A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION OF THE PROPOSED U.S. COLD STORAGE FACILITY ON A 78.7 ACRE PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF HESPERIA, SAN BERNARDINO CO., CALIFORNIA

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by,

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INTRODUCTION

McKenna et al. (Appendix A) initiated this Phase I cultural resource investigation of the proposed United State Cold Storage facility in the City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California, at the request of Lilburn Corporation, San Bernardino, California. The project area consists of 78.7 acres of vacant land on the northeastern corner of State Highway 395 and Yucca Terrace Drive; west of Interstate 15 and adjacent to the California Aqueduct.

The project area is a composite of three Assessor parcels (3064-421-01, -02, and -03) and readily accessed from State Highway 395. This Phase I study has been completed for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), as amended, and in a format requested by the Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.

LOCATION AND SETTING

The proposed project area is located to the northeast of State Highway 395 and Yucca Terrace Drive (Figures 1 and 2). State Highway 395 is a two-lane highway in this area (one lane north and one lane south). The roadway is paved, but there are no gutters or curbing. Yucca Terrace Drive bounds the southern property boundary and consists of a poorly maintained, unpaved roadway, that meanders slightly as it extends to the east. The eastern boundary of the project area is consistent with the extension of Mesa Linda Street (partially established) and the northern property boundary is defined by the Avenal Street Alignment.

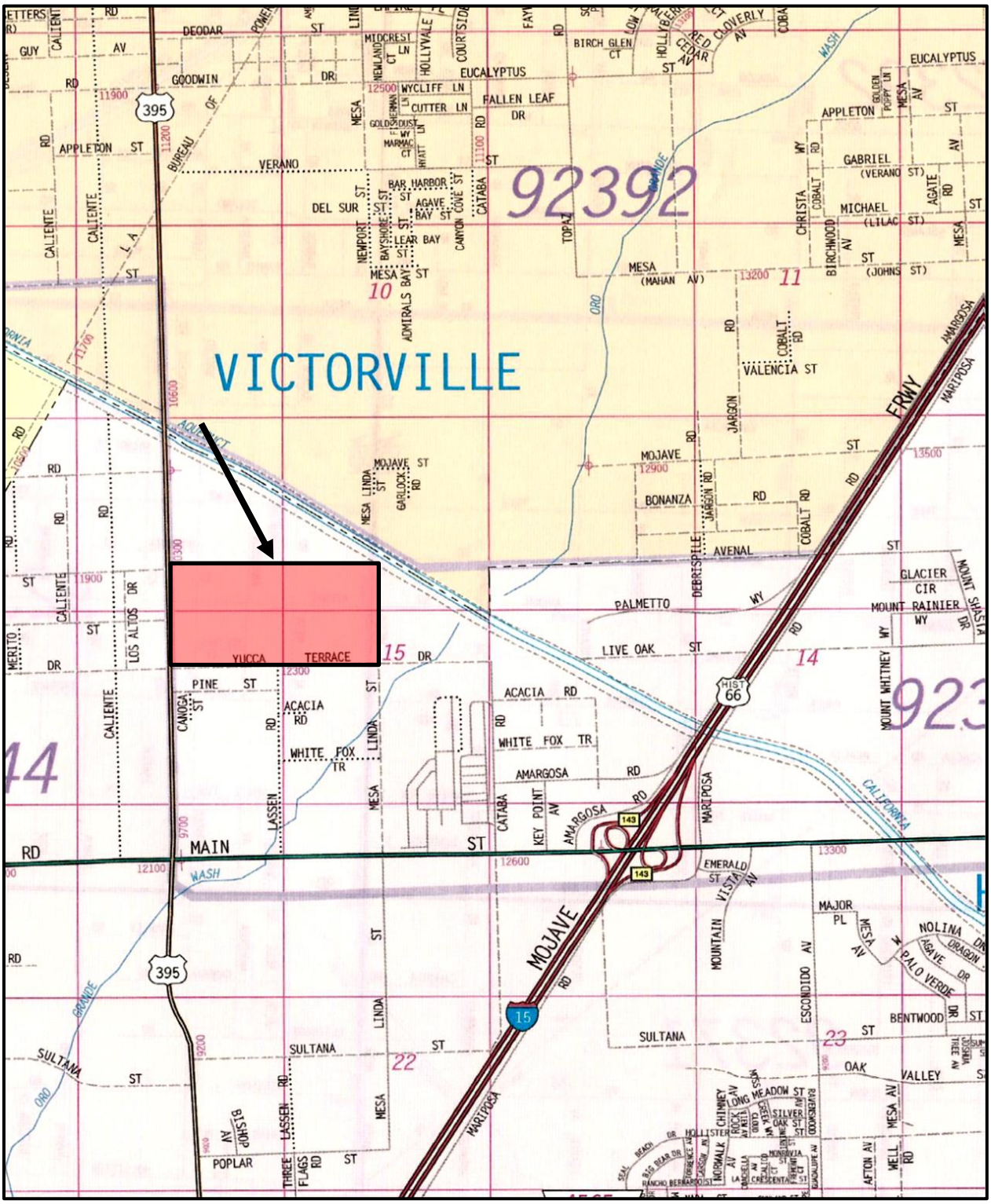

Figure 1. General Location of the Project Area.

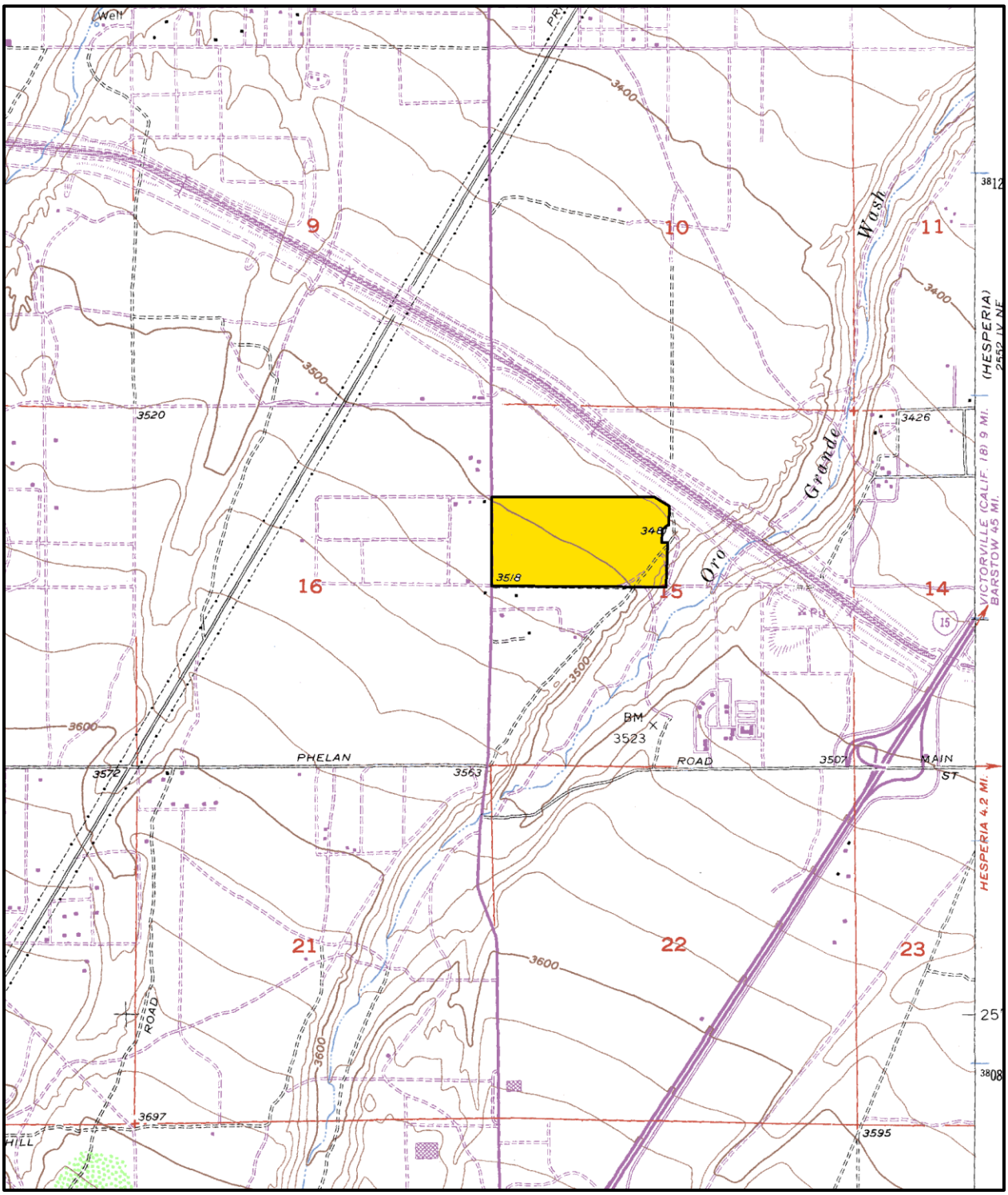

Figure 2. USGS Hesperia Quadrangle Illustrating the Project Area (rev. 1980).

As noted, the project area is a composite of three parcels (Figure 3) and, as illustrated, there are irregular boundaries on the northeastern corner of the property, resulting in the 78.7 acres vs. the full 80 acres for the southern half of the northwest quarter of Township 4 North, Range 5 West, Section 15. The property is vacant and the most recent aerial photograph (Figure 4) shows no immediate evidence of any prior improvements.

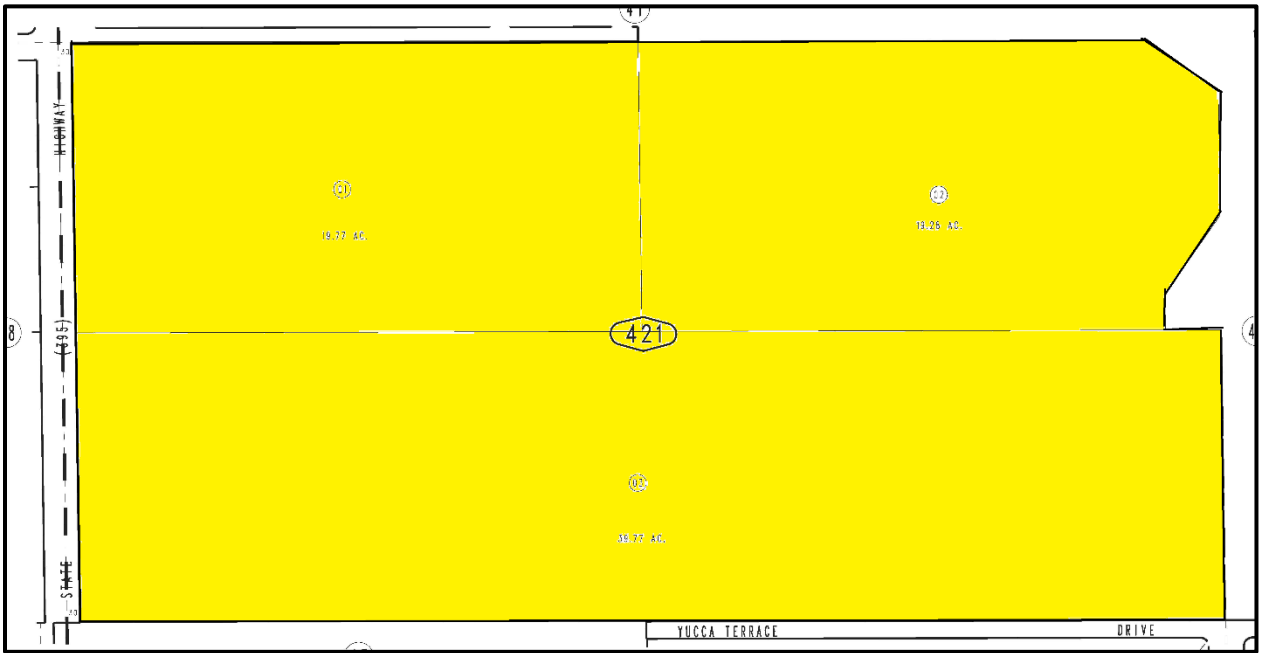

Figure 3. Assessor Parcel Map Illustrating the Boundaries of the Current Project Area.

The general area is associated with the western Mojave Desert and San Andreas Rift Zone. It is characterized by the presence of Cenozoic rocks and non-marine materials and relatively thick deposits of Quaternary alluvium. These deposits tend to bury older topographic features. The surface is relatively unstable and eroding at a relatively fast rate (Ross 1995: Personal Communication), especially nearer Oro Grande Wash. With respect to the natural setting for this portion of the Mojave Desert, McCorkle-Apple and Lilburn (1992:1) described as being:

> "... Formed by late Tertiary and Quaternary extensional faulting, these mountains are comprised of crystalline rocks of pre-Tertiary age; sedimentary and volcanic rocks of Tertiary age; and sediments and local basalt flows of Quaternary age (Dibblee 1967). Most of these mountain ranges are separated by basins or valleys that lack external drainages resulting in the formation of dry lakes or playas. Seasonal precipitation drains toward the alluvial basins, but is usually absorbed into the ground prior to reaching them (Wright and Frey 1965:289) …"

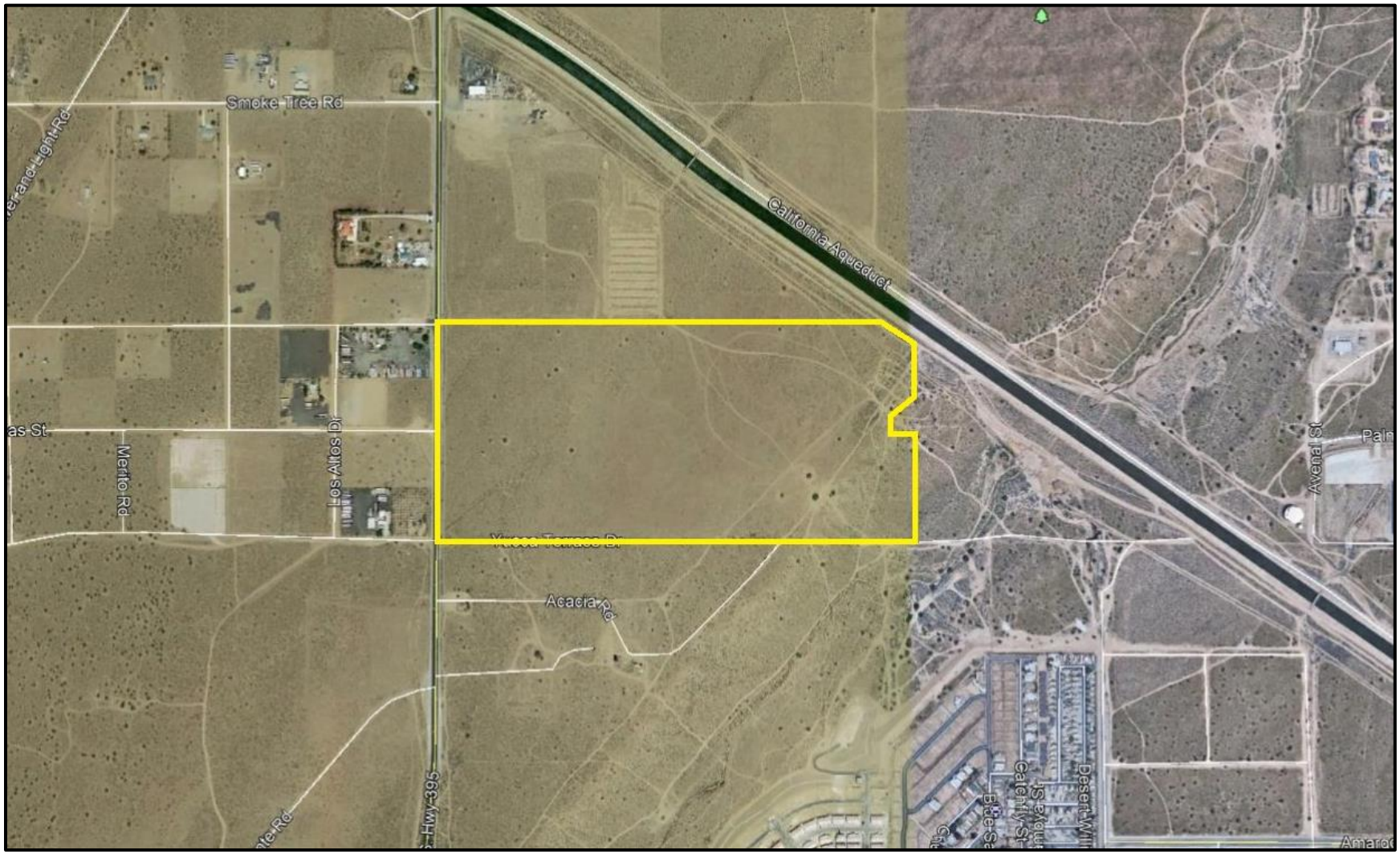

Figure 4. Aerial Photograph Illustrating the Current Project Area.

The Mojave Desert region is geologically a great wedge-shaped fault block bounded by the San Andreas and Garlock fault zones on the southwest and north, respectively, but has no definite natural eastern limits. Mountain ranges separate the Mojave Desert from the coastal areas to the southwest and from the Basin and Range province to the north. Duke and Shattuck note this area as being associated with deposits of "… well sorted metamorphic and granitic gravels and cobbles that are eroding from the San Bernardino Mountains to the south …" (2003:4-5).

The desert itself is characterized by north-south trending mountain ranges which enclose expanses of arid valleys and low-lying basins or sinks (Harry 1992). Lithic resources are restricted to the buttes and ridges which rise above the unconsolidated alluvium. Because few systematic archaeological surveys have been conducted in the area, it is unknown how widespread are lithic materials suitable for prehistoric tool production (Harry 1992).

The climate of the area is described as sub-arid, transitional between the relatively colder climate of the nearby Great Basin and the subtropical climate of the Sonoran Desert (McCorkle-Apple and Lilburn 1992:2; Axelrod 1979). Seasonal temperatures vary, as do levels of rain, general humidity, and wind. Temperatures can range from below 60º Fahrenheit to over 100º Fahrenheit. Sparse precipitation and high temperatures create a situation where evaporation exceeds precipitation, particularly in those areas lying below 5,000 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) in elevation (Warren and Crabtree 1986:183). Reliable water sources are currently available only along major rivers, intermittent streams and springs, and seasonal clay pans.

During the early Holocene (10,500 to 8,000 B.P. +/-) climatic fluctuations have been recorded. At this time, there was a trend towards warming and drying characterized by the disappearance of lakes and a reduction in the number of springs. The area became wetter in the middle Holocene (ca. 5,100 B.P.) and warmer and drier again post-2,000 B.P. Citing Weide (1982), the last 2,000 years have been characterized by considerable "climatic oscillations" ranging from extreme droughts and massive flooding.

The effects of changing paleoclimatic conditions on the hydrological, floral and faunal patterns of the western Mojave Desert and adjacent mountain areas are only partially understood. The flora and fauna of this area adjusted to the changing conditions and sparse fresh water sources.

Flora is dominated by the presence of creosote bush scrub *(Larrea divaricata*) and salt bush (*Atriplex confertifolia*). Citing Barbour and Major (1977), creosote is drought-tolerant and salt bush is often found near dry playas. Blackbrush (*Coleogyne ramosissima*) and various species of cacti are also common. Local fauna includes a variety of reptiles, rodents, small carnivores, and birds. Species of reptiles include the desert tortoise (*Gopherus Agassizi*), chuckawalla (*Sauromalus obesus*), rattlesnakes (*Crotalus*), shovelnose snake (*Chionactis occupitalis*) and several species of lizards. Carnivores include coyotes (*Canis latrans*), badger (*Taxidea taxus*), desert kit fox (*Vulpes macrotis*), and bobcat (*Felis rufus*). The small mammals include blacktailed jackrabbits (*Lepus californicus*), wood-

rat (*Neotoms* sp.), ground squirrels (*Spermophjilus* sp.), and cottontail jackrabbits (*Sylvilagus audobonii*). Large herbivores, though not common, include the desert bighorn sheep (*Ovis canadensis*) and mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) - at higher elevations. Avifauna include the LeConte thrasher (*Toxostoma lecontei*), sage thrasher (*Oreoscoptes montanus*), cactus wren (*Heleodytes brunneicapillus*), raven (*Corvus corax*), red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensi*) turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*), various ducks (*Anas*), and the American coot (*Fulica americana*).

At the time of this investigation, the surface of the property was sparsely vegetated and exhibited some minor evidence of disturbances (e.g. along dirt roadways and in areas where buried utilities were identified). The natural vegetation, a desert Sagebrush Scrub, is evident, represented within the project area by the presence of sparse grasses, creosote, Yucca and pine nut trees, and Joshua trees.

Hanes (1976:69) describes the desert Sagebrush Scrub as also including big sagebrush in the form of Yucca and pine nut along with rabbit brush, cotton thorn, antelope brush, scale broom, beaver tail cactus, and salt brush. Historic photographs showed this property was inundated by flooding from the nearby Oro Grande Wash (east) during flooding in the 1930s. No evidence was found to indicate prior occupation of the area (structures or foundations).

BRIEF CULTURE HISTORY BACKGROUND

The western Mojave Desert is generally associated with Native American identified as Serrano or Vanyume. The Serrano tend to be associated with the San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountain areas, but are known to have also ventured well into the Mojave Desert. The Vanyume are generally associated with the areas of the desert floor. Both groups are considered to be ethnographically related (Bean and Smith 1978:570).

The Serrano consider the desert area, as far north as Barstow, to be within their ancestral territory. According to Kroeber (1925:614-615) the Serrano and Vanyume were never large groups and their numbers dropped significantly during the Mission Period in California (between the 1770s and 1830s).

The Serrano and Vanyume were hunters and gatherers who practiced a system of seasonal movement and resource exploitation. As the seasons changed, the populations moved to areas which provided additional or varied resources (e.g. different animals or vegetation for food; different elevations for protection from adverse weather conditions; and/or differing locations for trade). At limited times, these Natives would establish small villages for the elderly or young who were not able to travel long distances.

Because settlements generally required a fresh water source, many of the known village sites have been located along major water courses (e.g. Oro Grande Wash or the Mojave River). Artifacts generally associated with these sites include metates, manos, mortars, pestles, projectile points, flaked stone tools, bone tools, basketry, and occasionally pottery traded from populations along the Colorado River (Bean and Smith 1978:571).

During historic times, the western Mojave water courses served as major trade and road routes. Native Americans traversed the area early and were followed by Spanish, Mexican, and American explorers. Routes for settlers from Utah and other points east crosses the San Gabriel/San Bernardino Mountain areas via the Cajon Pass (including areas within Cajon Canyon) in the 1840s and 1850s. Mormons from Salt Lake City and settlers crossing Nevada and Arizona all used these routes to reach Southern California.

Mormon settlers from Utah used the Cajon route to reach their settlement in San Bernardino in the 1850s. In later years, areas associated with the Cajon Pass were sparsely settled by individuals who maintained the roads and established small ranches. Homesteading was initiated after the 1862 and between the 1870s and present day, the settlement of the western Mojave was assisted by the development of major routes - such as Highway 138 and Interstate 5, the development of major railroads, and the establishment of secondary roadways extending to adjacent areas, such as Hesperia and Victorville.

With respect to the current project area, Gudde (1998:164) describes Hesperia as follows:

> "Hesperia [San Bernardino Co.] was named in 1885 as a California Southern (Santa Fe) railroad station, possibly after Hesperia, Michigan. Greek and Roman poets used the name in the sense of "The Western Land."

The core area of historic Hesperia is to the east of Interstate 15 (and State Route 395), placing the current project area outside the historic core. In actuality, historic activities in this area predate the coming of the railroad. Carr of the Victor Valley Museum and Art Gallery (2008) wrote:

> "Historians have found in Indian History records of assembly grounds for tribal meetings on the southeast bank of the Mojave River at Hesperia. It shows that a small community lived close to the river and most of Hesperia was covered in huge Joshua and Juniper trees. Early settlers to the Los Angeles area would come and chop down these trees. The Juniper was used for stoves and fireplaces and the Joshua tree trunks would be shaved for lampshades and splits for broken bones.
>
> "In 1869, a man named Max Strobel purchased 35,000 acres for $44,000 from the Government land office. Max was the first mayor of Anaheim and supervised government mining interests for Captain John C. Freemont — Freemont's' writing desk is on display at the museum. In August of 1871, Max sold his land to a group of Germans from San Francisco. By 1885, it was sold again to Julius Finck, who only six days later deeded the land to another man named McNeil. In 1886, McNeil sold it to the Hesperia Land and Water Company, which was a group of men who laid out the town site for Ontario. These men were Greek scholars and chose the name "Hes-

> peria" for the town they designed. Hesperia is an ancient Greek word for Italy and a Latin name for Iberia. It means "Land of the West.
>
> "Major travel routes through the mountains and deserts were along the river. The arrival of the railroad in 1887 centered the travel routes through Hesperia, which had come to be known as "a deciduous fruit center" for its productions of grapes.
>
> "The Hesperia hotel was built in 1887 to house the travelers, miners and health seekers that come to the area via the Santa Fe Railroad. By 1922, the highway was shifted westward to the present route of Interstate 15."

The City of Hesperia website states:

> "The City's history stretches far beyond its 1988 incorporation. Hesperia's past is rich with the history of the Mojave Indian Tribe, Spanish settlers and the westward travelers of the Mormon Trail ... The first major turning point in present day Hesperia occurred in 1874, when the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad tracks were completed. This resulted in Hesperia's first industry, providing juniper wood to bakers in Los Angeles by way of train. Juniper is a very hard wood that was used as fuel for kilns up until the early 1900s, when oil became the principal fuel for bakers. That change in technology did not slow Hesperia's progress … The 1900s were a booming time with the increased popularity of automobiles and Route 66. The City served as the last stopping point before travelers made the treacherous trip down the Cajon Pass."

With respect to the specific project area, the Bureau of Land Management General Land Office files show the northwest quarter of Section 15 (T4N; R5W) was granted to Chester A. Selvey (160 acres) as in 1919. As such, Selvey was likely in the area for up to five years prior, improving the land to acquire his clear title. To "prove" a homestead, there must be a structure for occupation and some land improvements. The entire homestead need not be included in the improves areas and, therefore, the area of occupation may be anywhere within the larger 160 acre property.

Aerial photographs as early as 1952 illustrate no improvements within the Selvey Homestead. The aqueduct appears on photographs between 1968 and 1994, traversing the Selvey homestead property. USGS maps illustrated the aqueduct by 1980. The early USGS maps also illustrate the presence of both the Lane's Crossing Toll Road and the Oro Grande Wash Road crossing Selvey's property. The 1902 map illustrates a single structure at the intersection of these two roads, also within the Selvey holdings, but predating the Selvey ownership. This structure is likely more directly associated with the Toll Road and negated once the property was actually granted to Chester A. Selvey.

Aaron Lane was considered the first “official” settler of Victor Valley (Hall 2013). summarized here:

> “The first permanent resident along the Mojave River was a Mexican War veteran who was an energetic promoter of the Mojave River region’s potential in the mid-1800s.
>
> “Aaron G. Lane was born in 1818 in New England and served in a New Hampshire regiment during the Mexican War.
>
> “The upper crossing of the Mojave River was already a popular stopping place for military patrols, government surveyors and passing wagon trains prior to Lane occupying the spot in 1858. Though he settled there to find comfort after contracting malaria during the war, Lane recognized the potential for profits not only from trader to military and freighting personnel, primarily in feed for their livestock, but also doubtless in liquor as well.
>
> “At some point, probably during the American Civil War, Lane chose to move downstream to a location better suited for agriculture. By the fall of 1867, Lane’s farmlands were reportedly “crammed” with part of the “immense” crops of hay, barley and corn produced that year along the river.
>
> “The lower crossing of the Mojave is north of Victorville near Oro Grande, but it was called Lane’s Crossing for years.
>
> “A fire broke out in October 1867 that destroyed the entire station and its contents, but Lane immediately rebuilt and soon announced he was prepared to accommodate needy travelers. Lane would also lose considerable livestock and good farmland again soon, this time to a flooding Mojave. Lane and the ranch would recover the following summer.
>
> “In the early 1870s, Lane was appointed to oversee construction of roads, primarily the one leading to the Panamint mines. After completing duties as road overseer, Lane returned to mining at Silver Mountain. The name was later changes to Oro Grande.
>
> “In 1873, the San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors ordered a new polling precinct along the Mojave River for local elections. Lane’s home was the first polling site in the new voting district. Ten oters case theor ballots at Lane’s home on the first elevation day in the new district.
>
> “Lane died in September 1883 at Lane’s Crossing. Following his death, he was interred on the Mojave until locals arranged to send his remains to relatives.”

The Lane's Crossing Toll Road identified in Section 15 is only a small portion of the extended toll road that eventually crossed Oro Grande Wash and continued to the crossing on the Mojave River, where Arron Lane residence.

The Oro Grande Wash road alignment was also a part of the early road developments in and around Oro Grande Wash, allowing for wagons to traverse the areas above the water ways (between crossings). Additional data on these two resources are provided later in this report (Previous Research).

In any case, the Lane's Crossing Toll Road and adjacent Oro Grande Wash Road were essentially abandon following Lane's death in 1883, the establishment of Hesperia in ca. 1886-1887, the completion of the railroad through the Mojave Narrows area, etc. While wagon traffic continued, it slowed as individuals opted for the more efficient modes of travel. The government mapped Victor Valley (and surrounding regions), opening the area to settlement – via homesteading, purchase, land-trade, etc. The homestead of Chester A. Selvey was one of many established between the 1880s and 1920s.

Subsequent research at the San Bernardino County Archives confirmed Chester A. Selvey "proved-up" his property and maintained ownership of the property well into 20th century. Records showed he (and Stella M. Selvey) held the property until ca. 1965, when the land was sold to Raymond G. Fortner. No improvements were noted by the Assessor. Subsequent owners include Dorothy Akashi (1984) and Rancho Las Palmas (1985).

Research identified Chester A. Selvey (1890-1978) as a native of Missouri who settled in Southern California before 1917 (possibly by 1914), when he claimed the land in San Bernardino County. In addition to the northwest quarter of Section 15, Selvey acquired the southeast quarter of Section 9, rendering his holdings 320 acres. In 1917, Selvey was married to Lillian M. Selvey and listed by the WWI draft board as living in Hesperia. They were still there in 1920 (per census records) and Selvey was identified as a farmer.

By 1930, however, the Selveys were living in San Bernardino with Lillian's parents, David and Electra Cannon, on Arrowhead Avenue. Lillian (1890-1934) passed away while on Arrowhead Avenue and, subsequently, Chester A. Selvey moved around San Bernardino – living on Arrowhead Avenue, Alexander Avenue, G Street, Waterman Avenue, and Olive Street. In 1936, he married Stella M. Selvey and they settled on Arrowhead Avenue. Chester worked as a truck driver and sheet metal worker. There is no evidence he ever resided in Hesperia again. Stella M. Selvey died in 1960 in San Bernardino. Chester A. Selvey never had children and sold the property in 1965, at age 75, likely needing the funds for his retirement years.

Assessor data confirmed Raymond G. Fortner owned the property in Section 15 between 1965 and 1984. No records were found to suggest Fortner ever occupied the property. Records suggest he was a lawyer living in Los Angeles and purchased the property as an investment. Fortner sold the property in 1984 to Dorothy Akashi, who immediately sold the land to Rancho las Palmas in 1985 (also investment property).

Subsequent to 1980 and the completion of the California Aqueduct, property owners were identified as:

Parcel 1	19.77 Acres	1996-2007	Louis H. and Rifqa Shahin Trust
		2008-2019	Dr. Prem Reddy Family Foundation
Parcel 2	19.28 Acres	1996-2007	Louis H. and Rifqa Shahin Trust
		2008-2019	Dr. Prem Reddy Family Foundation
Parcel 3	39.77 Acres	1996-2000	Joseph G. Tottpbene Trust
		2001-2005	Victorvill Holdings, Inc.
		2006	Aim High LLC
		2007	Prime A Investments, LLC
		2008-2019	Dr. Prem Reddy Family Foundation

Prior to the current ownership (U.S. Cold Storage), the 78.7 acre property (three parcels) has been owned by the Dr. Prem Reddy Family Foundation. No improvements have been recorded with respect to the property. Any significant use of the Selvey property appears to have occurred outside the boundaries of the current project area.

METHODOLOGY

To adequately address the current project, as defined, the following tasks were completed:

1. Archaeological Records Check: An archaeological check was completed through the California State University, Fullerton, South Central Coastal Archaeological Information Center (CSUF-SCCIC; Appendix B). The results were used to place the project area within a context for preliminary review and evaluation and identified previously completed studies and recorded resources for the general area.

2. Native American Consultation: Native American Consultation was conducted through consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission and letters to identified local Native American representatives. Responses, if received, were incorporated into this report (Appendix C).

3. Paleontological Overview: A paleontological overview was obtained by McKenna et al. from the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County and is presented in Appendix D of this report.

4. Historic Land Use Research: Historic land-use data was compiled by McKenna et al. through research conducted at the Bureau of Land Management General Land Office files; the San Bernardino County Museum; the

San Bernardino County Archives; the San Bernardino County Assessor's Office; and local historic data from the McKenna et al. in-house library; and various on-line resources (e.g. Ancestry.com; see Appendix E).

5. Intensive Field Survey: An intensive field survey was completed for the project area was completed on April 25, 2020, under the supervision of Jeanette A. McKenna, MA/RPA and Principal Investigator for McKenna et al. The field crew included Jeanette A. McKenna, Breidy Quispe Vilcahuaman (MA), Sahar Foruzan (MA), J. Ayala; Cynthia Ayala (BA), Crystal Ayala (BS); and Ashley Conner (BA). The project area was located and delineated prior to the survey and the survey was completed via a systematic pedestrian survey with transects averaging less than 15 meters apart – walking east/west from the southwestern corner. The field studies were supplemented by field notes (on file, McKenna et al.) and a photographic record (Appendix F).

6. Analysis of the Data Compiled: The analysis of the data consisted was designed to evaluate any identified resources within the project area. In this case, analysis was limited to the few diagnostic artifacts identified and/or recovered.

7. Preparation of a Technical Report: In accordance with CEQA requirements, this technical report has been prepared with format and data requirements requested by the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP).

PREVIOUS RESEARCH

The archaeological records search was completed at the California State University, Fullerton, South Central Coastal Information Center, Fullerton, California (Appendix B). This level of research addressed both the project area and a one mile radius around the project area. A minimum of sixteen (16) previous studies were documented (Table 1). Of the sixteen project, three involved portions of the current project area: 1061025, 1061026, and 1061027. In each case, these studies were completed in 1973, 1974, and 1980, respectively, and involved the County Survey Area No. 70, Zone J. The 1973 and 1974 studies referenced the presence of Site 36-002208, but this site was not within the one mile radius of the current project area research.

The Reynolds study of 1980 (1061027) covered a relatively large area and resulted in the recording of thirty-three resources (36-001081; 36-003698, 36-004179, 36-004213; 36-004251 thru 36-004279). Again, none of these resources were identified within the one mile radius of the current project area.

The research did result in the identification of at least sixteen resources within one mile of the project area, including two resources within the project area and one on the periphery (Table 3).

Table 1. Cultural Resources Investigations Completed within One Mile of the Current Project Area.

No.	Report No.	Citation	Description	Sites
1	1060191	Smith 1973	County Service Area No. 70	Yes
2	1061025	Harris 1973	County Service Area No. 70	Yes
3	1061026	Harris 1974	County Service Area No. 70	Yes
4	1061027	Reynolds 1980	County Service Area No. 70	Yes
5	1062476	McKenna 1991	Hesperia Improvements Dist.	No
6	1062507	Sundberg & Desautels 1992	Phelan Road Survey	No
7	1063110	Brock and D'Iorio 1996	Phelan Road Widening	Yes
8	1064281	Cerreto et al. 2004	APN 3064-481-12	No
9	1064290	Hammond and Bricker 1997	US 395 at Main Street	Yes
10	1064796	Brunzell 2005	Vista del Valle	No
11	1066333	Horne 2005	Mojave Water Agency	Yes
12	1066602	Wlodarski 209	Cell Tower Site	No
13	1066652	ESA 2010	East Branch, CA Aqueduct	Yes
14	1067156	Tang et al. 2011	Victorville Water District	Yes
15	1067493	Dahdul et al. 2013	Westside Terraces	No
16	1067971	McDougall 2007	Oro Grande Wash Recharge	Yes

As mapped, the Lane's Crossing Toll Road (36-004179) crossed the project area on a north/south axis, just to the east of the mid-property line. This would place the road alignment within the east half of the south half of the northwest quarter of Section 15 and continuing to the north, through Section 15 and the Selvey property. The mapping of this road was based on historic maps and not on physical evidence in the vicinity of the current project area. Portions were, however, identified in other area of Victor Valley. Ballester (2007) identified the mapped location of a small portion of the alignment on the northern boundary of Section 15, but also reported there was no physical evidence of the roadway.

The Oro Grande Wash Road (36-004269) was also originally mapped based on historic maps. Subsequently, portions of the alignment were mapped outside the current project area. This pre-1880 alignment was identified as a "cutoff" that exited Lane's Crossing Toll Road in the northern extent of the project area – near the northern boundary of the southern half of the northwest quarter f Section 15. From that point, the road extended to the northeast, following Oro Grande Wash towards Victorville proper. Anderson 2009 reported this alignment was destroyed, in part, by the construction of the California Aqueduct. Historic maps illustrate a small structure in this area, but only for a short time (ca. 1902). This structure was no longer present after the Selveys acquired the property.

Site 36-021372 was recorded by Bray in 2009 as part of the 98 linear mile survey for the California Aqueduct and described generically as a refuse scatted located along the southern side of the California Aqueduct (and to the northeast of the current project area – but outside the project area). As described, this resource was identified as a large refuse scatter approximately 8oo feet long (along the aqueduct) and consisting of 35 san-

Table 2. Cultural Resources Identified within One Mile of the Current Project Area.

No.	Site Number	Citation	Description	Status
1	36-004179	Reynolds 1980a and b; Ballester 2007a and b; ESA 2009; Valasik 1010	Lane's Crossing Toll Road	Impacted
2	36-004267	Reynolds 1980; Becker 1993; Ballester 2007; Linder 1007	Oro Grande Wash/ Oak Hill Cutoff	Impacted
3	36-004268	Reynolds 1980; Becker 1993; McKenna 1993; Brock 1995; Ballester 2007	Oro Grande Wash/ White Road Cutoff	Impacted
4	36-004269	Reynolds 1980; RMW Paleo 1993; CRM Tech 2007; ESA 2009	Oro Grande Wash Road	Impacted
5	36-007545	Wahoff 1993; Bricker 1996 and 1997; Underwood and Rose 2000; Ballester 2007 a and b; Anderson 2009; Valasik 2010; Jow 2010; Honey 2013; Martinez 2013; Hall and Morgan 2014	U.S. Highway 395	Impacted/ Altered
6	36-007694	Elliot 1986; Powers 1993; Brock 1995; Neuenschwander 1997;; Van Wormer 2000; Wedding 2001; Hogan-Conrad 2004; Crawford 2006; Ballester 2007 a and b; Hollins 2008; Kremkau 2011; Jones 2001; Dice 2001; Winslow 2001; Valasquez 2012; Ehringer 2012; Anderson 2012; Granger 2013; Comeau 2013; Higgins 2013; Fuerstenberg 2013; Vader 2015 a and b and 2016; Everson 2017; and Connelly 2018	LADWP Boulder Trans. Line; Lytle Canyon Trans. Line; DWP Trans. Tower	Impacted/ Altered
7	36-021351	Hollins 2008; ESA 2009; Kremeau 2011; Ambacher 2011; Anderson 2011; O'Neill 2012; George 2018	East Branch, CA Aqueduct; Duncan Rd. Bridge; Maple Ave. Bridge; Mesquite St. Bridge; Ranchero Rd. Bridge	Unknown
8	36-021366	Bray 2009	Historic Refuse	Unknown
9	36-021372	Bray 2009	Historic Refuse	Unknown
10	36-026211	Ballester 2013	Historic Refuse	Unknown
11	36-026212	Ballester 2013	Historic Refuse	Unknown
12	36-021213	Ballester 2013	Historic Refuse	Unknown
13	36-033084	Goodwin 2018	Historic Refuse	Unknown
14	36-033085	Goodwin 2018	Historic Refuse	Unknown
15	36-033086	Goodwin 2018	Historic Refuse	Unknown
16	36-033090	Goodwin 2018	Historic Refuse	Unknown

itary cans, 24 church key open beer cans, additional sanitary cans, five coffee cans, six hole-in-cap cans, three can lids, 3 paint cans, 2 motor oil cans, 19 aluminum pull-tab cans, 20 sanitary juice cans, two cone top cans, and ten crushed cans. This scatter was referenced as a post-1945 deposit (Tietjen 2009) and, given the array of materials, also includes some later materials. This suggests the deposit is a secondary deposit of refuse and represents a mixed deposits of items from differing periods of manufacture (e.g. hole-in-can cans vs. aluminum pull-tab cans). In any case, the deposit was thinly scattered along the aqueduct (and aqueduct access road), also suggesting it has been scattered over time and possibly as a result of the traffic along the roadway.

It is interesting to note the absence of prehistoric archaeological resources in an area so close to the Oro Grande Wash channel. Highly significant Native American resources have been identified along Oro Grande Wash and the absence in this area may be indicative of buried resources and/or the disturbances of the area obliterating surface evidence. The area is still considered archaeologically sensitive for prehistoric Native American resources. Major flooding along the Oro Grande Wash (ca. 1868-1869) may also have been responsible for burying or destroying archaeological deposits.

The paleontological overview for the project area (McLeod 2020) confirmed the area to consist of younger Quaternary alluvium derived from erosion from the San Gabriel Mountains. These deposits are not associated with fossil specimens. However, these younger deposits do overlay older Quaternary alluvium that has been known to yield fossil specimens. Such resources have been found in the Victorville/Hesperia area, between Oro Grande Wash and the Mojave River. Additional specimens have been recovered from the Adelanto area (e.g. George Air Force Base). Substantial excavations may impact the older Quaternary deposits and, therefore, monitoring would be justified.

Overall, the extent of research in and around the current project area showed small portions of the project area and little of the surrounding properties have been systematically surveyed for cultural resources. As such, there are only a few resources identified and recorded. Of those recorded, all are historic or early modern resources. No prehistoric archaeological resources have been identified, but the area is still considered sensitive for such resources. The area is also moderately sensitive for paleontological resources, given the presence of older Quaternary alluvial deposits in a buried context. These findings have resulted in the following level of sensitivity:

Prehistoric Archaeological Sites	**MODERATE**
Prehistoric Archaeological Isolates	**MODERATE**
Historic Archaeological Sites	**MODERATE**
Historic Archaeological Isolates	**MODERATE**
Built Environments (Buildings/Structures)	**LOW/NON-EXISTENT**
Ethnic Resources	**LOW**
Historic Landscapes	**LOW/MODERATE**
Paleontological Resources	**MODERATE**

RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATION

The current project area is located within Township 4 North, Range 5 West, and the southern half of the northwest quarter of Section 15. The property is bounded to the west by State Highway 395; to the south by Yucca Terrace Drive; to the north by Avenal Street; and to the east by the projected extension of Mesa Linda Street. The southern half of the northwest quarter of Section 15 originally consisted of 80 acres. However, given some acreage for street development and the small cuts on the eastern extent of the property, the project area is now assessed at 78.7 acres. Illustrated in Figure 5 and Table 3, the coordinates have been established for the project area.

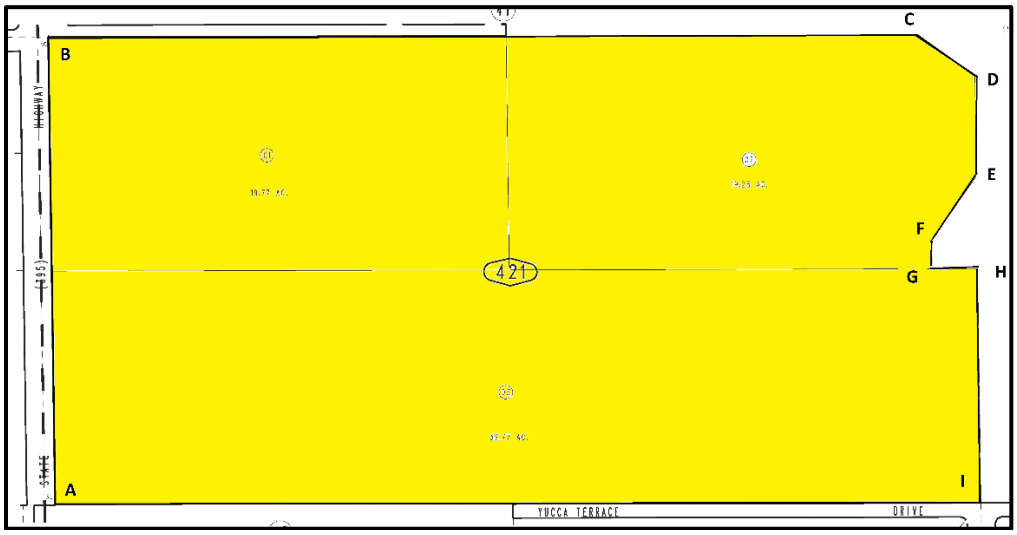

Figure 5. UTM Points Defining Project Area.

Table 3. UTM Coordinates Defining the Project Area Boundaries.

Point	NAD 83		NAD 27	
	Easting	Northing	Easting	Northing
A	463291	3810358	463371	3810162
B	463299	3810761	463379	3810565
C	464099	3810756	463579	3810560
D	464169	3810627	464249	3810431
E	464149	3810640	464229	3810444
F	464116	3810599	464196	3810403
G	464107	3810566	464187	3810370
H	464150	3810567	464230	3810371
I	464119	3810349	464199	3810153

The field survey for this project was completed on April 25, 2020. At the time of the survey, the weather was clear and warm. There had been some recent rains and there was some pooling of water along Yucca Terrace Drive, but otherwise, the property was clear of standing water and readily accessible from all sides. The survey was initiated in the southwestern corner (Yucca Terrace Drive at State Highway 395) and transects were walked on an east/west axis at intervals of less than 15 meters apart. The property was found to be relatively flat, although there was a slight rise to the east before dropping into Oro Grande Wash. Vegetation noted on site included Yucca, Joshua Trees, weeds, creosote bush, tumble weeds, and dry grasses. The vegetation was sparse and ground visibility was excellent (better than 90%).

The project area was assessed at ½ mile east/west and ¼ mile north/south (2640 feet by 1320 feet or 804 meters by 402 meters). Given the size of the field survey crew (7 surveyors wide), McKenna et al. completed four swaths across the property, averaging approximately 100 meters per swath.

Historic Resources

During the survey, McKenna et al. noted the presence of a transmission line along State Highway 395; a second transmission line along the Yucca Terrace Drive alignment; the presence of a buried utility box on Yucca Terrace Drive (NAD 27 UTMs 463873E/ 3812154N) and associated with a cell tower established on the property to the south; and posts illustrating the presence of buried utilities along both Yucca Terrace Drive and State Highway 395. A “Frontier” telephone cable is buried along Yucca Terrace Drive. The fiber optic alignment on State Highway 395 was marked for “GST.”

The northeastern corner of the project area was noted by the presence of a fence line and access road associated with the California Aqueduct. The alignment of Yucca Terrace Drive and Avenal Street helped in defining the survey alignments. Within the project area, McKenna et al. also noted the present of a single marked survey stake: JBA #110 GPS #110 (NAD 27 UTMs 464418E/3810345) and the remnants of an aerial marker.

The drop into Oro Grande Wash, at Yucca Terrace Drive, was identified at NAD 27 UTMs 464052E/3810154N, with s sparse scatter of historic ceramics noted nearby. This scatter consisted of six small fragments of ceramics representing four different vessels. Two fragments yielded scant evidence of a floral pattern. Wo fragments were plain whitewares; one fragment was a yellowware; and the final fragment was a piece of whiteware with a partial maker mark. This mark read:

…1792
…Shaffordshire
England
..rs Guarantee
…gent …

With little to trace, McKenna et al. tentatively identified this fragment as part of a commemorative plate associated with the founding of the Staffordshire Ridgway pottery established by Job and George Ridgway in 1792. The item does not date to 1792, but is representative of the commemorative stamp. No actual date has been established. Given the array of small fragments, this is not considered a significant deposit.

On another portion of the property, a single cup base was recovered. His artifact consisted of a plain, white coffee cup with a base mark reading:

STANDARD
PATENTED
SEMI-VITREOUS
Los Angeles

This mark has been traced to the Knowles-Taylor-Knowles Company in Santa Clara, California and dates to ca. 1921-1922 – the early period for the Selvey ownership (see *The Ceramist* 1924:50). As an isolated find with no other context, this item is not considered to be significant and is not associated with any other materials within or peripheral to the property.

There was evident of recent vehicular traffic throughout portions of the property and some evidence of prior dumping (which has since been cleared away). No physical evidence of the Lane's Crossing Toll Road or the Oro Grande Wash Cutoff Road were noted. Likewise, there was no evidence of any structural remains in the vicinity of the structure noted on the 19023 USGS map. Overall, the property was deemed clear of historic period resources.

Prehistoric Archaeological Resources and Native American Consultation

No evidence of prehistoric Native American archaeological resources was identified within the project area, despite the intensive level of surveying. The Native American Heritage Commission had no records of sacred or religious sites in this general area. McKenna et al. sent letters to the listed Native American representatives identified by the Commission (April 28, 2020). To date, no responses have been received. However, on the oft chance there was a problem in receipt of the initial correspondence, McKenna et al. resent the letters, adding some additional data and graphics. Although formal consultation is between the Native American representatives and the City, any responses received by McKenna et al. will be forwarded for consideration.

Given the proximity of the project area to Oro Grande Wash, previously recorded prehistoric artifacts in the general area of the Wash, and knowing sediments from the flooding episodes along the wash are likely to have impacted the area, McKenna et al. still considers the project area to be sensitive for evidence of buried prehistoric and/or Native American origin.

Paleontological Resources

The paleontological overview for this project area described the area as consisting younger Quaternary alluvium superimposed over older Quaternary alluvium. While the younger deposits are not associated with paleontological specimens, the older deposits have been known to yield fossil specimens. McLeod (2020) concluded excavations into the shallow deposits would be unlikely to yield evidence of fossil specimens. However, deeper excavations into the finer grained older Quaternary deposits may impact fossil-bearing deposits and, therefore, a paleontological monitoring would be justified. In this case, the monitoring program should follow the protocols of the San Bernardino County Museum, Redlands, California.

Summary

At this time, McKenna et al. considers the project area tentatively clear of any significant cultural and/or paleontological resources. However, the property is still sensitive for buried resources including, but not limited to, evidence of the historic Lane's Crossing Toll Road, the Oro Grande Cutoff Road; structural remains pre-dating 1902; buried prehistoric archaeological resources, and/or buried paleontological resources.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the relative sensitivity for the project area to be associated with prehistoric archaeological resources, historic archaeological resources, and/or paleontological resources, McKenna et al. is recommending the following:

Mitigation Measure CR-1: Should older Quaternary Alluvial deposits be encountered during site preparation activities, a qualified paleontologist shall be on-site to oversee all excavations to insure paleontological specimens are identified, recovered, analyzed, reported, and curated in accordance with CEQA and the San Bernardino County policies and guidelines. This program should be conducted continuously while these older Quaternary deposits are impacted and until the paleontological consultant deems the program is no longer necessary.

Mitigation Measure CR-2: A qualified archaeologist shall oversee excavations in the younger alluvial deposits (Holocene) during initial grading in the eastern portion of the project area, nearer the Oro Grande Wash channel. If the archaeologist determines it necessary, an archaeological monitoring program shall be expanded to include the entire project area and based on the identification of buried resources.

The monitoring program shall be conducted in accordance with current professional guidelines and protocols. The program should be designed to be flexible and account for changes in findings through the management of the resources in a professional manner and via evaluation in accordance with the current CEQA criteria. If prehistoric archaeological resources are identified, a local Native American representative should be added to the overall monitoring program.

Mitigation Measure CR-3: If, at any time, human remains or suspected human remains are identified within the project area, the Contractor will halt work in the immediate vicinity of the find and establish a buffer zone around the find. If the archaeological consultant is on-site, the archaeological consultant will oversee this level of protection. The City will be notified immediately and the City will contact the County Coroner (within 24 hours). The Coroner has the authority to examine the find in situ and make a determination as to the nature of the find:

a) If the remains are determined to be human, the Coroner will determine whether or not the find(s) is of Native American origin. If so, the Coroner will contact the Native American Heritage Commission and the Commission will name the Most Likely Descendent (MLD). In consultation between the City, Property Owner, MLD, and consulting archaeologist, the disposition of the remains will be defined. If there is a conflict, the Native American Heritage Commission with act as a mediator.

b) If the remains are determined to be archaeological, but not of Native American origin, the City, Property Owner and archaeological consultant will determine the management of the find and the removal from the site. The Property Owner would be responsible for any costs related to the removal, analysis, and reburial.

c) If the remains are determined to be of forensic value, the Coroner will arrange for the removal of the remains and oversee the analysis and disposition.

CERTIFICATION

CERTIFICATION. I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required for this archaeological/cultural resources report, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Jeanette A. McKenna _____ June 4, 2020

Jeanette A. McKenna, Principal Investigator, McKenna et al. Date

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