

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

VICTORVILLE COMMERCIAL PROJECT

CITY OF VICTORVILLE

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

LSA

January 2022

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

**VICTORVILLE COMMERCIAL PROJECT
CITY OF VICTORVILLE
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

Prepared for:

Ms. Kristine Simmons
Rich Development Company
600 N. Tustin Avenue, Suite 150
Santa Ana, California 92705

Prepared by:

Riordan Goodwin, RA
LSA Associates, Inc.
1500 Iowa Avenue, Suite 200
Riverside, California 92507
(951) 781-9310

LSA Project No. RDE2105

National Archaeological Database Information:

Type of Study: Records Search, Survey, Archaeological Assessment

USGS Quadrangle: Adelanto, California

Acreage: ~5.5



January 2022

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

LSA was retained by Rich Development Company to conduct a cultural resources assessment for the proposed Victorville Commercial Project in the City of Victorville (City), San Bernardino County, California. The City required this study as part of the environmental review process to comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

A cultural resources records search, additional research, a Sacred Lands File search and a field survey were conducted for the project area. No cultural resources have been previously documented within or adjacent to the project area and the closest prehistoric resource to the study area is more than $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile away. Therefore, the sensitivity of the project area for undocumented cultural resources is low and no further cultural resource studies or monitoring are recommended.

In the event buried cultural materials are encountered during earthmoving operations associated with the project, all work in that area should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

In the event human remains are encountered, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the County Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC. The MLD will have the opportunity to offer recommendations for the disposition of the remains.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY	i
TABLE OF CONTENTS	ii
APPENDIX	ii
FIGURE	iii
TABLE	iii
INTRODUCTION	1
SETTING	3
NATURAL SETTING	3
Climate and Watershed.....	3
Biology.....	3
Geology.....	3
CULTURAL SETTING.....	3
Prehistory	3
Ethnography	4
History	5
METHODS	6
RECORDS SEARCH	6
ADDITIONAL RESEARCH	6
SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH.....	6
ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SURVEY	6
RESULTS.....	7
RECORDS SEARCH	7
ADDITIONAL RESEARCH	8
SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH.....	8
ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SURVEY	8
RECOMMENDATIONS	9
REFERENCES	10

APPENDIX

A: RECORDS SEARCH BIBLIOGRAPHY

FIGURE

Figure 1: Regional and Project Location..... 2

TABLE

Table A: Resources Within One Mile of the Project Area with DPR Documentation..... 7

INTRODUCTION

LSA was retained by Rich Development Company to conduct a cultural resources assessment for the proposed Victorville Commercial Project in the City of Victorville, San Bernardino County, California. This assessment was completed pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resources Code Chapter 2.6, Section 21083.2, and California Code of Regulations Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 15064.5. The research and field survey were conducted to determine whether the proposed project could adversely affect any resources considered historical resources per CEQA.

The project is bounded by residential and commercial development to the north and east and vacant land to the south and west. The project is depicted on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Adelanto, California* topographic quadrangle map in Section 22, Township 4 North, Range 5 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (USGS 1993; Figure 1). The project area is two parcels (Assessor's Parcel Numbers 310356111 and 310356112) totaling approximately 5.5 acres, which are currently vacant. The proposed project is a commercial center and associated parking.

Figure 1: Regional and Project Location

SETTING

NATURAL SETTING

Climate and Watershed

The project region is characterized by an arid climate, with dry, hot summers and moderate winters. Rainfall ranges from 5 to 8 inches annually (Beck and Haase 1974). Precipitation usually occurs in the form of winter rain, with warm monsoonal showers in summer. The project area is located approximately 7 miles west of the Mojave River, which drains south.

Biology

At an average elevation of approximately 3,110 feet, the project is within the Lower Sonoran Life Zone of California (Schoenherr 1992), which ranges from below sea level to 3,500 feet in elevation. The Creosote Desert Scrub plants observed included creosote, Joshua tree, and sparse xeric grass. Extensive fauna are known locally, including many endemic species of reptiles, birds, and insects.

Geology

The project is located in the Mojave Desert Geomorphic Province, which forms an elevated alluvial plain with large expanses of desert punctuated by isolated mountain ranges (California Geological Survey 2002; Norris and Webb 1976). This province is located on a wedge-shaped fault block bounded by the San Andreas Fault Zone and Transverse Ranges to the southwest and the Garlock Fault Zone and Tehachapi Mountains to the north (California Geological Survey 2002; Norris and Webb 1976). The geology of this province is similar to that of the Sierra Nevada, with numerous rock outcroppings useful to the Native Americans for resource milling, shelter, and ceremonial art.

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistory

Chronologies of prehistoric cultural change in Southern California have been attempted numerous times, and several are reviewed in Moratto (1984). No single description is universally accepted as the various chronologies are based primarily on material developments identified by researchers familiar with sites in a particular region and variation exists essentially due to the differences in those items found at the sites. Small differences occur over time and space, which combine to form patterns that are variously interpreted.

Currently, two primary regional culture chronology syntheses are commonly referenced in the archaeological literature. The first, Wallace (1955), describes four cultural horizons or time periods: Horizon I – Early Man (9000–6000 BC), Horizon II – Milling Stone Assemblages (6000–3000 BC), Horizon III – Intermediate Cultures (3000 BC–AD 500), and Horizon IV – Late Prehistoric Cultures (AD 500–historic contact). This chronology was refined (Wallace 1978) using absolute chronological dates obtained after 1955.

The second cultural chronology (Warren 1968) is based broadly on Southern California prehistoric cultures and was also revised (Warren 1984; Warren and Crabtree 1986). Warren's (1984) chronology

includes five periods in prehistory: Lake Mojave (7000–5000 BC), Pinto (5000–2000 BC), Gypsum (2000 BC–AD 500), Saratoga Springs (AD 500–1200), and Protohistoric (AD 1200–historic contact). Changes in settlement pattern and subsistence focus are viewed as cultural adaptations to a changing environment, which begins with gradual environmental warming in the late Pleistocene, continues with the desiccation of the desert lakes, followed by a brief return to pluvial conditions, and concludes with a general warming and drying trend, with periodic reversals that continue to the present (Warren and Crabtree 1986).

Ethnography

The project is located within the traditional cultural territory of the Serrano (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925). Tribal territories were somewhat fluid and changed over time. Like other Native American groups in Southern California, they were semi-nomadic hunter-gatherers who subsisted by exploitation of seasonably available plant and animal resources. The first written accounts of Native American groups in Southern California were by Spanish missionaries in the late 18th century. Later documentation of the Serrano was by Benedict (1924), Bright (1975), Strong (1929), and many others.

Serrano

The Serrano lived in the area generally north of Cahuilla territory (western Riverside County), occupying much of present-day San Bernardino County and northeastern Los Angeles County, but there is some overlap in the perceived ancestral areas. The term Serrano is Spanish for “mountaineer” or “highlander” and was given to people who inhabited the areas of the San Bernardino Mountains that had no associated mission.

The Serrano were hunter-gatherers who relied on the women to do much of the collecting while the men hunted and captured various animals. Although they exploited whatever flora was available in the area they happened to be, generally they collected acorns, pinion nuts, honey, mesquite, yucca, and cactus fruits, in addition to various seeds, bulbs, and roots. Plants were consumed both raw and cooked. Food processing involved the use of manos, metates, mortars, and pestles. Antelope, deer, mountain sheep, rabbits, and rodents were killed and captured, and the most common hunting implements were the bow and arrow, throwing stick, traps, snares, and deadfalls. Meat was prepared in earth ovens, by boiling in watertight baskets, or by parching (Bean and Smith 1978).

Most of the Serrano lived in small villages near reliable sources of water (springs, perennial seeps, streams, and small lakes) (Benedict 1924). They lived in tule-covered, dome-shaped structures and had ceremonial houses and sweat houses for their religious activities. The basic settlement unit was a village with a number of small satellite resource-gathering camps.

With the Spanish intrusion came a drastic change in lifestyle for the natives of Southern California. Incorporation of the indigenous populations into the mission system led to the disruption of native cultures and changes in subsistence and land use practices. Mission San Gabriel, established in 1771, probably had a limited effect on the Serrano population until the San Bernardino Asistencia were established in what would become Redlands around 1820 (Harley 1988). Within a short time, the missions controlled many ranchos where Indians lived and worked.

History

In California, the historic era is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish Period (1769–1821), the Mexican Period (1821–1848), and the American Period (1848–present). As the trace historic period refuse identified within the project area dates to the 20th century (see Results below), this historic context will focus on San Bernardino County and the local communities.

San Bernardino County

San Bernardino County was created in 1853 from portions of Los Angeles and San Diego Counties due to its mineral wealth. After the San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian were established that same year, the desert began to be surveyed in earnest. This facilitated homesteading and mining activities that led to the settlement of the Mojave. The need to transport lumber and supplies to the region resulted in the establishment of a road from the town of San Bernardino through the San Bernardino Mountains in the 1850s. The Oro Grande Mining District, consisting of Hesperia, Victor, and Oro Grande yielded gold, silver, gem stones, marble, and limestone (Sturm 1993). In 1883, the California Southern Railroad, later to be the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad (AT&SF), was built in the Cajon Pass (Sturm 1993). Agriculture ultimately replaced mining as the county's economic base, with thousands of acres under cultivation by the beginning of World War I (McGroarty 1914).

Victorville

Victorville was established in 1885 as railroad station "Victor" one mile northwest of the narrows of the Mojave. Named for Jacob Nash Victor, a construction superintendent for the California Southern Railroad (Santa Fe Railroad), the town was laid out the following year (City of Victorville 2021). In 1901, the name of the community was changed to Victorville. By the mid-1910s, the town included numerous public buildings, businesses, and two newspapers (McGroarty 1914). At this time, approximately 3,000 acres of local land were under cultivation (McGroarty 1914). Although mineral resources were the initial economic base of the community, this was gradually augmented and then supplanted by agricultural activities on fertile land surrounding the Mojave River, including poultry and cattle ranching as well as deciduous fruit, vegetable, and alfalfa farming (McGroarty 1914). Route 66 was established in 1926, further connecting the town and California with the rest of the country. It remained the major highway through Victorville until the advent of Interstate 15 in the 1970s. During World War II, the Victorville Army Training Field was established, ultimately becoming George Air Force Base which served as an important Air Force facility through the end of the Cold War (City of Victorville 2021). The City of Victorville was incorporated in 1962.

Adobe Corners

This historically obscure place name appears on the 1957 USGS map at the junction of Highway 395 and State Route 18/Palmdale Road (just to the west of the project area) at which time there were approximately six buildings (USGS 1957). There were two additional buildings by the end of the 1970s and further development would occur in the early 2000s (USGS 1980; NETRonline 2005).

METHODS

RECORDS SEARCH

On December 14, 2021, the cultural resources records search was conducted for the project area by the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) located at California State University, Fullerton. It included a review of all recorded historic and prehistoric archaeological sites within one mile of the project, as well as a review of known cultural resource survey and excavation reports. In addition, the California State Historic Property Data File (HPD), which includes the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), California Historical Landmarks (CHL), and California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI), was searched.

ADDITIONAL RESEARCH

In November 2021, LSA Senior Archaeologist Riordan Goodwin, RA, conducted additional research, including review of historic period aerial photographs and maps.

SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH

Pursuant to the City's requirement, LSA requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on November 15, 2021.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SURVEY

On November 11, 2021, Mr. Goodwin completed an intensive pedestrian survey of the project parcel. The property was surveyed in systematic parallel transects spaced by approximately 10 meters (approximately 35 feet). Special attention was paid to areas of exposed soil for surface artifacts and features and rodent burrows for evidence of archaeosols. The purpose of this survey was to identify and document, prior to the beginning of ground-disturbing activities, any cultural resources and thus also to identify any area(s) that might be sensitive for buried cultural resources.

RESULTS

RECORDS SEARCH

Data from the SCCIC indicate there have been 37 cultural resource studies previously conducted within one mile of the proposed project, two of which include portions of the project area (Smothers 1975; Everson 2016). Although no cultural resources are documented within the project parcels, 23 have been recorded within one mile, including a prehistoric resource and a variety of historic period roads, foundations, water conveyance system, refuse scatters, and isolated artifacts (Table A). The nearest prehistoric resource (36-012045, see below) was documented approximately 1,340 meters (0.84 mile) southwest of the project area. The nearest historic resource (36-012465, see below) was documented approximately 200 meters (670) feet west of the project area.

Table A: Resources Within One Mile of the Project Area with DPR Documentation

Primary #	Trinomial	OHP #	Site Description	Status Code
36-004019	SBR-004019H	—	Historic period refuse scatter	—
36-004179	SBR-004179H	—	Historic period road alignment	—
36-006353	SBR-006353H	—	Historic period refuse scatter	—
36-006533	SBR-006533	—	Historic period refuse scatter	—
36-007746	SBR-007746H	—	Historic period water conveyance feature and refuse scatter	—
36-007750	SBR-007750H	—	Historic period refuse scatter	—
36-007751	SBR-007751H	—	Historic period road alignment	—
36-007994	SBR-007994H	—	Historic period foundations and refuse scatter	—
36-010315	SBR-010315H	—	Historic period power transmission line	—
36-010317	SBR-010317H	—	Historic period power transmission line	—
36-011999	SBR-011999H	—	Historic period refuse scatter	—
36-012045	SBR-012045H	—	Prehistoric lithic scatter	—
36-012046	SBR-012046H	—	Historic period refuse scatter	—
36-012465	SBR-012257H	—	Historic period foundations, possible water conveyance feature, refuse scatter	—
36-021291	SBR-021291H	—	Temporally ambiguous stacked rock feature	—
36-026161	SBR-016613H	—	Historic period refuse scatter	—
36-026162	SBR-016614H	—	Historic period refuse scatter	—
36-026208	—	—	Isolated historic period can	—
36-029461	SBR-029461H	—	Historic period refuse scatter	—
36-029462	SBR-029462H	—	Historic period refuse scatter	—
36-061250	SBR-061250H	—	Historic period foundations, water conveyance feature, refuse scatter	—
36-061251	SBR-061251H	—	Historic period refuse scatter	—

Table A: Resources Within One Mile of the Project Area with DPR Documentation

Primary #	Trinomial	OHP #	Site Description	Status Code
36-061252	SBR-0612512	—	Isolated historic period can	—

ADDITIONAL RESEARCH

Review of aerial photographs and maps indicates that there were never any buildings or structures within the project area during the historic period (prior to 1970) (NETRonline var.).

SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH

The NAHC responded on December 28, 2021, with negative results and a list of tribes and individuals recommended for contact. This was forwarded to Ms. Simmons the same day.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SURVEY

Mr. Goodwin conducted the pedestrian survey of the entire project area. Visibility was good at approximately 95 percent with the surface partially obscured by vegetation. The project area has been subjected to surface disturbance from off-road vehicle activities. Trace historic period refuse along with sparse modern refuse was noted on the surface throughout the project parcel. The observed soils are silty alluvium in nature. No cultural resources were identified.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A cultural resources records search, additional research, a Sacred Lands File search and a field survey were conducted for the project area. No cultural resources have been previously documented within or adjacent to the project area and the closest prehistoric resource to the study area is more than ¼ of a mile away. Therefore, the sensitivity of the project area for undocumented cultural resources is low and no further cultural resource studies or monitoring are recommended.

In the event that archaeological materials are encountered during construction, all construction work should be halted and a qualified archaeologist consulted to determine the appropriate treatment of the discovery (California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Chapter 3, Section 15064.5(f)).

In the event human remains are encountered, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the County Coroner will notify the NAHC, which will determine and notify an MLD. With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC. The MLD will have the opportunity to offer recommendations for the disposition of the remains.

REFERENCES

Bean, Lowell John, and Charles R. Smith

- 1978 Serrano. In *California*, edited by R.F. Heizer, pp. 570–574. *Handbook of North American Indians*, vol. 8, W.C. Sturtevant, general editor, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Beck, Warren A., and Ynez D. Haase

- 1974 *Historical Atlas of California*. Norman, Oklahoma: University of Oklahoma Press.

Benedict, Ruth F.

- 1924 A Brief Sketch of Serrano Culture. *American Anthropologist* 26 (3).

Bright, William

- 1975 Two Notes on Tatic Classification: Paper read at the Third Annual Uto-Aztecan Conference, Flagstaff, June 19–20, 1975. (Copy, Manuscript No. 76–66 in National Anthropological Archives, Smithsonian Institution, Washington.)

California Geological Survey

- 2002 *California Geomorphic Provinces*. California Geologic Survey Note 36. California Department of Conservation.

City of Victorville

- 2021 Our History, <https://www.victorvilleca.gov/our-city/about-victorville/our-history>.

Everson, Dicken

- 2016 Archaeological Survey Report, State Route 18 Widening, Raised Curb Median and Drainage Improvement Project. Caltrans District 8.

Harley, R. Bruce

- 1988 Rev. Juan Caballeria: Historian or Storyteller? Rethinking the 1810 Dumetz Expedition. *San Bernardino County Museum Quarterly* 35(2), 42 p.

Kroeber, Alfred L.

- 1925 *Handbook of the Indians of California*. Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin No. 78 Washington D.C.: Smithsonian Institute. Reprinted in 1976, New York: Dover Publications.

McGroarty, John Steve

- 1914 Southern California. Southern California Panama Exposition Commission.

Moratto, Michael J.

- 1984 *California Archaeology*. San Diego: Academic Press.

NETRonline

- 2005 Aerial Photograph. <https://historicaerials.com/>.
Var. Historic Aerials. <https://historicaerials.com/>.

Norris, R.M., and R.W. Webb

1976 *Geology of California*. New York: John Wiley and Sons, Inc. 379 pp.

Schoenherr, Allan A.

1992 *A Natural History of California*. University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles.

Smothers, C.N.

1975 Six Caltrans Projects, San Bernardino County. Caltrans District 8.

Strong, William D.

1929 Aboriginal Society in Southern California. *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* 26(1): 1–358. Berkeley.

Sturm, Brad

1993 Adelanto-Lugo Transmission Project Cultural Resources Assessment. Draft report prepared by Woodward-Clyde Consultants, Goleta, California.

United States Geological Survey

1957 *Adelanto, California* 7.5-minute topographical map.

1980 *Adelanto, California* 7.5-minute topographical map.

1993 *Adelanto, California* 7.5-minute topographical map.

Wallace, William J.

1955 A Suggested Chronology for Southern California Coastal Archaeology. *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 11(3):214-230.

1978 Post-Pleistocene Archaeology. In *California*, edited by R. Heizer, pp. 550–563. *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 8. W.C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Warren, Claude N.

1968 Cultural Tradition and Ecological Adaptation on the Southern California Coast. Eastern New Mexico University Contributions in Anthropology 1(3). Portales.

1984 The Desert Region. In *California Archaeology*, by M. Moratto with contributions by D.A. Fredrickson, C. Raven, and C. N. Warren, pp. 339–430. Academic Press, Orlando, Florida.

Warren, Claude N., and Robert H. Crabtree

1986 Prehistory of the Southwestern Area. In W.L. D’Azevedo ed., *Handbook of the North American Indians*, Vol. 11, *Great Basin*, pp. 183–193. Washington D.C.: Smithsonian Institution.

APPENDIX A

RECORDS SEARCH BIBLIOGRAPHY

Report List

RDE2105

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-00166	NADB-R - 1060166; Voided - 73-7.1	1973	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE MOJAVE RIVER AQUEDUCT AND RECHARGE AREAS	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	36-000186, 36-000187, 36-000188, 36-000717, 36-000718, 36-000719, 36-000720, 36-000721, 36-000998, 36-000999, 36-002074, 36-002076
SB-00252	NADB-R - 1060252; Voided - 75-4.2	1975	SMOTHERS, C. N.	SIX CALTRANS PROJECTS, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY	CALTRANS	
SB-00874	NADB-R - 1060874; Voided - 79-12.1A-C	1979	BARKER, JAMES P., CAROL H. RECTOR, and PHILIP J. WILKE	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SAMPLING OF THE PROPOSED ALLEN-WARNER VALLEY ENERGY SYSTEM, WESTERN TRANSMISSION LINE CORRIDORS, MOJAVE DESERT, LOS ANGELES AND SAN BERNARDINO COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA AND CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, UCR	36-000128, 36-000434, 36-002129, 36-002131, 36-002339, 36-002591, 36-002986, 36-003721, 36-003722, 36-003723, 36-003724, 36-003725, 36-003726, 36-003727, 36-003729, 36-003730, 36-003731, 36-003732, 36-003733, 36-003734, 36-003735, 36-003736, 36-003737, 36-003738, 36-003739, 36-003740, 36-003741, 36-003743, 36-003744, 36-003745, 36-003746, 36-003747, 36-003748, 36-003749, 36-003750, 36-003751, 36-003752, 36-003753, 36-003755, 36-003756, 36-003757, 36-003758, 36-003759, 36-003760, 36-003763, 36-003764, 36-003766, 36-003767, 36-003768, 36-061199, 36-063226
SB-01158	NADB-R - 1061158; Voided - 81-7.3	1981	GREENWOOD, ROBERTA S. and MICHAEL J. MCINTYRE	CLASS III CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY: ADELANTO-RINALDI 500 KV T/L CORRIDORS 1, 2, AND 3, LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND POWER	GREENWOOD AND ASSOCIATES	36-004674, 36-004675, 36-004676
SB-01219	NADB-R - 1061219; Voided - 81-12.7	1981	HALL, MATTHEW C., PHILIP J. WILKE, DORAN L. CART, and JAMES D. SWENSON	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE PROPOSED SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON IVANPAH GENERATING STATION, PLANT SITE, AND RELATED RAIL, COAL SLURRY, WATER AND TRANSMISSION LINE CORRIDORS, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, AND CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, UCR	36-001065, 36-001066, 36-001933, 36-002131, 36-002402, 36-002690, 36-002978, 36-003728, 36-003729, 36-004590, 36-004693, 36-004694, 36-004695, 36-004696, 36-004697, 36-004698, 36-004699, 36-004700, 36-004701, 36-004702, 36-004703, 36-004704, 36-004705, 36-004706, 36-004707, 36-004708, 36-004709, 36-004710, 36-004711, 36-004712, 36-004713, 36-004714, 36-004715, 36-004716, 36-004717, 36-004718, 36-004719, 36-004720, 36-004721, 36-004722, 36-004723, 36-004724, 36-004725, 36-004726, 36-004888

Report List

RDE2105

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-01220	NADB-R - 1061220; Voided - 81-12.7A	1981	BEAN, LOWELL JOHN, SYLVIA BRAKKE VANE, and JACKSON YOUNG	THE IVANPAH GENERATING STATION PROJECT: ETHNOGRAPHIC (NATIVE AMERICAN) RESOURCES	CULTURAL SYSTEMS RESEARCH, INC.	36-000058, 36-000060, 36-000063, 36-000064, 36-000065, 36-000072, 36-000176, 36-000182, 36-000204, 36-000206, 36-000207, 36-000458, 36-000786, 36-000821, 36-000938, 36-000983, 36-001888, 36-001961, 36-002110, 36-002129, 36-002142, 36-002240, 36-002554, 36-002643, 36-002646, 36-002704, 36-002707, 36-003489, 36-004703, 36-004726
SB-01734	NADB-R - 1061734; Voided - 87-10.5A-B	1987	SHACKLEY, M. STEVEN, REBECCA MCCORKLE APPLE, JAN WOOLEY, and ROBERT E. REYNOLDS	CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY: US SPRINT FIBER OPTIC CABLE PROJECT, RIALTO, CALIFORNIA TO LAS VEGAS, NEVADA	DAMES & MOORE	36-000541, 36-001068, 36-001910, 36-001968, 36-002340, 36-003033, 36-003171, 36-003694, 36-004085, 36-004094, 36-004179, 36-004180, 36-004181, 36-004182, 36-004252, 36-004253, 36-004255, 36-004268, 36-004271, 36-004272, 36-004411, 36-004525, 36-004720, 36-004846, 36-006015, 36-006017, 36-006018, 36-006019, 36-006020, 36-006021, 36-006022, 36-006023, 36-006030, 36-062503, 36-062504, 36-062505, 36-062848, 36-062885
SB-01907	NADB-R - 1061907	1989	TAYLOR, THOMAS T.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT: INYOKERN-KRAMER 220KV TRANSMISSION LINE CONDUCTING PROJECT: TOWER SITES, PULLING AREAS, SLEEVE AREAS AND WIRE SETUPS, KERN AND SAN BERNARDINO COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON	
SB-01909	NADB-R - 1061909; Voided - 89-8.2	1989	HAMPSON, R. PAUL	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT: KRAMER-VICTOR 115KV TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECT	GREENWOOD & ASSOCIATES	36-002257, 36-004018, 36-004019, 36-004020, 36-004021, 36-004022, 36-004024
SB-02053	NADB-R - 1062053; Voided - 89-12.11	1989	TAYLOR, THOMAS T.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT: VICTOR SUBSTATION EXPANSION PROJECT, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA		36-006353
SB-02128	NADB-R - 1062128; Voided - 90-8.2	1990	PARR, ROBERT E., RICHARD OSBORNE, and MARK Q. SUTTON	ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY, TESTING AND EVALUATION FOR THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON KRAMER-VICTOR 220 KV TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECT	CSUB, CULTURAL RESOURCE FACILITY	36-002257, 36-004022, 36-004024, 36-006532, 36-006533

Report List

RDE2105

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-02668	NADB-R - 1062668; Voided - 92.6.9	1992	MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF WELL SITES AND PROPOSED FACILITY LOCATIONS FOR THE VICTOR VALLEY WATER DISTRICT, VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	MCKENNA ET AL.	
SB-02951	NADB-R - 1062951	1994	ALEXANDROWICZ, J. STEPHEN, SUSAN R. ALEXANDROWICZ, ARTHUR KUHNER, and EDWARD KNELL	HISTORIC AND PALEONTOLOGIC RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS FOR THE CARROLL AM/PM PROJECT, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO, CA	ACS	36-007994
SB-03020	NADB-R - 1063020	1993	STURM, BRAD, D. MCLEAN, K. BECKER, and J. ROSENTHAL	(DRAFT) ADELANTO-LUGO TRANSMISSION PROJECT CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT	WOODWARD-CLYDE	36-002910, 36-004019, 36-004251, 36-004255, 36-004266, 36-004267, 36-004268, 36-004269, 36-004272, 36-004274, 36-004275, 36-004276, 36-004411, 36-006353, 36-006532, 36-006533, 36-007739, 36-007740, 36-007741, 36-007742, 36-007743, 36-007744, 36-007745, 36-007746, 36-007747, 36-007748, 36-007749, 36-007750, 36-007751, 36-007752, 36-007753, 36-007754, 36-007755, 36-007756, 36-007757, 36-007758, 36-007759, 36-007760, 36-007761, 36-007762, 36-007763
SB-03799	NADB-R - 1063799	1999	SELF, WILLIAM	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT OF HIGH DESERT POWER PROJECT, VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA	WM SELF ASSOCIATES	36-000067, 36-004272, 36-004411, 36-006784, 36-007043, 36-008389, 36-008391, 36-008392, 36-008393, 36-008859, 36-008860, 36-008861, 36-008862, 36-008863, 36-010315, 36-010317
SB-03898	NADB-R - 1063898	2001	DICE, MICHAEL	A PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RECORD SEARCH OF THE VV800 RESIDENTIAL PROJECT, TRACTS 16107 & 16138, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, CA. 33PP	L&L ENVIRONMENTAL	36-064401
SB-04141	NADB-R - 1064141	2002	DAHFUL, MIRIAM	IDENTIFICATION & EVALUATION OF HISTORICAL PROPERTIES: WHITTRAM AVE RECYCLED WATER PIPELINE IN AND NEAR THE CITY OF RANCHO CUCAMONGA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 21PP	CRM TECH	

Report List

RDE2105

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-04302	NADB-R - 1064302	2004	WETHERBEE, MATTHEW	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT: TENTATIVE TRACT NO. 15400 IN THE CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 14PP	CRM TECH	
SB-04304	NADB-R - 1064304	2004	CERRETO, RICHARD and CHRISTY MALAN	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR TENTATIVE TRACT NO. 16524, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 15PP	ANALYTIC ARCHAEOLOGY	
SB-04305	NADB-R - 1064305	2004	CERRETO, RICHARD, CHRISTY MALAN, and KATHERINE WARD	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR TENTATIVE TRACT NO. 16843, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 15PP	ANALYTIC ARCHAEOLOGY	36-011999
SB-04306	NADB-R - 1064306	2004	CERRETO, RICHARD, CHRISTY MALAN, and KATHERINE WARD	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR TENTATIVE TRACT NO. 16844, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 14PP	ANALYTIC ARCHAEOLOGY	
SB-04473	NADB-R - 1064473	2004	HOGAN, MICHAEL	ARCHAEOLOGICAL/PALEONTOLOGICAL MONITORING OF EARTH-MOVING ACTIVITIES: THE VICTORVILLE 800 PROJECT; TRACT NO. 16138-4, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 4PP	CRM TECH	
SB-04543	NADB-R - 1064543	2005	ALEXANDROWICZ, JOHN STEPHEN	HISTORICAL & PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES MONITORING FOR TRACT NO. 16171, THE GALAXY DEVELOPMENT, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 21PP	ACS	
SB-04544	NADB-R - 1064544	2005	WEATHERBEE, MATTHEW	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT: TENTATIVE TRACT NO. 15399 IN THE CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 14PP	CRM TECH	
SB-04800	NADB-R - 1064800	2004	IRISH, LESLIE NAY, HOOVER, ANNA M., and KRISTIE BLEVINS	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL MITIGATION-MONITORING REPORT FOR VICTORVILLE 800, TRACT 16107 AND TRACT 16138 PHASES 1 THROUGH 3, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA		

Report List

RDE2105

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-05114	NADB-R - 1065114	2006	Delu, Antonina, Rachael Braco, and Brooks Scott	Cultural Resource Assessment: Highway 395 and Palmdale Road Walmart, City of Victorville, San Bernardino County, California.		
SB-05237	NADB-R - 1065237	2006	Bholat, Sara and Evelyn Chandler	Cultural Resources Investigation of an 18.5-Acre Property West of U.S. Highway 395, City of Adelanto, San Bernardino County, California.	Ecorp	
SB-05378						
SB-06066						
SB-06158	NADB-R - 1066158	2009	Wlodarski, Robert J.	Records Search and Field Reconnaissance Phase for the Proposed Bechtel Wireless Telecommunications Site ESO203 (SCE Victor Substation) 12601 Palmdale Road, Victorville, California 92392.		
SB-07156	NADB-R - 1067156	2011	Tang, Bai "Tom", Daniel Ballester, and Nina Gallardo	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Water Supply System Improvements Projects, Fiscal Years 2010/2011 – 2014/2015, Victorville Water District, San Bernardino County, California.	CRM TECH	36-000968, 36-002910, 36-006793, 36-007545, 36-007694, 36-009360, 36-010316, 36-012658
SB-07494	NADB-R - 1067494	2013	Clark, Fatima V. and Dave Hanna	G.O. 131-D Victor-Aqueduct-Phelan 115kV Replacement Project.		
SB-07899	Paleo -	2013	Strudwick, Ivan	Cultural Resource and Paleontology Monitoring Report - SCE Sandlot (Water Valley) Project	LSA Associates, Inc.	36-026217, 36-026218
SB-07915		2015	Delu, Antonina	Archaeological Survey Report for the State Route 18 Widen Shoulders and Install Centerline and Shoulder Rumble Strips Between State Route 395 and L.A. County Line within and Near the Cities of Adelanto and Victorville, San Bernardino County, California	Applied EarthWorks, Inc.	
SB-07953		2007	Estes, Allen, Thomas Young, Nazih Fino, Aimee Arrigoni, Eric Strother, and James Allan	Cultural Resource Assessment Report Victorville 2 Hybrid Power Project San Bernadino County, California	William Self Associates, Inc.	36-010316, 36-010951
SB-08036	Paleo -	2014	Brunzell, David	Cultural Resources Assessment Seneca Solar Project, City of Victorville, San Bernardino County, California	BCR Consulting LLC	36-029050, 36-061252

Report List

RDE2105

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-08052	Caltrans -	2016	Everson, Dicken	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT FOR THE STATE ROUTE 18 WIDENING, RAISED CURB MEDIAN, AND DRAINAGE IMPROVEMENT PROJECT	CalTrans	36-029461, 36-029462