

# **CLASS III CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR THE IRWIN ROAD RESERVOIR AND TRANSMISSION MAIN PROJECT, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

BLM Permit No. CA-11-15

USGS Barstow SE, CA 7.5' Quadrangle

Submitted to:  
**Bureau of Land Management**  
Barstow, CA 92311

Prepared by:  
**Applied EarthWorks, Inc.**  
Hemet, California 92544



April 2014

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BLM Permit No. CA-11-15  
BLM Fieldwork Authorization No. FA-680-12-02

USGS Barstow SE, CA 7.5' Quadrangles

Prepared for:  
Mr. James Shearer  
Archaeologist  
**Bureau of Land Management**  
Barstow Field Office  
2601 Barstow Road  
Barstow, CA 92311

Prepared by:  
Joan George and Josh Smallwood, M.A., RPA  
**Applied EarthWorks, Inc.**  
3550 East Florida Avenue, Suite H  
Hemet, California 92544-4937

April 2014

**National Archaeological Database (NABD)**  
*Type of Study:* Literature Search, Class III Survey  
*USGS Quadrangle:* Barstow, CA  
*Acreage:* 44.76 acres surveyed  
*Level of Investigation:* Section 106

*Resources Present:* previously documented resource (Barstow – Silver Lake / Irwin Road [CA-SBR-4525H]);  
10 newly identified historic-era resources (CA-SBR-17008H, -17009H, -17010H, -17011H, -17012H, -17013H,  
-17014H, -17015H, -17016H, and P-36-026997)

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## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The Golden State Water Company (GSWC) proposes to develop a steel water reservoir and associated transmission main north of the City of Barstow, San Bernardino County, California. Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) was retained by Albert A. WEBB Associates (WEBB) to conduct a Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Class III cultural resources survey for the Irwin Road Reservoir and Transmission Main Project (Project) Area of Potential Effects (APE) in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), as well as the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

This study was conducted under Æ's California State BLM Cultural Resources Use Permit No. CA-11-15 and BLM Barstow Field Office Fieldwork Authorization executed on 28 August 2013 (and extended on 11 February 2014). Æ developed the scope of work in consultation with Eliza Laws of WEBB and James Shearer, BLM archaeologist, which included defining an APE, background research, and a Class III archaeological survey.

The Project APE consists of approximately 44.76 acres (ac) and includes the 1.03 ac reservoir site and 1.1-mile pipeline. A 100 meter wide corridor was surveyed for the pipeline (43.73 acres). Approximately 32 acres of the Project APE is located within public land administered by the BLM and 12.76 acres on other lands.

A cultural resources literature and records search was performed at the San Bernardino Archaeological Information Center (SBAIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System on 30 September 2013. The records search indicated that six cultural resources are present within a one-mile radius of the Project APE; one historical road alignment (Barstow – Silver Lake Road/Irwin Road [P-36-004525]) is recorded within the boundaries of the Project APE. Æ also contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a review of the *Sacred Lands File*. The NAHC determined that no known Native American cultural properties are present within or adjacent to the Project APE.

The Class III cultural resources survey of the Project APE was completed on 29 October 2013 by Æ archaeologists Robert Lichtenstein and David Largo. On 13 and 14 February 2014, Æ archaeologists Robert Lichtenstein and Chuck Bouscaren returned to document the cultural resources that were found. Ten newly identified cultural resources and one previously recorded resource were documented and evaluated. None of these resources appears to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and therefore, none of them appear to be a “historic property” under Section 106 of the NHPA, or a “historical resource” under CEQA. No further management is recommended at this time.

Field notes documenting the current investigation are on file at Æ's Hemet office. A copy of this report will be filed with the Barstow BLM office and the San Bernardino Archaeological Information Center (SBAIC) at the San Bernardino County Museum, Redlands.

# 1

## INTRODUCTION

The Golden State Water Company (GSWC) proposes to develop a steel water reservoir and associated transmission main north of the City of Barstow, San Bernardino County, California. This report, prepared by Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ), summarizes the methods and results of a Class III cultural resources investigation for the Irwin Road Reservoir and Transmission Main Project (hereafter “Project”) Area of Potential Effects (APE).

### 1.1 SCOPE AND PURPOSE OF CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION

Æ conducted a Class III cultural resources survey of the 44.76 acre (ac) Project APE. The Project APE is located primarily along Irwin Road; the reservoir is located approximately 0.8 mi north of an existing residential development and the Mt. View Cemetery off of Irwin Road. Approximately 32 acres of the Project APE is located within public land administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). Therefore, the Project is considered an “undertaking” under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended. The BLM has assumed the role of lead federal agency for the purposes of Section 106.

This study was conducted under Æ’s California State BLM Cultural Resources Use Permit No. CA-11-15 and BLM Barstow Field Office Fieldwork Authorization executed on 28 August 2013 (and extended on 11 February 2014), in consultation with BLM archaeologist James Shearer. Æ developed the scope of work in consultation with Eliza Laws of Albert A. WEBB Associates (WEBB) and James Shearer, BLM archaeologist, which included defining an APE, background research, and a Class III archaeological survey. Vanessa Mirro, M.A., RPA, served as Æ’s Principal Investigator and Robert Lichtenstein, M.A., RPA, as the Field Director, both are listed on the BLM’s Cultural Use Permit.

The Project proposes the construction of a 1.5 million gallon (MG), welded steel water reservoir and transmission main pipeline. The reservoir will be 94 feet (ft) in diameter and 32 ft in height. A 30-ft by 10-ft rip-rap-lined retention basin is proposed in the southwest corner of the reservoir site with a drain line connecting the reservoir with the basin. Additionally, a 10-ft wide excavation stockpile is proposed in the southeast corner of the site that will be up to 10 ft above the proposed grade of the southeast property line. The reservoir site will be secured by a chain-link fence. The pipeline alignment will be within the Irwin Road right-of-way (ROW) and will connect the reservoir with an existing water pipeline located at the intersection of Irwin Road and Gabilan Street. The Linda Vista reservoir will be located at a higher elevation to utilize gravity to serve water customers in the vicinity of Irwin Road and Spadra Street.

The Project area is located in the Mojave River Valley, southwest of the Mitchel Range, north of the City of Barstow, in San Bernardino County, California (Figure 1). Specifically, the proposed reservoir and pipeline alignment are located within Sections 19 and 30 (Township 10N / Range 1W; San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian [S.B.B.M.] of the Barstow, CA 7.5' USGS Quadrangle (Figure 2); elevation ranges from approximately 683 to 713 m (2,240 to 2,340 ft) above mean sea level (amsl).

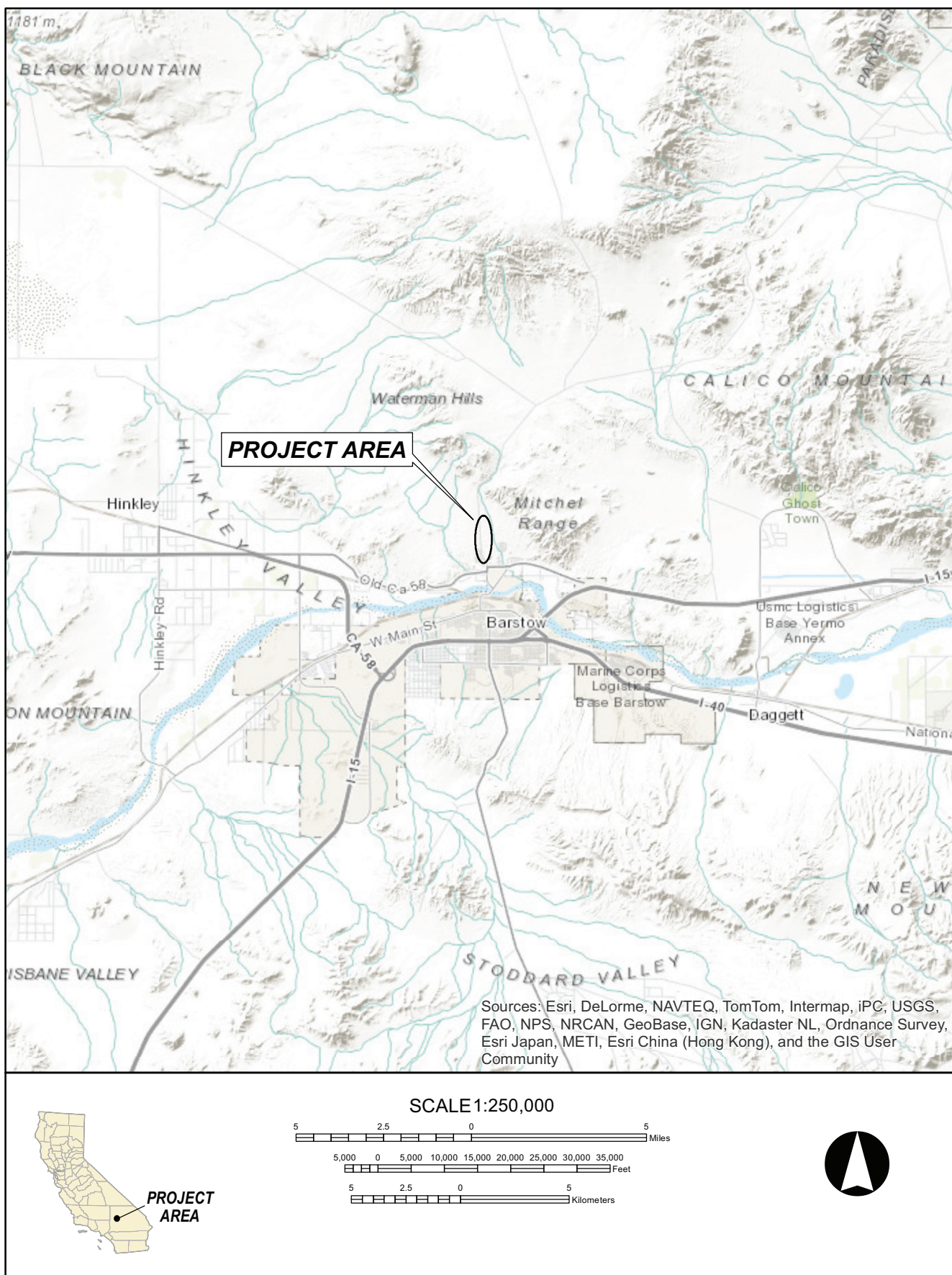
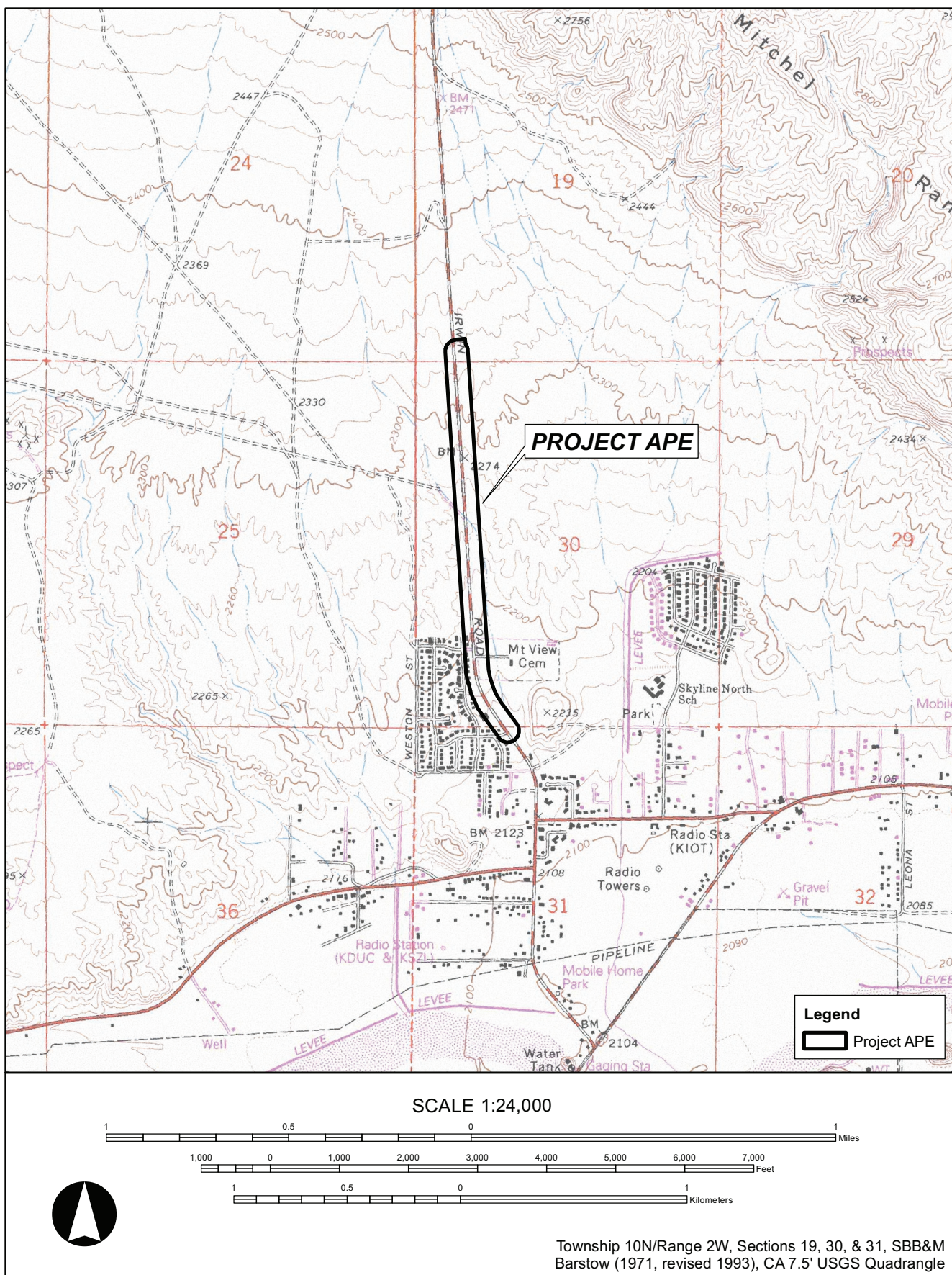


Figure 1 Project vicinity map.





**Figure 2 Project APE location map.**



## 1.2 AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS (APE)

It was necessary to define an APE, or the geographic area within which the Project has the potential to directly or indirectly cause alterations to historic properties per 36 CFR § 800.16(d). In defining the APE, both direct (ground disturbance) and indirect impacts (visual, noise, vibration, etc.) anticipated by the proposed Project were considered. As the reservoir is located roughly a mile away from any development, no indirect effects, such as visual intrusion or noise are anticipated. Thus, the APE for this Project is defined as the area of direct impacts, which consists of a 1.03-ac reservoir site (APN 042-316-141-0000) and approximately 5,816 linear feet (LF) (1.1 mi) of 12-inch (in.) diameter polyvinyl chloride (PVC) transmission main pipeline within Irwin Road. At BLM's request, a 100-m wide corridor was surveyed for the pipeline (43.73 ac). Trenching for the transmission main pipeline will have an approximate width of 1.2 m (4 ft) and an anticipated disturbance depth of 0.9–1.1 m (3–3.5 ft) below the current ground surface (see Figure 2).

## 1.3 REGULATORY CONTEXT

### 1.3.1 National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)

Because a portion of land within the Project APE is under the jurisdiction of the BLM, the entire Project as currently proposed is considered a federally licensed “undertaking” per 36 CFR § 800.2 (o) and subject to compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA of 1966, as amended. Under these guidelines, federal agencies are required to identify cultural resources that may be affected by project actions, assess the significance of these resources and their eligibility for inclusion on the *National Register of Historic Places* (NRHP) as per 16 USC 470w (5), and consult with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (Council) regarding project effects on significant resources. Eligibility is based on criteria defined by the Department of the Interior. Generally, districts, archaeological sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity are potentially eligible for inclusion on the NRHP under the following criteria:

- A) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C) that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (36 CFR § 60.4).

If a cultural resource is determined to be an eligible historic property under 36 CFR § 60.4, then Section 106 requires that the effects of the proposed undertaking be assessed and considered in planning the undertaking.

### 1.3.2 California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

The proposed Project is also subject to compliance with the CEQA, as amended. Therefore, cultural resources management work conducted as part of the proposed Project shall comply with the *CEQA Statutes and Guidelines*, which directs lead agencies to first determine whether cultural resources are

“historically significant” resources. A project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. Generally, a cultural resource shall be considered “historically significant” if the resource is 45 years old or older, possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and meets the requirements for listing on the *California Register of Historical Resources* (CRHR) under any one 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; or,
- 4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (Title 14 CCR, § 15064.5).

The cited statutes and guidelines specify how cultural resources are to be managed in the context of projects, such as the Irwin Road Reservoir and Transmission Main Project. Briefly, archival and field surveys must be conducted, and identified cultural resources must be inventoried and evaluated in prescribed ways. Prehistoric and historical archaeological resources, as well as historical resources such as standing structures and other built environment features, deemed “historically significant” must be considered in project planning and development. As well, any proposed project that may affect “historically significant” cultural resources must be submitted to the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) for review and comment prior to project approval by the responsible agency and prior to construction.

### **1.3.3 Protocol—Discovery of Human Remains in California**

All discovered human remains shall be treated with respect and dignity. California state law (California Health & Safety Code 7050.5) and federal law and regulations (Archaeological Resources Protection Act [ARPA] 16 USC 470 & 43 CFR 7; Native American Graves Protection & Repatriation Act [NAGPRA] 25 USC 3001 & 43 CFR 10; and Public Lands, Interior 43 CFR 8365.1-7) require a defined protocol if human remains are discovered in the state of California regardless if the remains are modern or archaeological.

Upon discovery of human remains in California, all work in the area must cease immediately, nothing is to be disturbed, and the area is to be secured. The County Coroner’s Office of the county where the remains were located must be called. The Coroner has two working days to examine the remains after notification. The appropriate land manager/owner of the site shall also be called and informed of the discovery. If the remains are located on federal lands, federal land managers/federal law enforcement/federal archaeologist are to be informed as well because of complementary jurisdiction issues. It is very important that the suspected remains and the area around them remain undisturbed and the proper authorities called to the scene as soon as possible as it could be a crime scene. Disturbing human remains is against federal and state laws and there are criminal/civil penalties including fines and/or time in jail up to several years. In addition, all vehicles and equipment used in the commission of the crime may be forfeited. The Coroner will determine if the bones are historic/archaeological or a modern legal case.

### **Modern Remains**

If the Coroner's Office determines the remains are of modern origin, the appropriate law enforcement officials will be called by the Coroner and conduct the required procedures. Work will not resume until law enforcement has released the area.

### **Archaeological Remains**

If the remains are determined to be archaeological in origin and there is no legal question, the protocol changes depending on whether the discovery site is located on federally or non-federally owned/managed lands.

#### **Remains discovered on federally owned/managed lands**

After the Coroner has determined the remains are archaeological or historic and there is no legal question, the appropriate Field Office Archaeologist must be called. The archaeologist will initiate the proper procedures under ARPA and/or NAGPRA. If the remains can be determined to be Native American, the steps as outlined in NAGPRA, 43 CFR 10.6 *Inadvertent Discoveries*, must be followed.

#### **Remains discovered on non-federally owned/managed lands**

After the Coroner has determined the remains on non-federally owned/managed lands are archaeological and there is no legal question, the Coroner will make recommendations concerning the treatment and disposition of the remains to the person responsible for the excavation, or to his or her authorized representative. If the Coroner believes the remains to be those of a Native American he/she shall contact by telephone within 24 hours, the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC will immediately notify the person it believes to be the Most Likely Descendent (MLD) of the remains. The MLD has 48 hours to make recommendations to the landowner for treatment or disposition of the human remains. If the descendent does not make recommendations within 48 hours, the landowner shall reinter the remains in an area of the property secure from further disturbance. If the landowner does not accept the descendants' recommendations, the owner or the descendent may request mediation by the NAHC.

## **1.4 REPORT ORGANIZATION**

This report documents the results of Æ's Class III cultural resources investigation of the Project APE. Chapter 1 has introduced the scope of the work, defined an APE, and outlined the regulatory context governing the Project. Chapter 2 synthesizes the natural and cultural setting of the Project area and surrounding region. Chapter 3 presents the results of the background research, which included an archaeological literature and records search conducted at the San Bernardino Archaeological Information Center (SBAIC), San Bernardino County Museum, Redlands, as well as a *Sacred Lands Files* search with the Native American Heritage Commission. The archaeological survey methods employed during this investigation are outlined in Chapter 4; findings are discussed in Chapter 5. Evaluations of discovered resources are provided in Chapter 6. Management recommendations for the Project are included in Chapter 7, followed by bibliographic references and appendices.

## **2 SETTING**

### **2.1 INTRODUCTION**

This chapter describes the prehistoric, ethnographic, and historical cultural setting of the general Project area to provide a context for understanding the nature and significance of cultural resources identified in the region. Prehistorically, ethnographically, and historically, the nature and distribution of human activities in the region have been affected by such factors as topography, climate, geology, and the availability of water and biological resources. Therefore, the environmental setting of the general Project area is summarized below followed by a discussion of the cultural setting.

### **2.2 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING**

#### **2.2.1 Geologic Setting**

The Project is located in the Mojave River Valley, near Barstow, which is part of the Mojave Desert Geographic Province. In general, basin and range topography dominate the landscape consisting of isolated mountain ranges separated by broad desert plains and basins. The Mojave River is the largest hydrological system in the Mojave Province, heading in the San Bernardino Mountains flowing north and east through a series of basins, and ultimately terminating in Lake Manly at the base of Death Valley.

The Project area is located on a coalescent alluvial fan piedmont derived from the southwestern face of the Waterman Hills and the Mitchel Range. The Waterman Hills and Mitchel Range form a continuous northwest-southeast trending ridge about a mile northeast of the Project area. The Waterman Hills are primarily granodiorite with aplite dikes (Dibblee 1960). The Mitchel Range is primarily Waterman Gneiss with bands of Waterman Marble and intrusive outcrops of dacite and outcrops of volcanic rhyolite breccias and conglomerate tuff and breccias (Dibblee 1960). Several inselburgs of Waterman Gneiss protrude through the fan south of the Project area.

The surface of the fan is slightly-to-moderately dissected by south-trending on-fan drainage networks. Higher portions of the fan in the vicinity of the Project consist of relict fan surfaces dating to the Pleistocene, while down-cut channels between are infilled with Holocene alluvial sediments (Dibblee 1960). Moderately dense desert pavement covers the relict surfaces consisting of weathered clasts derived from the ranges to the northeast.

The Mojave River is about a mile south of the Project area and in this location is east trending and is confined by bedrock outcrops. The Mojave drainage system evolved along with the changing landscape beginning in late Tertiary time when concurrent tectonic uplift of mountain ranges around the Mojave region and changes in regional climatic conditions were occurring. The modern river system began developing as westward-flowing stream drainages were blocked by the uplift of the Transverse Ranges along the greater San Andreas fault system. The combination of blocked drainage systems and increased precipitation with the onset of cooler or ice age conditions at the close of the Tertiary resulted in the filling of basins with water (and sediments). Progressively through the latest Tertiary and into the Quaternary periods, lakes filled and streams overflowed through low divides between ranges and flooded adjacent basins. In this manner, the Mojave River



evolved from the spilling over of lakes in the western Mojave Desert region. These large lakes do not exist today.

Two large lakes that played significant roles in the development of the landscape of this portion of the Mojave Desert were Lake Manix and Lake Mojave. Lake Manix was located just east of the City of Barstow; Troy Dry Lake and Coyote Lake are remnants of this larger lake basin. Lake Mojave occupied the Silver Lake and Soda Lake basins farther east near the community of Baker, California. Sediments associated with these ancient lake deposits (and others in the region) record a story of climate change in the region (USGS 2009).

### **2.2.2 Climate, Vegetation, and Fauna**

The general Project area is located within the Mojave Desert ecological and geographic province. Minimal precipitation (8–18 centimeters [cm]), low humidity (10–40%), wide diurnal temperature ranges (up to 77°F), high mean summer temperatures (77–102°F), and strong seasonal winds characterize the modern climate in the Mojave Desert. Summers in the Mojave Valley are long and hot, with the average high temperature in July, the warmest month, at 108.3°F (average low 88.3°F). Winters are mild, with the average high temperature in December, the coolest month, at 63.4°F (average low 42.0°F). Precipitation derives mainly from the subtropical monsoons from the gulfs of California and Mexico during the summer months (Hall 1993:7), resulting in thundering rainstorms within the upland areas which, in turn, create vigorous runoff resulting in the occurrence of alluvial fans, braided drainages, intermittent streams, and wetland features on the valley floors. Pacific maritime air masses during the winter months account for the remainder of the precipitation. Average annual precipitation is approximately 4.5 in., and annual evaporation rates exceed 6 ft. Most months receive 0.4 to 0.5 in. of rainfall, although rainfall in May and June is very rare, and rainfall in August is above the monthly average. During the spring and late fall, strong winds prevail, occasionally resulting in dust storms. In some portions of the desert, the loss of the sandy matrix around cobbles allows individual stones to settle into a packed mass known as desert pavement. In other areas, windblown sands gather against obstacles (e.g., creosote bushes), forming large expanses of active dunes.

Natural vegetation within the general Project area was dominated by plant species typical of the creosote bush scrub plant community. Creosote bush scrub is common in deserts and along well-drained slopes, fans, and valleys below 3,500 ft and dominates the bajada terrace slopes, or bluffs, in the western Mojave Desert region. Typical species associated with this plant community include creosote bush (*Larrea* spp.) and white bursage (*Ambrosia dumosa*). Desert saltbush scrub was identified in disturbed areas within the APE and included typical species of seepweed (*Suaeda moquinii*) and saltbush (*Atriplex* sp.). Teddy Bear cholla (*Opuntia bigelovii*) and Palo Verde (*Parkinsonia aculeata*) were also noted within the Project area.

Fauna observed or inferred during the archaeological survey of the Project area include the common side-blotched lizard (*Uta stansburiana*), common raven (*Corvus corax*), red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), and coyote (*Canis latrans*).

## **2.3 ETHNOGRAPHIC SETTING**

Researchers have identified the region of the lower Mojave River Valley and adjacent areas as a “zone of interaction between several neighboring ethnic groups” during the late eighteenth century,

including the Mountain and Desert Serrano (Vanyumé), Chemehuevi, Desert Kawaiisu, and the Mojave (Earle, n.d). The Vanyumé territory is generally accepted as consisting of the “area south of the river bed of the lower Mojave River,” although the area was also occupied by clan and sib groupings belonging to the Serrano of the San Bernardino Mountains (Earle n.d:1). Many of the uncertainties regarding the nature of the relationship between Mountain and Desert Serrano and the timing of the Vanyumé occupation of the area have been resolved through recent ethnohistorical research (Earle 1990, 2004a, 2004b, 2004c, and 2005).

At Spanish contact, the Project study area was likely utilized by the Takic-speaking Desert Serrano (Bean and Smith 1978; Earle 1990, 1997; Kroeber 1925). After the beginning of Spanish settlement along coastal California, several Spanish military expeditions passed through the general Project region during the first decade of the nineteenth century (Cook 1960; Earle 1997:78). These and other unrecorded military forays were intended to round up missionized native people who had fled the southern California missions, particularly the San Fernando and San Gabriel missions. By the 1840s and through much of the nineteenth century, Numic-speaking Chemehuevi and related Southern Paiute peoples from the Providence Mountains region and southern Nevada slowly moved westward and southwestward into the western Mojave Desert area (Earle 1997:78). In effect, these cultural groups replaced the Takic-speaking Serrano who had been previously removed to the missions and established small settlements in the region for varying periods of time where livestock rustling raids became common. After the Civil War was over, the flood of non-native settlers and accompanying livestock threatened the traditional native subsistence base. Thus, dispossessed of the traditional sources of subsistence, the Serrano went to work building railroads and in newly opened mines, as well as on ranches for the new Euroamerican settlers.

### **2.3.1 Settlement, Subsistence, Economy, and Technology**

The Vanyumé settlements were located along the Mojave River drainage and to the southeast in the foothills of the San Bernardino Mountains. Thus, the Project area vicinity appears to have been a favored territory for this group. Seasonal or permanent settlement of the western Mojave Desert lowland frontier occurred where water and other resources were available, such as along the Mojave River. However, the upland or higher altitude areas within their territory were preferred for permanent settlement because of the availability of tree crops there (acorns and piñon), as well as the availability of water, forage, and the greater seasonal availability of certain classes of game (Earle 1997:62).

For the most part, the harsh desert environment that characterizes the general Project region permitted only the sparsest of populations composed of groups of nuclear families joined by kinship ties. These small groups practiced a hunter-gatherer lifestyle, moving seasonally, or more frequently, in response to the local availability of water and food resources. Generally speaking, winter was a time in which nuclear families camped together at the more permanent settlements in the San Bernardino Mountains or along the Mojave River, living off of stored seeds or pine nuts and dried meats (Earle 1997:62). In the spring or whenever the winter stored foodstuffs were exhausted, the camps broke up into family units, which began foraging for the buds and stalks of the Joshua tree (*Yucca brevifolia*), mesquite (*Prosopis* sp.) bean, and seasonally available seeds and tubers. Summer was a time of maximum population dispersion, in which very small groups of people could be found exploiting rice grass (*Oryzopsis hymenoides*) on the large alluvial fans. During the fall months, the piñon (*Pinus monophylla*), California juniper (*Juniperus californica*), and live oak (*Quercus* sp.) were harvested in anticipation of the lean winter months.

The sparse resources of the study region also produced a highly diverse hunting economy, where small game was an important source of protein. Mammals such as antelope, deer, mountain sheep, rabbits, squirrels, wood rats, and desert chipmunks were hunted; lizards, chuckwallas, rattlesnakes, desert tortoises, birds and bird eggs, and insects were also eaten when encountered (Steward 1938:33–34).

Baskets were used extensively for carrying, seed beating, winnowing and parching, boiling water, and storage. Digging sticks were used for procuring roots and tubers. The mano and milling stone, mortar and pestle, and pottery were also used. The sinew-backed bow and arrows of willow or cane were used for hunting both large and small game.

### **2.3.2 Social Organization and Trade**

As with most Native groups in California, the basic division of labor was by sex and there were few individual specializations; thus, the nuclear family was a self-sufficient unit as long as communal tasks (e.g., animal drives) were unnecessary. Women were typically responsible for the gathering of the plant foods and food preparation, while the men conducted most of the hunting. Each sex was also responsible for the manufacture of the tools required for their respective tasks: women made the baskets, pottery, and clothing; men generally produced the flaked stone tools and built the houses (Steward 1938:44).

Trade was conducted with other Native groups on the Pacific Coast and Central Valley to the west, as well as with groups along the Colorado River and the greater Southwest. The Serrano groups apparently traded for goods that were consumed locally, as well as serving as intermediaries in longer distance commerce relationships.

### **2.3.3 Ethnohistoric Village Sites in the Project Vicinity**

Two ethnohistoric village sites were identified in the vicinity of the Project by Earle (n.d.). The location of *Ahamoha*, or birthplace of Moha, a Vanyumé informant to Kroeber, who survived an attack by the Mojaves in the 1830s, is situated somewhere in the Barstow-Daggett area. Moha herself placed the village near Daggett, while a Mojave informant to Kroeber stated it was a few miles north of Victorville (Earle 2005:9–10). The village was apparently occupied by the Vanyumé during the 1820s.

A second village site, *Timiŋa*, was reportedly located at Newberry Springs (Harrington 1986:147, 695). Earle places the village approximately 5 mi west of the southwest shore of Troy Dry Lake. The village area was apparently occupied by the Vanyumé prior to the 1830s, by which time Chemehuevi bands were reported in the area. Earle (n.d.:27) notes “As late as 1904, a small group of ‘Paiute’ were mentioned as still following a traditional way of life in the Newberry Mountains and the Newberry Springs region.”

## **2.4 PREHISTORIC CULTURAL SETTING**

Probably the most widely cited prehistoric cultural chronology for the California deserts is based on Warren’s (1984; Warren and Crabtree 1986) Lake Mojave, Pinto, Gypsum, Saratoga Springs, and Protohistoric periods. These five temporal periods are based on distinctive projectile point and shell bead styles as period markers and radiometric assays to provide absolute dates (Warren 1984). With

a postulated basal date of ca. 8000 B.C., Warren's initial Lake Mojave Period is believed to have persisted until approximately 5000 B.C., when it was succeeded by the Pinto (ca. 5000 to 2000 B.C.), Gypsum (ca. 2000 B.C. to A.D. 500), Saratoga Springs (ca. A.D. 500 to 1200), and Protohistoric (ca. A.D. 1200 to Historic) periods.

Humboldt, Gypsum, and Elko series projectile points mark the Gypsum Period. A few Gypsum Period sites from the deserts of California, Nevada, and Arizona have been excavated, including Gypsum Cave; Newberry Cave; Willow Beach; Rose Spring; Indian Hill Rockshelter; and Ray, Baird, and Chapman caves. In addition to diagnostic projectile points, Gypsum Period sites include leaf-shaped points, rectangular-based knives, flake scrapers, T-shaped drills, and occasionally, large scraper planes, choppers, and hammerstones (Warren 1984:416). Manos and milling stones are common; the mortar and pestle also were introduced during this period. Other artifacts include shaft smoothers, incised slate and sandstone tablets and pendants, bone awls, *Olivella* shell beads, and *Haliotis* beads and ornaments. A wide range of perishable items dating to this period was recovered from Newberry Cave, including atlatl hooks, dartshafts and foreshafts, sandals and S-twist cordage, tortoise-shell bowls, and split-twig animal figurines. The presence of both *Haliotis* and *Olivella* shell beads and ornaments and split-twig animal figurines indicates that the California desert occupants were in contact with populations from the southern California coast and southern Great Basin (e.g., Arizona, Utah, and Nevada).

Warren (1984) proposed that the beginning of the Gypsum Period coincides with a return to more favorable climatic conditions known as the Little Pluvial, which apparently allowed for more intensive occupation of the California deserts. During the succeeding arid periods, it appears that these populations had gradually adapted in a variety of technological and socioeconomic ways to the more arid desert environment. Technologically, the artifact assemblage of this period is similar to that of the preceding Pinto Period; new tools also were added either as innovations or as "borrowed" cultural items. Included are the mortar and pestle, used for processing hard seeds (e.g., mesquite pods), and the bow and arrow, as evidenced by the presence of Rose Spring projectile points late in this period. Ritual activities became important, as evidenced by split-twig figurines (likely originating from northern Arizona) and petroglyphs depicting hunting scenes. Finally, increased contact with neighboring groups likely provided the desert occupants important storable foodstuffs during less productive seasons or years, in exchange for valuable lithic materials such as obsidian and cryptocrystalline silicates. Warren (1984:420) states, "As a result of these new adaptive means, the return to arid conditions at the end of the Little Pluvial had relatively little influence on the distribution of the populations of the late Gypsum Period."

In the Mojave Desert, the succeeding Saratoga Springs Period saw essentially a continuation of the Gypsum Period subsistence adaptation throughout much of the California desert. Unlike the preceding period, however, the Saratoga Springs Period is marked by strong regional cultural developments, especially in the southern California desert regions, which were heavily influenced by the Hakataya culture of the lower Colorado River area. Warren has divided the Saratoga Springs Period into three, possibly four, distinct regional developments based largely on pottery types and projectile point styles: Northwestern Mojave, Eastern Mojave, Southern Desert, and possibly Antelope Valley (Warren 1984:420–424).

In the northwestern Mojave, the Saratoga Springs Period is marked by the dominance of Rose Spring and Eastgate arrow points over the earlier Elko and Humboldt series dart points. Excepting this



technological change, there appears to be a strong continuity of the Gypsum Period cultural assemblages in the northwestern Mojave.

In the Antelope and Apple valleys of the western Mojave Desert, the Saratoga Springs Period is identified by Rose Spring and Cottonwood Triangular projectile points at large village sites containing deep middens and cemeteries which have been dated from 250 B.C. to A.D. 1650 (Sutton 1981:217). These sites also contain large quantities of shell beads and steatite items that originated from the southern California coastal regions. It appears that the occupants of Antelope Valley traded heavily with the coastal populations, developed large villages as early as the Saratoga Springs Period, and may represent another divergent regional development during this period.

In the eastern Mojave Desert, Anasazi interest in turquoise likely influenced populations living in the Mojave Desert as far west as the Halloran Springs area where hundreds of small turquoise mines existed. The presence of Anasazi pottery at many of the turquoise mines suggests that the Anasazi initially operated these mines between A.D. 500 and 700.

In the Southern Desert region, the impetus for change appears to have derived from Hakataya influences from the lower Colorado River, evidenced by the introduction of Buff and Brown Ware pottery and Cottonwood and Desert Side-notched projectile points. The initial date for the first Hakataya influence on the southern Mojave Desert remains unknown; however, it does appear that by A.D. 800 to A.D. 900 the Mojave Sink was heavily influenced, if not occupied by, lower Colorado River peoples. Additionally, trade along the Mojave River extended Hakataya influence west and appears to have blocked all Anasazi influence west of the Cronise Basin and south of the New York and Providence mountains by A.D. 1000; this influence apparently continued well after the Saratoga Springs Period (Warren 1984:423).

In summary, the Saratoga Springs Period is characterized by cultural diversification with strong regional developments. Turquoise mining and long-distance trade networks appear to have attracted both the Anasazi and Hakataya peoples into the California deserts from the east and southeast, respectively. Trade with the California coastal populations also appears to have been important in the Antelope Valley region and stimulated the development of large, complex villages. In the northwestern Mojave Desert, however, the basic pattern established during the Gypsum Period changed little during the Saratoga Springs Period. Toward the end of the Saratoga Springs Period, the Hakataya apparently moved far enough north to gain control of the turquoise mines in the central Mojave Desert, thus replacing the Anasazi occupation of the eastern California desert.

During the Protohistoric Period, the regional cultural developments established during the preceding Saratoga Springs Period continued with some modifications. The major cultural regions identified in the California desert region during this period include the Southern Desert, Northern Mojave, and Antelope Valley (Warren 1984:425). In the Southern Desert region, Brown and Buff Ware pottery, first appearing on the lower Colorado River at about A.D. 800, started to diffuse across the California deserts by about A.D. 900 (Warren 1984:425). Associated with the diffusion of this pottery were Desert Side-notched and Cottonwood Triangular projectile points dating to about A.D. 1150 to A.D. 1200, suggesting a continued spread of Hakataya influences. Trade along the Mojave River also expanded, resulting in middlemen between coastal and Colorado River populations. Large, complex housepit village sites were established along the headwaters of the Mojave River (Smith 1963) and were somewhat similar to those reported in Antelope Valley (Sutton 1981).

Although both of these areas appear to have participated in extensive trade between the desert and the coast, the lack of Buff and Brown Ware pottery at the Antelope Valley sites suggests that these people were minimally influenced by the Hakataya developments along the Mojave River (Warren 1984:426).

In the Protohistoric Period, the cultural expressions of the northwestern and eastern Mojave of the Saratoga Springs Period appear to have coalesced, forming a single cultural unit that roughly corresponds to the boundary of the Numic-speaking peoples. Hakataya influence in this region is marked by Desert Side-notched and Cottonwood Triangular projectile points, and Brown Ware (Warren 1984:427). This influence appears to have diminished during the late Protohistoric Period when the extensive trade networks along the Mojave River and in Antelope Valley appear to have broken down and the large village sites were abandoned. Warren (1984:428) provides two possible explanations for the disruption of trade networks: (1) the drying up of the lakes in the Cronise Basin, and (2) the movement of Chemehuevi southward across the trade routes during late protohistoric times.

## **2.5 HISTORIC CULTURAL SETTING**

For the most part, the western Mojave Desert has a somewhat abbreviated history as it was a frontier to be crossed rather than settled. As discussed above, the earliest non-Native people to enter the general Project region were Spanish explorers during the late 1700s. In 1776, Francisco Garcés, a priest associated with a Spanish mission in Tucson traveled with several Indian guides along the Old Mojave Indian Trail and approached the Mojave River area in the vicinity of present-day Hesperia in March of that year. During subsequent years, several other Spanish explorers traversed the Project vicinity.

In 1821, Mexico declared its independence from Spain, and as the Spanish colonial administration disintegrated, American explorers and entrepreneurs began exploring the California desert, the first of which was Jedediah Strong Smith, who first crossed the Colorado River into California in 1826. As with Garcés, several Indian guides along the Old Mojave Indian Trail led Smith and his group of approximately 30 trappers over the Cajon Pass, to the Mission San Gabriel. As early as 1828, Indian horse thieves, including some from the Mojaves, the Chemehuevis, and the Utes, as well as white men and runaway mission Indians, began raiding the large coastal missions and Mexican ranchos stealing hundreds of fine horses. Summit Valley, just east of the Cajon Pass, likely became a rendezvous point for the horse thieves prior to crossing the Mojave Desert (De Barros 1990:2-51).

By the early 1830s, the Old Mojave Trail had become a part of the Old Spanish Trail, a major commercial caravan route that linked northern New Mexico with Los Angeles. The first charted route across the Great Basin, the Old Spanish Trail witnessed heavy commercial traffic in wool products, horses, livestock, and other goods traded between New Mexico and California during the Mexican rancho period (1821–1848) (Parsons 2004:21). After gold was discovered on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains in 1849, many immigrants followed the Old Spanish Trail in search of riches in California.

One of the most important journeys along the Old Spanish Trail was that of John C. Frémont, whose explorations of the Great Basin in 1843–1845 for the U.S. Corps of Topographical Engineers provided the first reliable descriptions and maps of the region and paved the way for the United

States' annexation of what are now the states of New Mexico, Utah, Arizona, Nevada, and California. It was Frémont who named and—through his widely published maps—popularized the Old Spanish Trail (Parsons 2004:22).

California became a state of the United States in 1850. The San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian was established in 1853 and mapping of the desert lands began in earnest, followed by settlers seeking land to homestead (Sturm 1993:17). Also in the early 1850s, a graded road had been built up the southern face of the San Bernardino Mountains, making it possible to freight wagon loads of supplies and lumber to and from the sawmills in the mountains which provided lumber for residences and commercial businesses in the San Bernardino Valley.

After the Mormons colonized Utah, Salt Lake City gradually supplanted Santa Fe as a destination of commerce, and this route became known as the Santa Fe and Salt Lake Trail (Sturm 1993:16). The Old Spanish Trail had become a favored route for Mormon settlers traveling from the Great Salt Lake to the San Bernardino area of southern California; thus becoming known as the “Mormon Trail.” Today, the Mormon Trail/Santa Fe and Salt Lake Trail/Old Spanish Trail/Mojave Trail is designated as California Historical Landmark No. 577; this route has been recorded as CA-SBR-4411H.

The settlement of Barstow began in the 1840s along the southern route of the Mormon Trail. In the 1860s and 1870s, the discovery of gold and silver in the Owens Valley and mountains to the east resulted in an influx of miners into the Barstow area. Railroads were constructed soon thereafter to transport goods and people to the nearby mining towns of Calico and Daggett (originally named Calico Junction). The Southern Pacific Railroad built a line from Mojave through Barstow to Needles in 1883; in the following year, ownership of this line was transferred to the Santa Fe Railroad. The Calico Railroad (later called the Daggett-Calico Railroad) started hauling ore from Calico to the Oro Grande Milling Company, across the river from Daggett in 1888. The mine shut down in 1896 after all the silver had been mined out. In 1883, the borax rush hit Calico, and by 1902, three borax mines employing 200 men supported Daggett. It is estimated that borax taken from the Calico Hills amounted to more than \$9 million, while more than \$90 million in silver was removed.

Barstow developed into a thriving railroad town during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The railway employed many people in the community, and provided a railway station with a Harvey House restaurant and hotel. The original wooden railway station in Barstow burned to the ground in 1908 and was replaced with a fanciful Spanish-Moorish style building named *Casa Del Desierto*. The building now functions as an Amtrak station and houses Barstow city offices and museums and is listed on the NRHP (National Register #75000458).

As the twentieth century progressed, Calico and Daggett diminished while Barstow grew. By 1926, U.S. Route 66 had been completed through Barstow and Needles, following the previous route of the National Old Trails Road. The town was a major stop for Dust Bowl emigrants, as it was one of the first towns marking their arrival into California. With the construction of the modern Interstate Highway system, Barstow's future of growth was assured, as I-40 and I-15 converged at the city limits with State Highway 58, making it the transportation hub of the southwestern Mojave Desert.

The military has also played a key role in the development of the Barstow area. In 1940, the Mojave Anti-Aircraft Range was established in the area of the present Fort Irwin. Two years later, the range was renamed Camp Irwin and subsumed into the Desert Training Center. Although deactivated after the end of World War II, the camp was reopened in 1951 as a training center for combat units during the Korean War. In 1961, the installation was renamed Fort Irwin.

A second military facility, the Marine Corps Logistics Base (MCLB), is also located in the Barstow area. The MCLB was established at its present location on December 28, 1942, when the United States Navy turned it over to the Marine Corps as a storage site for supplies and equipment during World War II. By the end of the war, the base had outgrown its facilities and as a result, 2,000 ac of land, approximately 7 mi east of the Nebo Main Base were annexed from the U.S. Army in 1946. In 1954, the Depot of Supplies headquarters was established. The base has gained in power and size continuously since then. Today, the local economy of Barstow is closely tied to Fort Irwin and the MCLB, which are the two largest employers in the city.



## 3 SOURCES CONSULTED

### 3.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL LITERATURE AND RECORDS SEARCH

Prior to the Phase I cultural resources survey of the Project APE, an archaeological literature and records search was conducted at the SBAIC, housed at the San Bernardino County Museum, Redlands, on 30 September 2013. The objective of this records search was to determine whether any prehistoric or historical resources had been recorded previously within, or within a one-mile radius of, the Project APE. The results of the searches indicate that no less than 13 cultural resources studies have been conducted previously within a one-mile radius of the proposed Project area; three of these studies involved a portion of the Project APE (Table 1). The majority of the Project APE has been previously surveyed (Dibble 2007; Hammond 1982; Reynolds 1981a).

**Table 1**  
**Previous Cultural Studies within One-Mile of the Project APE**

<b>AIC Reference #</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Author</b>	<b>Title</b>
1060744	1979	Sutton, Mark Q.	Archaeological Clearance of County Free Use Permit.
1061106*	1981	Reynolds, Robert E.	Irwin Road Improvement, Cultural Resource Assessment, San Bernardino County, California.
1061245*	1982	Hammond, Stephen R.	Archaeological Survey Report: Park 'N Ride Facility Adjacent to Irwin Road Route 58, PM 36.4.
1061259	1982	Lerch, Michael	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Hillview Estates Mobil Home Park, North of Barstow, San Bernardino County, California.
1061449	1984	Weil, Edward B., Jill Weisbord, and E.R. Blakley	Cultural Resources Literature Search, Records Check and Sample Field Survey for the California Portion of the Celeron / All American Pipeline Project.
1061734	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.
1061979	1989	New Mexico State University	Cultural Resources Report for the All American Pipeline Project: Santa Barbara, California to McCamey, Texas and Additional Areas to the East Along the Central Pipeline route in Texas.
1062147	1973	Heizer, Robert F. and C.W. Clewlow, Jr.	Prehistoric Rock Art of California.
1064895	2004	Cooley, Theodore G. and Andrea M. Craft	Archaeological Survey Report for an SCE Interset Pole Location Along a Primary 12kV Line, Barstow, San Bernardino County, California.
1066166	2003	Duke, Curt and Terri Fulton	Archaeological Survey Report: Remote Circuit, Southern California Edison, San Bernardino County, California.
1066184*	2007	Dibble, D. Stephen	An Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Irwin Road and Linda Vista Water Tank Sites in the City of Barstow, San Bernardino County, California.

<b>AIC Reference #</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Author</b>	<b>Title</b>
1066383	2009	Compass Rose	WO 6072-4800, 9-4871, 9-4869, 9-4866, 9-4865, 9-4864, 9-4863, 9-4862, 9-4843; Speth, Mael, Judy, Peso, Bragdon, Desolate, and Hector 12 kV Deteriorated Pole Replacement Project, Mojave Desert Area, San Bernardino County, California.
1066629	2009	Parr, Robert E.	Cultural Resources Assessment for the Replacement of Two Deteriorated Power Poles on the Southern California Edison Company Manuel 12 kV / Remote 33 kV Circuits near Barstow, San Bernardino County, California.

\* Project that intersects the Project APE

The records search also indicated that six cultural resources sites have been recorded within a one-mile radius of the proposed Project. Of the documented resources, one historical road alignment (Barstow – Silver Lake Road [P-36-004525]) is recorded within the boundaries of the Project APE (Table 2). A brief discussion of this resource follows below; while a detailed site record can be found in Appendix A.

**Table 2**  
**Cultural Resources within One-Mile of the Project APE**

<b>Primary</b>	<b>Trinomial</b>	<b>Description</b>
P-36-000091	CA-SBR-91	Prehistoric Buzzard Rock Barstow Petroglyph
P-36-004525*	CA-SBR-4525H	Barstow-Silver Lake Road / Irwin Road
P-36-004961	CA-SBR-4961	Prehistoric lithic scatter
P-36-020117	--	Isolated find: hole-in-cap can and sanitary can
P-36-020119	--	Isolated find: brown glass bottle finish
P-36-020120	--	Isolated find: hole-in-cap can

\* Cultural Resource that intersects the Project APE

### **3.1.1 Barstow–Silver Lake Road/Irwin Road (P-36-004525)**

Segments of the Barstow–Silver Lake Road/Irwin Road have been previously documented and designated as P-36-004525. A 22-mi-long segment of the Barstow–Silver Lake Road between Barstow and Nevada was first recorded by Reynolds in 1981, and mapped as following Irwin Road for much of its length (Reynolds 1981b). A portion of the Project APE, the 1.1-mi pipeline alignment, is within this 22-mi segment documented by Reynolds. A segment of two-track dirt road paralleling Irwin Road was added to the record in 1994 (Baker 1994). Baker stated that while the integrity of the two-track road segment is good, it is not considered eligible for listing on the NRHP due to “a lack of historic importance” (Baker 1994:7). The Barstow–Silver Lake Road was in use as a County Road from the 1910s to 1942, at which time it was replaced by Irwin Road, coinciding with the development of Camp Irwin (later called Fort Irwin) north of Barstow.

Additional sources consulted during the archaeological literature and records search include: the *National Register of Historic Places*; the listing of *California Historical Landmarks*; the listing of *California Points of Historical Interest*; the *Office of Historic Preservation, Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility* (2013); the *Office of Historic Preservation, Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File* (2013); *Survey of Surveys: A Summary of California’s Historical and Architectural Resource Surveys* (1986); and *Five Views: An Ethnic Sites Survey for California*

(1988). There are no properties within the Project APE or within a mile-radius of the Project APE listed in the NRHP or CRHR. One resource within a one-mile radius of the Project APE, Buzzard Rock Petroglyph, is listed as California Point of Historical Interest No. 91. However, this resource is not located within or adjacent to the Project APE, and is outside the area that would be indirectly affected as well. Therefore, it requires no further consideration.

Historical maps consulted during the archaeological literature and records search include: Thompson (1917/20, 1929); Beasley (1892); Blackburn (1932); Perris (1896); Kremmerer (1925); AAA (various); USGS Barstow 30' topographical quadrangle (1920/32, 1954); USGS Barstow 15' quadrangle (1956), USGS Barstow 1:125,000 map (1934), and GLO Plat map (1855–57, 1882, 1931). None of these historical maps show any buildings or structures within or immediately adjacent to the Project APE other than the Barstow–Silver Lake Road (1910s–1942) and Irwin Road (1942–present), previously recorded as P-36-004525. This resource will be discussed further in the sections below.

### **3.2 SACRED LANDS SEARCH**

Æ requested a *Sacred Lands File* search of the Project area from the NAHC located in Sacramento, California on 26 September 2013. The NAHC responded by letter on 30 September 2013. The *Sacred Lands File* search did not indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources within the Project APE.

The NAHC provided a list of Native American individuals and/or organizations to be contacted to solicit any comments or concerns regarding the proposed Project. Results of the NAHC *Sacred Lands File* search and Native American contact list were turned over to the BLM for the purposes of Project scoping. The NAHC file search is included as Appendix B.

## 4 SURVEY METHODS

The intensive Class III cultural resources pedestrian survey of the Project APE was completed on 29 October 2013 by Æ archaeologists Robert Lichtenstein and Dave Largo. The survey encompassed approximately 1.03 ac for the reservoir, as well as a 100 m-wide corridor along Irwin Road between the proposed reservoir site and Gabilan Street, a distance of approximately 1.1 mi.

The Class III survey of the Project area was conducted by the survey crew walking parallel transects spaced at 10 to 15 m (33 to 50 ft) intervals. All areas likely to contain or exhibit archaeologically or historically sensitive cultural resources were inspected carefully to ensure that visible, potentially significant cultural resources were discovered and documented. Additionally, surveyors investigated any unusual landforms, contours, soil changes, features (e.g., road cuts, drainages), and other potential cultural site markers. A Daily Work Record was completed by the field director that documented survey personnel, hours worked, weather, ground surface visibility, vegetation, soils, exposure/slope, topography, natural depositional environments, and identified cultural resources.

During the field inventory, systematic efforts were made to characterize and define the areal extent of each cultural resource. For purposes of this Project, one or more cultural features or three or more artifacts greater than 45 years of age within a 30 m (98 ft) radius was deemed to constitute a cultural resource (or site). Cultural features or clusters of artifacts more than 30 m away from the nearest known cultural resource were generally considered a separate site area. Less than three prehistoric or historical artifacts within a 30 m radius, but outside of a known site, were considered to be an isolated find, and were recorded appropriately as such.

When encountered, any newly identified cultural resources were recorded on State of California Department of Parks and Recreation Primary Records and Archaeological Site Records (DPR 523 [1995]). Systematic efforts were made to characterize and define the boundaries of each archaeological site, as well as discrete activity loci and cultural features. At BLM's request, archaeological site boundaries should be fully defined and not be truncated by the Project APE. Site locations were plotted on the appropriate 1:24,000 scale USGS 7.5' quadrangle using a Trimble GeoXH hand-held GPS unit using real-time satellite based augmentation system (SBAS) corrections achieving sub-meter accuracy. The GPS unit was also used to determine and document the precise locations and UTM coordinates of all activity loci, cultural features, and temporally or functionally diagnostic artifacts identified within site areas. Site maps of each archaeological resource were drawn to scale, indicating the location of activity loci, features, and temporally or functionally diagnostic artifacts. Digital site overview photographs were also taken; in addition, digital overview photographs were taken of each activity locus, cultural feature, and temporally or functionally diagnostic artifacts. All cultural features were documented fully, inventoried, and mapped by UTM coordinates. No artifacts were collected during survey.

Æ personnel also attempted to re-identify the one cultural resource that records search data indicated was within the Project APE (CA-SBR-4525H [P-36-004525], Barstow–Silver Lake Road/Irwin Road). The site record for this resource was reviewed for accuracy, the site's current condition was compared against the existing record, and the site record for the resource was updated using the methods described above.

## 5 SURVEY RESULTS

On 13 and 14 February 2014, Æ archaeologists Robert Lichtenstein and Chuck Bouscaren returned to the Project APE and documented the cultural resources identified during the Class III survey. In total, the Project APE contains 11 cultural resources, including one previously documented resource and 10 newly identified resources documented by Æ (Table 3). These include one built-environment resource (segments of Barstow–Silver Lake Road/Irwin Road), one historic-period object (survey benchmark), and nine historic-period archaeological sites (all refuse scatters). Each of these resources is discussed below, while additional information is found in the DPR records in Appendix A.

**Table 3**  
**Cultural Resources within the Project APE**

Resource	Recorded	Type	Description
P-36-004525	Previously documented	Built Environment	Barstow–Silver Lake Road/Irwin Road
CA-SBR-17008H P-36-026989	Æ	Site	Historic refuse scatter
CA-SBR-17009H P-36-026990	Æ	Site	Historic refuse scatter
CA-SBR-17010H P-36-026991	Æ	Site	Historic refuse scatter
CA-SBR-17011H P-36-026992	Æ	Site	Historic refuse scatter
CA-SBR-17012H P-36-026993	Æ	Site	Historic refuse scatter
CA-SBR-17013H P-36-026994	Æ	Site	Historic refuse scatter
CA-SBR-17014H P-36-026995	Æ	Site	Historic refuse scatter
CA-SBR-17015H P-36-026996	Æ	Site	Historic refuse scatter
P-36-026997	Æ	Object	1943 U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey benchmark
CA-SBR-17016H P-36-026998	Æ	Site	Historic refuse scatter

### 5.1 PREVIOUSLY RECORDED CULTURAL RESOURCE: CA-SBR-4525H

A 1.1-mi-long segment of Irwin Road (1942–present) paralleled by paved and non-paved severed and abandoned segments of its predecessor, the Barstow–Silver Lake Road (1905–1942) was documented within the boundaries of the APE during this study. During the survey, Æ identified four oiled-surface segments and one unpaved segment of the Barstow–Silver Lake Road alignment, and of course, Irwin Road itself is historic in age, following its present alignment since 1942. The abandoned road segments measure from 10 ft wide to 26 ft wide (see Appendix A for DPR forms and photographs). Irwin Road is an elevated, 22-ft wide, two-lane roadway with 16-ft wide dirt shoulders (Figure 3).

Irwin Road follows a much straighter course across the desert floor than its predecessor. The portions of the Barstow–Silver Lake Road located within the APE have been severed and abandoned due to construction of Irwin Road in 1942. Meanwhile, Irwin Road appears to retain good historical integrity.



**Figure 3** Irwin Road, view to the south.

## **5.2 NEWLY IDENTIFIED CULTURAL RESOURCES**

The survey also resulted in the discovery of 10 previously unidentified cultural resources. A short description of each of these cultural resources is provided below. Locations of the cultural resources, as well as additional documentation of each resource is provided in DPR records in Appendix A.

### **5.2.1 CA-SBR-17008H (P-36-026989)**

CA-SBR-17008H is a historic-period refuse scatter that contains glass, ceramic, and metal domestic refuse that dates to the 1940s–1950s. The site is located on an alluvial fan within well-drained alluvial sediments at the base of the Mitchel Range. It appears that artifacts may have been spread slightly by modern slope-wash during flooding events.

### **5.2.2 CA-SBR-17009H (P-36-026990)**

CA-SBR-17009H is a historic-period refuse scatter that contains domestic glass, ceramic, and metal fragments that date to the 1940s–1950s. The site is located on an alluvial fan within well-drained alluvial sediments at the base of the Mitchel Range. The site appears to have been heavily impacted by mechanical grading activities.

### **5.2.3 CA-SBR-17010H (P-36-026991)**

CA-SBR-17010H is a small concentration) of historic-period refuse consisting of glass, ceramic, and metal debris dating from the 1940s to the 1950s. The site is located on an alluvial fan within well-drained alluvial sediments at the base of the Mitchel Range. Some scattering of cultural materials has taken place due to slope-wash alluvium.

### **5.2.4 CA-SBR-17011H (P-36-026992)**

CA-SBR-17011H is a historic-period domestic refuse scatter with two concentrations of refuse, including glass and metal cans. The scatter contains materials from the 1930s through the 1950s. The site is located on an alluvial fan within well-drained alluvial sediments at the base of the Mitchel Range. The western boundary of the site has been mechanically cut by grading activities associated with Irwin Road.

### **5.2.5 CA-SBR-17012H (P-36-026993)**

CA-SBR-17012H is a large historic-period domestic refuse scatter consisting of thousands of pieces of glass, ferrous metal can fragments, ceramics, and other miscellaneous materials. The scatter appears to be the result of periodic dumping along the old Barstow–Silver Lake Road (CA-SBR-4525H) during the 1940s through the 1950s.

### **5.2.6 CA-SBR-17013H (P-36-026994)**

CA-SBR-17013H is a large historic-period domestic refuse deposit consisting of glass, ceramic, cans, and other miscellaneous materials. The deposit likely represents long-term dumping of domestic refuse beginning in the 1920s and continuing through the late 1950s. Deposition at the site is likely associated with use of the old Barstow–Silver Lake Road (CA-SBR-4525H), of which an abandoned section runs along the western boundary of the site.

### **5.2.7 CA-SBR-17014H (P-36-026995)**

CA-SBR-17014H is a small historic-period refuse scatter consisting of domestic ceramics, glass, assorted metal fragments, and a metal toy; the site is likely a single deposition event from the 1930s. The site is likely associated with the use of the old Barstow–Silver Lake Road (CA-SBR-4525H), as a severed and abandoned segment of it traverses nearby.

### **5.2.8 CA-SBR-17015H (P-36-026996)**

CA-SBR-17015H is a historic-period domestic refuse scatter with materials dating from the 1930s through the 1950s. The deposit contains a variety of glass bottles and jars as well as cans and can fragments. Deposition at the site is likely associated with historic use of an abandoned unpaved section of the old Barstow–Silver Lake Road (CA-SBR-4525H), a precursor to Irwin Road. The eastern portion of the site has been truncated by mechanical cutting for a modern drainage feature.

### **5.2.9 P-36-026997**

P-36-026997 is a historic-period survey benchmark for U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. The object consists of a stamped brass cap that is set into a 9-in. tall trapezoidal concrete base. The survey marker is date-stamped 1943. Next to it is an abandoned, broken concrete survey marker with a center hole that may have fit a 6x6 in. post that is no longer extant (Figure 4). It appears the benchmark dated 1943 replaced this earlier survey marker.





**Figure 4** Overview of 1943 survey marker and older, broken survey marker that it replaced.

#### **5.2.10 CA-SBR-17016H (P-36-026998)**

CA-SBR-17016H is a small historic-period domestic refuse scatter. Consisting of glass, ceramics, and cans, the scatter dates to the 1950s. The area in and around the site has been extensively impacted by mechanical grading/bulldozing as well as by multiple off-highway vehicle (OHV) trails. The site has been extensively impacted by bulldozer activities (likely associated with flood control features). Additionally, there are multiple OHV trails in and around the site.

## 6 RESOURCE EVALUATIONS

### 6.1 A SEGMENT OF THE BARSTOW–SILVER LAKE ROAD/IRWIN ROAD (CA-SBR-4525H)

As discussed, a 1.1-mi-long segment of Irwin Road (1942–present) with paved and non-paved severed and abandoned segments of its predecessor, the Barstow–Silver Lake Road (1910s–1942) was recorded within the boundaries of the Project APE during this study. The portions of the Barstow–Silver Lake Road located within the APE have been severed and abandoned due to construction of the current alignment of Irwin Road. Meanwhile, Irwin Road appears to retain good historical integrity with little modification since its construction in 1942. Neither of these two road alignments appears eligible for the NRHP or CRHR, as discussed below.

Portions of the Barstow–Silver Lake Road may have existed as early as 1905 according to Reynolds (1981b), but according to Baker (1994:6), the original road actually led to Daggett and not Barstow. An unnamed wagon road existed north of Barstow at this location during the 1900s. This segment later was depicted on Thompson’s Water Supply Map (1921, surveyed 1917–1920) as the “Barstow–Silver Lake–Death Valley Road” (Baker 1994:6). As such, the segment of the Barstow–Silver Lake Road within the APE appears to date from the 1910s to 1942. Minor mining rushes occurred in the Goldstone area southwest of Fort Irwin in the 1910s, which likely encouraged realigning the route from Barstow through the Pickhandle Pass (Baker 1994:6). Both the Barstow–Silver Lake Road and Irwin Road were constructed by San Bernardino County Department of Public Works. As Baker indicated, while the Barstow–Silver Lake Road/Irwin Road is loosely associated with early mining, settlement and development of the areas along its route, no information has been found to suggest that this road was ever directly associated with any important historical events or persons under NRHP Criteria A and B/CRHR Criteria 1 and 2.

Irwin Road and the severed and abandoned segments of the Barstow–Silver Lake Road found within the APE do not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction that would be considered historically important under NRHP Criterion C/CRHR Criterion 3. They do not represent the work of a master, possesses high artistic value, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity (NRHP Criterion C/CRHR Criterion 3). Furthermore, Irwin Road and the severed and abandoned segments of the Barstow–Silver Lake Road have not yielded, nor do they have the potential to yield, any important information regarding early or mid-twentieth-century road design and construction techniques. Thus, neither of these two roads within the APE appears eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D, or the CRHR under Criterion 4.

### 6.2 NINE HISTORIC-PERIOD REFUSE DEPOSITS

Nine historic-period refuse deposits, designated CA-SBR-17008H, -17009H, -17010H, -17011H, -17012H, -17013H, -17014H, -17015H, and -17016H, were encountered within the Project APE and documented during this study. Each of them contains artifacts that range in age between the 1940s and the 1950s, with some of the sites containing artifacts that date to the 1920s and 1930s as well. None of these refuse deposits appears eligible for the NRHP or CRHR, as discussed below.

Eight of the nine historic-period refuse deposits found during this study are located along Irwin Road on public land administered by the BLM. A review of the General Land Office Records, Land Patent Details (BLM n.d.) noted that these locations have remained undeveloped public land throughout the historic era. Therefore, there is no apparent reason for activity to occur at their locations and none of these refuse deposits can be directly attributed to any one person or event. Rather, they are simply the result of casual roadside dumping.

One of the refuse deposits, CA-SBR-17009H, is located on private property adjacent to Irwin Road, and the history of that parcel was researched during this study. Research of Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 0426-291-07 on which CA-SBR-17009H is located revealed that the current parcel configuration, measuring 9.54 ac, was once part of a much larger, 104.55-ac parcel acquired by William D. Riche on November 27, 1916, through the Homestead Act of 1862 (BLM n.d.). The parcel originally encompassed the south half of the southwest quarter of Section 30 and the north half of the northwest quarter of Section 31. San Bernardino County Archives' collection of County Assessor records for this location is incomplete, covering only the years 1946–1951. However, these records indicate that Riche held title to the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 30 (40 ac) from 1946 to 1951, with no improvements assessed on the property during those years (San Bernardino County Assessor 1946–1951). Historic maps of the region further indicate that other than the current and previous alignment of Irwin Road traversing nearby, this portion of Section 30 was not developed during the early and mid-twentieth century (USGS 1932, 1956).

Since all nine of these sites appear to be the result of casual roadside dumping, they have no known direct association with important historical events or persons under NRHP Criteria A and B/CRHR Criteria 1 and 2. None of these sites embodies distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction; represent the work of a master; possesses high artistic value; or represents a significant and distinguishable entity under NRHP Criterion C/CRHR Criterion 3.

Furthermore, none of these sites have yielded or may be likely to yield information considered important to the study of local, state, or national history under NRHP Criterion D/CRHR Criterion 4. Refuse sites of this type and vintage are frequently found along the sides of roads and highways in the rural and semi-rural desert areas of southern California. The refuse contained in these deposits date to the early and mid-twentieth century and are types that are ubiquitous to other refuse deposits (e.g., beverage and food cans and bottles, household product bottles, ceramic kitchen wares, and other domestic household waste). These refuse deposits are similar in age, type, material, distribution, and content as other roadside refuse deposits found scattered across the Mojave Desert region. The artifacts found at these sites represent products available to mainstream American towns and cities during the early and mid-twentieth century, and reflect the types of products that were consumed by persons living in or traveling through the town of Barstow during that time. None of the artifacts found at these sites has revealed any information about the town of Barstow or the larger region that is not already reflected in the local literature, or that could not be gathered through historical research. In addition, none of the information gained from the field recording effort or any further analysis can be used to address data gaps in the historical record, or to provide an alternative theory that challenges our current understanding of local, state, or national history. Thus, while the refuse items may be able to provide basic information with regard to chronology, consumerism, and human behavior, it is unable to provide information that could be deemed *important*.

Finally, given the nature of these refuse deposits; it is unlikely that significant subsurface artifacts are present. There is very little potential that further analysis of the artifacts found at these sites would yield any information considered important to the study of local, state, or national history. It is unlikely that additional study (excavation or more intensive inventory) of the historic-period refuse found at these sites would yield any additional information than what has been obtained through the field recording. Based on the analysis carried out during this study, none of the nine historic-period refuse deposits recorded during this study appears eligible for the NRHP or the CRHR.

### **6.3 U.S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY BENCHMARK DATED 1943**

P-36-026997 is a U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Benchmark date-stamped 1943. It consists of a stamped brass cap set into a 9-in. tall trapezoidal concrete base. An older, broken and abandoned concrete survey marker rests next to it. Neither of these two survey markers appears eligible for the NRHP or CRHR, as discussed below.

Brass cap survey markers of this type are commonly found all over the Mojave Desert and other parts of southern California. The brass caps were often affixed to the top of a pipe sunk into the ground, set into bedrock boulders, or embedded into a concrete pillar. They were placed at their locations to mark key survey points and elevations on the earth's surface, as part of the effort to accurately map the region. Most survey markers, while historic in age and each marking a key location, are not considered historically significant because they are standard in their design, common in their appearance, they do not individually represent a significant event, nor are they individually associated with a significant person. One example of a survey marker that is historically significant is the Von Schmidt survey marker of 1873 which marked California's oblique-edge boundary line and southeastern end point at the Colorado River north of Needles, CA. A 6-ft-tall iron obelisk, Von Schmidt's survey marker of 1873 is designated as California Historical Landmark #859.

The U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey marker date-stamped 1943 (P-36-026997), and the older broken and abandoned concrete survey marker that it replaced, in comparison, are not known to be directly associated with any important historical events or persons under NRHP Criteria A and B/CRHR Criteria 1 and 2. These particular survey markers do not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; represent the work of a master; possesses high artistic value; or represent a significant and distinguishable entity under NRHP Criterion C/CRHR Criterion 3. Finally, they have not yielded, nor are they likely to yield information considered important to the study of local, state, or national history under NRHP Criterion D/CRHR Criterion 4.

## 7 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

The intensive-level Class III field survey of the Project APE resulted in the documentation and evaluation of 10 newly identified cultural resources and one previously recorded resource. None of these resources appears to be eligible for listing on the NRHP or CRHR and therefore, none of them appear to be a “historic property” under Section 106 of the NHPA, or a “historical resource” under CEQA. No further management is recommended at this time.

It should be noted that if human remains are encountered during construction all work in the area must cease immediately, nothing is to be disturbed, and the area is to be secured. The County Coroner’s Office of the county where the remains were located must be called. The Coroner has two working days to examine the remains after notification. The appropriate land manager/owner of the site shall also be called and informed of the discovery. If the remains are located on federal lands, federal land managers/federal law enforcement/federal archaeologist are to be informed as well because of complementary jurisdiction issues. It is very important that the suspected remains and the area around them remain undisturbed and the proper authorities called to the scene as soon as possible as it could be a crime scene. Disturbing human remains is against federal and state laws and there are criminal/civil penalties including fines and/or time in jail up to several years. In addition, all vehicles and equipment used in the commission of the crime may be forfeited. The Coroner will determine if the bones are historic/archaeological or a modern legal case.

### **Modern Remains**

If the Coroner's Office determines the remains are of modern origin, the appropriate law enforcement officials will be called by the Coroner and conduct the required procedures. Work will not resume until law enforcement has released the area.

### **Archaeological Remains**

If the remains are determined to be archaeological in origin and there is no legal question, the protocol changes depending on whether the discovery site is located on federally or non-federally owned/managed lands.

#### **Remains discovered on federally owned/managed lands**

After the Coroner has determined the remains are archaeological or historic and there is no legal question, the appropriate Field Office Archaeologist must be called. The archaeologist will initiate the proper procedures under ARPA and/or NAGPRA. If the remains can be determined to be Native American, the steps as outlined in NAGPRA, 43 CFR 10.6 *Inadvertent Discoveries*, must be followed.

#### **Remains discovered on non-federally owned/managed lands**

After the Coroner has determined the remains on non-federally owned/managed lands are archaeological and there is no legal question, the Coroner will make recommendations concerning the treatment and disposition of the remains to the person responsible for the excavation, or to his or her authorized representative. If the Coroner believes the remains to be those of a Native American he/she shall contact by telephone within 24 hours, the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC will immediately notify the person it believes to be the Most

Likely Descendent (MLD) of the remains. The MLD has 48 hours to make recommendations to the landowner for treatment or disposition of the human remains. If the descendent does not make recommendations within 48 hours, the landowner shall reinter the remains in an area of the property secure from further disturbance. If the landowner does not accept the descendants' recommendations, the owner or the descendent may request mediation by the NAHC.

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## **APPENDIX A**

### **CONFIDENTIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORDS**

**APPENDIX B**

**NAHC SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH**

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Edmund G. Brown, Jr. Governor

## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Boulevard, Suite 100

West Sacramento, CA 95691

(916) 373-3715

Fax (916) 373-5471

www.nahc.ca.gov

e-mail: [ds\\_nahc@pacbell.net](mailto:ds_nahc@pacbell.net)

September 30, 2013

Ms. Joan George

**Applied EarthWorks, Inc.**

3550 E. Florida Avenue, suite H

Hemet, CA 92544

Sent by FAX to: 951-766-0020

No. of Pages: 4

Re: Request for Sacred Lands File Search and Native American Contacts list for the  
"Golden State Water Company – Irwin Road Reservoir Project (AE#2627 Task  
1);" located in the Barstow area; Mojave Desert; San Bernardino County,  
California.

Dear Ms. George:

A record searches of the NAHC Sacred Lands File failed to indicate the presence of Native American traditional cultural place(s) in the project sites submitted, based on the USGS coordinates submitted as part of the 'Area of Potential Effect.' (APE). Also, note that the absence of archaeological or Native American sacred places/sites does not preclude their existence. Other data sources for Native American sacred places/sites should also be contacted. A Native American tribe or individual may be the only sources of presence of traditional cultural places or sites.

In the 1985 Appellate Court decision (170 Cal App 3<sup>rd</sup> 604; *EPIC v. Johnson*), the Court held that the NAHC has jurisdiction and special expertise, as a state agency, over affected Native American resources impacted by proposed projects, including archaeological places of religious significance to Native Americans, and to Native American burial sites.

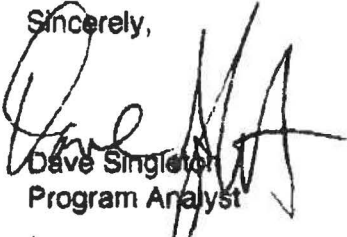
Attached is a list of Native American tribes, individuals/organization who may have knowledge of cultural resources in or near the project area. As part of the consultation process, the NAHC recommends that local governments and project developers contact the tribal governments and individuals to determine if any cultural places might be impacted by the proposed action. If a response is not received in two weeks of



notification the NAHC requests that a follow telephone call be made to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 373-3715.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dave Singleton", is written over the typed name.

Dave Singleton  
Program Analyst

Attachments

**Native American Contacts  
San Bernardino County  
September 30, 2013**

**Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians**  
Joseph Hamilton, Chairman  
P.O. Box 391670                      Cahuilla  
Anza                      , CA 92539  
admin@ramonatribe.com  
(951) 763-4105  
(951) 763-4325 Fax

**San Manuel Band of Mission Indians**  
Carla Rodriguez, Chairwoman  
26559 Community Center Drive                      Serrano  
Highland                      , CA 92346  
(909) 864-8933  
(909) 864-3724 - FAX  
(909) 864-3370 Fax

**Chemehuevi Reservation**  
Edward Smith, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 1976                      Chemehuevi  
Chemehuevi Valley CA 92363  
chair1cit@yahoo.com  
(760) 858-4301  
(760) 858-5400 Fax

**Fort Mojave Indian Tribe**  
Timothy Williams, Chairperson  
500 Merriman Ave                      Mojave  
Needles                      , CA 92363  
(760) 629-4591  
(760) 629-5767 Fax

**Colorado River Indian Tribe**  
Wayne Patch, Sr. ,Chairman  
26600 Mojave Road                      Mojave  
Parker                      , AZ 85344                      Chemehuevi  
crit.museum@yahoo.com  
(928) 669-9211-Tribal Office  
(928) 669-8970 ext 21  
(928) 669-1925 Fax

**San Fernando Band of Mission Indians**  
John Valenzuela, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 221838                      Fernandeno  
Newhall                      , CA 91322                      Tataviam  
tsen2u@hotmail.com                      Serrano  
(661) 753-9833 Office                      Vanyume  
(760) 885-0955 Cell                      Kitanemuk  
(760) 949-1604 Fax

**AhaMaKav Cultural Society, Fort Mojave Indian**  
Linda Otero, Director  
P.O. Box 5990                      Mojave  
Mohave Valley AZ 86440  
(928) 768-4475  
LindaOtero@fortmojave.com  
(928) 768-7996 Fax

**Morongo Band of Mission Indians**  
William Madrigal, Jr., Cultural Resources Manager  
12700 Pumarra Road                      Cahuilla  
Banning                      , CA 92220                      Serrano  
(951) 201-1866 - cell  
wmadrigal@morongo-nsn.  
gov  
(951) 572-6004 Fax

**This list is current only as of the date of this document.**

**Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of the statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.**

**This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Golden State Water Company - Irwin Road Reservoir Project (AE#2627 Task 1); located in the Barstow area; Mojave Desert; San Bernardino County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.**

**Native American Contacts  
San Bernardino County  
September 30, 2013**

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians  
Daniel McCarthy, M.S., Director-CRM Dept.  
26568 Community Center Drive Serrano  
Highland, CA 92346  
(909) 864-8933, Ext 3248  
dmccarthy@sanmanuel-nsn.  
gov  
(909) 862-5152 Fax

Fort Mojave Indian Tribe  
Nora McDowell, Aha Makav Society  
P.O. Box 5990 Mojave  
Needles, CA 92363  
(928) 768-4475  
noramcdowell-  
antone@fortmojave.com  
(760) 629-5767 Fax

Serrano Nation of Mission Indians  
Goldie Walker, Chairwoman  
P.O. Box 343 Serrano  
Patton, CA 92369

(909) 528-9027 or  
(909) 528-9032

Ernest H. Siva  
Morongo Band of Mission Indians Tribal Elder  
9570 Mias Canyon Road Serrano  
Banning, CA 92220 Cahuilla  
siva@dishmall.net  
(951) 849-4676

**This list is current only as of the date of this document.**

**Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of the statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.96 of the Public Resources Code.**

his list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Golden State Water Company - Irwin Road Reservoir Project (AE#2627 Task 1); located in the Barstow area; Mojave Desert; San Bernardino County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.