

To arrive at Segment 1 from Visalia, take Highway 198 to the Lovers Lane exit, head south on Lovers Lane. Proceed south for approximately 1 mile to the intersection with Walnut Ave. At Walnut Ave, turn east, and proceed for approximately 1 mile to the location where the Big Creek Transmission Line crosses Walnut Ave. Head north following the transmission line for approximately 0.25 miles to the resource.

To arrive at Segment 2 from Visalia, take Highway 198 to 6th Avenue East. Head south on 6th Avenue for approximately 0.3 miles to the resource, which is south of the rusting Sequoia Auto Theatre sign.

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

This resource is the Tulare Irrigation Canal. Alternative 1 and Alternative 2 of the SCE Cross Valley Loop cross the irrigation canal at two separate places, described above. The canal has been modified at both locations. Portions of Segment 1 have been moved to allow for the construction of roads and houses. Portions of Segment 2 have been modified to allow for an additional drainage ditch to empty into the canal, and probably modified to allow for the construction of the now-defunct Sequoia Auto Theatre. Segment 2 could not be fully recorded or mapped because it was located on private land where the survey crew did not have access.

The resource falls along a relatively flat plain in the San Joaquin Valley. The region is criss-crossed by creeks and rivers, and this area is covered in light brown sandy alluvial soils. Local vegetations include walnut trees within orchards, grasses, forbs, and oak trees.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP20 (Canal/Aqueduct)

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Segment 1, facing west. Tape measure extended to 3 feet.

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

*P7. Owner and Address:
Tulare Irrigation District, 1350 West San Joaquin Ave, Tulare, CA 93274

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) Matthew Armstrong and Randy Ottenhoff, Pacific Legacy, Inc. 1525 Seabright Ave, Santa Cruz, CA 95062.

*P9. Date Recorded: 12-12-2007

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Pedestrian survey using 15-meter transects.

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Pacific Legacy, Inc. (2007) Cultural Resources Inventory of the Southern California Edison Company Cross Valley Transmission Project, Tulare County, California. Submitted to

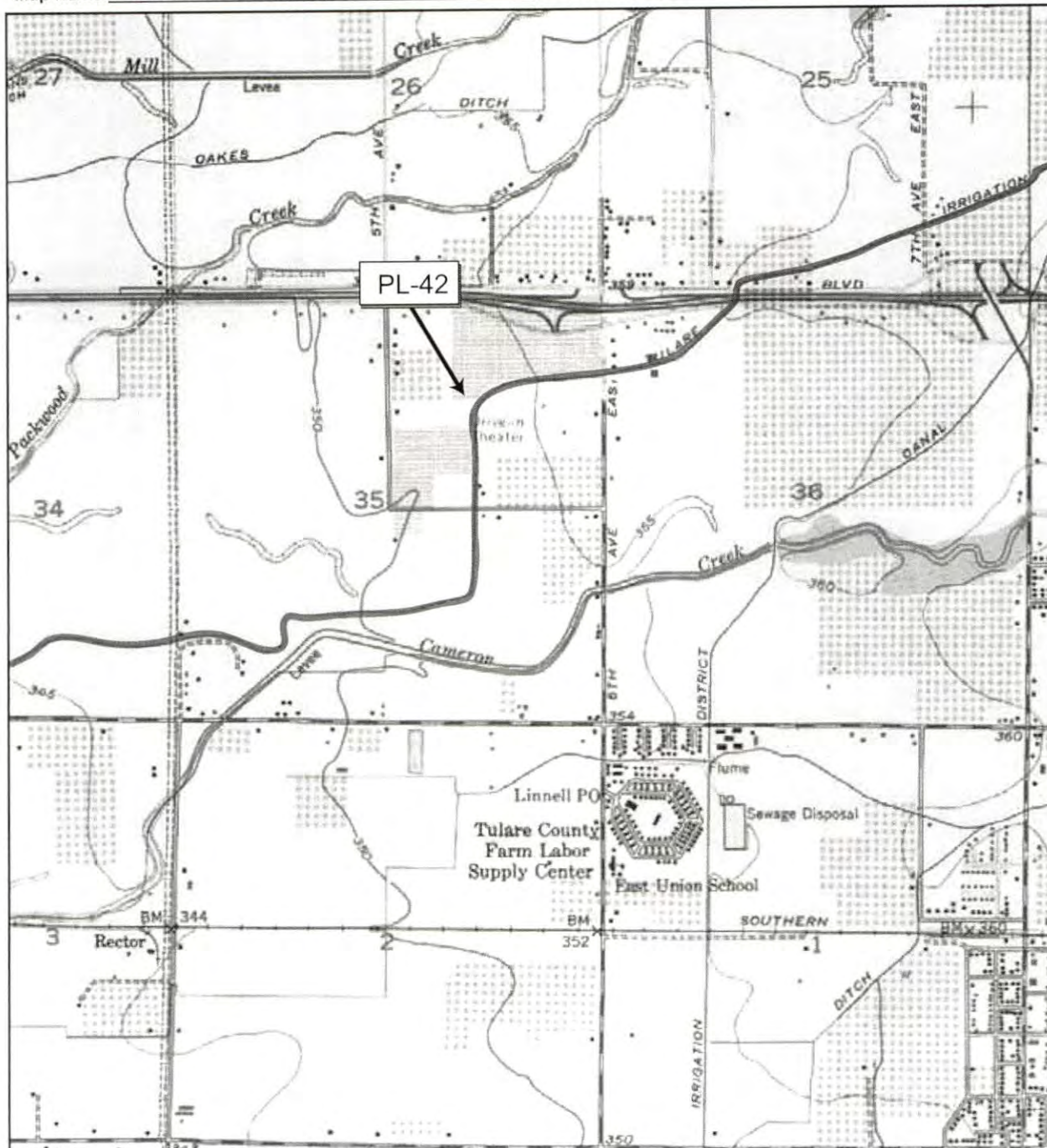
Southern California Edison Company, Rosemead, CA.

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

DPR 523A (1/95)

*Required information

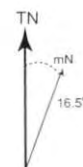
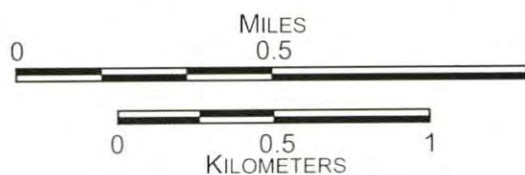
LOCATION MAP



SOURCE: Terrain Navigator Pro, USGS 7.5' Exeter, North Coast/Eureka, CA CD, SCALE: 1:24,000.



QUADRANGLE LOCATION



SKETCH MAP

Primary #: P - 54 - 005296

HRI #:

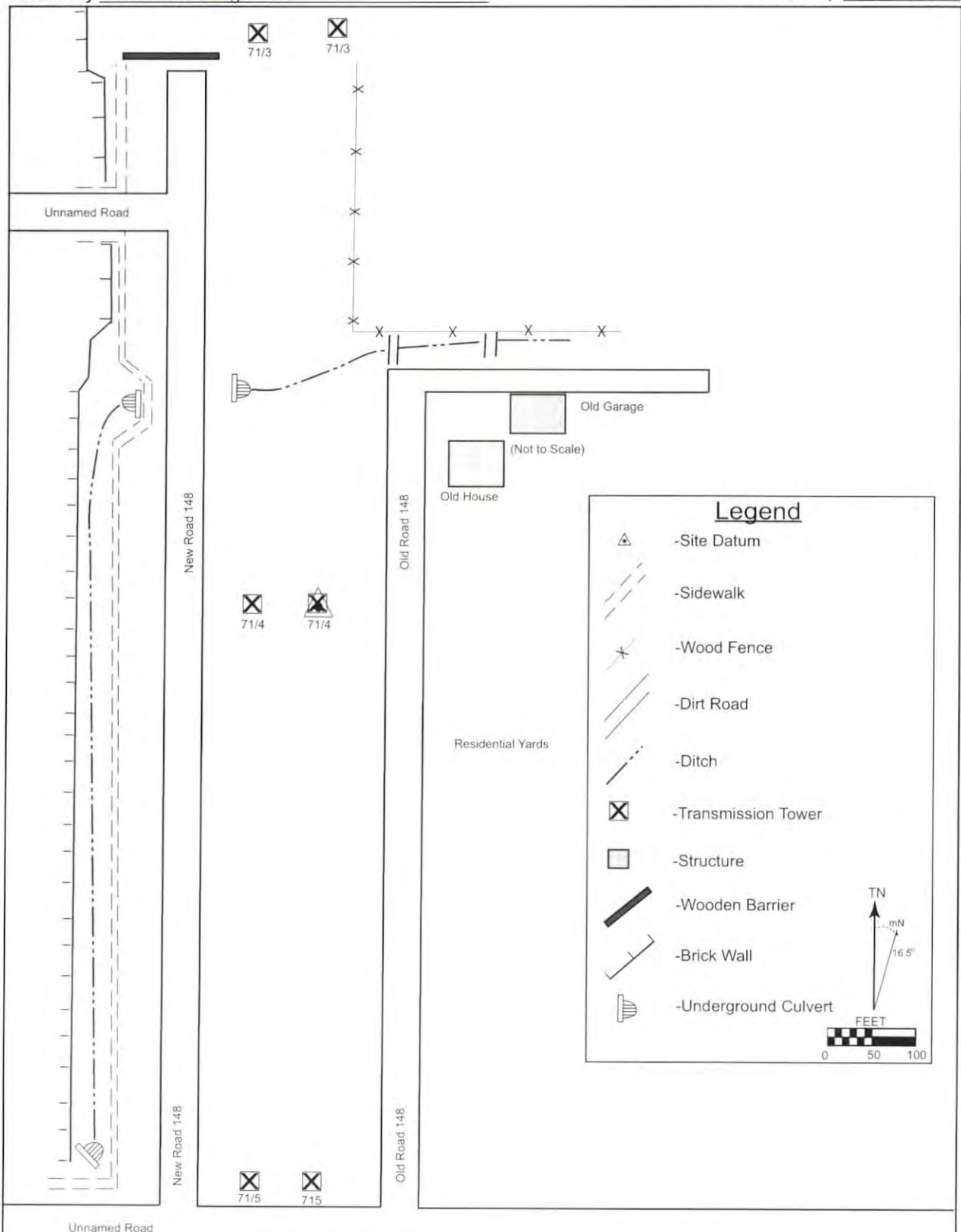
Trinomial: CA - TUL - 003103H

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) PL-42

*Drawn By: M. Armstrong

*Date of Map: 12/12/2007



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*NRHP Status Code: 7
Resource Name or #: PL-42

- B1. **Historic Name:** Tulare Irrigation Canal
B2. **Common Name:** Tulare Irrigation Canal
B3. **Original Use:** Irrigation Canal
B4. **Present Use:** Irrigation Canal
*B5. **Architectural Style:** N/A
*B6. **Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

The exact history of this irrigation canal is currently unknown. However, it is clear that the ditch has been heavily modified with the addition of an additional drainage ditch near the Sequoia Auto Theatre (along Segment 2) at some point after 1969 (it does not appear on the 1969 Exeter USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle) and parts moved for the construction of the subdivision northwest of the intersection of Road 148 and Walnut Avenue (based on the architecture, this appears to have been built sometime after 1980).

*B7. **Moved?** ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown **Date:** **Original Location:**

*B8. **Related Features:** None

B9a. **Architect:** Unknown

b. **Builder:** Unknown

*B10. **Significance: Theme:** Agriculture/irrigation **Area:** Tulare County
Period of Significance: 19th through 20th centuries **Property Type:** Irrigation Canal
Applicable Criteria: D (may yield information important to history), C (embody distinctive characteristics of a period)
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

As stated above, portions of the canal have been moved or modified in order to accommodate the construction of a drive-in theatre and a subdivision. Concrete and metal culverts have also been added to cross the new location of Road 148 north of Walnut Avenue. Concrete sluice gates and bridges are present at many locations visible within the project area. These irrigation canals were constructed during the 19th and early 20th centuries by the collective efforts of farmers in the region.

B11. **Additional Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes)

*B12. **References:** None

B13. **Remarks:** None

*B14. **Evaluator:** Resource Documentation: Matthew Armstrong and Randy Ottenhoff. Pacific Legacy, Inc. 1525 Seabright Ave, Santa Cruz, CA 95062.

*Date of Evaluation: Not evaluated, recorded 12-12-2007.

LINEAR FEATURE RECORD

Primary # P - 54 - 005296
HRI # _____
Trinomial CA - TUL - 003103H

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*Resource Name or #: PL-42

L1. **Historic and/or Common Name:** Tulare Irrigation Canal

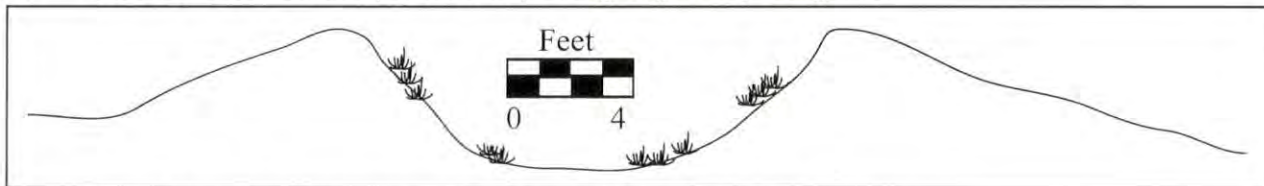
L2a. **Portion Described:** Entire Resource ☒ Segment ☐ Point Observation **Designation:**

- b. **Location of point or segment:** (Provide UTM coordinates, legal description, and any other useful locational data. Show the area that has been field inspected on a Location Map.)
Segment 1 is located at UTM Zone 11S 298569 mE/ 4021156 mN to 298738 mE/ 4021259 mN.

Segment 2 is located at UTM Zone 11S 300276 mE/ 4022126 mN. It could not be fully recorded because it was located on private land that the survey crew did not have access to.

- L3. **Description:** (Describe construction details, materials, and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/sections as appropriate.)
The resource is an irrigation canal, constructed originally via the excavation of the canal route and the piling of soil from the canal excavation onto berms on either side of the canal. Where the canal crosses the new location of Road 148, concrete and metal culverts carry the water underneath the road. Concrete sluice gates and concrete bridges are found throughout the length of the resource. It is clear that this resource has been heavily modified throughout the 20th century.

L4e. **Sketch of Cross-Section** (include scale) Facing: Segment 1, Facing West



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

- a. **Top Width** 18 feet
- b. **Bottom Width** 7 feet
- c. **Height or Depth** 5 feet
- d. **Length of Segment** Segment 1 is 1350 feet, Segment 2's length is unknown.

L5. **Associated Resources:** None

L6. **Setting:** (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc., as appropriate.): The resource falls along a relatively flat plain in the San Joaquin Valley. The region is criss-crossed by creeks and rivers, and this area is covered in light brown sandy alluvial soils. Local vegetations include walnut trees within orchards, grasses, forbs, and oak trees.

L7. **Integrity Considerations:** The resource has clearly been heavily modified throughout the 20th century. Portions of the resource have been moved, concrete and metal culverts have been added at locations to bring the canal underground and allow roads to be built. Concrete sluice gates and bridges have also been added to the canal.

L8a. **Photographs:** See continuation sheet.

L8b. **Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing** (View, scale, etc.)

L9. **Remarks:** None

L10. **Form Prepared by:** (Name, affiliation, and address) Matthew Armstrong, Randy Ottenhoff, Pacific Legacy, Inc. 1525 Seabright Ave, Santa Cruz, CA 95062.

L11. **Date:** 12-12-2007

CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary #: P-54-005296

HRI #:

Trinomial CA-TUL-00310 3H

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) PL-42

*Recorded By: M. Armstrong, R. Ottenhoff

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

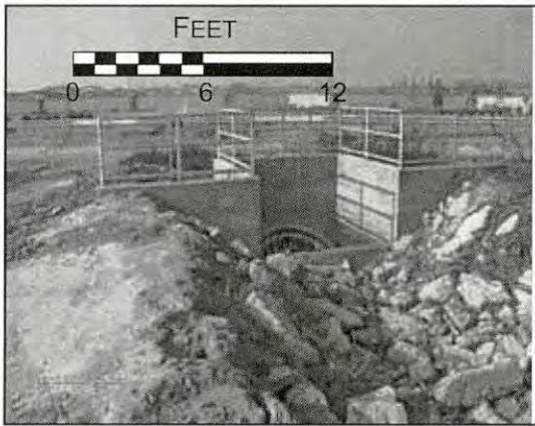


Figure 1, Frame 264. Segment 1 at the culvert under Road 148. Facing west.

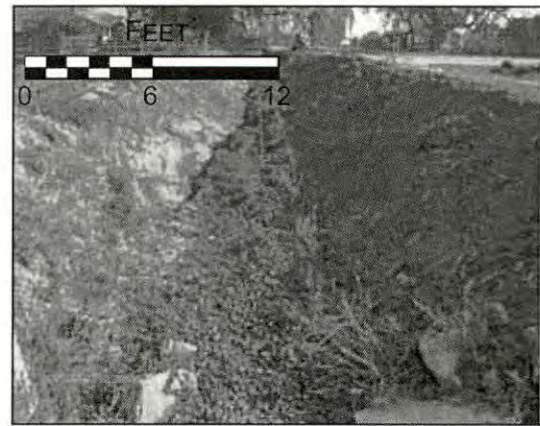


Figure 2, Frame 265. Segment 1 underneath the Big Creek Transmission Line. Facing east.



Figure 3, Frame 266. Segment 1 underneath the Big Creek Transmission Line. Facing west.



Figure 4, Frame 267. Segment 1 culvert underneath Road 148. Tape measure extended to 3 feet.



Figure 5, Frame 12. Segment 2, facing west, tape measure extended to 3 feet.



Figure 6, Frame 15. Sequoia Auto Theatre Sign, north of Segment 2, camera facing east.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # P-54-003608

HRI # _____

Trinomial CA-TUL-003103H

NRHP Status Code _____

Other Listings _____

Review Code _____

Reviewer _____

Date _____

Page 1 of 5*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) SB-97-H1P1. Other Identifier: Tulare Irrigation District canal*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted *a. County Tulare

and P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. (Attach Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Tulare, CA Date 1950 (1969) T20S; R25E: NW¼ of NE¼ of Sec 27; MDM B.M.

c. Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: 11; 287620 mE/ 4004590 mN

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

The site is located south of the city of Tulare, Tulare County. From the intersection of Bardsley Ave. and Pratt St. (Oakland Colony Rd.) at the southern edge of Tulare City limits, drive south on Pratt St. for 2.0 mi. to its intersection with Fogal Rd. The site is about 0.2 mi. south of this intersection. This recorded portion of the ditch is located about 10 ft. to the west of Pratt Street.

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

Situated on the nearly level expanse of the San Joaquin Valley and bordered by agricultural production land, this recorded segment of the Tulare Irrigation District canal consists of two earth levees and a central water channel that are elevated approximately 6 feet above the surrounding land. The levees are 17 ft. wide at the base and 12 ft. wide at the top. (continued)

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (See attributes and codes) AH6, Water conveyance system*P4. Resources Present: ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☒ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo:

(View, date, accession #) LookingWest from Pratt Rd.July 1997

*P6. Date Constructed / Age and

Sources: ☒ Historic☐ Prehistoric ☐ BothPre-1892 construction

(continued)

*P7. Owner and Address:

Tulare Irrigation District*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) Emily Anderson, DavidLivingstone, KEA Environment.455 University Ave Suite 370Sacramento, CA 95825*P9. Date Recorded: June 1997

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Reconnaissance*P11. Report Citation: (Cite Survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Wickstrom and Anderson 1997;
Thompson 1892 (continued)*Attachments: ☐ None ☒ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record☒ Linear Resource Record ☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List) _____

*Required Information

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

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial CA-TUL-003103H

Page 2 of 5 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) SB-97-H1

*Recorded by: E. Anderson, D. Livingstone *Date: June 1997 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

P3a. The levees constrain an 18 ft. wide and 6 ft. deep water channel. The canal partially follows the 1892 route of the Tulare Irrigation District Canal through this area. The canal has several related features such as siphons and gates.

P6. The irrigation canal is depicted at its presently recorded location on the Historical Atlas Maps of Tulare county produced by Thomas Thompson in 1892.

P11.

Thompson, T. H.

1892 *Official Historical Atlas Map of Tulare County*. Available at Henry Madden Library, California State University, Fresno.

Wickstrom, B., and E. Anderson

1997 Cultural Resources Survey for the Selma to Bakersfield Fiberoptic Line, Southern San Joaquin Valley, California. KEA Environmental, Inc., Sacramento. Submitted to North State Resources, Redding, CA. Copies available from the California Archaeological Inventory, Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center, Bakersfield, CA.

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

P - 5 4 - 0 0 5 2 9 6
Primary # P-54-003608
HRI # _____
Trinomial CA-TUL-003103H

Page 3 of 5

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) SB-97-H1

L1. **Historic and/or Common Name:** Tulare Irrigation District Canal

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

b. **Location of point or segment:** (Provide UTM coordinates, legal description, and any other useful locational data. Show the area that has been field inspected on a Location Map) The Tulare Irrigation District Canal ditch runs east to west along Fogal Rd., then crosses to the west side of Pratt St. traveling south until the point of observation where it then turns west into agricultural acreage. The point of observation was approximately 0.2 miles south of the canal's crossing of Fogal Rd.

L3. **Description:** (Describe construction details, materials, and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/sections as appropriate.) The Tulare Irrigation District Canal ditch is constructed of local soils, with cement gates to control water flow. The dirt ditch is elevated above the surrounding area by levee berms. The levees are 17 feet wide at their base, and narrow to 12 feet at their top. The canal ditch channel itself is 18 feet wide, and approximately 6 feet deep. The ditch narrows at the control gate to 10 1/2 feet, which is located approximately 100 feet from the west turn from Pratt St. The area immediately surrounding the ditch is primarily clear of vegetation and consists of hard packed local soils. Grasses and weeds are present in the canal ditch and along its interior walls.

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

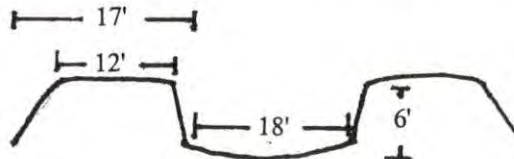
a. **Top Width** about 42'

b. **Bottom Width** about 52'

c. **Height or Depth** about 6'

d. **Length of Segment** Point Of Observation

L4e. **Sketch of Cross-Section** (include scale) Facing: West



L5. **Associated Resources:**

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

The irrigation canal is located in agricultural production land. The ditch runs parallel to county roads as well as through croplands. At the time of observation alfalfa, corn, cotton, and stubble fields were in the surrounding area. The landscape is flat and level over large expanses.

L7. **Integrity Considerations:**

The segment of ditch which runs west from the point of observation appears to travel along the historic route of the 1892 Tulare Irrigation District Canal. The portion of the present ditch that parallels Pratt St. and crosses Fogal Rd. is an alteration of the original alignment, that took a more north-eastern course directly crossing Pratt St. toward Fogal Rd. from the point of observation.

L8a. **Photograph, Map, or Drawing**

L8b. **Describe of Photo, Map, or Drawing** (View, scale, etc.)

L9. **Remarks:**

L4. Width measurements from outer edges of levees.
Canal channel width 18'

L10. **Form Prepared by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
E. Anderson, KEA Environmental, Inc.,
455 University Ave., Suite 370
Sacramento, CA 95825

L11. **Date:** June 1997

~~P-54-003608~~

HRI #

Trinomial

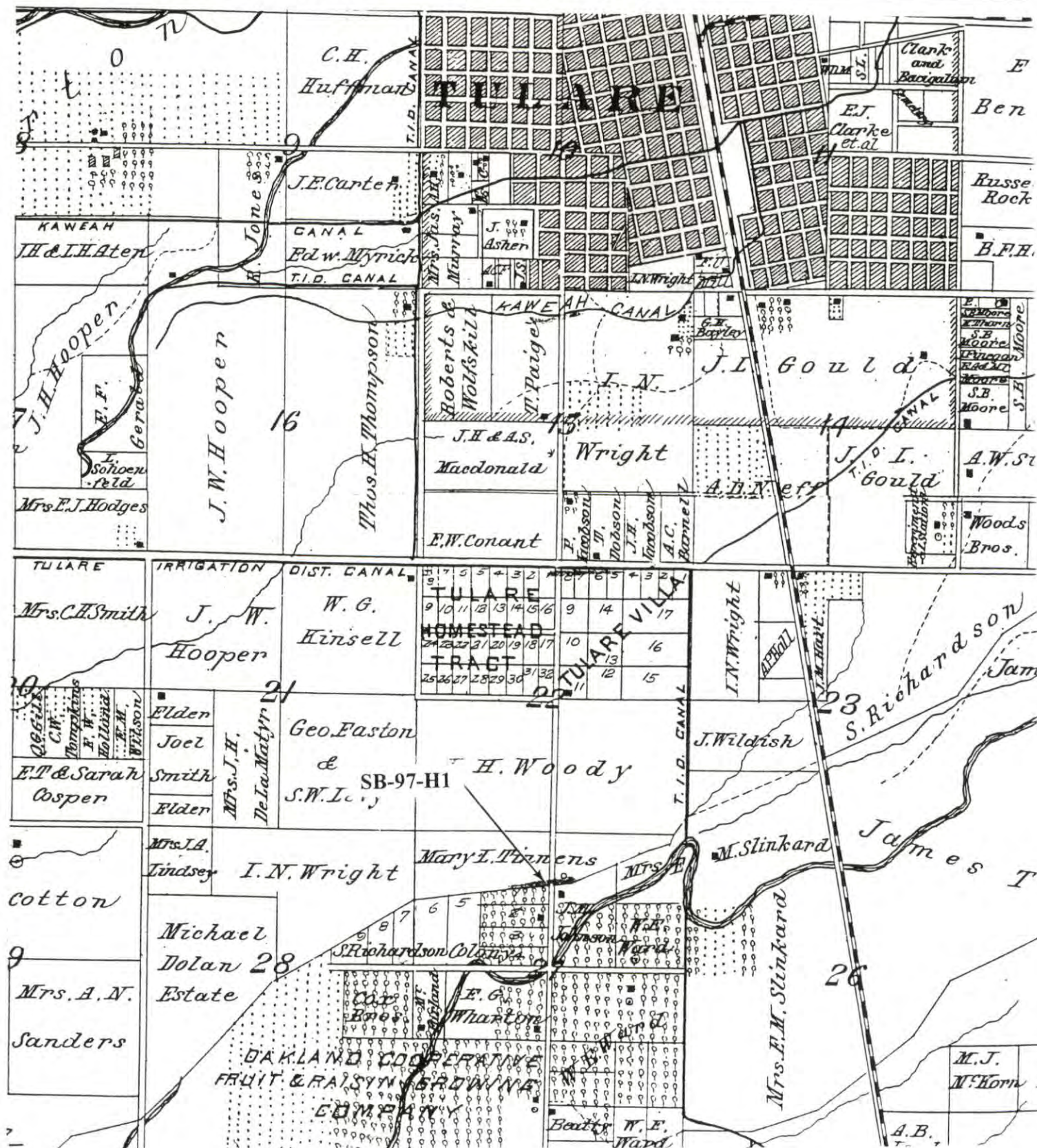
CA-TUL-003103H

*Recorded by: E. Anderson, D. Livingstone

*Date: June 1997

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Portion of Official Historical Atlas Map of Tulare County



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

LOCATION MAP

Primary #

HRI#

Trinomial

CA-TUL-003103H

Page 5 of 5

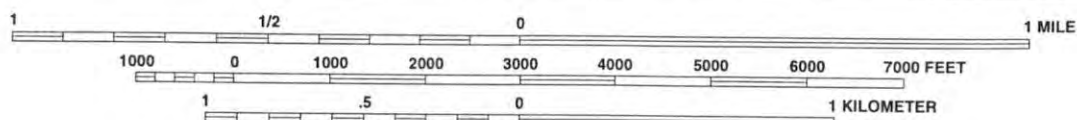
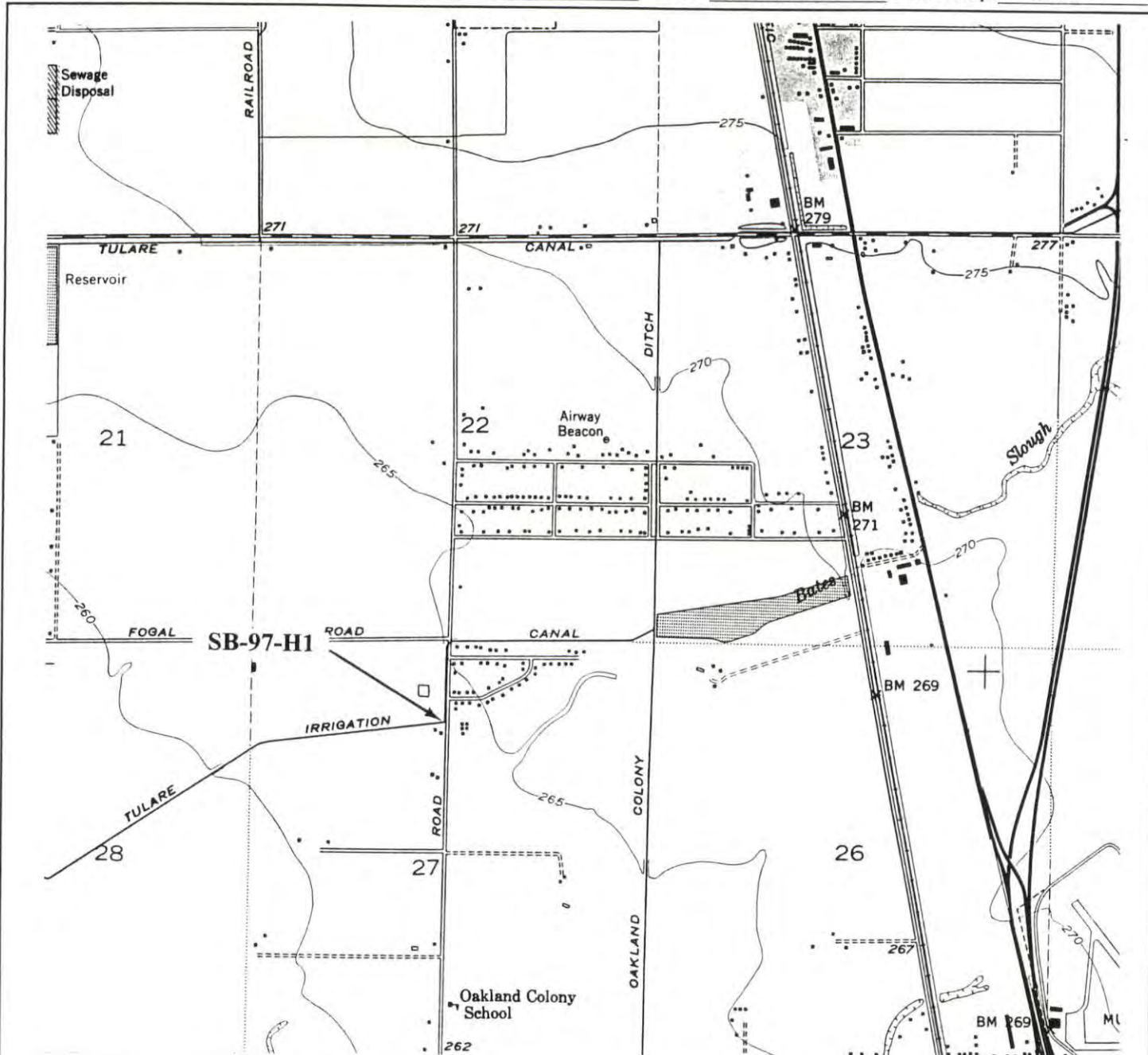
*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

SB-97-H1

*Map Name: Tulare, Calif.

*Scale: 1:24,000

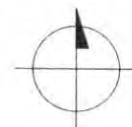
*Date of Map: 1950



CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 FEET

SOURCE: U.S.G.S. 7.5 QUADRANGLE -

TULARE, CALIF.



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

Primary # P-54-003914
HRI # _____
Trinomial CA-TUL-003103H
NRHP Status Code _____
Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 5*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) SB-97-H2P1. Other Identifier: Tulare Irrigation District canal*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted *a. County Tulare

and P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. (Attach Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Tulare, CA Date 1950 (1969) T 20S; R 25E: NW¼ of NE¼ of Sec 22; MDM B.M.

c. Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: 11; 287580 mE/ 400640 mN

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

The site is located south of the city of Tulare, Tulare County. From the intersection of Bardsley Ave and Pratt St. (Oakland Colony Rd.) at the southern edge of Tulare city limits, drive south on Pratt St. for 1.0 mi. to its intersection with Paige Ave. (continued)

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

Situated on the nearly level expanse of the San Joaquin Valley and bordered by agricultural production land, this recorded segment of the Tulare Irrigation District canal is located parallel to and south of the Paige Ave roadway. The ditch consists of dirt levees on both sides that are elevated about 3 ft. above the surrounding land. The earthen levees are 15 ft. wide and constrain a 39 ft. wide water channel. The canal provides water to adjacent lateral ditches, nearby fields, as well as transporting water to other more distant locations.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (See attributes and codes) AH6, Water conveyance system*P4. Resources Present: ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☒ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo:

(View, date, accession #) Looking East, July 1997

*P6. Date Constructed / Age and

Sources: ☒ Historic☐ Prehistoric ☐ BothPre-1892 construction

*P7. Owner and Address:

Tulare Irrigation District*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) Emily Anderson, DavidLivingstone, KEA Environment.455 University Ave Suite 370Sacramento, CA 95825*P9. Date Recorded: June 1997

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Reconnaissance*P11. Report Citation: (Cite Survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Wickstrom and Anderson 1997: Thompson 1892.*Attachments: ☐ None ☒ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record☒ Linear Resource Record ☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List) _____

*Required Information

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

Primary # P-54-003914
HRI # _____
Trinomial CA-TUL-003103H

Page 2 of 5 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) SB-97-H2

*Recorded by: E. Anderson, D. Livingstone *Date: June 1997 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

P2e. The site is located along the south side of Paige Ave about 10 feet from the road pavement.

P6. The canal follows the historic alignment of the Tulare Irrigation District Canal depicted on the Historical Atlas Maps of Tulare County produced by Thomas Thompson in 1892.

P11.

Thompson, T. H.

1892 *Official Historical Atlas Map of Tulare County*. Available at Henry Madden Library, California State University, Fresno.

Wickstrom, B., and E. Anderson

1997 Cultural Resources Survey for the Selma to Bakersfield Fiberoptic Line, Southern San Joaquin Valley, California. KEA Environmental, Inc., Sacramento. Submitted to North State Resources, Redding, CA. Copies available from the California Archaeological Inventory, Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center, Bakersfield, CA.

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

Primary # P-54-003914
HRI # _____
Trinomial CA-TUL-003103H

Page 3 of 5

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) SB-97-H2

L1. **Historic and/or Common Name:** Tulare Irrigation District Canal

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

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

The Tulare Irrigation District Canal runs east-west paralleling Paige Ave. It crosses under Pratt St. at the intersection with Paige Ave via concrete bridge structure.

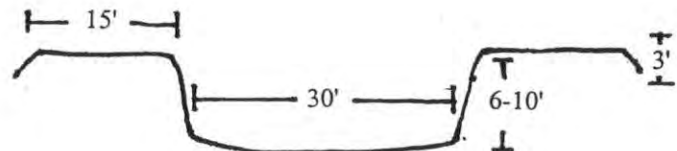
L3. **Description:** (Describe construction details, materials, and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/sections as appropriate.)

The Tulare Irrigation District Canal is constructed of dirt, with concrete gates to control water flow. The ditch is elevated above the surrounding area by levee berms. The levees are 15 feet wide, and 3 feet high. The canal ditch channel itself is 30 feet wide, and is about 6-10 feet deep. The area immediately surrounding the ditch is clear of vegetation and consists of hard packed local soils (silt-sand). The ditch narrows at the bridge to about 20 feet wide. The siphon structure is constructed of modern reinforced concrete. A circular shaped bronze marker set in concrete on the east side of the overpass bridge siding is engraved with "CITY 13 M 75", there are no dates on the bridge.

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

- a. **Top Width** about 60'
- b. **Bottom Width** about 30'
- c. **Height or Depth** about 6'-10'
- d. **Length of Segment** Point Of Observation

L4e. **Sketch of Cross-Section** (include scale) **Facing:** East



L5. **Associated Resources:**

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

The irrigation canal ditch is located in agricultural production land. The ditch runs parallel to county roads. At the time of observation alfalfa, cotton, and stubble fields were in the surrounding area. There is a small amount of grass and weed vegetation growing on the inner canal walls. The landscape is flat and level over large expanses. The city of Tulare is located 1.0 mile to the north of the ditch.

L7. **Integrity Considerations:**

The segment of the ditch which runs east-west from the point of observation travels along the historic location of the 189 Tulare Irrigation District Canal. The present ditch that parallels Paige Ave. has most likely been upgraded and many improvements have been made since the original construction. The bridge overpass is certainly modern and a control gate about 10 feet from the bridge is also modern.

L8a. **Photograph, Map, or Drawing**

L8b. **Describe of Photo, Map, or Drawing** (View, scale, etc.)

L9. **Remarks:**

L4a. Width measurement from outer edges of levees.

L4b. Width measurement from inner levee walls.

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

Emily Anderson, KEA Environmental, 455 University Ave Suite 370, Sacramento CA 95825

L11. **Date:** June 1997

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

Primary #

HRI #

Trinomial

P-54-005296

~~P-54-003914~~

CA-TUL-003103H

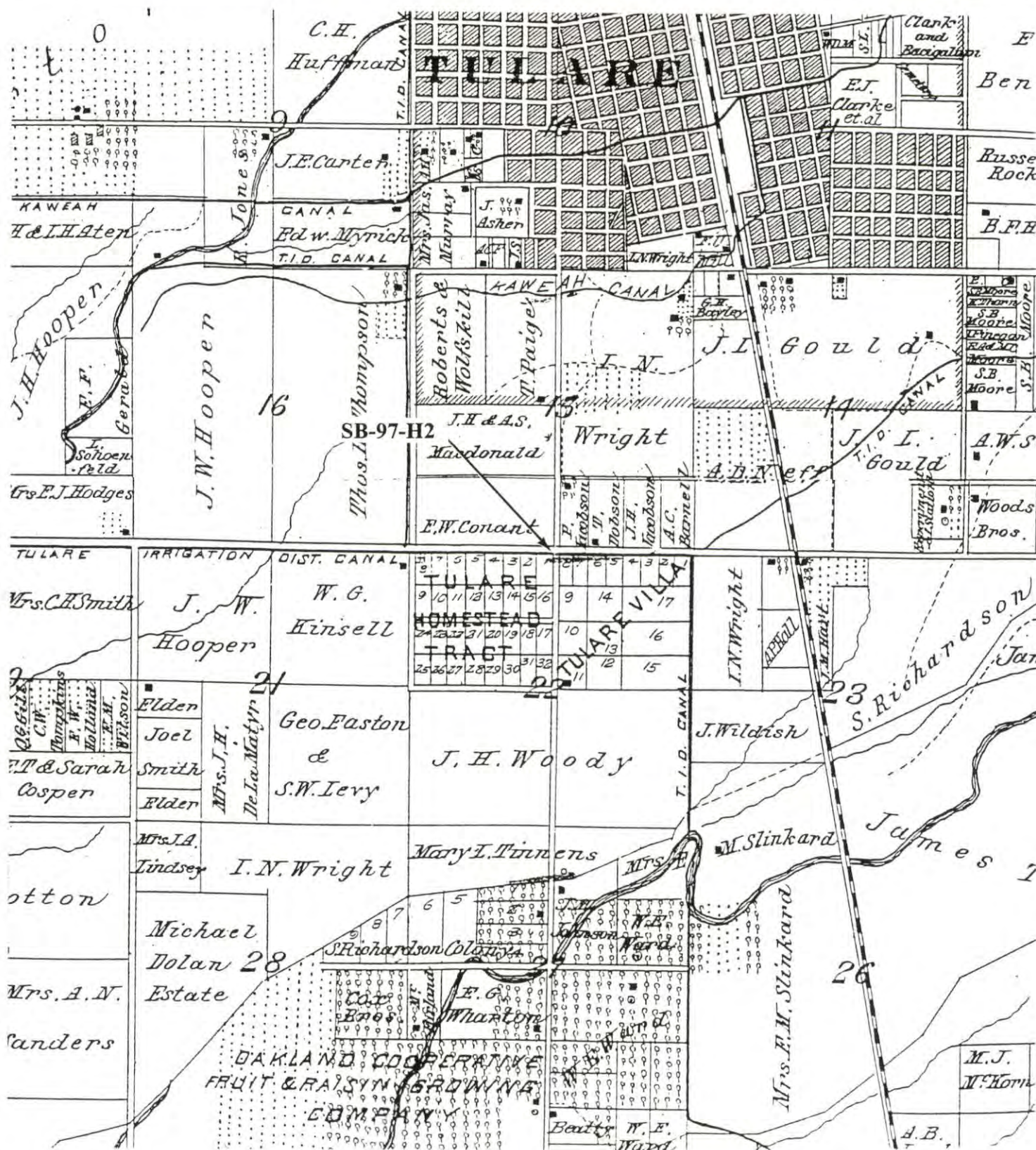
Page 4 of 5 Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder): SB-97-H2

*Recorded by: E. Anderson, D. Livingstone

*Date: June 1997

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Portion of Official Historical Atlas Map of Tulare County



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

LOCATION MAP

Primary #

HRI#

Trinomial

CA-TUL-003103H

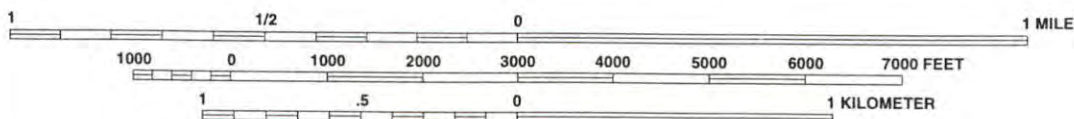
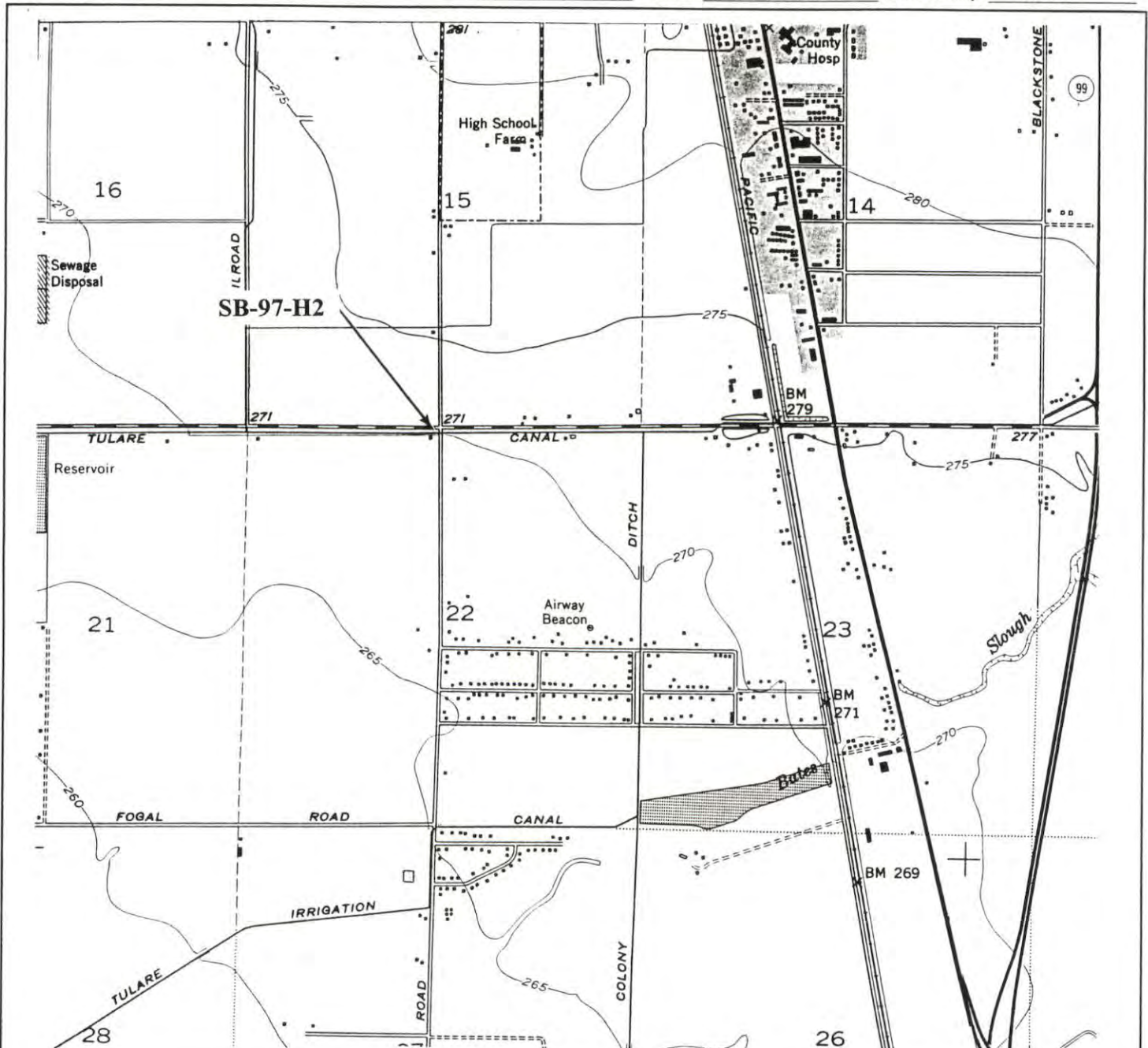
Page 5 of 5

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) SB-97-H2

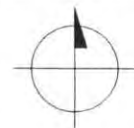
*Map Name: Tulare, Calif.

*Scale: 1:24,000

*Date of Map: 1950



SOURCE: U.S.G.S. 7.5 QUADRANGLE - TULARE, CALIF.



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

Primary #

HRI #

Trinomial

NRHP Status Code

Other Listings

Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 5*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) SB-97-H3P1. Other Identifier: North Branch of the Kaweah Canal, Tulare Irrigation District*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted *a. County Tulare

and P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. (Attach Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Visalia, CA Date 1949(1969) T 19S; R 25E; SE¼ of NW¼ of Sec 18; MDM B.M.

c. Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: 11; 293800 mE/ 4016960 mN

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

The site is located south of the city of Visalia, Tulare County. From State Route 198, drive south on Mooney Blvd. about 4.0 mi. to Liberty Road. Turn left (east) on Liberty Rd. and drive 1.0 mi. to Oakmore Street. Turn left (north) on Oakmore St., drive about 0.5 mile. The road crosses the canal at this point on Oakmore Street.

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

Situated on the nearly level expanse of the San Joaquin Valley and bordered by agricultural production land, this recorded segment of the Tulare Irrigation District ditch consists of dirt levees and a water channel that are slightly elevated above the surrounding land. The levees and canal channel measure 30 feet wide and the channel is 10 ft. deep. The ditch is bordered by orchards and a golf course. The canal ditch follows the historic alignment of the 1892 North Branch of the Kaweah Canal.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (See attributes and codes) AH6, Water conveyance system*P4. Resources Present: ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☒ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

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

P5b. Description of Photo:

(View, date, accession #) _____

*P6. Date Constructed / Age and

Sources: ☒ Historic☐ Prehistoric ☐ BothPre-1892 construction

*P7. Owner and Address:

Tulare Irrigation District*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) Emily Anderson, DavidLivingstone, KEA Environment,455 University Ave Suite 370Sacramento, CA 95825*P9. Date Recorded: June 1997

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Reconnaissance*P11. Report Citation: (Cite Survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Wickstrom and Anderson 1997;
Thompson 1892*Attachments: ☐ None ☒ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record☒ Linear Resource Record ☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List) _____

*Required Information

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

Primary # P-54-003915
HRI # _____
Trinomial CA-TUL-003103H

Page 2 of 5 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) SB-97-H3

*Recorded by: E. Anderson, D. Livingstone *Date: June 1997 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

P3a. The canal provides water to the adjacent lateral ditches, nearby fields, as well as transporting water to other more distant locations.

P6. The first diversions of water from the Kaweah River began in 1853. The North Branch of the Kaweah Canal is present and labeled in the 1892 Thomas Thompson map of the area. The canal is still in use today.

P11.

Thompson, T. H.

1892 *Official Historical Atlas Map of Tulare County*. Available at Henry Madden Library, California State University, Fresno.

Wickstrom, B., and E. Anderson

1997 Cultural Resources Survey for the Selma to Bakersfield Fiberoptic Line, Southern San Joaquin Valley, California. KEA Environmental, Inc., Sacramento. Submitted to North State Resources, Redding, CA. Copies available from the California Archaeological Inventory, Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center, Bakersfield, CA.

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

Primary # P-54-003915
HRI # _____
Trinomial CA-TUL-003103A

Page 3 of 5

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) SB-97-H3

L1. **Historic and/or Common Name:** North Branch of the Kaweah Canal, Tulare Irrigation District Canal

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

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

The North Branch of the Kaweah Canal runs perpendicular to Oakmore St. The point of observation is located about 0.2 mile north of a golf course, and 0.4 mile south of Ave 271. USGS maps label the canal as "Tulare Irrigation District Canal".

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

The North Branch of the Kaweah Canal is constructed of local soils. The ditch is only slightly elevated above the surrounding area. The levees and canal are about 30 feet wide. The canal has an approximately depth of 10 feet. Oakmore St. crosses the canal via a concrete overpass bridge labeled with the date "1952".

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

a. **Top Width** about 30'

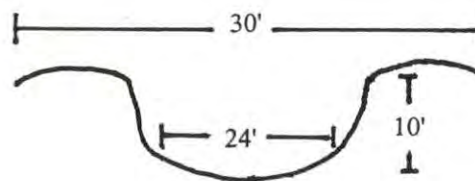
b. **Bottom Width** about 24'

c. **Height or Depth** about 10'

d. **Length of Segment** Point Of Observation

L5. **Associated Resources:**

L4e. **Sketch of Cross-Section** (include scale) **Facing: West**



L6. **Setting:** (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc., as appropriate.) The irrigation canal ditch is located in agricultural production land. At the time of observation orchards and dairies were in the surrounding area. The immediate area is clear of vegetation and consists of hard packed local soils. The landscape is flat and level over a large expanse. The city of Visalia is located 4.0 miles to the north.

L7. **Integrity Considerations:**

The canal is located in the historic position of the North Branch of the Kaweah Canal. Although the layout of the Tulare Irrigation

District has been modified, up to 1.0 mile still maintains its historic location. The canal has most likely undergone numerous upgrades and modification since its construction, with the addition of modern overpasses and control gates.

L8b. Describe of Photo, Map, or Drawing (View, scale, etc.)

L8a. **Photograph, Map, or Drawing**

L9. Remarks:

L4. Width measurements from outer edges of levees.

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

Emily Anderson, KEA Environmental 455 University Ave Suite 370, Sacramento Ca 95825

L11. Date: June 1997

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

Primary # P-54-003915
HRI # _____
Trinomial CA-TUL-0031034

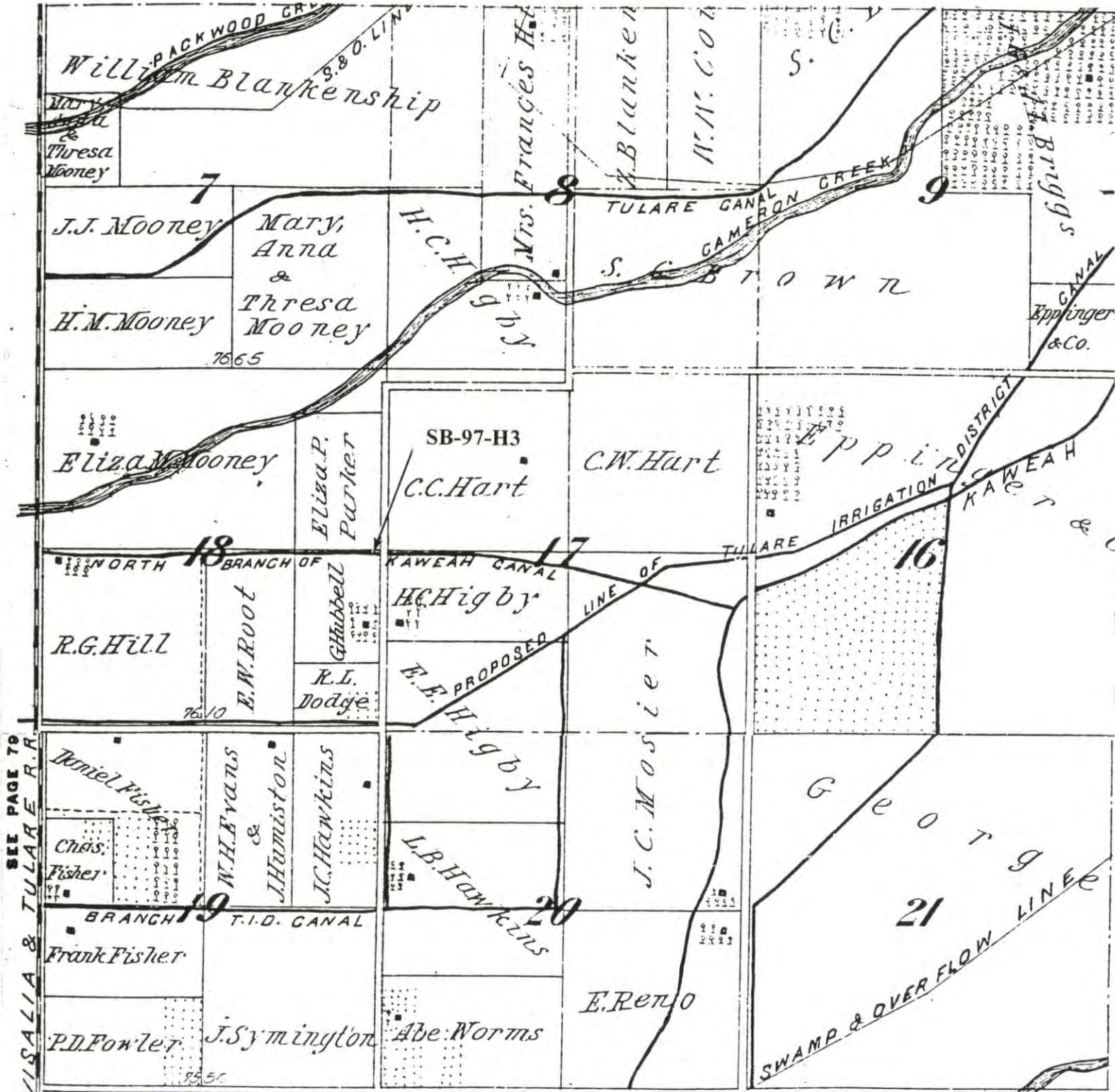
Page 4 of 5 Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder): SB-97-H3

*Recorded by: E. Anderson, D. Livingstone

*Date: June 1997

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Portion of Official Historical Atlas Map of Tulare County



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

LOCATION MAP

Primary#

HRI#

Trinomial

P-54-003915

CA-TUL-003103H

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

SB-97-H3

*Map Name: Visalia, Calif.

*Scale: 1:24,000

*Date of Map: 1949

