

HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT

TENTATIVE TRACT MAP NUMBER 20500

**Assessor's Parcel Number 3103-551-05
City of Victorville, San Bernardino County, California**

For Submittal to:

City of Victorville
Development Services department, Planning Division
14343 Civic Drive
Victorville, CA 92392

Prepared for:

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October 4, 2022
CRM TECH Contract No. 3769

Title: Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Tentative Tract Map Number 20500, Assessor's Parcel Number 3103-551-05, City of Victorville, San Bernardino County, California

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USGS Quadrangle: Adelanto, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle (Section 22, T5N R5W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian)

Project Size: Approximately 60.6 acres

Keywords: Victor Valley, southern Mojave Desert; Phase I historical/archaeological resources survey; Site 36-006533 (CA-SBR-6533H); historic-period refuse deposit; no "historical resources" under CEQA

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Between August 2021 and October 2022, at the request of Tom Dodson & Associates, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on Tentative Tract Map Number 20500 in the western portion of the City of Victorville, San Bernardino County, California. The subject property of the study consists of approximately 60.6 acres of undeveloped land on the south side of Seneca Road and to the east of U.S. Highway 395, in the northwest quarter of Section 22, T5N R5W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian.

The study is part of the environmental review process for a proposed low density residential development project on the property. The City of Victorville, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The purpose of the study is to provide the City with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any “historical resources,” as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or around the project area.

In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH initiated a historical/archaeological resources records search and a Native American Sacred Lands File search, pursued historical background research, and carried out a systematic field survey. As a result of these research procedures, a previously recorded archaeological site of historical origin, 36-006533 (CA-SBR-6533H), was identified within the project boundaries. When first recorded in 1990-1993, the site was described as a historic-period refuse scatter of poor integrity, and the integrity of the artifact deposit has been further compromised today through recent disturbances, so much so that only a few artifacts remain present on the surface.

Due to the lack of any documented historical association and the minimal archaeological data potential, Site 36-006533 does not appear eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources. Therefore, it does not meet CEQA’s definition of a “historical resource.” Since no other cultural resources were encountered within the project area, CRM TECH recommends to the City of Victorville a finding of *No Impact* regarding “historical resources.”

No further cultural resources investigation is recommended for the project unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study. However, if buried cultural materials are encountered during future earth-moving operations in the project area, all work within 50 feet of the discovery should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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INTRODUCTION

Between August 2021 and October 2022, at the request of Tom Dodson & Associates, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on Tentative Tract Map Number 20500 in the western portion of the City of Victorville, San Bernardino County, California (Figure 1). The subject property of the study consists of approximately 60.6 acres of undeveloped land on the south side of Seneca Road and to the east of U.S. Highway 395, in the northwest quarter of Section 22, T5N R5W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Figures 2, 3).

The study is part of the environmental review process for a proposed low density residential development project on the property. The City of Victorville, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; PRC §21000, et seq.). The purpose of the study is to provide the City with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any “historical resources,” as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or around the project area.

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

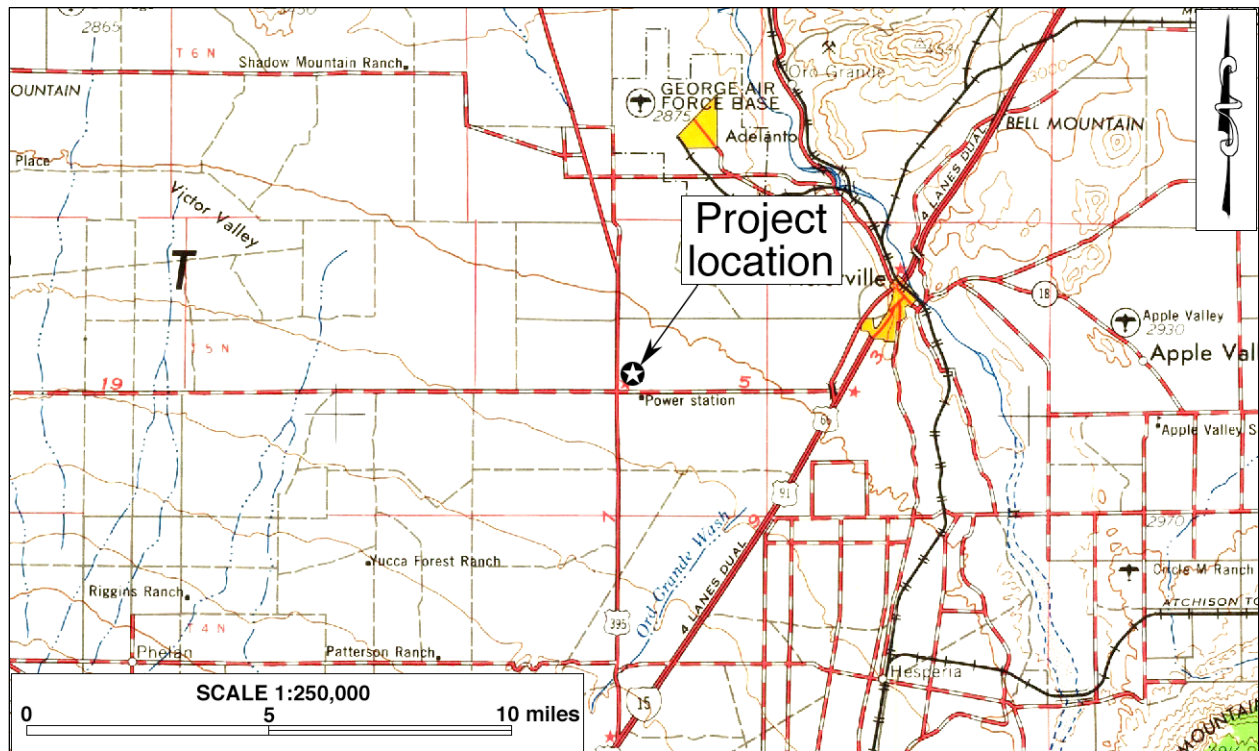


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS San Bernardino, Calif., 120'x60' quadrangle [USGS 1969])

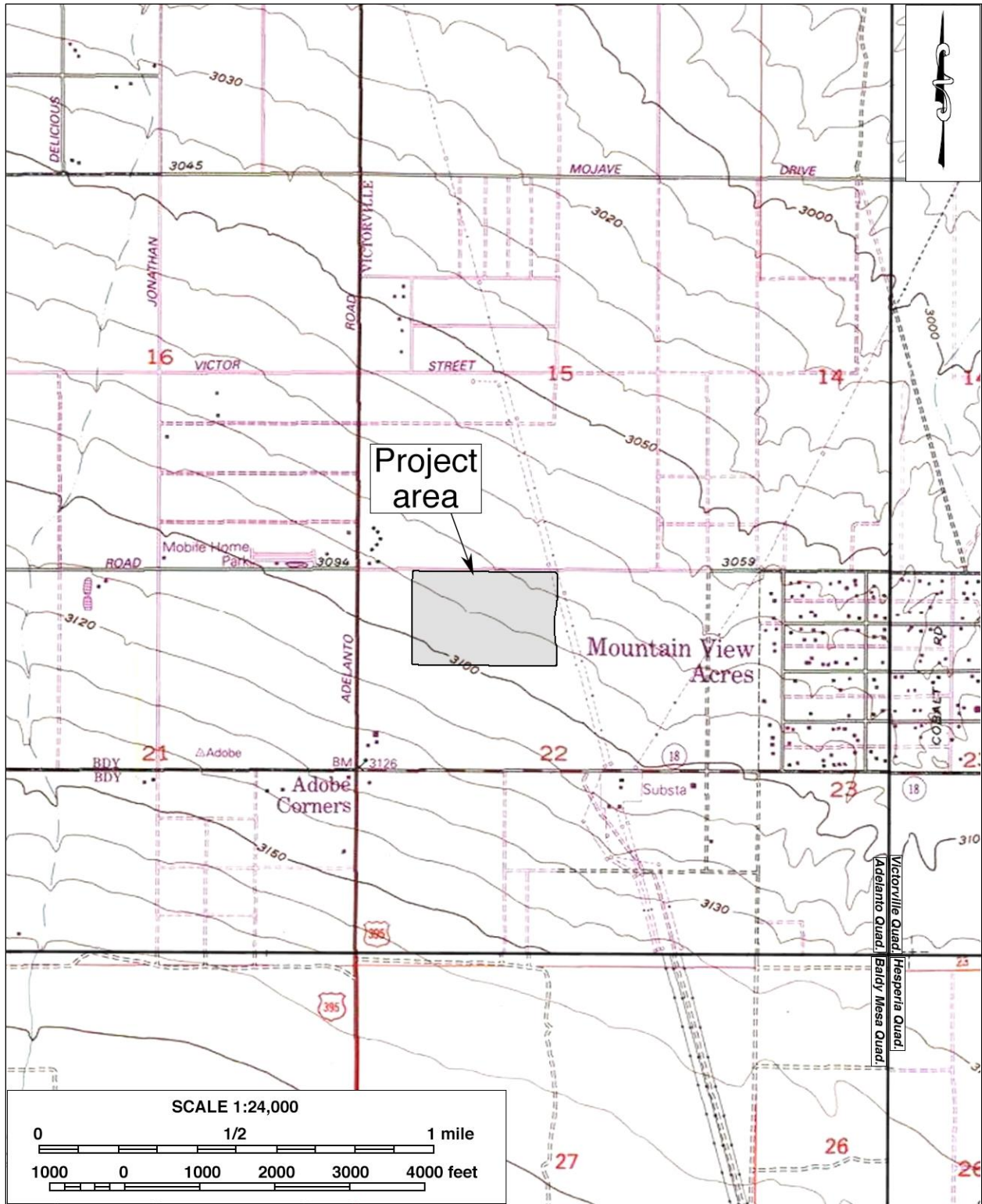


Figure 2. Project area. (Based on USGS Adelanto, Baldy Mesa, Hesperia, and Victorville, Calif., 7.5' quadrangles [USGS 1980; 1993a; 1993b; 1996])

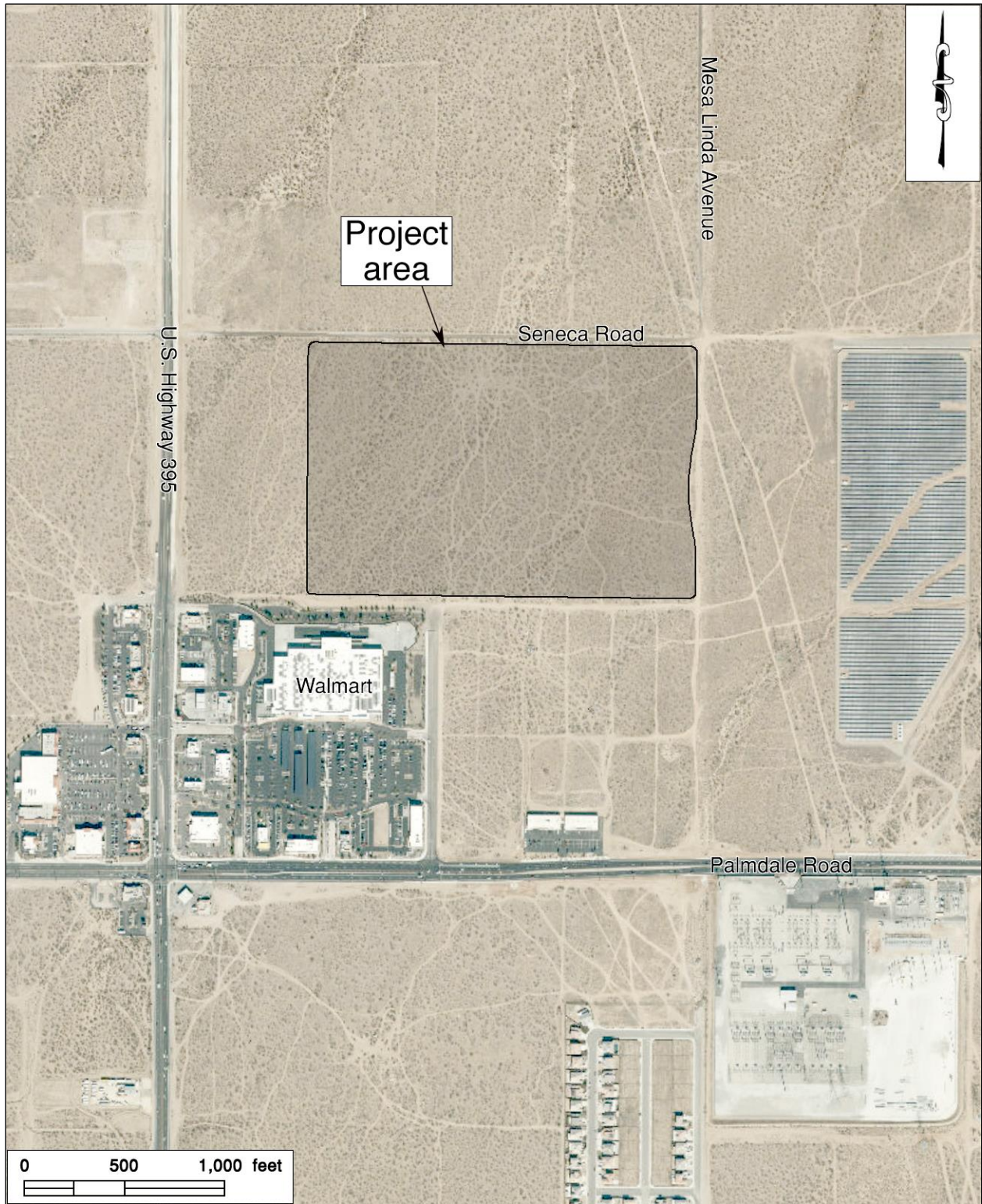


Figure 3. Recent satellite image of the project area.

SETTING

CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

The City of Victorville occupies the central portion of the Victor Valley, surrounded by the Cities of Adelanto, Apple Valley, and Hesperia. The Victor Valley lies on the southern rim of the Mojave Desert and immediately to the north of the San Bernardino-San Gabriel Mountain ranges. The climate and environment of the area is typical of southern California “high desert” country, so called because of its higher elevation than the Colorado Desert to the southeast. The climate is marked by extremes in temperature and aridity, with summer highs reaching well over 110°F and winter lows dipping below freezing. Average annual precipitation is less than five inches.

The project area is bounded on the north by Seneca Road, on the east by Mesa Linda Avenue, and on the south by Begonio Road, all of them unpaved dirt roads. On the west, open land separates the property from U.S. Highway 395 (Figure 3). With the exception of a shopping centers to the southwest and power transmission infrastructure to the east and southeast, much of the surrounding area remains undeveloped. Elevations on the property range roughly between 3,080 to 3,015 feet above mean sea level, with a slight incline towards the southwest.

The project area appears to have been disturbed in recent years by off-road vehicle activities and the presence of homeless camps, leaving scattered refuse over much of the property, such as household items, clothing, furniture, and some construction materials. Two abandoned cars were observed within the project boundaries, as well as three occupied trailer homes. Surface soils in the vicinity consist of yellowish-brown, fine- to medium-grained sands mixed with small to medium rocks, and the vegetation consists of creosote bushes, brittlebush, and small shrubs and grasses (Figure 4).



Figure 4. Overview of the current condition of the project area. (Photograph taken on November 19, 2021; view to the southwest)

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Context

In order to understand the progress of Native American cultures prior to European contact, archaeologists have devised chronological frameworks on the basis of artifacts and site types that date back some 12,000 years. Currently, the chronology most frequently applied in the Mojave Desert divides the region's prehistory into five periods marked by changes in archaeological remains, reflecting different ways in which Native peoples adapted to their surroundings. According to Warren (1984) and Warren and Crabtree (1986), the five periods are as follows: the Lake Mojave Period, 12,000 years to 7,000 years ago; the Pinto Period, 7,000 years to 4,000 years ago; the Gypsum Period, 4,000 years to 1,500 years ago; the Saratoga Springs Period, 1,500 years to 800 years ago; and the Protohistoric Period, 800 years ago to European contact.

More recently, Hall (2000) presented a slightly different chronology for the region, also with five periods: Lake Mojave (ca. 8000-5500 B.C.), Pinto (ca. 5500-2500 B.C.), Newberry (ca. 1500 B.C.-500 A.D.), Saratoga (ca. 500-1200 A.D.), and Tecopa (ca. 1200-1770s A.D.). According to Hall (*ibid.*:14), small mobile groups of hunters and gatherers inhabited the Mojave Desert during the Lake Mojave Period. Their material culture is represented by the Great Basin Stemmed points and flaked stone crescents. These small, highly mobile groups continued to inhabit the region during the Pinto Period, which saw an increased reliance on ground foods, small and large game animals, and the collection of vegetal resources, suggesting that "subsistence patterns were those of broad-based foragers" (*ibid.*:15). Artifact types found in association with this period include the Pinto points and *Olivella* sp. spire-lopped beads.

Distinct cultural changes occurred during the Newberry Period, in comparison to the earlier periods, including "geographically expansive land-use pattern...involving small residential groups moving between select localities," long-distance trade, and diffusion of trait characteristics (Hall 2000:16). Typical artifacts from this period are the Elko and Gypsum Contracting Stem points and Split Oval beads. The two ensuing periods, Saratoga and Tecopa, are characterized by seasonal group settlements near accessible food resources and the intensification of the exploitation of plant foods, as evidenced by groundstone artifacts (*ibid.*:16).

Hall (2000:16) states that "late prehistoric foraging patterns were more restricted in geographic routine and range, a consequence of increasing population density" and other variables. Saratoga Period artifact types include Rose Spring and Eastgate points as well as Anasazi grayware pottery. Artifacts from the Tecopa Period include Desert Side-notched and Cottonwood Triangular points, buffware and brownware pottery, and beads of the Thin Lipped, Tiny Saucer, Cupped, Cylinder, steatite, and glass types (*ibid.*).

Ethnohistoric Context

The Victorville area is a part of the homeland of the Serrano Indians, whose traditional territory is centered in the San Bernardino Mountains, but also includes portions of the San Bernardino Valley and the southern rim of the Mojave Desert. The name "Serrano" was derived from a Spanish term meaning "mountaineer" or "highlander." The basic written sources on Serrano culture are Kroeber

(1925), Strong (1929), and Bean and Smith (1978). The following ethnographic discussion of the Serrano people is based on these sources.

Prior to European contact, the Serrano were primarily hunter-gatherers and occasionally fishers, and settled mostly where flowing water emerged from the mountains. They were loosely organized into exogamous clans, which were led by hereditary heads, and the clans in turn, were affiliated with one of two exogamous moieties. The exact nature of the clans, their structure, function, and number are not known, except that each clan was the largest autonomous political and landholding unit, the core of which was the patrilineage. There was no pan-tribal political union among the clans.

Families lived in circular, domed structures made from willow and tule thatching and containing a central fire pit. These homes were used mainly for sleep and storage, while most of the daily household activities occurred in the open or under the shade of a ramada. Other important structures in Serrano life were large ceremonial house, granaries and sweat lodges, the last being a circular semi-subterranean hut framed with willow, covered with earth, and having only one entrance. In terms of Serrano technology, shells, wood bone stone, and plant fibers were employed to create household items, tools, and other everyday items, as well as fashion functional decorative items like baskets and blankets.

Although contact with Europeans may have occurred as early as 1771 or 1772, Spanish influence on Serrano lifeways was negligible until the 1810s, when a mission *asistencia* was established on the southern edge of Serrano territory. Between then and the end of the mission era in 1834, most of the Serrano were removed to the nearby missions. At present, most Serrano descendants are found on the San Manuel and the Morongo Indian Reservations, where they participate in ceremonial and political affairs with other Native American groups on an inter-reservation basis.

Historic Context

The present-day Victor Valley area received its first European visitor, the famed Spanish missionary and explorer Francisco Garcés, in 1776, and the first Euroamerican settlements appeared in the valley as early as 1860 (Peirson 1970:128). Despite these “early starts,” due to its harsh environment, development in the arid high desert country of southern California was slow and limited for much of the historic period, and the Victor Valley remained only sparsely populated until the second half of the 20th century.

Garcés traveled through the Victor Valley along an ancient Indian trading route known today as the Mojave Trail (Beck and Haase 1974:15). In 1829, most of this trail was incorporated into an important pack-train road known as the Old Spanish Trail, which extended between southern California and Santa Fe, New Mexico (Warren 2004). Some 20 years later, when the historic wagon road known as the Mormon Trail or Salt Lake Trail was established between Utah and southern California, it followed essentially the same route across the Mojave Desert (NPS 2001:5). Since then, the Victor Valley has always served as a crucial link on a succession of major transportation arteries, where the heritage of the ancient Mojave Trail was carried on by the Santa Fe Railway, by the legendary U.S. Route 66, and finally by today’s Interstate Highway 15.

The City of Victorville traces its roots to a station on the Santa Fe Railway, which was completed by the California Southern Railway Company, a Santa Fe subsidiary, in 1885. The station was initially

named Victor, after Jacob Nash Victor, general manager of the California Southern Railway Company (Richards 1966). With the coming of the railroad, settlement activities began in earnest in the Victor Valley in the 1880s and reached a peak in the 1910s. The townsite was laid out in 1886, and by 1890, Victor had become a settlement of approximately 100 residents. In 1901, the name of the town was changed to Victorville to avoid confusion with Victor, Colorado (*ibid.*).

Thanks to the availability of fertile lands and the abundance of ground water, agriculture played a dominant role in the early development of the Victor Valley area (City of Victorville n.d.(a)). During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, settlers in the valley attempted to raise a number of money-making staples, such as alfalfa, deciduous fruits, and poultry, with only limited success. Around the turn of the century, large deposits of limestone and granite were discovered, prompting cement manufacturing to become the leading industry in the valley (*ibid.*). During and after WWII, George Air Force Base, established in 1941, added a new driving force in the local economy with its 6,000 military and civilian employees. After being deactivated in 1992, the former base was converted for civilian use as the Southern California Logistics Airport.

In 1962, the City of Victorville was incorporated with a population of approximately 8,110 and an area of 9.7 square miles (City of Victorville n.d.(a)). Over the 55 years since then, it has become one of the fastest growing cities in California, largely as a “bedroom community” in support of the industrial and commercial centers in the Greater Los Angeles area. At the present, the city has expanded to more than 73 square miles, with an estimated population of more than 120,000 (City of Victorville n.d.(b)).

RESEARCH METHODS

RECORDS SEARCH

The historical/archaeological resources records search for this study was provided by the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton. During the records search, Isabella Kott, Assistant Coordinator with the SCCIC, examined digitized maps and records on file for previously identified cultural resources in or near the project area and existing cultural resources reports within a half-mile radius of the project area. Previously identified cultural resources include properties designated as California Historical Landmarks, Points of Historical Interest, or San Bernardino County Landmarks, as well as those listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, or the California Historical Resources Inventory.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH archaeologist Ben Kerridge. In addition to published literature in local and regional history, sources consulted during the research included the U.S. General Land Office’s (GLO) land survey plat map dated 1856, the United States Geological Survey’s (USGS) topographic maps dated 1934-1996, and aerial/satellite photographs taken in 1952-2022. The historical maps are available at the websites of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management and the USGS, while the aerial/satellite photographs are available at

the Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online website and through the Google Earth software.

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

On August 27, 2021, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the State of California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a records search in the commission's Sacred Lands File. The NAHC is the State of California's trustee agency for the protection of "tribal cultural resources," as defined by California Public Resources Code §21074, and is tasked with identifying and cataloging properties of Native American cultural value, including places of special religious, spiritual, or social significance and known graves and cemeteries throughout the state. The NAHC's reply is summarized below and attached to this report in Appendix 2.

FIELD SURVEY

On November 19, 2021, CRM TECH field director Daniel Ballester and project archaeologist Hunter O' Donnell conducted the field survey of the project area. The survey was completed at an intensive-level survey by walking a series parallel north-south transects spaced 15 meters (approximately 50 feet) apart. Using these methods, the entire project area was systematically inspected for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic period (i.e., 50 years or older). Ground visibility was excellent (90 percent) throughout the project area (Figure 4).

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

RECORDS SEARCH

According to SCCIC records, the project area had not been surveyed systematically for cultural resources prior to this study, but an archaeological site of historical origin had been recorded in 1990 as lying partially within the project area during a linear survey near the eastern project boundary (see Appendix 3). Designated 36-006533 in the California Historical Resources Inventory, the site was described as a refuse scatter consisting of several hundred artifacts, mostly metal cans and glass shards (see Appendix 4). The 1990 site record and a 1993 update both note that the archaeological deposit at the site had poor integrity.

Within the half-mile scope of the records search, SCCIC records identify 15 other previous cultural resources studies completed between 1989 and 2016 (see Appendix 3). In all, roughly a third of the land within the scope of the records search has been surveyed for cultural resources, resulting in the identification of 16 additional historical/archaeological sites and two isolates (i.e., a locality with fewer than three artifacts) within the half-mile radius.

One of the isolates was of prehistoric (i.e., Native American) origin, consisting of an unfinished jasper projectile point of the desert notched series. The rest of the recorded cultural resources dated to the historic period sites and consisted of structural remains, refuse scatters, and various linear features of the historical infrastructure, such as power transmission lines and State Route 18. One of the transmission lines, the 1910s-vintage Kramer-Victorville Transmission Line, passes in close

proximity to the northeastern corner of the project area, and none of the other sites or isolates was found in the immediate vicinity of this project. As the proposed project has little potential to affect the current condition of these 16 sites, 36-006533 in the project area is the only known cultural resource that requires further consideration during this study.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Based on historical sources consulted during this study, the project area appears to be relatively low in sensitivity for potentially significant cultural resources from the historic period. Throughout the 1850s-1980s era, no evidence of any settlement or development activities were observed within the project area (Figure 5-7; NETR Online 1952-1985). The only human-made features known to be present in the immediate vicinity were the Kramer-Victorville Transmission Line and the forerunner of present-day Seneca Road, along the northern project boundary, which was known to be in place by the 1920s-1930s (*ibid.*). As late as the early 2000s, all of the surrounding properties remained undeveloped and retained much of its natural landscape, as did the project area (NETR Online 1985-2020). The earliest development nearby, represented by the shopping center to the southwest of the project location, dates only to the 2012-2014 era (*ibid.*).

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

In response to CRM TECH’s inquiry, the NAHC stated in a letter dated October 1, 2021, that the Sacred Lands File identified no Native American cultural resources in the project vicinity. Noting that the absence of specific information does not necessarily indicate the absence of cultural

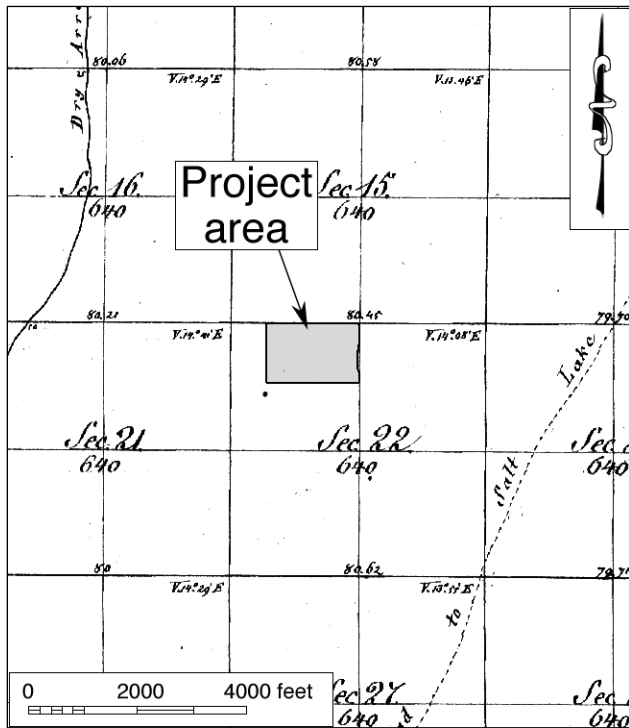


Figure 5. The project area and vicinity in 1853-1855. (Source: GLO 1856)

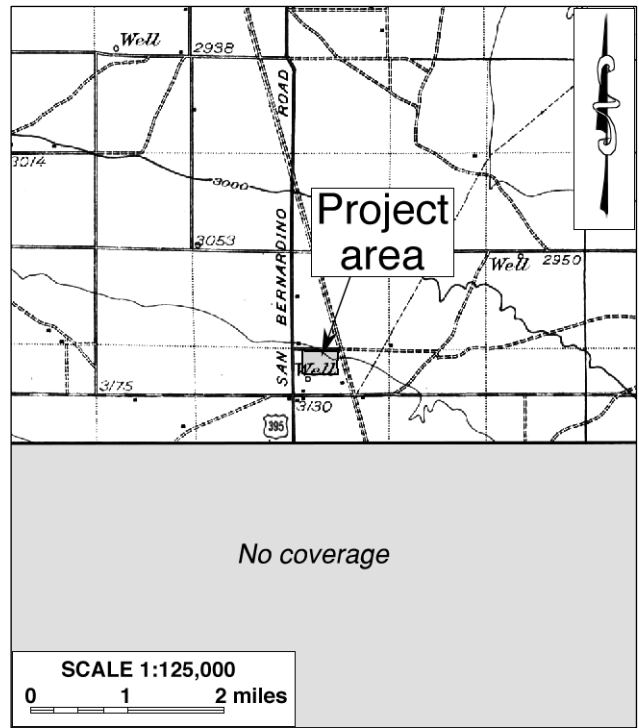


Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1920-1932. (Source: USGS 1934)

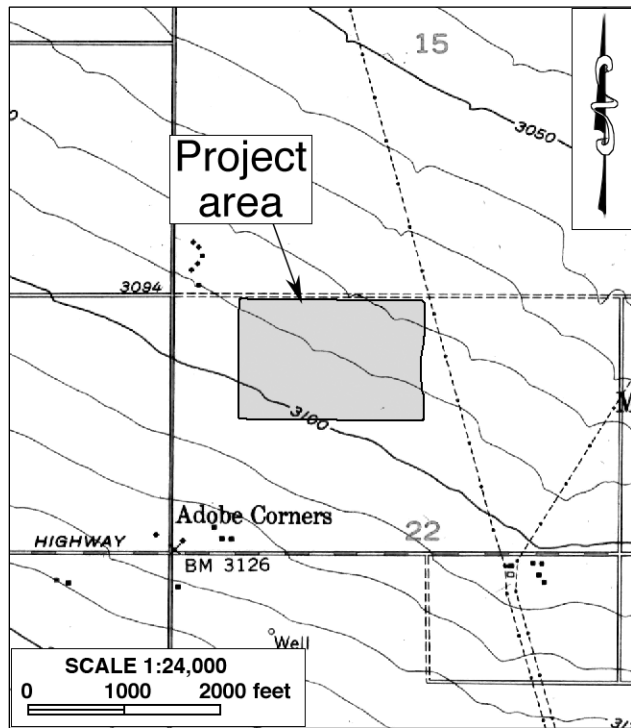


Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1952. (Source: USGS 1956)

resources, however, the NAHC recommended that local Native American groups be consulted for further information and provided a referral list of ten tribal representatives affiliated with six tribes in the general vicinity. The NAHC’s reply is attached to this report in Appendix 2 for reference by the City of Victorville in future government-to-government consultations with the pertinent tribal groups, if necessary.

FIELD SURVEY

During the field survey, the remnants of the historic-period refuse scatter recorded at Site 36-006533 in 1990-1993 were noted in the project area. No other cultural resources were encountered throughout the course of the survey. The archaeological deposit at Site 36-006533 appeared to have been extensively disturbed since 1993. Most of the artifacts reported in 1990-1993 could no longer be found, and only about 10 cans or can fragments were observed on the surface, mixed with refuse items of modern origin.

DISCUSSION

The purpose of this study is to identify any cultural resources within the project area and to assist the City of Victorville in determining whether such resources meet the official definition of “historical resources,” as provided in the California Public Resources Code, in particular CEQA. According to PRC §5020.1(j), “‘historical resource’ includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California.”

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

- (1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage.

- (2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
- (3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.
- (4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. (PRC §5024.1(c))

The results of this study have established that the only potential “historical resource” known to be present in the project area is Site 36-006533, a historic-period refuse scatter first recorded in the early 1990s. The 1990 and 1993 surveys found the site to have poor integrity, and the current study encountering very little remnant of the archaeological deposit recorded at that time, indicating that the integrity of the site has been further compromised.

Domestic refuse deposits of unclear historical background and without associated archaeological features constitute the most common type of historic-period cultural remains found in the desert regions of southern California. They typically represent the results of one episode or a few episodes of incidental trash dumping at unknown times and do not have documented association with any specific persons or events. In the absence of exceptional quality or quantity of artifacts, these sites hold little potential for any important archaeological data. Site 36-006533 fits the profile of such sites and does not appear to meet any of the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources. Therefore, it does not qualify as a “historical resource” under CEQA provisions.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CEQA establishes that “a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment” (PRC §21084.1). “Substantial adverse change,” according to PRC §5020.1(q), “means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired.”

In conclusion, Site 36-006533, the only cultural resource of prehistoric or historic origin found in the project area, does not meet CEQA definition of a “historical resource.” Therefore, CRM TECH concludes that no “historical resources” exist within the project area, and presents the following recommendations to the City of Victorville:

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

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**APPENDIX 1:
PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS**

**PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/HISTORIAN
Bai “Tom” Tang, M.A.**

Education

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

Professional Experience

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

Cultural Resources Management Reports

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

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

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

Education

- 1991 Ph.D., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
1981 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside; with honors.
1980-1981 Education Abroad Program, Lima, Peru.
- 2002 “Section 106—National Historic Preservation Act: Federal Law at the Local Level,”
UCLA Extension Course #888.
2002 “Recognizing Historic Artifacts,” workshop presented by Richard Norwood,
Historical Archaeologist.
2002 “Wending Your Way through the Regulatory Maze,” symposium presented by the
Association of Environmental Professionals.
1992 “Southern California Ceramics Workshop,” presented by Jerry Schaefer.
1992 “Historic Artifact Workshop,” presented by Anne Duffield-Stoll.

Professional Experience

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

Research Interests

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

Cultural Resources Management Reports

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

Memberships

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

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/REPORT WRITER
Ben Kerridge, M.A.

Education

2014 Archaeological Field School, Institute for Field Research, Kephallenia, Greece.
2010 M.A., Anthropology, California State University, Fullerton.
2009 Project Management Training, Project Management Institute/CH2M HILL.
2004 B.A., Anthropology, California State University, Fullerton.

Professional Experience

2015- Project Archaeologist/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
2015 Teaching Assistant, Institute for Field Research, Kephallenia, Greece.
2009-2014 Publications Delivery Manager, CH2M HILL, Santa Ana, California.
2010- Naturalist, Newport Bay Conservancy, Newport Beach, California.
2009-2010 Senior Commentator, GameReplays.org.
2006-2009 Technical Publishing Specialist, CH2M HILL, Santa Ana, California.

Memberships

Society for California Archaeology; Pacific Coast Archaeological Society

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/FIELD DIRECTOR
Daniel Ballester, M.S., RPA (Registered Professional Archaeologist)

Education

- 2013 M.S., Geographic Information System (GIS), University of Redlands, California.
- 1998 B.A., Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino.
- 1997 Archaeological Field School, University of Las Vegas and University of California, Riverside.
- 1994 University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico.

Professional Experience

- 2002- Field Director/GIS Specialist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
- 2011-2012 GIS Specialist for Caltrans District 8 Project, Garcia and Associates, San Anselmo, California.
- 2009-2010 Field Crew Chief, Garcia and Associates, San Anselmo, California.
- 2009-2010 Field Crew, ECorp, Redlands.
- 1999-2002 Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
- 1998-1999 Field Crew, K.E.A. Environmental, San Diego, California.
- 1998 Field Crew, A.S.M. Affiliates, Encinitas, California.
- 1998 Field Crew, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Field Director, co-author, and contributor to numerous cultural management reports since 2002.

APPENDIX 2

SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH RESULTS

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

October 1, 2021

Nina Gallardo
CRM TECHVia Email to: ngallardo@crmtech.us**Re: Proposed Vesting Tentative Tract 16681 Project, San Bernardino County**

Dear Ms. Gallardo:

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
LuiseñoVICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
ChumashSECRETARY
Merri Lopez-Keifer
LuiseñoPARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
KarukCOMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
ApacheCOMMISSIONER
**Julie Tumamait-
Stenslie**
ChumashCOMMISSIONER
[Vacant]COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
Pomo**NAHC HEADQUARTERS**
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
10/1/2021**

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning, CA, 92220 Serrano
Phone: (951) 755 - 5110
Fax: (951) 755-5177
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

Ann Brierty, THPO
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning, CA, 92220 Serrano
Phone: (951) 755 - 5259
Fax: (951) 572-6004
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation

Jill McCormick, Historic
Preservation Officer
P.O. Box 1899 Quechan
Yuma, AZ, 85366
Phone: (760) 572 - 2423
historicpreservation@quechantribe.com

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation

Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman
Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee
P.O. Box 1899 Quechan
Yuma, AZ, 85366
Phone: (928) 750 - 2516
scottmanfred@yahoo.com

San Fernando Band of Mission Indians

Donna Yocum, Chairperson
P.O. Box 221838 Kitanemuk
Newhall, CA, 91322 Vanyume
Phone: (503) 539 - 0933 Tataviam
Fax: (503) 574-3308
ddyocum@comcast.net

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians

Jessica Mauck, Director of
Cultural Resources
26569 Community Center Drive Serrano
Highland, CA, 92346
Phone: (909) 864 - 8933
Jessica.Mauck@sanmanuel-nsn.gov

Serrano Nation of Mission Indians

Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson
P. O. Box 343 Serrano
Patton, CA, 92369
Phone: (909) 528 - 9032
serranonation1@gmail.com

Serrano Nation of Mission Indians

Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson
P. O. Box 343 Serrano
Patton, CA, 92369
Phone: (253) 370 - 0167
serranonation1@gmail.com

Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians

Darrell Mike, Chairperson
46-200 Harrison Place Chemehuevi
Coachella, CA, 92236
Phone: (760) 863 - 2444
Fax: (760) 863-2449
29chairman@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov

Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians

Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic
Preservation Officer
46-200 Harrison Place Chemehuevi
Coachella, CA, 92236
Phone: (760) 775 - 3259
amadrigal@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov

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 Proposed Vesting Tentative Tract 16681 Project, San Bernardino County.

APPENDIX 3

SUMMARY OF RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS

(Confidential)

South Central Coastal Information Center

California State University, Fullerton
Department of Anthropology MH-426
800 North State College Boulevard
Fullerton, CA 92834-6846
657.278.5395 / FAX 657.278.5542

sccic@fullerton.edu

California Historical Resources Information System
Orange, Los Angeles, and Ventura Counties

11/15/2021

Records Search File No.: 22867.9022

Nina Gallardo
CRM TECH
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B
Colton, CA 92324

Re: Record Search Results for 3769 Seneca Linda

The South Central Coastal Information Center received your records search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Adelanto, CA USGS 7.5' quadrangle(s). Due to the COVID-19 emergency, we have implemented new records search protocols, which limits the deliverables available to you at this time. **WE ARE ONLY PROVIDING DATA THAT IS ALREADY DIGITAL AT THIS TIME.** Please see the attached document on COVID-19 Emergency Protocols for what data is available and for future instructions on how to submit a records search request during the course of this crisis. If your selections on your data request form are in conflict with this document, we reserve the right to default to emergency protocols and provide you with what we stated on this document. You may receive more than you asked for or less than you wanted. The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a ½-mile radius:

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

Resources within project area: 1	P-36-006533
Resources within ½-mile radius: 15	SEE ATTACHED MAP or LIST
Reports within project area: 0	None
Reports within ½-mile radius: 16	SEE ATTACHED MAP or LIST

<u>Resource Database Printout (list):</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<u>Resource Database Printout (details):</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<u>Resource Digital Database (spreadsheet):</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<u>Report Database Printout (list):</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<u>Report Database Printout (details):</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<u>Report Digital Database (spreadsheet):</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<u>Resource Record Copies:</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<u>Report Copies:</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed

OHP Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD) 2019: available online; please go to https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=30338

Archaeo Determinations of Eligibility 2012: enclosed not requested nothing listed

Historical Maps: not available at SCCIC; please go to <https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/viewer/#4/39.98/-100.02>

Ethnographic Information: not available at SCCIC

Historical Literature: not available at SCCIC

GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps: not available at SCCIC

Caltrans Bridge Survey: not available at SCCIC; please go to <http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/structur/strmaint/historic.htm>

Shipwreck Inventory: not available at SCCIC; please go to http://shipwrecks.slc.ca.gov/ShipwrecksDatabase/Shipwrecks_Database.asp

Soil Survey Maps: (see below) not available at SCCIC; please go to <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>

Please forward a copy of any resulting reports from this project to the office as soon as possible. Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological site location data, we ask that you do not include resource location maps and resource location descriptions in your report if the report is for public distribution. If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, please contact the office at the phone number listed above.

The provision of CHRIS Data via this records search response does not in any way constitute public disclosure of records otherwise exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act or any other law, including, but not limited to, records related to archeological site information maintained by or on behalf of, or in the possession of, the State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation, State Historic Preservation Officer, Office of Historic Preservation, or the State Historical Resources Commission.

Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the CHRIS Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

Should you require any additional information for the above referenced project, reference the record search number listed above when making inquiries. Requests made after initial invoicing will result in the preparation of a separate invoice.

Thank you for using the [California Historical Resources Information System](#),

Isabela Kott
Assistant Coordinator, GIS Program Specialist

Enclosures:

(X) Covid-19 Emergency Protocols for San Bernardino County Records Searches – 2 pages

(X) Custom Maps – 2 pages

(X) Resource Digital Database (spreadsheet) – 16 lines

(X) Report Digital Database (spreadsheet) – 16 lines

(X) Resource Record Copies – (all) 423 pages

(X) Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility (2012) – 3 pages

(X) National Register Status Codes – 1 page

Emergency Protocols for San Bernardino County Records Searches

These instructions are for qualified consultants with a valid Access and Use Agreement.

WE ARE ONLY PROVIDING DATA THAT IS ALREADY DIGITAL AT THIS TIME. WE ARE NOT PROVIDING SHAPEFILE DATA FOR SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY; YOU WILL ONLY RECEIVE A CUSTOM DIGITAL MAP.

We can only provide you information that is already in digital format; therefore, your record search may or may not be complete. Some records are only available in paper formats and so may not be available at this time. This also means that there may be data missing from the database bibliographies; locations of resource and report boundaries may be missing or mis-mapped on our digital maps; and that no pdf of a resource or report is available or may be incomplete.

As for the GIS mapped data, bibliographic databases, and pdfs of records and reports; not all the data in our digital archive for San Bernardino County was processed by SCCIC, therefore, we cannot vouch for its accuracy. Accuracy checking and back-filling of missing information is an on-going process under normal working conditions and cannot be conducted under the emergency protocols.

This is an extraordinary and unprecedented situation. Your options will be limited so that we can help as many of you as possible in the shortest amount of time. You may not get everything you want and/or you may get more than you want. We appreciate your patience and resilience.

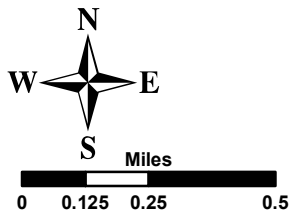
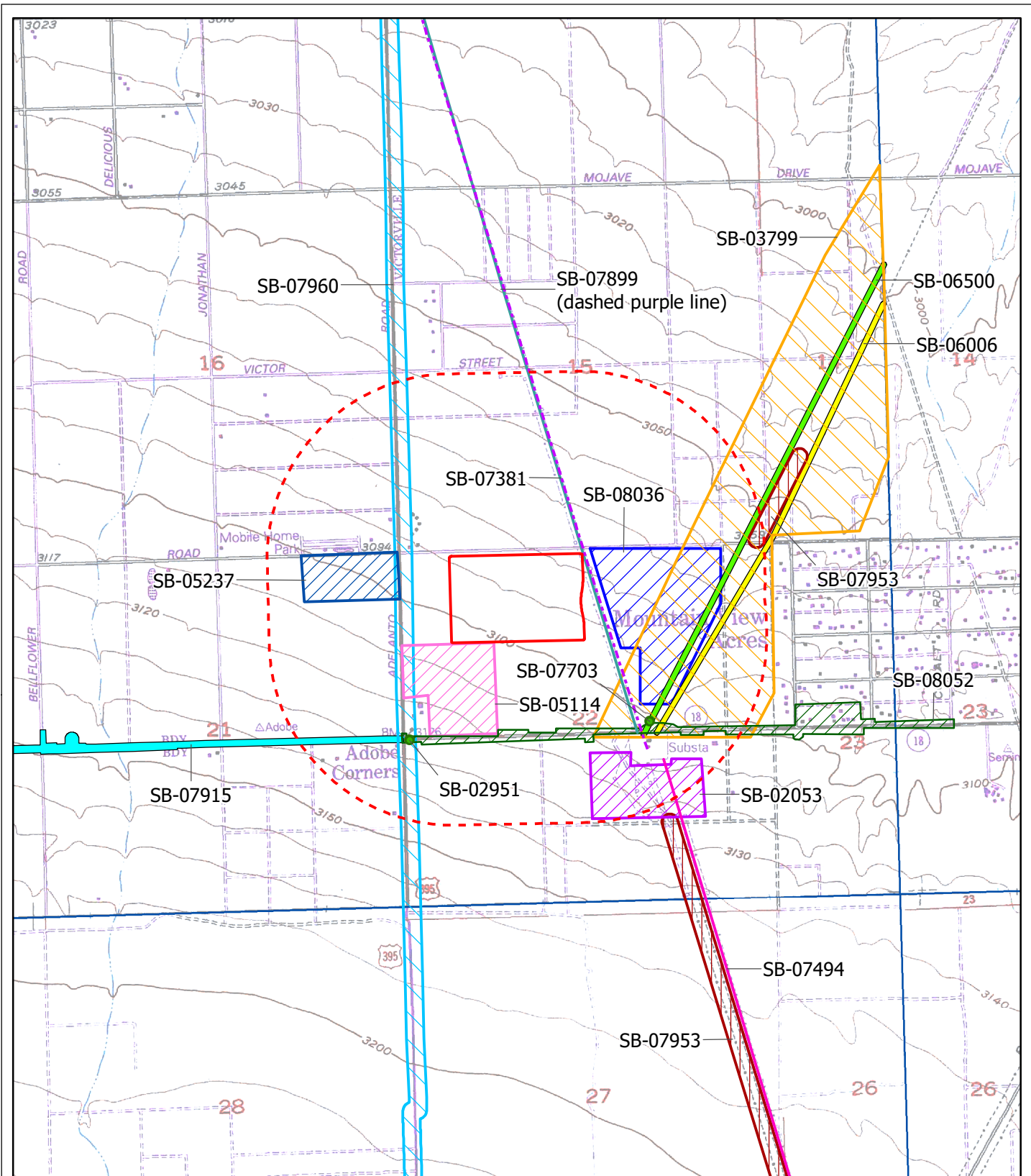
Please send in your request via email using the data request form along with the associated shape files and pdf map of the project area. If you have multiple SBCO jobs for processing, you may not get them all back at the same time. Use this data request form:

<http://web.sonoma.edu/nwic/docs/CHRISDataRequestForm.pdf>

Please make your selections on the data request form based on the following instructions.

1. Keep your search radius as tight as possible, but we understand if you have a requirement. The wider the search radius, the higher the cost. You are welcome to request a Project area only search, but please make it clear on the request form that that is what you are seeking.

2. You will get custom maps of resource locations for the project area and the radius that you choose. We will only be providing maps of report locations for the project area and up to a ¼-mile radius. If you need bibliographic information for more than ¼-mile radius – you will be charged for all report map features within your selected search radius. You can opt out of having us create custom maps but you still pay for the map features in the project area or the selected search radius if you want the associated bibliographic information or pdfs of resources or reports.
3. You can request copies of site records and reports if they are digitally available.
4. You will also get the bibliographies (List, Details, Spreadsheet) that you choose for resources and reports. Because the bibliographic database is not yet complete, you will only get what is available at the time of your records search.
5. If you request more than what we are offering here, we may provide it if it is available or we reserve the right to default to these instructions. If you want copies of resources and reports that are not available digitally at the time of the search, you can send us a separate request for processing when we are allowed to return to the office. Fees will apply.
6. **You will need to search the OHP BERD yourself for your project area and your search radius.** This replaces the old OHP HPD. It is available online at the OHP website.
7. You can go online to find historic maps, so we are not providing them at this time.
8. Your packet will be sent to you electronically via Dropbox. We use 7-zip to password protect the files so you will need both on your computers. We email you the password. If you can't use Dropbox for some reason, then you will need to provide us with your Fed ex account number and we will ship you a disc with the results. As a last resort, we will ship on a disc via the USPS. You may be billed for our shipping and handling costs.
9. We will be billing you at the staff rate of \$150 per hour and you will be charged for all resources and reports according to the “custom map charges”, even if you don't get a custom or hand-drawn map. You will also be billed 0.15 per pdf page, as usual. Quad fees will apply if your research includes more than 2 quads. The fee structure for custom maps was designed to mimic the cost of doing the search by hand so the fees are comparable.
10. **A copy of the digital fee structure is available on the Office of Historic Preservation website under the CHRIS tab. If the digital fee structure is new to you or you don't understand it; please ask questions before we process your request, not after. Thank you.**

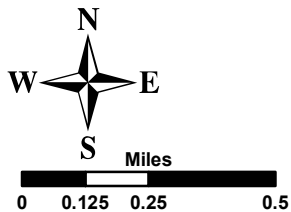
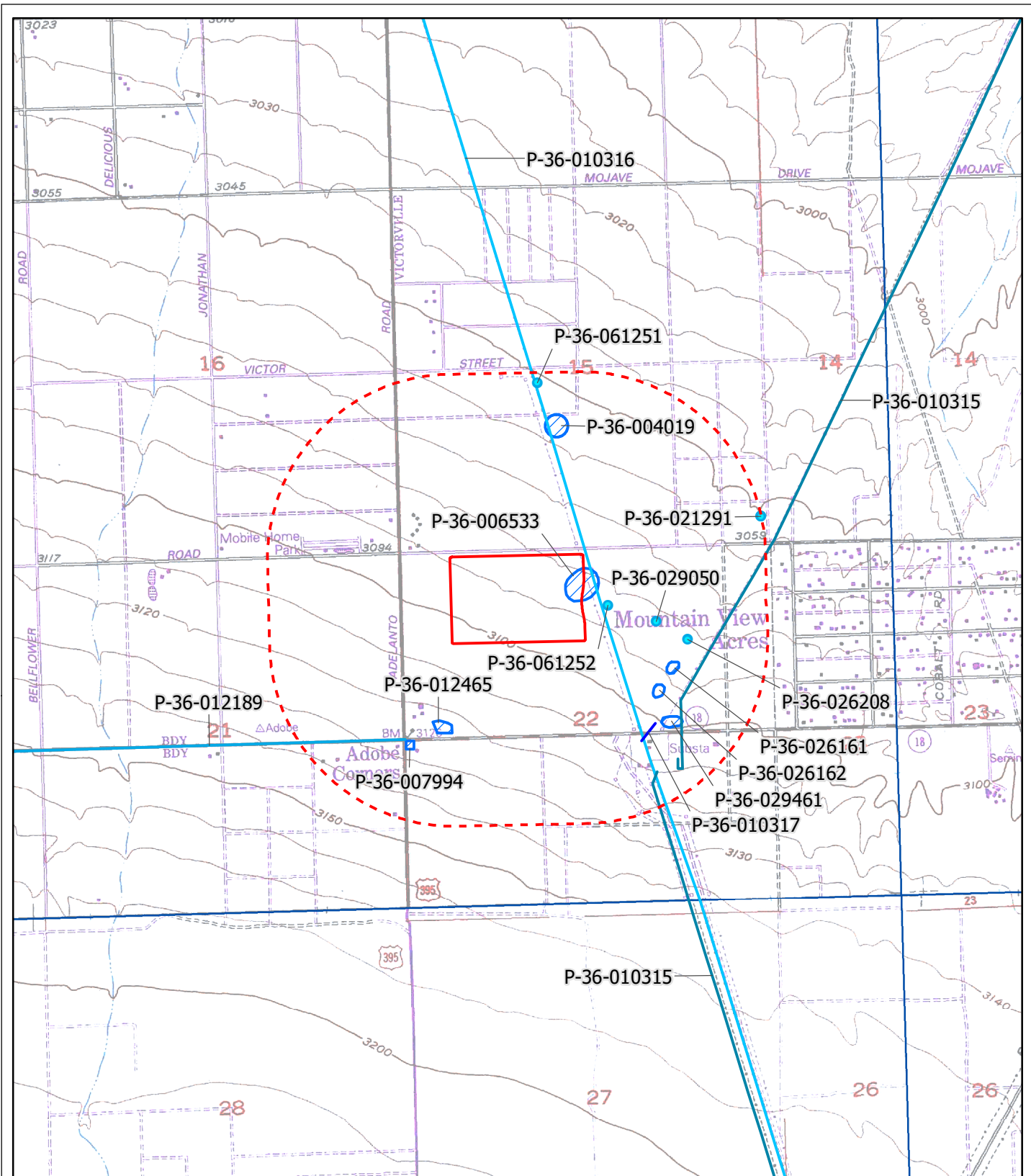


Reports within the project area: None
 16 reports within a 1/2-mile radius

Adelanto, CA
 USGS 7.5' PR: 1993
 1:24,000
 INV #22867
 Nov 2021

South Central Coastal Information Center

May depict confidential cultural resource locations. Do not distribute.



Resources within the project area: P-36-006533
 15 additional resources within a 1/2-mile radius

Adelanto, CA
 USGS 7.5' PR: 1993
 1:24,000
 INV #22867
 Nov 2021

APPENDIX 4

CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORD FORMS

Site 36-006533

(Confidential)

1583

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Cultural Resource Facility
California State University
9001 Stockdale Highway
Bakersfield, California 93311-1099

Permanent Trinomial: CA-SBR-6533H
Temporary Designation: Hist-2

Page 1 of 5.

- 1. **County:** San Bernardino
- 2. **USGS Quad:** Adelanto, Calif. 7.5' **dated** 1956, revised 1980
- 3. **UTM Coordinates: Zone 11:** 464220 mE 3818830 mN
- 4. **Twp.5N, Rng.5W, SBBM, SE 1/4 NE 1/4 NE 1/4 NW 1/4 Section 22**
- 5. **Map Coordinates:** 519 mmS 421 mmE 6. **Elevation:** 3085'
- 7. **Location:** In western San Bernardino County about 7 km. south-southeast of the city of Adelanto. The site is located 1.0 km. northeast of Doby Corners (the intersection of Pearblossom Highway [State Hwy. 18] and US 395). It is 16 m. west of the dirt access road for the Southern California Edison transmission line, about 650 m. north of the SCE Victor Substation at Pearblossom Hwy.

- 8. **Prehistoric:** **Historic:** XXX **Protohistoric:**
- 9. **Site Description:** Buried historical dump site.
- 10. **Area:** 50 m.(N/S) x 20 m.(E/W); **Method of Determination:** Pacing
- 11. **Depth:** At least 1.2 m.
- 12. **Features:** Large bottle-hunter's hole
- 13. **Artifacts:** Several hundred historical artifacts, mostly cans. Vent-hole cans (very numerous), tobacco tins, barrel hoops, grey-enamelled pots and pans, copper-blue glass sherds, oval-shaped and rectangular fish cans, brown beer bottle sherds, brown whiskey bottles, zinc canning lids with opaque-white liners, iron-green glass, milk glass, *KC Baking Powder* lids (10¢ & 25¢), rectangular *RIDGEWAYS 5 o'clock TEA* can, white porcelain sherds, decorated white table ware with maker's marks (*John Haddock & Sons Ltd., England; K.T. & K. Co.;*).

Hole-and-cap cans:

- 2 1/2" long x 4 1/4" dia. with 2 1/2" dia. cap
- 4 1/2" long x 3 3/8" dia. with 1 1/2" dia. cap

- 14. **Non-artifactual Constituents:** None observed
- 15. **Date Recorded:** February 5, 1990

PARR

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Permanent Trinomial: SBR-6533H
Temporary Designation: Hist-2

Page 2 of 5.

-
- 16. **Recorder:** R. E. Parr, Scott Jackson, Robin Novickas, Lori Wear
 - 17. **Affiliation and Address:** Cultural Resource Facility, California State University, Bakersfield

 - 18. **Human Remains:** None observed
 - 19. **Site Integrity:** Poor. The dump has been seriously potted, probably over a long period of time. A large pot-hole in the site measures approximately 3.5 m. x 4.8 m. x 1.2 m. deep. A small amount of recent trash (e.g. cans and screw-top beer bottles with intact labels) is mixed in with the older material. The dump appears to be in an area of approximately 5 m. x 5 m., with trash scattered about the surface for 50 m. or so to the north.

 - 20. **Nearest Water:** Unknown
 - 21. **Vegetation Community (site vicinity):** Creosote/saltbush scrub, Joshua tree woodland

 - 22. **Vegetation (on site):** Creosote (*Jarrea tridentata*), saltbush (*Atriplex* sp.), Joshua tree (*Yucca brevifolia*)

 - 23. **Soil:** Sandy, gravelly loam
 - 24. **Surrounding Soil:** Same
 - 25. **Geology:** Granitic
 - 26. **Landform:** Plain
 - 27. **Slope:** < 2%
 - 28. **Exposure:** Open
 - 29. **Landowner and Address:** Private
 - 30. **Remarks:** None
 - 31. **References:** None
 - 32. **Name of Project:** Archaeological Assessment of the Southern California Edison Kramer-Victor 220 Kv Transmission Line

 - 33. **Type of Investigation:** Surface survey
 - 34. **Site Accession Number:** No collection
 - 35. **Photos:** None
 - 36. **Photo Accession #:** N/A

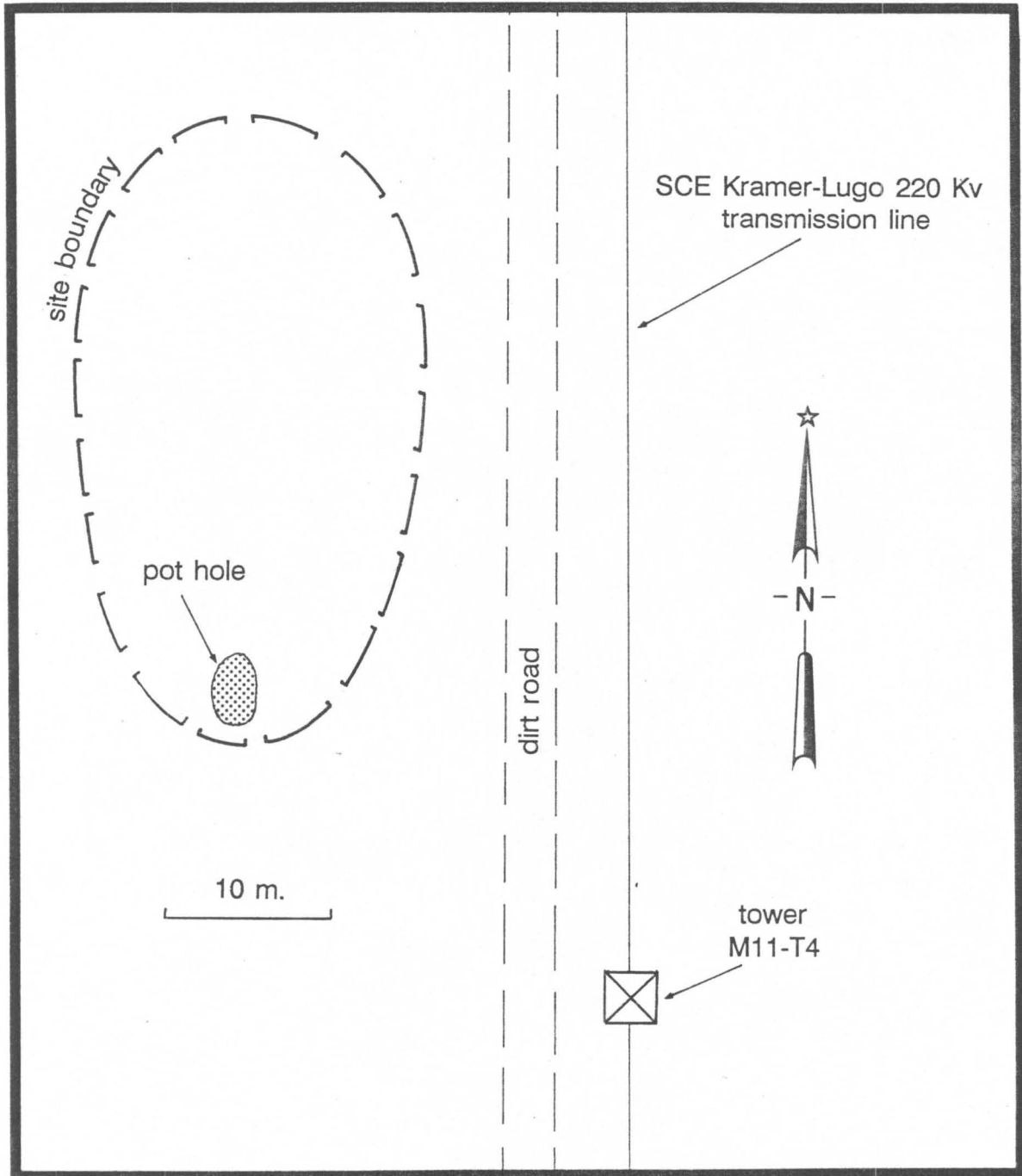
Stored at: N/A
Taken by: N/A
On File at: N/A

436000833

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE MAP

Permanent Trinomial: SBR-6533H
Temporary Site No.: Hist-2

Page 3 of 5.



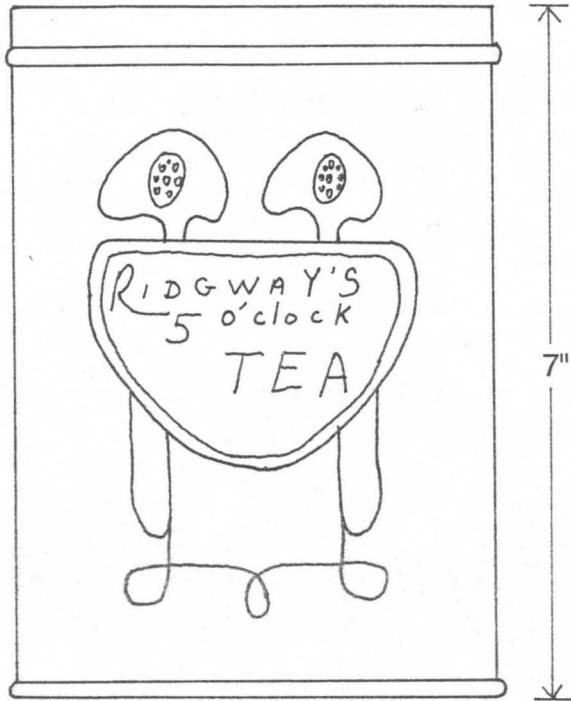
F3670633

Artifact Illustrations

Permanent Trinomial: SBR-6533H
Temporary Site No.: Hist-2

Page 4 of 5.

rectangular can
(3 1/8" x 4 1/4" x 7")



can lid
(6 7/8" tall can)



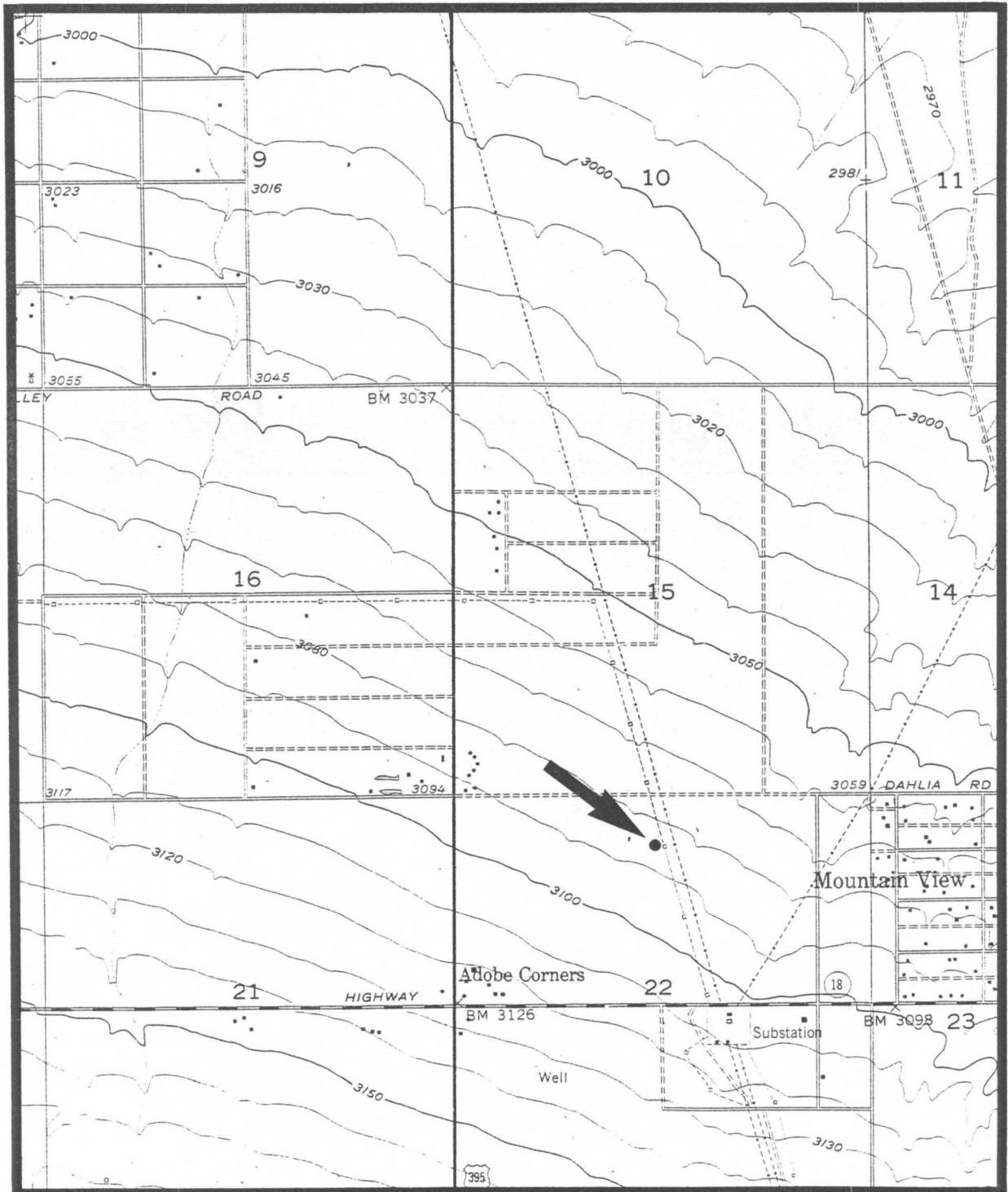
brown crazed
glass

P36006533

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE LOCATION MAP

Permanent Trinomial: SBR-6533H
Temporary Site No.: Hist-2
USGS Map: Adelanto 7.5'

Page 5 of 5.



P36000533

Other Designations: _____

Page 1 of 11

Common Name: _____

- 1. County: San Bernardino
- 2. USGS Quad: Adelanto 7.5' (x) 15' () Year 1956 (Photorevised) 1980
- 3. UTM Coordinates: Zone 11 464200m Easting 3818900m Northing
- 4. Township 5 N Range 5 W; NE 1/4 of SW 1/4 of NE 1/4 of NW 1/4 and SE 1/4 of NE 1/4 of NE 1/4 of NW 1/4 and NE 1/4 of NE 1/4 of NE 1/4 of NW 1/4 and SW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of NE 1/4 of Sec. 22 Base Mer. SBM
- 5. Map Coordinates: 518mmS 422mmE (from NW map corner) 6. Elevation 3085 feet.
- 7. Location: From the intersection of U.S. Route 395 and California Route 18 proceed east on 18 approximately 0.5 mile to an unnamed Southern California Edison power line access road. Turn north on the access road and proceed approximately 0.45 mile to Tower M11-T4. The heaviest artifact concentration is located west of the road approximately 60m northwest of the tower.
- 8. Prehistoric () Historic (x) Protohistoric ()
- 9. Site Description: This site is a historic refuse deposit and possible homestead site. Several hundred artifacts are dispersed across the site area with the majority concentrated around a large (4.8m long by 3.5m wide by 1.2m deep) hole.
- 10. Area: 130m (N-S) x 130m (E-W) = 13,300 square meters
Method of Determination: Pacing and tripod mounted Brunton compass.
- 11. Depth: The dump area may extend to a depth of 1.2m. cm. Method of Determination: Visual inspection of possible pot hunter's hole.
- 12. Features: Two features were noted at the site. The first is the possible pot hunter's hole documented in the original site record (Parr et al. 1990). The second feature is a large area that appears to have been bladed or otherwise smoothed. Several fragments of sun colored amethyst glass, broken ironstone dishes and several cans were noted in the bladed area. Four pieces of cut lumber and two square nails are located approximately five meters east of the bladed area.
- 13. Artifacts: Several hundred historical artifacts including glass, ceramics, cans, and miscellaneous household debris. Artifacts were too numerous to reliably quantify during the current project.

Cans noted at the site include: external friction lid tobacco cans; kerosene can; lard pails; rectangular external friction top cans; paint cans; sanitary cans with lapped side seams; hole-in-cap cans; sanitary cans with double side seams; vent hole cans with double end seam; vent hole cans with machine soldered end seams; oval meat cans; coffee cans with double end seams, hooked side seams and friction top lid; rectangular hole-in-cap meat cans with soldered lapped side seam and key opening; zinc can with double end and side seams and internal friction closure and small rectangular sardine can manufactured with three piece construction (machine soldered end seams and hand soldered side seam).

Glass artifacts include crown closure bottle necks, champagne closure bottle necks (some have side seams terminating at the bottom of the finish even though the finish does not appear to be hand applied), sun colored amethyst glass fragments, ceramic fragments, and "Atlas Strong Shoulder" mason jars.

POW 01525

Other Designations: _____

Common Name: _____

Other artifacts include, one cake pan, two galvanized pans, barbed wire, barrelhoops, zinc canning lids with glass liners, and miscellaneous debris.

See the accompanying Continuation Sheets for further details and sketches of select artifacts.

- 14. **Non-Artifactual Constituents and Faunal Remains:** None observed.
- 15. **Date Recorded:** _____
- 16. **Recorded By:** Kenneth Becker, Joan Brown, and Blanche Schmitz.
- 17. **Affiliation and address:** RMW Paleo Associates. 23352 Madero Suite J, Mission Viejo, California 92691.
- 18. **Human Remains:** None observed.
- 19. **Site Disturbances:** A large trash filled pit is located in the southern portion of the site. This pit may have been dug by a relic hunter. A transmission tower and access road are located on site.
- 20. **Nearest Water (Type, distance and direction):** Intermittent wash 2.1 kilometers west.
- 21. **Vegetation Community (site vicinity):** Creosote Bush Scrub. A few Joshua trees also grow nearby. (Plant List []) _____
- 22. **Vegetation (on site):** See item #21.
- 23. **Site soil:** Light tan sandy loam mixed with gravel.
- 24. **Surrounding soil:** See item # 23.
- 25. **Geology:** Recent alluvium.
- 26. **Landform:** Desert plain.
- 27. **Slope:** Essentially flat.
- 28. **Exposure:** Open.
- 29. **Landowner(s) and Address:** Lessee, Southern California Edison Company, 2244 Walnut Grove Avenue, Rosemead, California.
- 30. **Remarks:** None.
- 31. **References:**
 Kovel, Ralph M. and Terry H. Kovel
 1953 Dictionary of Marks - Pottery and Porcelain. Crown Publishers, Inc., New York.

 Parr, R. E., Scott Jackson, Robin Novkas, and Lori Wear
 1990 Archaeological Site Record for CA-SBr-6533H. On file at the Archaeological Information Center, San Bernardino County Museum.

 Toulouse, Julian Harrison
 1971 Bottle Makers and Their Marks. Thomas Nelson, Inc., New York.
- 32. **Name of Project:** Adelanto-Lugo Transmission Project.
- 33. **Type of Investigation:** Surface reconnaissance.
- 34. **Site Accession Number:** No collections **Curated at:** N/A

P26-000533

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Permanent Trinomial: CA-SBr-6533H Supplement [x]

Other Designations: _____

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Common Name: _____

35. Photos: 35mm black and white prints

Taken by: Bissell, Roll 5, Frames 1-7.

P36000533

RMW Paleo Associates

Permanent Trinomial: CA-SBr-6533H

Supplement [x]

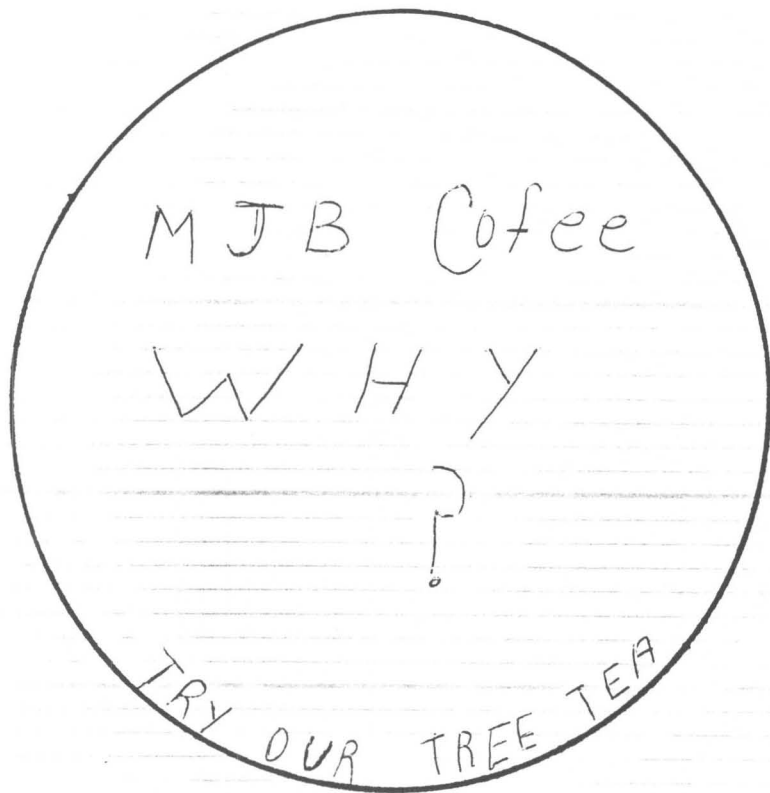
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD
Continuation Sheet

Other Designations: _____

Page 4 of 11

Common Name: _____

ARTIFACT DRAWINGS



P36000533

RMW Paleo Associates

Permanent Trinomial: CA-SBr-6533H Supplement [X]

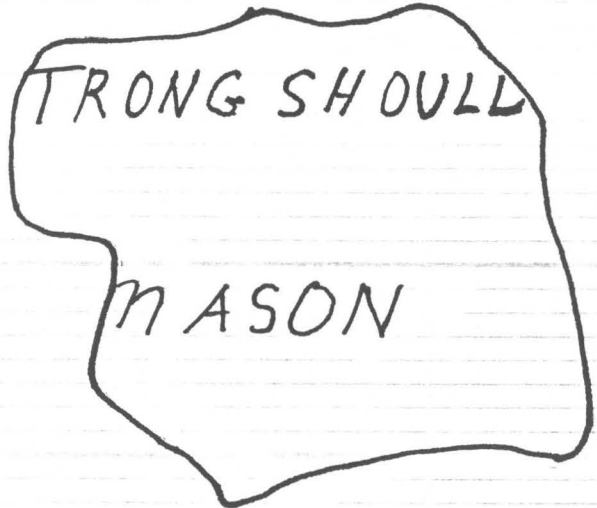
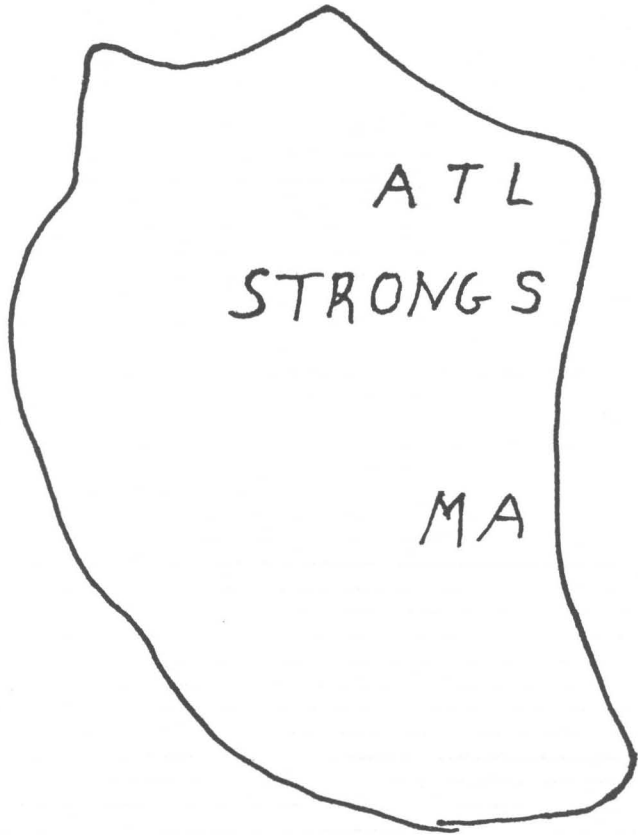
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD
Continuation Sheet

Other Designations: _____

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Common Name: _____

ARTIFACT DRAWINGS



ATLAS STRONG SHOULDER MASON
Hazel Atlas Glass Co. - 1902-1964

F34-006533

ARTIFACT DRAWINGS

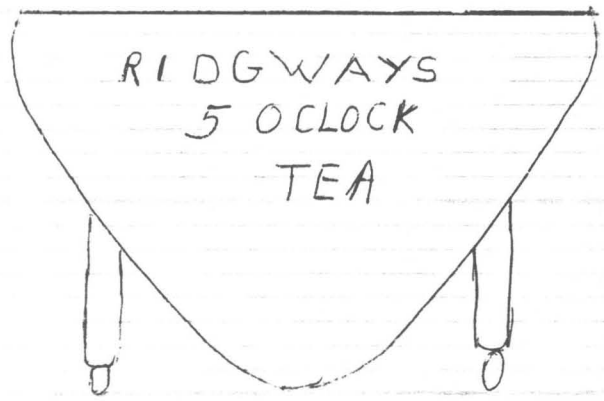


- No data



- Bursel Great Britain
John Maddock and Sons Earthenware
After 1891 (Kovel 1953)

0Z BEEF CORNED
THE CUDAHY PKG. CO
OMAHA NEBR
USINS PD & PASSED
ESTAB 19



45600533

RMW Paleo Associates

Permanent Trinomial: CA-SBr-6533H

Supplement [X]

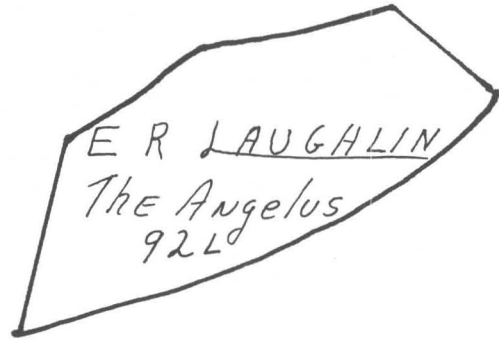
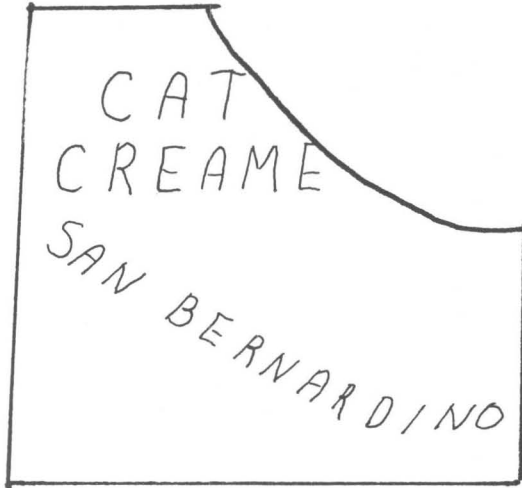
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD
Continuation Sheet

Other Designations: _____

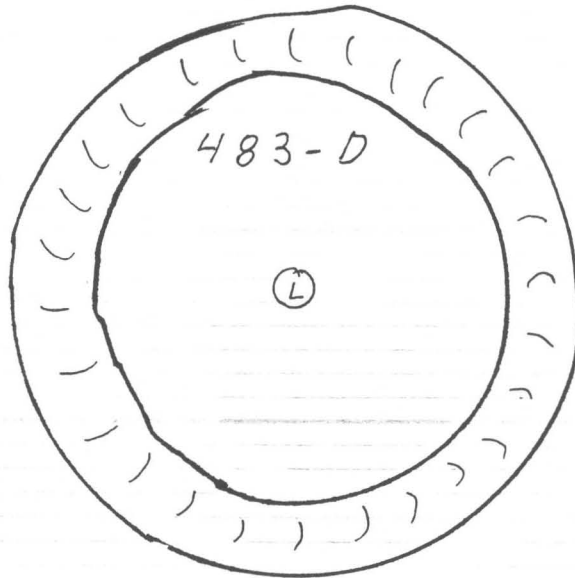
Page 7 of 11

Common Name: _____

ARTIFACT DRAWINGS



East Liverpool, Ohio U.S.A.
Homer Laughlin China Co.
Est. 1872 (Kovel 1953)



cf. Latchford Glass Co. - Post 1957

P3400533

RMW Paleo Associates

Permanent Trinomial: CA-SBr-6533H Supplement [x]

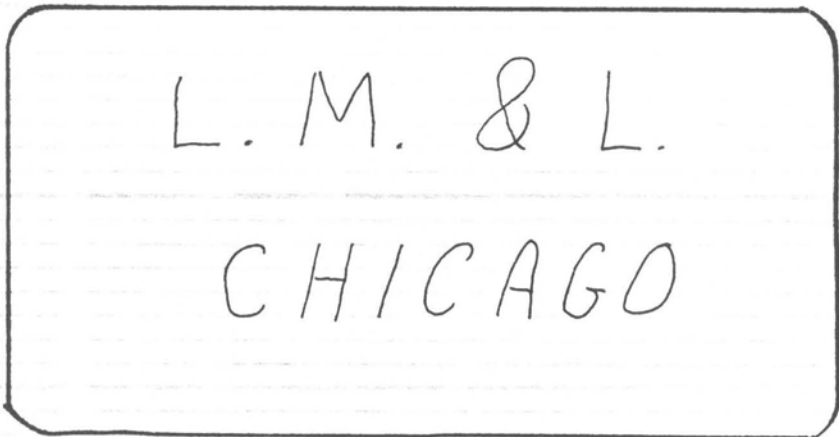
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD
Continuation Sheet

Other Designations: _____

Page 8 of 11

Common Name: _____

ARTIFACT DRAWINGS



P36000533

RMW Paleo Associates

Permanent Trinomial: CA-SBr-6533H

Supplement [X]

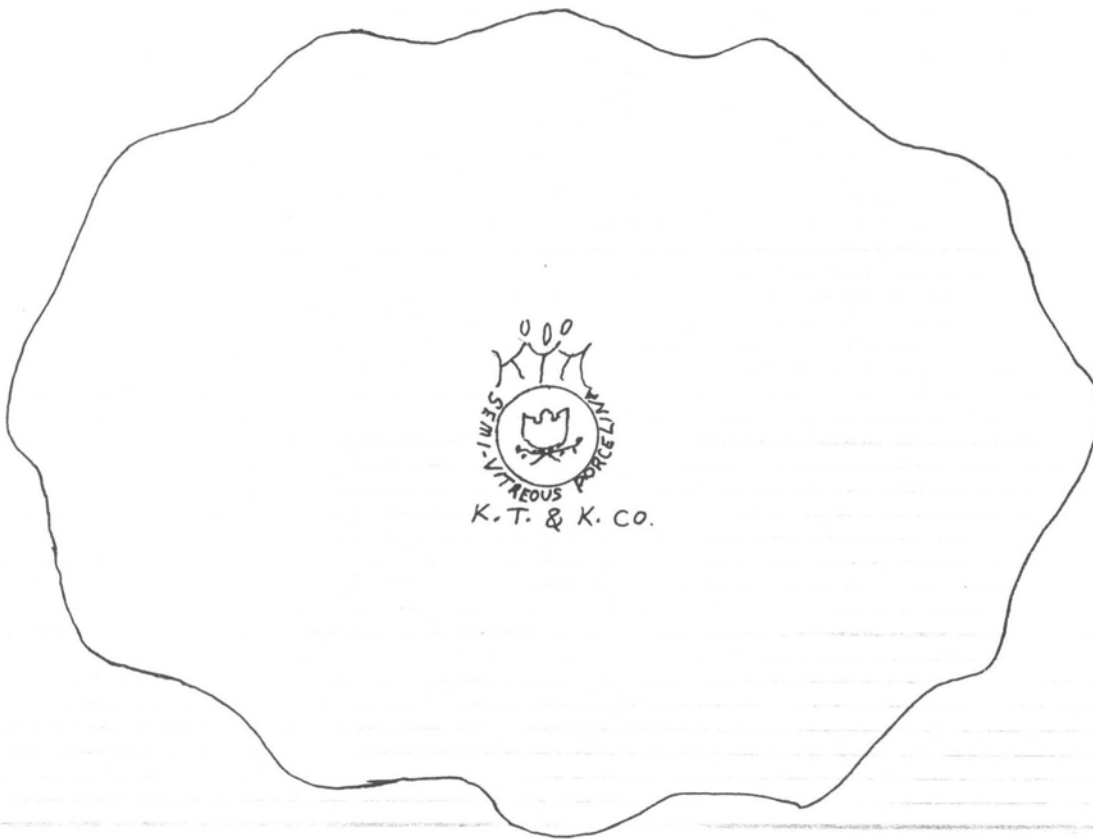
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD
Continuation Sheet

Other Designations: _____

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Common Name: _____

ARTIFACT DRAWINGS

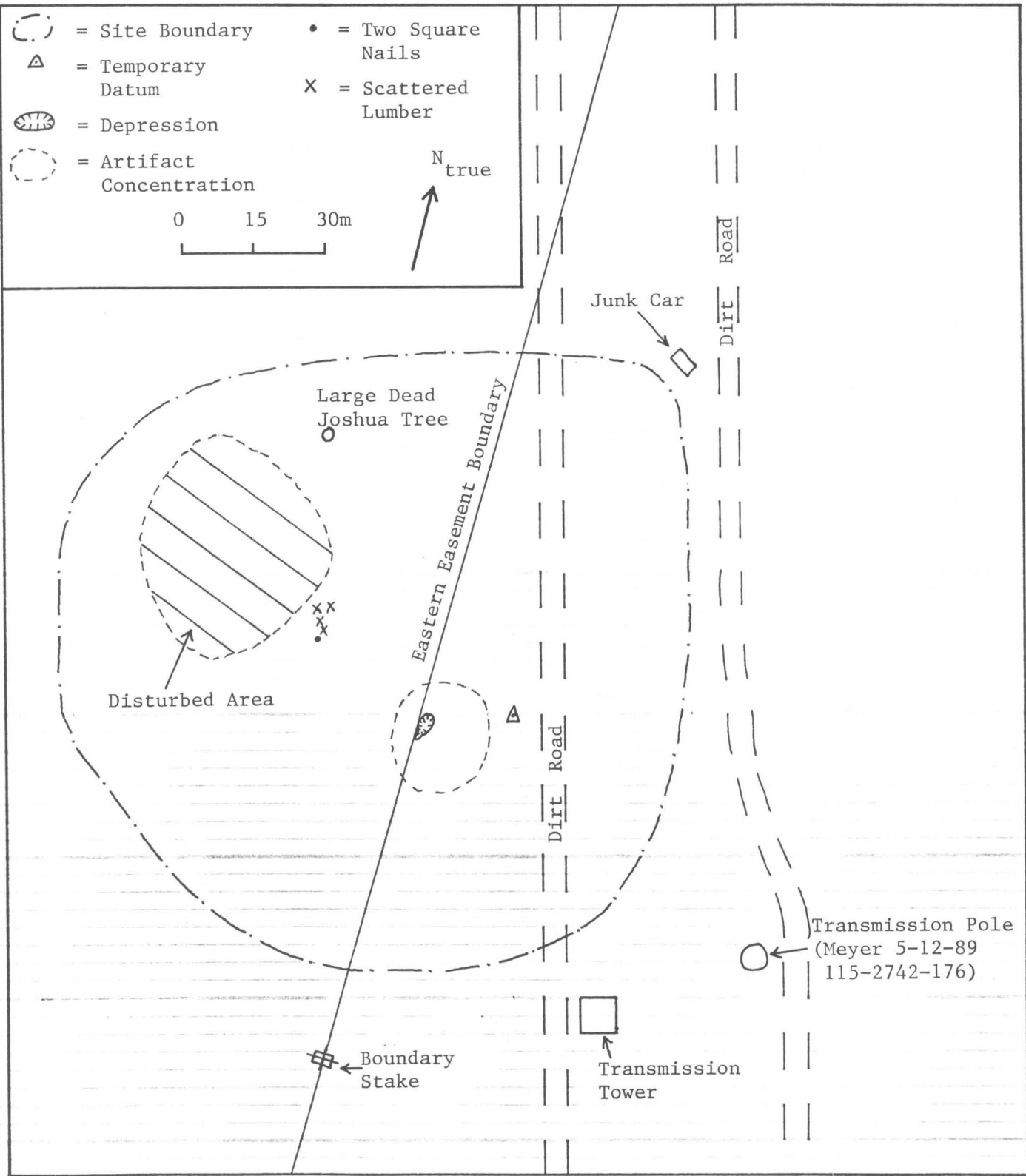


Knowles, Taylor and Knowles, East Liverpool, Ohio
From 1870 (Thorn 1947)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE MAP

Other Designations: _____

Common Name: _____

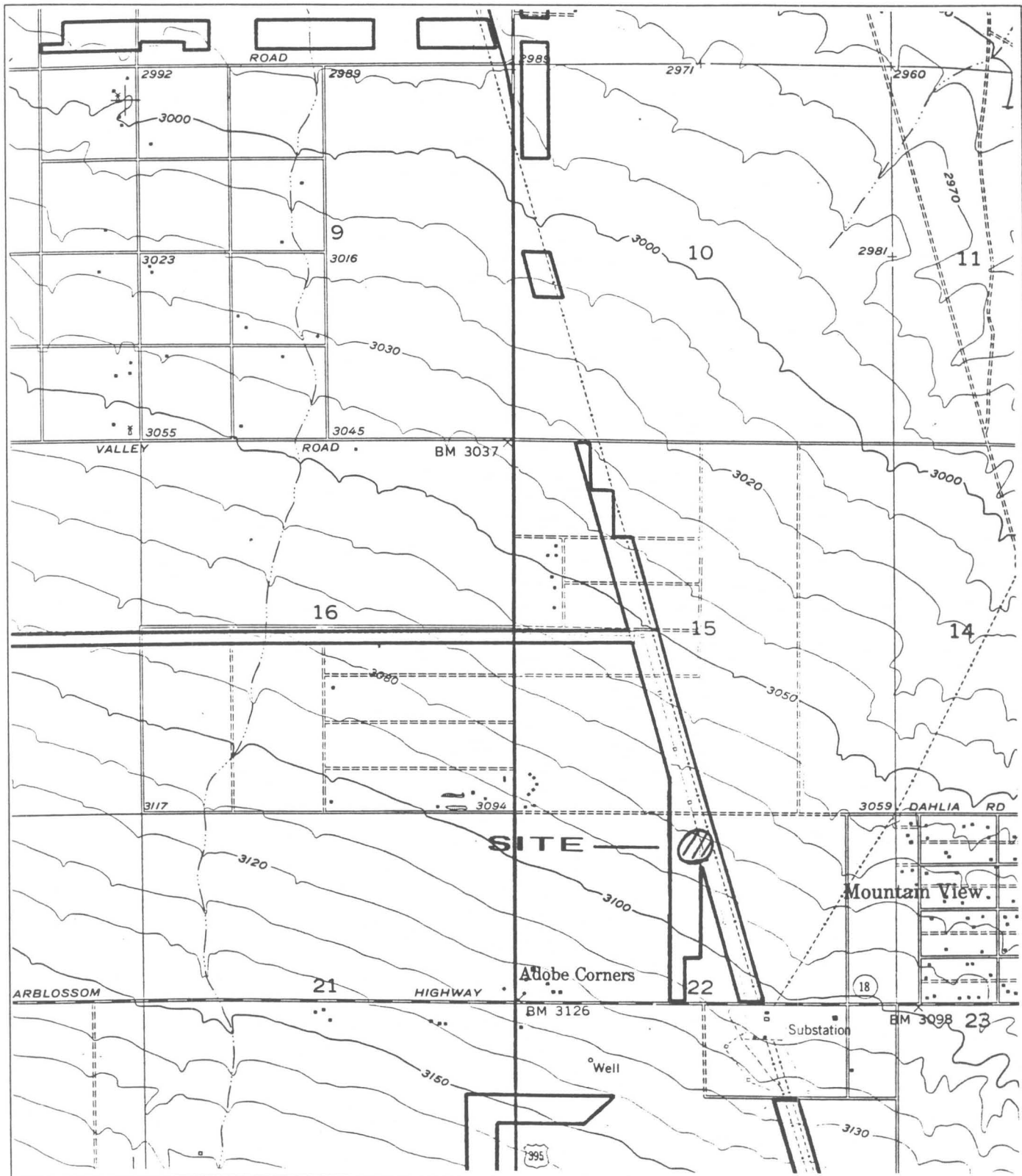


(---) = Site Boundary
 (Δ) = Temporary Datum
 (---) = Depression
 (---) = Artifact Concentration
 (•) = Two Square Nails
 (X) = Scattered Lumber
 0 15 30m
 N true

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE LOCATION MAP

Other Designations: _____

Common Name: _____



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

Primary # 36-006533 (Update)

HRI #

Trinomial CA-SBR-6533H (Update)

Page 1 of 1

Resource name or # (Assigned by recorder)

Recorded by Daniel Ballester Date November 19, 2021 Continuation Update

Form Prepared by Daniel Ballester Date November 29, 2021

Affiliation: CRM TECH, Colton Project No: CRM TECH 3769

Site 36-006533 was originally recorded in 1990 as the remains of a buried historical dump site. Several hundred historic-period artifacts were observed, most of them being cans. Among the artifacts noted at the time were numerous vent-hole cans, tobacco tins, barrel hoops, grey-enameled pots and pans, copper-blue glass sherds, oval-shaped and rectangular fish cans, brown beer bottle sherds, brown whiskey bottles, zinc canning lids with opaque-white liners, iron-green glass, milk glass, *KG Baking Powder* lids, rectangular *RIDGEWAYS 5 o'clock TEA* can, white porcelain sherds, decorated white tableware with maker's marks (*John Haddock & Sons Ltd., England* and *K.T. & K. Co.*). When updated in 1993, the site appeared to be in the same condition.

On November 19, 2021, the site area was inspected during an intensive-level archaeological field survey and appeared to have been extensively disturbed since 1993 as the result of off-road vehicle activities and the presence of homeless encampments. A looter's hole noted in 1990 could no longer be found, and only about 10 cans or can fragments were observed on the surface, including a rectangular fish can.

Previous surveys of the site in 1990 and 1993 found it to have poor integrity, and the current study encountering very little remnant of the archaeological deposit recorded in the 1990s, indicating that the integrity of the site has been further compromised. Due to the lack of any documented historical association and the minimal archaeological data potential, Site 36-006533 does not appear eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources.

Report Citation:

Bai "Tom" Tang, Ben Kerridge, and Daniel Ballester
2022 Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Tentative Tract Map
Number 20500, Assessor's Parcel Number 3103-551-05, City of Victorville, San
Bernardino County, California