



RT FACTFINDERS
Cultural Resources

REPORT

**PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATION
FOR A 10-ACRE PROPERTY ON
THE NORTH SIDE OF WEST AVENUE H
NEAR 16TH STREET WEST
LANCASTER, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

Prepared For:

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Prepared By:

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Archaeologists**

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Job. No. 665

August 2022

Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 3118-006-024

**Performed under: Private contract
USGS Quadrangle: Lancaster West, Calif. 7.5'
Area covered: 10 acres
Location: Township 7 North, Range 12 West, Section 4
Keywords: Antelope Valley, Lancaster**

Table of Contents

Summary.....	1
I Introduction.....	2
II Environmental Setting.....	2
III Cultural Setting.....	3
IV Record, Map and Sacred Lands File Search Results.....	4
V Survey Methods and Conditions.....	5
VI Survey Findings.....	6
VII Management Concerns.....	6
VIII References Cited.....	6

Attachments

1. Native American Heritage Commission response
2. Photos

SUMMARY

In accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) of 1970, as amended, and the requirements of the City of Lancaster, a phase I cultural resource investigation was completed for a 10-acre property recorded with the Los Angeles County Tax Assessor as Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 3118-006-024. The property is located on the north side of West Avenue H about where West 16th Street would be if it existed.

The purpose of the investigation was to identify cultural resources within the subject property and recommend mitigation measures, as warranted. The scope of the investigation included an on-foot inspection of the property, a review of the literature and records, preparation and filing of record forms as specified by the Office of Historic Preservation Guidelines, a check of the sacred land file by the Native American Heritage Commission and preparation of a phase I report.

As a result of the investigation, no prehistoric or historic period sites or artifacts were found on the property. Since no cultural resources are present, no impacts to cultural resources are anticipated due to future use and development of the property. No further cultural resource investigation is recommended.

I. INTRODUCTION

In accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) of 1970, as amended, and the requirements of the City of Lancaster, a phase I cultural resource investigation was completed for a 10-acre property recorded with the Los Angeles County Tax Assessor as Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 3118-006-024. The property is located on the north side of West Avenue H about where West 16th Street would be if it existed. The property is within the southwest 1/4 of the southwest 1/4 of Section 4, Township 7 North, Range 12 West (Figures 1, 2).

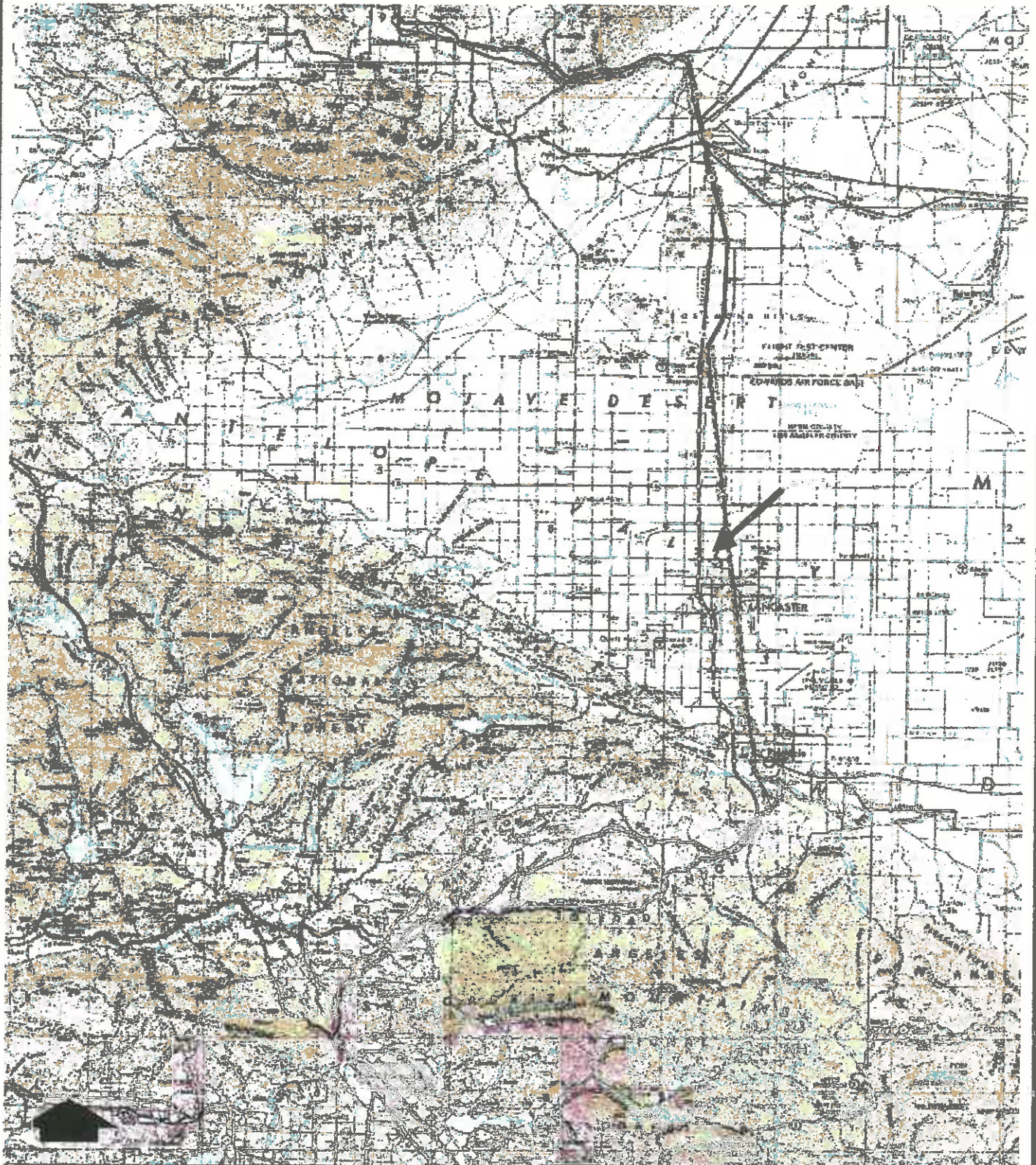
CEQA defines cultural resources as including archaeological sites, historic buildings, structures or objects, and properties of unique ethnic cultural value or religious/sacred uses. The City of Lancaster required this study, under CEQA, because use, grading or construction on the property has the potential to cause a "substantial adverse change" to any cultural resources that might be present.

The purpose of the investigation was to identify cultural resources within the subject property and recommend mitigation measures, as warranted. The scope of the investigation included an on-foot inspection of the property, a review of the literature and records, preparation and filing of record forms as specified by the Office of Historic Preservation Guidelines, a check of the sacred land file by the Native American Heritage Commission and preparation of a phase I report.

II. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The property is situated on the Antelope Valley floor. The Antelope Valley is a broad, flat V-shaped basin in the Western Mojave Desert. The Valley is bounded on the north by the Tehachapi Mountains and on the south by the San Gabriel Mountains and extends eastward to the Mojave River Valley. Low points in the Antelope Valley are Rogers and Rosamond Dry Lakes with elevations of approximately 2275 feet above mean sea level. The subject property lies south of Rosamond Dry Lake and its elevation is approximately 2315 feet above mean sea level. Soil on the property is quaternary in age and is a fine grained sandy silt with partially exposed lakebed clays. There are no notable physiographic features, rock outcrops, springs, or other permanent natural sources of water on the property or immediate area. Amargosa Creek lies about ½ mile to the northwest.

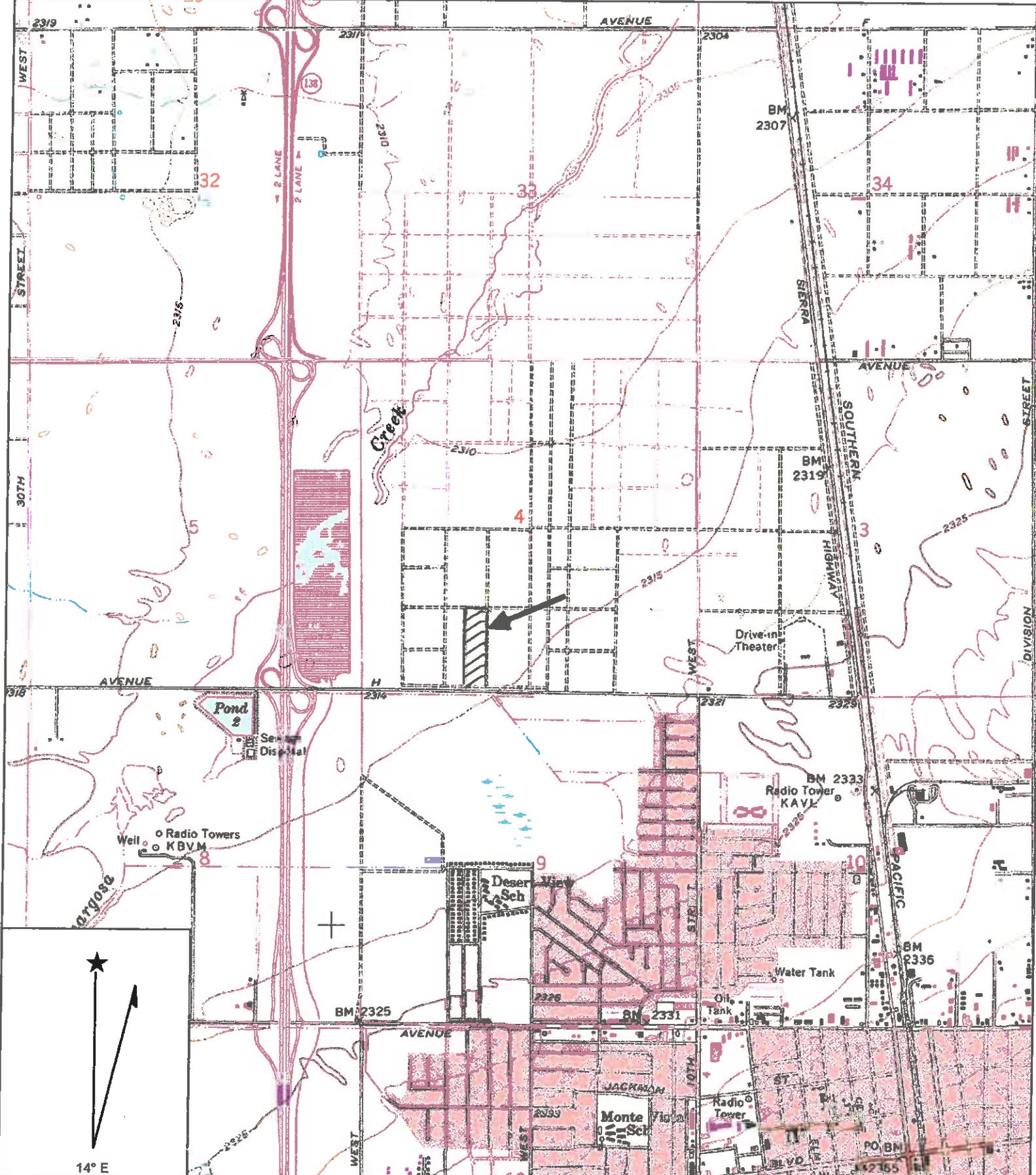
The property consists of undeveloped land in the Amargosa Creek drainage basin. It lies east of a large retention basin located between Interstate 14 and 20th Street West and is west of the Avenue H overpass at Sierra Highway. The property and the surrounding area have not been previously leveled or farmed so it retains natural contours. The property has some native vegetation including sparse juniper trees, Atriplex and ephedra. There are no existing structures on the property. The subject property is surrounded by undeveloped lands to the west, north and east. A single family housing development lies to the south.



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Figure 1: Project location depicted on Palmdale, California
USGS map of 01 July 1975 via Microsoft Terra Server

1" = about 7.5 miles



Name: LANCASTER WEST
 Date: 6/24/2022
 Scale: 1 inch equals 2000 feet

Location: 11 0393997 E 3842944 N
 Caption: Figure 2: Project location depicted on the Lancaster West 7.5' USGS map.

camps, particularly on the southern portions of the property. There are also footpaths crisscrossing the property.

III. CULTURAL SETTING

The Antelope Valley has a cultural history extending back over 10,000 years and this history is represented by thousands of archaeological and historic period sites. Most of the prehistoric periods are known only in general outline. As would be expected the later periods are the best known. General temporal and cultural sequences have been developed by a number of researchers for other areas of the Mojave Desert including Wallace (1962), Bettinger and Taylor (1974), Stickle and Weinman-Roberts (1980), Warren and Crabtree (1986), and Earle, et. al., (1997).

Local prehistoric cultural history can be classified into four periods: Early, Middle, Late and Post-Contact (Norwood 1987). These periods were created to recognize change in environmental variables, technological and stylistic change, and/or settlement pattern changes. The ethnography of the Antelope Valley floor is poorly known. Various Indian groups, including the Kitanemuk, Kawaiisu and Serrano/Vanyume, may have been present in the area. These people were hunters and gatherers with an intimate knowledge of local floral and faunal resources and were able to obtain and prepare them for food and other products. The ethnography of the Valley is discussed by Kroeber (1925), Bean and Smith (1978), Blackburn and Bean (1978), Sutton (1980), Zigmond (1986), and Earle (1996).

The historical context of the region is discussed in several publications including those by Starr (1988), Morris (1977), Earle, et. al. (1998), and Earle (1998). Also, a series of publications by the Kern-Antelope Historical Society and the West Antelope Valley Historical Society contain historical essays and interviews that are valuable for understanding the development of local historical context.

Prior to the last part of the 19th century, the history of the Antelope Valley is characterized primarily by people's efforts to pass through the Valley. Activity within the Valley was largely limited to cattle grazing, prospecting and hunting expeditions. Historic development of the Valley really began after the 1876 establishment of the Southern Pacific Railroad linking Los Angeles with the San Joaquin Valley. The mid-1880s brought the first actual land boom. This period saw the establishment of a number of settlements in the Valley and many settlers began successful orchards and small farms. There was a great deal of speculation, and a variety of questionable schemes were used to entice people into the Valley.

Following this period, the fortunes of the Valley were greatly altered by natural causes. In 1894, a 10-year drought began that devastated many settlers who had little practical knowledge or appreciation of the desert environment. These people lost crop after crop and eventually their homes and land. At the turn-of-the-century, much of the Valley was considered worthless and the ownership of many parcels reverted to the state. A reduced population of die-hards remained,

ownership of many parcels reverted to the state. A reduced population of die-hards remained, some of whom were favored with land having a high water table and productive agricultural soil. The history of the earlier periods of occupation are, as would be expected, less clear than later periods, because there was an exodus of people and loss of records. There is still much to learn about the dynamics of local development prior to 1920-1925.

Worldwide during the same period many technological innovations were being introduced. In 1904, a gasoline engine was first used in the Valley to pump well water. By 1908-1914 there was an influx of people into the Valley due to the construction of the Los Angeles aqueduct. By 1904 improved conditions after the drought, improved irrigation techniques and increasing subsistence diversity enhanced the potential for economic success. Construction of an aqueduct for the Los Angeles basin between 1908-1914 brought people back into the Valley. The World War I and post-war periods brought another influx of people as homesteading reached a peak of popularity and agricultural prices were relatively high.

By 1914, electricity was introduced to the Valley and by 1917 the introduction of electric water pumps and improved dry farming techniques resulted in the substantial growth and success of agriculture. Increased prices for agricultural produce during World War I stimulated additional growth and agricultural expansion. Other economic endeavors, such as poultry ranching and, after 1919, moonshining, became important economic drivers. By the mid-1920s Palmdale and Lancaster had assumed the characteristics and social institutions of small American rural towns of the period. World War II brought growth and radical change with the establishment of Edwards Air Force Base and the aerospace industry at Plant 42 in Palmdale.

IV. RECORD, MAP AND SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH RESULTS

Record Search: There have been a number of previous cultural resource investigations within a mile of the subject property (Love and DeWitt 1990, Norwood 1992a, b, c, 1994a, b, 1996, 2000, 2005, 2006, 2007). To the northeast, a circular pond feature and 1890s-1910s period refuse deposit was discovered (Norwood 2007). Within a 6.45-acre parcel to the northwest, a 1930s-era refuse deposit was identified and evaluated. The site was determined "not significant" (Norwood 2005). Survey of a 448-acre parcel to the west of the subject property and Interstate 14 resulted in finding no prehistoric sites, however, a historic period road, Site CA-LAN-1819H, was recorded (Love and DeWitt 1990). To the northeast, survey of 60 acres resulted in the recording of a historic period refuse deposit dating between 1910-1925 and two prehistoric period isolated artifacts including a Lake Mojave type projectile point (Norwood 2000). To the east, projects associated with the Avenue H overpass area resulted in the recording of a historic period homesite location and refuse deposits dating to the 1910s-1930s (Norwood 1992a, b, c, 1994a, b). No sites have been previously recorded on, or in the immediate area of, the subject property.

Map Search: Local historic period maps and records were examined to identify any potential historic sites or features on or near the property. Findings are discussed below:

1911: The earliest regional map of Lancaster is Johnson's (1911) Water Supply map showing well locations throughout Lancaster and the surrounding area. Data for this map is based on a 1909 field survey. Johnson's map depicts three wells in Section 4. Two wells are shown in the southwest corner of Section 4 (Wells #217, #255). Well #217 was an artesian well drilled by F. H. Robinson in 1900. Well #255 was drilled by a party named Weinmiller in 1892. Another well (Well #274) is depicted northeast of the subject property. This was an artesian well drilled by an unknown party sometime prior to 1909. No wells are shown on or immediately near the subject property.

1915: The 1915 Lake Elizabeth 15' USGS quad map shows no structures in the entire section. There was a diagonal road passing through the northeast 1/4 of Section 4 at this time.

1922: Carpenter and Cosby's Soil Survey map (1926), based on a 1922 field survey, shows no structures on the subject property or anywhere nearby. A diagonal road is still shown north of the subject property. It passed through the northeast 1/4 of Section 4.

1933: The 1933 Oban, Calif. 7.5' USGS map shows no buildings on or near the subject property, one structure is shown in the vicinity of what is now a retention pond adjacent to I-14. A circular pond feature is depicted northeast of the subject property.

1938: Walsh's real property map shows ownership, but no structures. No ownership is shown for the subject property or any other areas within Section 4.

1958: The 1950s Lancaster West USGS map shows no structures within the section. It does show a pond feature to the northwest of the subject property.

GLO Records: The Bureau of Land Management General Land Office Records were examined. The southwest 1/4 of Section 4, which encompasses the subject property, was originally purchased from the government on 5/12/1902 by a Frank H. Robinson.

Sacred lands file search: Attachment 1 of this report shows the results of a sacred lands file check by the Native American Heritage Commission. No sacred sites are on file for the property. A list of Native American contacts who may have an interest in this project or be able to provide additional information was provided.

V. SURVEY METHODS AND CONDITIONS

Field survey for the property was completed on July 1, 2022 by Melinda Walton representing RTFactfinders. Fieldwork required 6 person-hours. The property was inspected by walking a series of linear transects in a north/south direction. Spacing between transects did not exceed 7 meter intervals. Transects were begun at the southwest corner.

conditions were excellent, with bright sun and clear skies. In accordance with State Historic Preservation Office Guidelines, any sites or artifacts greater than 50 years of age, if present, were to be noted and considered as potential cultural resources. There were no inhibiting factors that would have prevented the discovery and identification of surface evidence of prehistoric Native American or historic period artifacts or features.

VI. SURVEY FINDINGS

As a result of the survey no Native American prehistoric sites or historic period sites or artifacts were discovered within the subject property. While there is abundant trash and debris on the property none is of sufficient age to be considered as cultural resources.

VII. MANAGEMENT CONCERNS

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) has provisions mandating that any cultural resources identified on a property be evaluated for significance, because unique or important resources require mitigation.

Since no prehistoric or historic period cultural resources were identified on the subject property, no significant impacts to cultural resources are anticipated when development occurs. No further cultural resource measures are recommended for the subject property.

General Recommendations: While unlikely and not expected, potentially significant buried sites could exist on the property. Under CEQA "inadvertent finds" (unexpected buried sites found after completion of a phase I or II study as a result of construction exposure) are subject to evaluation and, if significant, appropriate impact mitigation. In the event unanticipated cultural materials (arrowheads, grinding stones, etc.) or features (old foundations, cellars, privy pits, etc.) are encountered, work must stop at the discovery site. A professional cultural resource consultant will need to evaluate the find.

In the event any bones of possible human origin are uncovered, during construction, the Los Angeles County Coroner must be notified and permitted to investigate the find prior to any further disturbance at the location of discovery.

VIII. REFERENCES CITED

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Norwood, Richard H.

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Norwood, Richard H.

1992c Supplemental Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation and Phase II Evaluation of Site LAN-2015H for Avenue H Grade Separation, Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California. Report on file at the Archaeological Information Center, CSU, Fullerton, California.

Norwood, Richard H.

1994a Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation For Avenue H Loop Road Properties, Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California. Job #111. Report on file at the Archaeological Information Center, CSU, Fullerton, California.

Norwood, Richard H.

1994b Phase II Cultural Resource Investigation For CA-LAN-2199H, a 1920s Era Trash Deposit in Lancaster, Avenue H Loop Road Properties, Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California. Job #112. Report on file at the Archaeological Information Center, CSU, Fullerton, California.

Norwood, Richard H.

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1990 Cultural Resources Evaluation for Lancaster EIR Group 13, Lancaster, Los Angeles County. Report on file at the Archaeological Information Center, CSU, Fullerton, California.

Norwood, Richard H.

2000 Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation for a 60-Acre Property, 20th Street West and West Avenue G, Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California. Job #164. Report on file at the Archaeological Information Center, CSU, Fullerton, California.

Norwood, Richard H.

2005 Phase II Cultural Resource Investigation For Site 400-1 Within a 6.5-Acre Property Northwest of the Intersection of 20th Street West and West Avenue H (C.U.P. 05-04) Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California. Job #427. Report on file at the Archaeological Information Center, CSU, Fullerton, California.

Norwood, Richard H.

2006 Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation for a 5-Acre Property North of the Intersection of 20th Street West and West Avenue H, Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California. Job #487, Report on file at the Archaeological Information Center, CSU, Fullerton, California.

Norwood, Richard H.

2007 Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation for a 2.61-Acre Property Northwest of the Intersection of 10th Street West and West Avenue G-6, Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California. Job #554, Report on file at the Archaeological Information Center, CSU, Fullerton, California.

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ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENT 1

**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

August 1, 2022

Richard Norwood
RTFactfindersVia Email to: artefct@gmail.com**Re: Job 665 10 Acres Project, Los Angeles County**

Dear Mr. Norwood:

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: Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
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Russell Atebery
KarukSECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
MiwokCOMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
ApacheCOMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-CostanoanCOMMISSIONER
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
NomlakiCOMMISSIONER
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**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
8/1/2022**

Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians

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San Fernando Band of Mission Indians

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Serrano

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Serrano

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Serrano

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation

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Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee
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scottmanfred@yahoo.com
Quechan

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 Resource 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 Job 665 10 Acres Project, Los Angeles County.

ATTACHMENT 2



PHOTO 1: View northeast from the southwest property corner.



PHOTO 2: View northwest from the southeast property corner.