



# CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR THE BUBBLE HOTEL PROJECT NEAR JOSHUA TREE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

DRAFT REPORT

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# MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

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The Bubble Hotel Project (Project) proposes the development of ten campsite pod structures on an 18-acre property near Joshua Tree, San Bernardino County, California. PaleoWest LLC (PaleoWest) was contracted by Bubble Boutique, Inc. to conduct a cultural resource assessment for the Project in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The County of San Bernardino is the lead CEQA agency for the Project.

This report summarizes the methods and results of the cultural resource assessment of the Project area. The investigation included record searches and background research, Native American outreach, a cultural resources survey of the Project area, and resource documentation and significance evaluation. The purpose of the investigation was to consider the impacts of the proposed Project on *historical resources* and *archaeological resources* under CEQA.

PaleoWest requested a records search from the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) for the Project area as well as a one mile buffer; however, at the time this draft report was prepared, the results were not yet available. A summary provided to the San Bernardino County Land Use and Development Department indicated that there are no previously recorded resources in the Project area.

As part of the background research, PaleoWest also requested a search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) from the NAHC. The results of the records review and SLF search were negative. The NAHC suggested contacting 14 individuals representing 8 Native American tribal groups to find out if they have additional information about the Project area. PaleoWest sent outreach letters to all eight recommended tribal groups. To date, no responses have been received.

PaleoWest conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of the Project on July 9, 2021. A historic period dirt road and three isolated prehistoric artifacts were identified and recorded during the survey. The historic period dirt road was evaluated for listing on the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) and determined not eligible. However, the presence of the three isolated artifacts may indicate the Project area is sensitive for prehistoric archaeological resources. As such, PaleoWest recommends archaeological monitoring at the onset of ground disturbance to determine if continued monitoring is warranted.

In the event that cultural resources are encountered during construction activities associated with the Project, a qualified archaeologist shall be obtained to assess the significance of the find in accordance with the criteria set forth in the CRHR. In addition, Health and Safety Code 7050.5, CEQA 15064.5(e), and Public Resources Code 5097.98 mandate the process to be followed in the unlikely event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a location other than a dedicated cemetery.

# 1.0 INTRODUCTION

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The Bubble Hotel Project (Project) proposes the development of ten campsite pod structures on an 18-acre property near the city of Joshua Tree, San Bernardino County, California. PaleoWest LLC (PaleoWest) was contracted by Bubble Boutique, Inc. to conduct a cultural resource assessment for the Project in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The County of San Bernardino is the lead CEQA agency for the Project.

## 1.1 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The proposed Project area is an approximately 18-acre vacant parcel located north of Highway 62 on the southeast corner of Yucca Mesa Road and Douglass Lane near the city of Joshua Tree, California (Figure 1-1). More specifically, the Project area is situated within Section 28, Township 1 North, Range 6 East, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), as depicted on the Joshua Tree North, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle (Figure 1-2). The elevation of the Project area ranges from 3,154 to 3,204 feet (ft) above mean sea level.

The proposed Project consists of construction of ten campsite pods. Each campsite pod would be equipped with a bubble sleeping pod, a full bathroom, a hammock, and a sitting area. Eight of the pods will be elevated 3 ft above the ground; two pods will be Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)-compliant and will be elevated 1 to 2 ft above the ground with access ramps. Additionally, the Project will include construction of an office/guest reception building with a wraparound porch and a garage/storage structure. The office/guest building will include an office room, a conference room, a kitchen, and a bedroom suite with a covered atrium.

## 1.2 REPORT ORGANIZATION

This report documents the results of a cultural resource investigation conducted for the proposed Project. Chapter 1 has introduced the Project location and description. Chapter 2 states the regulatory context for the Project. Chapter 3 synthesizes the natural and cultural setting of the Project area and surrounding region. The results of the previous cultural investigations and the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) search is presented in Chapter 4. The field methods employed during this investigation and findings are outlined in Chapter 5. Management recommendations are provided in Chapter 6. This is followed by bibliographic references and appendices.

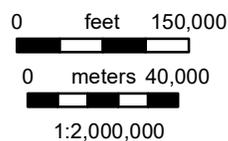
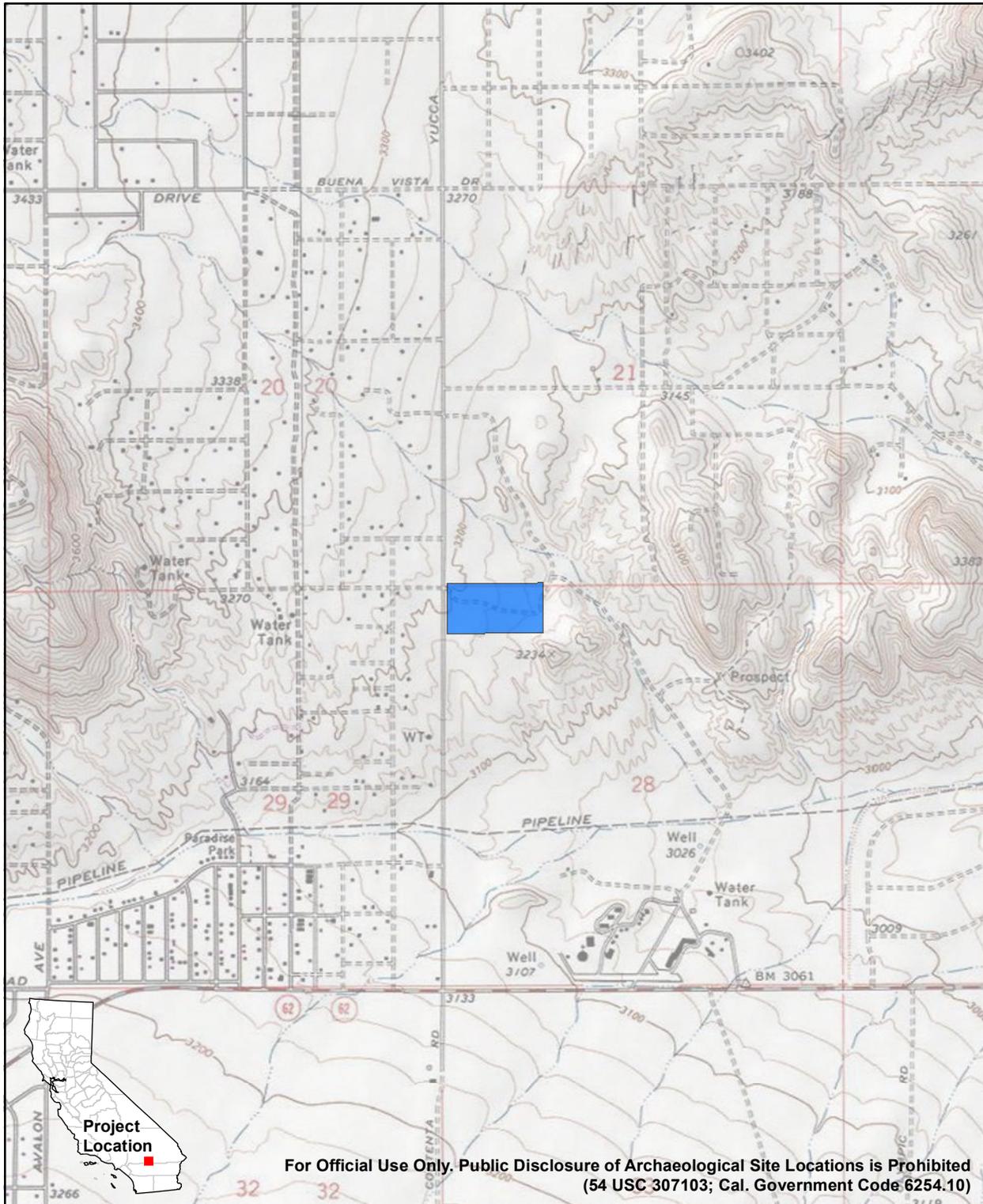
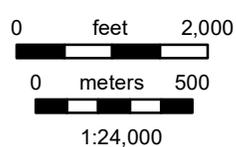


Figure 1-1  
Project Vicinity Map

● Project Vicinity



For Official Use Only. Public Disclosure of Archaeological Site Locations is Prohibited (54 USC 307103; Cal. Government Code 6254.10)



**Figure 1-2**  
**Project Location Map**  
 USGS 7.5' Quadrangle:  
 Joshua Tree North, CA (1978)  
 T1N, R6E, Sec 28  
 San Bernadino BM  
 UTM Zone 11, NAD 83

 Project Area

## 2.0 REGULATORY CONTEXT

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### 2.1 CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

The proposed Project is subject to compliance with CEQA, as amended. Compliance with CEQA statutes and guidelines requires both public and private projects with financing or approval from a public agency to assess the project's impact on cultural resources (Public Resources Code Section 21082, 21083.2 and 21084 and California Code of Regulations 10564.5). The first step in the process is to identify cultural resources that may be impacted by the project and then determine whether the resources are "historically significant" resources.

CEQA defines historically significant resources as "resources listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)" (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1). A cultural resource may be considered historically significant if the resource is 45 years old or older, possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.<sup>1</sup> In addition, it must meet at least one of the following criteria for listing on the CRHR:

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 (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1).

Cultural resources are buildings, sites, humanly modified landscapes, traditional cultural properties, structures, or objects that may have historical, architectural, cultural, or scientific importance. A resource can also be determined historically significant under CEQA by virtue of being included in a local register of historical resources regardless of CRHR eligibility (see Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(2)). CEQA states that if a project will have a significant impact on important cultural resources, deemed "historically significant," then project alternatives and mitigation measures must be considered. Additionally, the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) may choose to comment on the CEQA compliance process for specific local government projects in an informal capacity but does not seek to review all projects that may affect historically significant cultural resources under CEQA provisions.

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<sup>1</sup> The Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) guidelines recognize a 45-year-old criteria threshold for documenting and evaluating cultural resources (assumes a 5-year lag between resource identification and the date that planning decisions are made) (OHP 1995:2). The age threshold is an operational guideline and not specific to CEQA statutory or regulatory codes.

## 2.2 CALIFORNIA ASSEMBLY BILL 52

Signed into law in September 2014, California Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) created a new class of resources – tribal cultural resources – for consideration under CEQA. Tribal cultural resources may include sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, or objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are listed or determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR, included in a local register of historical resources, or a resource determined by the lead CEQA agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant and eligible for listing on the CRHR. AB 52 requires that the lead CEQA agency consult with California Native American tribes that have requested consultation for projects that may affect tribal cultural resources. The lead CEQA agency shall begin consultation with participating Native American tribes prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report. Under AB 52, a project that has potential to cause a substantial adverse change to a tribal cultural resource constitutes a significant effect on the environment unless mitigation reduces such effects to a less than significant level.

## 3.0 NATURAL AND CULTURAL SETTING

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This section of the report summarizes information regarding the physical and cultural setting of the Project area, including the prehistoric, ethnographic, and historic contexts of the general area. Several factors, including topography, available water sources, and biological resources, affect the nature and distribution of prehistoric, ethnographic, and historic-period human activities in an area. This background provides a context for understanding the nature of the cultural resources that may be identified within the region.

### 3.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Project area is located in the Morongo Basin on the southern edge of the western Mojave Desert region of San Bernardino County, California. The Mojave Desert is a subsection of the Basin and Range Physiographic Province, which is characterized by long, north-south-trending mountain ranges separated by broad valleys.

The western Mojave Desert extends from the western extremity of the greater Antelope Valley, just east of Gorman, eastward to the upper Mojave River, and the region east and southeast of Barstow. This region is composed of a number of larger and smaller closed orographic basins and one major river system, that of the Mojave, which debouches at its easterly terminus into a closed basin. Geomorphic and geologic variability within the region is extensive. Piedmonts, pediments, and valley floors display a variety of Pleistocene and Holocene land surfaces and lacustrine deposits, while the adjacent uplands contain Mesozoic, Tertiary, and Quaternary volcanic formations. Common throughout the region are cryptocrystalline, basalt, rhyolite, and felsite outcrops, as well as secondary cobble deposits that served as ready toolstone sources for the prehistoric populations that exploited the study region (Hall and Basgall 1994:6).

The western Mojave Desert is bounded by mountain ranges to the northwest and south, and an increasingly intensive rain shadow effect occurs from west to east, causing average rainfall to decrease markedly. Rainfall decreases from 14–16 inches (in.) (35–40 centimeters [cm]) per annum in the western end of the Antelope Valley to 5–6 in. (12–15 cm) east of Barstow. This rainfall gradient is reflected in significant changes in vegetation from west to east, as foothill scrub oak woodlands transition to Joshua-juniper woodland, then to creosote and shadscale scrub plant communities. The fault systems that are reflected in the positional relation of the southern Sierra Nevada and Tehachapi ranges and the San Gabriel and San Bernardino ranges to the desert floor also create desert-margin and desert-floor springs. In addition, the flow of stream runoff in the western Mojave Desert into closed alluvial basins featuring winter-flooded dry lake playas created conditions where artesian-flow subterranean aquifers existed in the centers of these closed basins. Such localities could attract settlement due to the availability of water, while areas located on the flanks of these basins might have less water located at greater depths. The distribution of subterranean water resources could also vary a great deal even within short distances. The distribution of rainfall, stream flow, and subsurface aquifers, as well as the springs, mountain-origin creek systems, and Mojave River would have a determining effect on patterns of human settlement in the region (Earle 1992; Thompson 1921).

The climate and environment of the area is typical of the high desert region, 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 site is on a broad, gently sloping bajada of alluvial material originating from the San Bernardino Mountains to the south. The topography is generally flat, with an average slope ranging from 1 percent to 4 percent from the south to north.

The Project area is within the Lower Sonoran life zone, which extends from the desert floor to approximately 1,067 meters (m) (3,500 ft) amsl, is characterized by low rainfall (about 10 cm [4 in.] per year), fine-textured alluvial to sandy soils, and xerophytic plant communities. Common plants seen in the Project area include Joshua trees (*Yucca brevifolia*), creosote (*Larrea tridentate*), various cacti, and sparse grasses.

Common fauna present in the general area include mammal species such as black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), bobcat (*Lynx rufus*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), and woodrat (*Neotoma sp.*). A variety of avian species occurs in the study area including sparrows (song sparrow [*Melospiza melodia*], California towhee [*California Towhee*], and sage sparrow [*Artemisiospiza belli*]), warblers (yellow warbler [*Setophaga petechia*] and common yellowthroat [*Geothlypis trichas*]), raptors (Cooper's hawk [*Accipiter cooperii*], red-tailed hawk [*Buteo jamaicensis*], and American kestrel [*Falco sparverius*]), and waterfowl (mallard [*Anas platyrhynchos*] and ruddy duck [*Oxyura jamaicensis*]). Additionally, various butterfly, amphibian, and reptiles occur within the study area. Other fauna likely present within the region include desert kit fox (*Vulpes macrotis*), badger (*Taxidea taxus*), mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), and mountain lion (*Puma concolor*).

## 3.2 PREHISTORIC SETTING

The prehistoric cultural chronology for the general area is based on the Mojave Desert chronology. The most widely cited prehistoric cultural framework for the California deserts was proposed by Claude N. Warren (1980, 1984; Warren and Crabtree 1986). Warren's framework for human history in the Mojave Desert divided prehistory into five distinct archaeological periods associated with changes in climate related to the terminal Pleistocene and Holocene epoch. These include Lake Mojave, Pinto, Gypsum, Saratoga Spring, and Shoshonean (or Late Prehistoric period) complexes. Claims have also been made for archaeological assemblages dating to periods earlier than Lake Mojave, but as Warren and Crabtree (1986) note, all are controversial and, even if valid, have little or no relationship to later cultural developments in the region.

Sutton and others (2007) recently expanded on Warren (1984) to include elements more closely aligned to prehistoric cultural complexes of the Central Mojave Desert. Sutton and others (2007) employ the term "complex" to emphasize cultural rather than temporal association, deferring temporal association to the term "period," which they associate with geologic time. Subdivisions of the Mojave Desert cultural framework proposed by Sutton and others (2007) include hypothetical "Pre-Clovis" and "Paleo-Indian" complexes, and the Lake Mojave, Pinto, Dead Man Lake, Gypsum, Rose Spring, and Late Prehistoric periods.

### 3.2.1 Terminal Pleistocene (12,000 – 10,000 B.P.)

#### **Paleo-Indian Complex**

The Paleo-Indian complex within the Mojave Desert is thus far represented exclusively by Clovis material culture, though the relationship with later Great Basin stemmed series points is also a consideration. One common theme among nearly all Paleo-Indian complex sites in North America is the tool assemblage—fluted projectile points made from fine-grained lithic material, hafted to the end of a spear and launched using a throwing tool (atlatl). Fluted points, defined as a component of the Clovis material culture in California, have been found nearly throughout the entire state from coastal estuary environments to ancient Pleistocene lakeshores, which are now in desert areas. Sites near the Cajon Pass containing fluted projectile points have been identified, suggesting an early occupation of approximately 12,000 before present (B.P.), which corresponds to the “hypothetical Pre-Clovis” complex (pre-10,000 B.P.) for San Bernardino County (Sutton et al. 2007:236). In addition to fluted points, the Paleo-Indian tool assemblage was composed mainly of scrapers, burins, awls, and choppers, all used for the processing of animal remains and foodstuffs.

### 3.2.2 Early Holocene (10,000 – 8500 B.P.)

#### **Lake Mojave Complex**

As the climate changed, so did the distribution of floral and faunal communities and people living in the desert regions migrated toward the coastal region to exploit littoral resources. The Lake Mojave assemblages (Campbell et al. 1937) include Lake Mojave series projectile points (leaf-shaped, long-stemmed points with narrow shoulders) and Silver Lake points (short-bladed, stemmed points with distinct shoulders). Other diagnostic items include flaked stone crescents; abundant bifaces, and a variety of large, well-made scrapers, graters, perforators, and heavy core tools. Flaked stone artifacts in Lake Mojave assemblages are characterized by extensive use of toolstones other than obsidian and cryptocrystalline silicates (CCS). According to Sutton and others (2007:237), these assemblages tend to include tools that are consistent with long-term curation and transport.

### 3.2.3 Middle Holocene (8500 – 4000 B.P.)

#### **Pinto Complex**

The Pinto complex represents a broad continuity in the use of flaked stone technology, including relatively low reliance on obsidian and CCS materials and regular use of bifacial and unifacial cores and tool forms (Sutton et al. 2007:238). One of the most notable changes that occurs between the Lake Mojave and Pinto complexes relates to the prevalence of ground stone artifacts. In contrast to the preceding Lake Mojave assemblages, milling tools are relatively abundant at sites dating to the Pinto complex (Sutton et al. 2007:238).

The Pinto complex is marked by the appearance of Pinto series projectile points, characterized as thick, shouldered, expanding stem points with concave bases, as well as bifacial and unifacial core tools, and an increase in milling stones. Pinto points were typically produced by percussion reduction, with limited pressure retouch. Although the presence of *Olivella* shell

beads indicates some regional interaction with coastal groups, Sutton and others (2007:238) note that a reduced toolstone source diversity among Pinto assemblages suggests a reduction in foraging ranges from the previous Lake Mojave complex.

## **Dead Man Lake Complex**

This newly proposed complex by Sutton and others (2007) may indicate a local variation of the Pinto complex as suggested by archaeological discoveries in the Twentynine Palms area. The primary variation between Pinto and the Dead Man Lake complex is the presence of small to medium-sized contracting stemmed or lozenge-shaped points, battered cobbles, bifaces, simple flaked tools, milling implements, and shell beads (Sutton et al. 2007:239).

### 3.2.4 Late Holocene (4000 B.P. to Present)

## **Gypsum Complex**

Technologically, the artifact assemblage of the Gypsum complex was similar to that of the preceding Pinto complex although new tools were added either as innovations or as “borrowed” cultural items as adaptations to the desert environment. Gypsum complex sites are characterized by medium to large stemmed and corner-notched projectile points, including Elko series, Humboldt Concave Base, and Gypsum styles. In addition, rectangular-based knives, flake scrapers, and occasionally, large scraper planes, choppers and hammerstones, handstones, and milling tools become relatively commonplace, and the mortar and pestle appear for the first time. 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 CCS. Archaeological assemblages attributed to the Gypsum complex have been radiocarbon dated to roughly 4000 B.P. to 1800 B.P. A shift in subsistence orientation and mobility near the end of the Gypsum complex is suggested, with increased emphasis on the hunting of smaller mammals, perhaps coinciding with the introduction of bow and arrow technology (Basgall et al. 1986; Sutton 1996:234).

## **Rose/Saratoga Spring Complex**

The Rose Spring complex is characterized by small projectile points, such as the Eastgate, Rose Spring, (and possibly ancestral Cottonwood series), stone knives, drills, pipes, bone awls, various milling implements, and marine shell ornaments; the use of obsidian (most notably Coso Obsidian) is prevalent in this complex (Sutton et al. 2007:241). Smaller projectile points such as the types noted above appear to mark the introduction of a bow and arrow technology and the decline of the atlatl and spear weaponry (Sutton 1996:235). Sutton (1996) notes that Rose Spring complex sites are common in the Mojave Desert and are often found near springs, washes, and lakeshores.

Subsistence practices during the Rose Spring complex appear to have shifted to the exploitation of medium and small game, including rabbits/hares and rodents, with a decreased emphasis on large game. At the Rose Spring archaeological site, numerous bedrock milling features, including mortar cups and slicks, are associated with rich midden deposits, indicating

that the milling of plant foods had become an important activity. In addition, evidence of permanent living structures are found during this time (Sutton et al. 2007:241). In the eastern Mojave Desert, agricultural people appear to have been present, as Anasazi populations from Arizona controlled or influenced a large portion of the northeastern Mojave Desert by 1300 B.P. (Sutton et al. 2007:242).

The Rose Spring complex is best 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 complex changed little during the Saratoga Spring Period. Toward the end of the Rose Spring/Saratoga Spring complex, the Hakataya apparently moved far enough to the north to gain control of the turquoise mines, thus replacing the Anasazi occupation of the eastern California desert.

### **Late Prehistoric Period**

Late Prehistoric sites contain a significantly different suite of material culture than seen in the preceding archaeological complexes. Characteristic artifacts of the Late Prehistoric period include Desert series projectile points (Desert Side-notched and Cottonwood Triangular), Brownware ceramics, Lower Colorado Buff Ware, higher frequencies of milling stones (e.g., unshaped handstones, mortars, and pestles), incised stones, and shell beads (Warren and Crabtree 1986). The faunal assemblages typically contain deer, rabbits/hares, reptile, and rodents. The use of obsidian dropped off during this time with the increased use of CCS.

Evidence of large occupation sites, representing semi-permanent and permanent villages, characterizes Late Prehistoric settlement strategies. Large, complex housepit village sites (e.g., *Guapiabit* in Summit Valley) 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).

The Late Prehistoric period marks an era of increased linguistic complexity within the Mojave Desert. One of the most important regional developments of the Late Prehistoric period was the apparent expansion of Numic-speakers (Shoshonean groups) throughout most of the Great Basin. Many researchers accept the idea that sometime around 1000 B.P., the Numa spread westward from a homeland in the southwestern Great Basin, possibly from Death Valley (Lamb 1958) or Owens Valley (Bettinger and Baumhoff 1982). While there is little dispute that the Numic spread occurred, there is much disagreement over its mechanics and timing (Madsen and Rhode 1994).

### 3.3 ETHNOGRAPHIC SETTING

Historically, the Project area is located within Serrano territory. Altschul and others (1989) have provided a useful overview of the ethnographic land-use patterns, social organization, and early ethnohistorical interactions in Serrano territory. Pertinent aspects of this overview, along with ethnographic information obtained primarily from Strong (1929), Gifford (1918), Kroeber (1925), and Bean and Smith (1978) are presented below.

The Serrano, or “mountaineers” in Spanish, occupied the territory of the San Bernardino Mountains east to Mount San Gorgonio, the San Gabriel Mountains west to Mount San Antonio, and portions of the desert to the north and the fringe of the San Bernardino Valley to the south (Kroeber 1925:615–616). Numbering no more than perhaps 1,500 people, the Serrano were scattered over a rugged, expansive landscape. The Serrano were Shoshonean peoples, speakers of languages in the Takic sub-family of the larger Uto-Aztecan language family, and their ancestors are presumed to have entered southern California some 1,500 years ago from the Great Basin (Kroeber 1925:578–579). Their most intensive cultural contacts were with the Pass Cahuilla, who occupied the territory to the southeast, and the Gabrielino, who occupied the lands westward to the Pacific coast.

The term “Serrano” is properly applied to just one of four original Serrano subgroups, the others being the Alliklik, Vanyume, and Kitanemuk; all were closely linked linguistically, but were not a tribe with a recognizable political unity (Strong 1929:5–6). The Serrano subgroup occupied the portion of the San Bernardino Mountains and adjacent valleys that encompass the Project area, and thus this term refers here to the smaller cultural unit.

Serrano clans were politically autonomous, although linked by ceremonial ties to other clans and peoples of other tribal groupings (i.e., the Cahuilla and Gabrielino). A moiety structure conditioned Serrano social life, all clans belonging to either the Coyote or Wildcat moiety, and all spring ceremonial and mourning obligations extending to at least one other clan (Strong 1929: 12–13). Exchanges of shell money between clans occurred during ceremonies, and contributions of shell money were made to mourning clan leaders by members of other clans on occasions of death. These moieties were exogamous, while clan organization was both patrilineal and exogamous. Although some have suggested that the clans were totemic, Gifford (1918:218) disagrees. Gifford attributes the patrilineal clan and moiety form of organization to links with southwestern tribes (Gifford 1918:218); others would identify Serrano organization as a typically Shoshonean social structure.

Each Serrano clan had a hereditary leader, or kika, and an assistant who was a ceremonial leader, or paha (Strong 1929:17–18). These individuals were central to the ritual life of the Serrano, providing leadership during yearly ceremonial periods. In the context of discussions concerning mourning ceremonies, Strong (1929:32) indicates, “Immediately after death, much of the property of the deceased was destroyed,” and Bean and Smith (1978:572) note that cremation was practiced concurrent with the destruction of most of the deceased’s possessions.

During the early historic era, Serrano peoples and their culture were dramatically affected by the Spanish mission system. San Gabriel Mission was established in 1771 in the Los Angeles area, and baptisms of Serrano individuals began by 1785. Much later, in 1819, a new mission

was founded in the San Bernardino Valley at the Indian rancheria of Guachama. An irrigation ditch (the Mill Creek Zanja) was built with Serrano labor in 1819–1820, and agriculture became important in the valley.

### 3.4 HISTORICAL SETTING

In California, the historic era is divided into three general periods: the Spanish or Mission Period (1769 to 1821), the Mexican or Rancho Period (1821 to 1848), and the American Period (1848 to present). The mission system, which ultimately established 21 missions between 1796 and 1822, consisted of missions, presidios, and pueblos, and was designed to convert the indigenous peoples of California to Christianity and assimilate them under Spanish rule (Gudde 1998).

The Spanish Period saw exploration and the establishment of the San Diego Presidio and missions at San Diego (1769) and San Luis Rey (1798), and *asistencias* (chapels) to the San Diego Mission at Santa Ysabel (1818) and to the San Luis Rey Mission at Pala (1816). Horses, cattle, agricultural foods and weed seeds, and a new architectural style and method of building construction were also introduced. Spanish influence continued after 1821 when California became a part of Mexico, yet the missions continued to operate for a short time longer and laws governing the distribution of land were retained.

In 1821, Mexico won independence and control of the Spanish American colonies from Spain. Land was allowed to be redistributed and the native neophytes were freed from church jurisdiction as a result of the Secularization Act of 1833. During this secularization period, the Mexican authorities in Alta California made numerous large land grants on former mission properties in the area; many became private ranches, or ranchos; the vast majority were the result of land grants from the Mexican government (Robinson 1989). The Mexican Period ended in 1848 as a result of the Mexican American War.

The American period, 1848–present, began with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. After the American annexation of Alta California in 1848, mining and prospecting in the area began in earnest. In 1850, because of the rapid population increase due to the Gold Rush of 1849, California was accepted into the Union of the United. The creation of the Lands Commission, in response to the Homestead Act of 1851, provided a means of validating and settling land ownership claims throughout the state. Many Mexican ranchos failed because of the high legal costs and the difficulty of producing sufficient evidence to prove title claims. As a result, much of the land that once constituted rancho holdings became available for settlement by immigrants to California. Gold was discovered in the San Bernardino Mountains in the early 1960s. As in the rest of the vast Mojave Desert, mining remained for a long time the dominant economic pursuit in the Morongo Basin area, and since then has continued to the present time, yielding a diverse variety of mineral products ranging from gold to clay (Fife 1988:173, 175-176). The influx of people to California resulted from the discovery of gold in the state, the conclusion of the Civil War, and the availability of free land through passage of the Homestead Act (Robinson 1989).

### 3.4.1 State Route 62/Twenty-nine Palms Highway

State Route (SR) 62 (Twenty-nine Palms Highway) replaced the Banning-Dale Road as a more favorable route east-to-west across the Morongo Basin when it was constructed in the 1930s. The Banning-Dale Road, which followed closely route of the Twenty-nine Palms Highway, emerged in the 1910s from an earlier wagon trail that was established across the Morongo Valley by the 1850s. This earlier wagon trail was reputedly blazed by Powell “Paulino” Weaver as early as 1842 (Grubbs 2007:15). It was identified on early U.S. government survey maps of the area as “Road to the Palm Springs,” referring to the springs at Twenty-nine Palms (General Lands Office [GLO] 1856). By 1937, San Bernardino County Road Deeds indicate that the road leading from Highways 60/70/99 near Whitewater, across Morongo Valley and Yucca Valley to Twenty-nine Palms was recorded as 29 (Twenty-nine) Palms Highway (San Bernardino County Archives 1937). Automobile road maps of the area indicate that by 1936 the road to Twenty-nine Palms had been realigned to a straighter, more easily drivable automobile road (H. M. Goushá 1936). As the popularity of the desert region increased and with the establishment of Joshua Tree National Monument in 1936, improvements for a more safely drivable highway seem to have occurred. The highway paved the road for the development of Small Tract homesteads in the Morongo Basin, and ultimately the nearby towns of Joshua Tree and Yucca Valley.

### 3.4.2 Joshua Tree National Monument/National Park

Minerva Hamilton Hoyt, the wife of Dr. Sherman Hoyt, is given much credit in organizing protection of the region’s desert landscape during the early twentieth century, and presenting the virtues of the Joshua Tree region to President Franklin Delano Roosevelt in the hopes of preservation (National Park Service [NPS] 2010). During her many trips to the desert, she gained an appreciation for the beauty of desert plants as well as a concern for their destruction by thoughtless harvesters destroying cactus populations and the desert landscape.

After the deaths of her husband and son, Hoyt founded the International Deserts Conservation League with the goal of establishing parks to preserve desert landscapes (NPS 2010). At the time, Roosevelt’s New Deal administration became active in the establishment of national parks and monuments as a jobs-creation initiative. Hoyt decided that the best opportunity to preserve large expanses of the desert was by convincing the President that these areas should be included in the national parks and monuments system. In order to achieve this goal, she hired biologists and desert ecologists to prepare reports on the virtues of the Joshua Tree region and submitted them to the Secretary of the Interior, Harold Ickes. The NPS prepared a recommendation to the President and, on August 10, 1936, he signed a proclamation that set aside 825,000 acres in the region south of Twenty-nine Palms, thus establishing Joshua Tree National Monument (NPS 2010). The monument was named after the Joshua Trees that characterize much of the desert landscape of the region.

In 1950, the size of the Monument was reduced by 265,000 acres to remove areas of mining activity, and the eastern portion of the Oasis of Mara was deeded into the NPS system (NPS 2010). As part of the Desert Protection Bill, Joshua Tree National Monument was elevated to National Park status on October 31, 1994, adding 234,000 acres to the Park to provide better resource protection, and habitat for desert bighorn sheep.

## 4.0 CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY

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A literature review and records search was requested from the SCCIC, housed at California State University, Fullerton, on July 20, 2021. This inventory effort included the Project area and a one-mile radius around the Project area. The objective of this records search was to identify prehistoric or historical cultural resources that have been previously recorded within the study area during prior cultural resource investigations.

To date, the results of the comprehensive records search have not been received; however, a records search summary of the Project area with a one-mile buffer was provided by the San Bernardino County Land Use Services Department. This summary was completed by the SCCIC on July 13, 2021 and includes the number of resources and studies conducted within the search area but no details regarding these resources or studies.

The summary indicated that there have been two previous investigations that include portions, or all of the Project area and that an additional 22 studies have been completed within the one-mile buffer. Additionally, the summary indicated that while 13 resources have been previously recorded within one mile of the Project area, no known cultural resources are located in the Project area.

### 4.1 ADDITIONAL SOURCES

Additional sources consulted during the cultural resource literature and data review include the National Register of Historic Places, the Office of Historic Preservation Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, and the Office of Historic Preservation Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD).

Historical maps consulted include San Bernardino, CA (1953, 1958, and 1966) 60-minute, Joshua Tree, CA (1955) 15-minute, and Joshua Tree North, CA (1972 and 1978) 7.5-minute USGS quadrangles. Historical aerials from NETROnline dated 1970 and 1983 were also reviewed. None of the historical topographic quadrangles or aerial images show any historical structures or buildings within the Project area. However, a 1970 aerial image depicts a dirt road extending in a southeasterly direction from the Yucca Mesa Road-Douglas Lane intersection across the Project area. The road is present on all subsequent aerial images and the 1972 and 1978 topographic quadrangles. The road may have been constructed to access prospecting claims, which are shown in the topographic maps in the adjacent hills.

### 4.2 NATIVE AMERICAN COORDINATION

PaleoWest contacted the NAHC, as part of the cultural resource assessment, on July 7, 2021, for a review of the SLF. The objective of the SLF search was to determine if the NAHC had any knowledge of Native American cultural resources (e.g., traditional use or gathering area, place of religious or sacred activity, etc.) within the immediate vicinity of the Project area. The NAHC responded on July 26, 2021, stating that the SLF was completed with negative results (see Appendix A). However, NAHC noted that the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources within the Project APE. The NAHC requested that 14 individuals representing 8 Native American tribal groups be contacted to elicit

information regarding cultural resource issues related to the proposed Project. PaleoWest sent outreach letters to the eight recommended tribal groups on July 28, 2021. These letters will be followed up by phone calls on August 11, 2021.

One response has been received to date. The Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation responded via email to state the Tribe has no comments on the Project and that they defer to more local tribes and support their decisions regarding the Project.

## 5.0 FIELD INVESTIGATION

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### 5.1 FIELD METHODS

A cultural resources survey of the Project area was completed by PaleoWest Archaeologist Natalie Lawson on July 9, 2021. The fieldwork effort included an intensive pedestrian survey of the entire Project area, totaling approximately 18 acres. The intensive pedestrian survey was conducted by walking a series of parallel transects spaced at 10- to 15-m (33- to 49-ft) intervals. The archaeologist carefully inspected all areas within the Project area likely to contain or exhibit sensitive cultural resources to ensure discovery and documentation of any visible, potentially significant cultural resources within the Project area.

Prehistoric site indicators may include areas of darker soil with concentrations of ash, charcoal, bits of animal bone (burned or unburned), shell, flaked stone, ground stone, or even human bone. Historical site indicators may include fence lines, ditches, standing buildings, objects or structures such as sheds, or concentrations of materials at least 45 years in age, such as domestic refuse (e.g., glass bottles, ceramics, toys, buttons or leather shoes), refuse from other pursuits such as agriculture (e.g., metal tanks, farm machinery parts, horse shoes) or structural materials (e.g., nails, glass window panes, corrugated metal, wood posts or planks, metal pipes and fittings, railroad spurs, etc.).

### 5.2 FIELD RESULTS

The Project area is relatively flat with the ground surface exhibiting a slight uphill slope in the southeast corner of the property. The Project area is almost entirely undisturbed with the exception of alluvial erosion. There are small seasonal drainages and rises on the east side of the Project area as well as decomposed granitic outcrops and low hills in the southeast (Figures 5-1 and 5-2). The Project area is characterized with Joshua Tree Woodland vegetation including Joshua trees, yucca, cholla, buckwheat, creosote, Mormon Tea, and beavertails cacti. The soils are alluvial sands and gravels with small to large vesicular basalt inclusions. Ground visibility in Project area is good to excellent (70-90%). Modern trash was noted throughout the Project area as well as evidence of rodent burrowing.

The dirt road identified in the historic topographic map and aerial images is still extant and shows signs of recent use (Figure 5-3). As the road is greater than 45 years of age, it meets the OHP's (1995) minimum age threshold for documenting and evaluating cultural resources for listing on the CRHR. Therefore, PaleoWest recorded the road (Temporary No. 21-516-01H) and assessed its significance as a *historical resource*. Additionally, three isolated prehistoric flaked stone artifacts (Temporary Nos. 21-516-ISO-01, -02, and -03) were documented within the Project area (Figure 5-3). The documented resources are all described below and the Department of Parks and Recreation series 523 form for each resource can be found in Appendix B.



Figure 5-1 Overview of the Project area, facing east



Figure 5-2 Overview of the Project area, facing west

### 5.2.1 21-516-01H

This resource is a segment of a two-track, unnamed dirt road that bisects the Project area and forks to continue to the east and the southeast (Figures 5-4 and 5-5). The road is approximately 5 ft wide and does not appear to be maintained but does appear to be currently in use. Modern trash was noted along the road; however, no historic period artifacts were found to be associated with the road.

#### **CRHR Eligibility**

This segment of 21-516-01H does not appear to meet any criterion for listing in the CRHR. As previously stated, the road, in use as early as 1970, may have used to access nearby mining prospects. A search of historical maps and Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) GLO records indicates that portions of the Project area were patented in 1934 under the original Homestead Act (BLM 2021). The patent belonged to George Lincoln Ker. Mr. Ker was born in 1893 in Wisconsin and died in Los Angeles in 1953. Archival research found no evidence that Mr. Ker ever developed the property, nor does he appear to be a prominent figure in history.

Although the road may be associated with mining activities in the Morongo Basin, it cannot be directly associated with any significant event in the history of the area. Moreover, the road cannot be linked to any significant persons in history. As such, 21-516-01H does not appear eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criteria 1 and 2. This segment of the road exhibits standard construction and does not constitute an impressive or unique feat of engineering. Therefore, 21-516-01H does not appear eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 3. Finally, it does not have the potential to yield any information important to the study of our local, state, or national history and is therefore not eligible under Criterion 4.

### 5.2.2 Isolated Artifacts

Three isolated prehistoric artifacts were documented during the current survey effort. These isolated occurrences include one fine-grained quartzite primary flake (21-516-ISO-1), a fine-grained igneous tertiary flake (21-516-ISO-2), and two pieces of fine-grained igneous debitage flakes (21-516-ISO-3). Isolated occurrences are generally considered not eligible for inclusion in the CRHR unless they possess unique or substantial qualities to warrant their listing. All isolated occurrences are recommended not eligible for listing in the CRHR under any criterion.



Figure 5-4 Overview of 21-516-01H, facing east



Figure 5-5 Overview of 21-516-01H, facing south/southeast

## 6.0 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

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As a result of the cultural resource records search and survey, one historic period dirt road and three isolated prehistoric artifacts were identified within the Project area. The survey as well as a review of historic aerial imagery indicated the Project area has never been developed and is relative undisturbed. The presence of the prehistoric isolated artifacts indicates the area may be sensitive for cultural resources. As such, PaleoWest recommends that an archaeological monitor should be present during initial ground disturbance to better assess the need for continued cultural resource monitoring.

In the event that potentially significant cultural materials are encountered during Project-related ground-disturbing activities, all work should be halted in the vicinity of the discovery until a qualified archaeologist can visit the site of discovery and assess the significance of the archaeological resource. In addition, Health and Safety Code 7050.5, CEQA 15064.5(e), and Public Resources Code 5097.98 mandate the process to be followed in the unlikely event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a location other than a dedicated cemetery. Finally, should additional actions be proposed outside the currently defined Project area that have the potential for additional subsurface disturbance, further cultural resource management may be required.

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# **Appendix A. Native American Outreach**

## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

July 26, 2021

Roberta Thomas  
PaleoWest Archaeology

Via Email to: [rthomas@paleowest.com](mailto:rthomas@paleowest.com)

**Re: Joshua Tree Bubble Hotel Project, San Bernardino County**

Dear Ms. Thomas:

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](mailto:Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov).

Sincerely,



Andrew Green  
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON  
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Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON  
**Reginald Pagaling**  
Chumash

SECRETARY  
**Merri Lopez-Keifer**  
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Apache

COMMISSIONER  
**Julie Tumamait-Stenslie**  
Chumash

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**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
San Bernardino County  
7/26/2021**

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla  
Indians**

Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson  
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla  
Palm Springs, CA, 92264  
Phone: (760) 699 - 6800  
Fax: (760) 699-6919

**Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma  
Reservation**

Jill McCormick, Historic  
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**San Manuel Band of Mission  
Indians**

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**Morongo Band of Mission  
Indians**

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**Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla  
Indians**

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**Serrano Nation of Mission  
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**Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma  
Reservation**

Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman  
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**Serrano Nation of Mission  
Indians**

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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 Joshua Tree Bubble Hotel Project, San Bernardino County.

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
San Bernardino County  
7/26/2021**

***Soboba Band of Luiseno  
Indians***

Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson  
P. O. Box 487  
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Fax: (951) 654-4198  
ivivanco@soboba-nsn.gov

Cahuilla  
Luiseno

***Soboba Band of Luiseno  
Indians***

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Cahuilla  
Luiseno

***Twenty-Nine Palms Band of  
Mission Indians***

Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic  
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Phone: (760) 775 - 3259  
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Chemehuevi

***Twenty-Nine Palms Band of  
Mission Indians***

Darrell Mike, Chairperson  
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Phone: (760) 863 - 2444  
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29chairman@29palmsbomi-  
nsn.gov

Chemehuevi

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 Joshua Tree Bubble Hotel Project, San Bernardino County.



T: 626.408.8006  
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY  
517 S. Ivy Avenue  
Monrovia, CA 91016

July 28, 2021

Ann Brierty, THPO  
Morongo Band of Mission Indians  
12700 Pumarra Road  
Banning, CA 92220  
Transmitted via email to [abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov](mailto:abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov)

**RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Bubble Hotel Project in Joshua Tree, San Bernardino County, California**

Dear Ms. Brierty,

On behalf of the Bubble Boutique Inc., PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource investigation in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act for the Bubble Hotel Project (Project) in Joshua Tree, San Bernardino County, California. The proposed Project consists of construction of ten campsite pods each equipped with a bubble sleeping pod, a full bathroom, a hammock, and a sitting area on an approximately 18-acre vacant parcel on the southeast corner of Yucca Mesa Road and Douglass Lane. The Project area is located on the Joshua Tree North, Calif. 7.5' USGS quadrangle map, within Section 28 in T1N/R6E (see attached map).

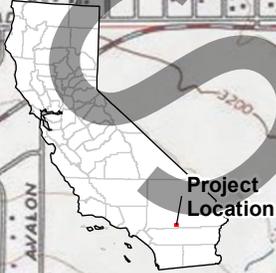
A review of previous records search data from the area was conducted. This review of existing data indicates that no cultural resources have been recorded within or immediately adjacent to the Project area. PaleoWest conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of the Project area in July 2021. During the survey, PaleoWest identified and recorded a historic period dirt road and three isolated prehistoric artifacts. The historic period dirt road will be utilized as part of the Project.

As part of the cultural resource investigation of the Project area, PaleoWest requested a search of the Native American Heritage Commission's (NAHC's) *Sacred Lands File* on July 7, 2021. The NAHC responded on July 26, 2021 indicating that that no Native American cultural resources were identified within the Project area. However, should your records show that cultural properties exist within or near the Project area (see enclosed map), please contact me at (918) 232-4312 or [rthomas@paleowest.com](mailto:rthomas@paleowest.com). I will follow-up with a phone call or email if I do not hear from you.

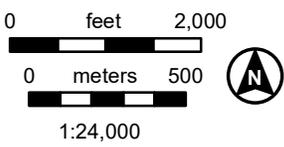
Your comments are very important to us, and to the successful completion of this Project. I look forward to hearing from you in the near future. Thank you, in advance, for taking the time to review this request.

Sincerely,

Roberta Thomas, M.A., RPA  
Senior Archaeologist  
PaleoWest



Service Layer Credits: Copyright © 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed



USGS 7.5' Quadrangles:  
 Joshua Tree North, CA (1976)  
 T1N R6E, Section 28  
 UTM Zone 11, NAD 83

■ Project Area

## Roberta Thomas

---

**From:** Quechan Historic Preservation Officer <historicpreservation@quechantribe.com>  
**Sent:** Friday, July 30, 2021 8:03 AM  
**To:** Roberta Thomas  
**Subject:** RE: Bubble Hotel Project in San Bernardino County (21-0516)

This email is to inform you that we have no comments on this project. We defer to the more local Tribes and support their decisions on the projects.

---

**From:** Roberta Thomas [mailto:rthomas@paleowest.com]  
**Sent:** Wednesday, July 28, 2021 5:57 PM  
**To:** historicpreservation@quechantribe.com  
**Subject:** Bubble Hotel Project in San Bernardino County (21-0516)

Please find the attached letter and accompanying map for the Bubble Hotel Project in San Bernardino County.

Best,  
Robbie



**Roberta Thomas** | Senior Archaeologist  
PaleoWest  
[rthomas@paleowest.com](mailto:rthomas@paleowest.com)  
918.232.4312  
[www.paleowest.com](http://www.paleowest.com)

**Los Angeles County Office**  
517 S. Ivy Avenue  
Monrovia, CA, 91016



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# Appendix B. DPR Forms

**PRIMARY RECORD**

Primary #  
HRI #  
Trinomial  
CRHR Status Code

Other Listings  
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

\*Resource Name or #: 21-516-01H

Page 1 of 4

**P1. Other Identifier:**

**\*P2. Location:** \*a. County San Bernardino

Not for Publication  Unrestricted

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Joshua Tree North, CA Date 1972 T 1N ; R 6E ; Sec 28 (NW ¼ of the NW ¼);  
S.B.B.M.

c. Address: Yucca Mesa Road

City Joshua Tree Zip

d. Zone 11; NAD 83 The eastern end UTM's are: 558506mE/ 3778817mN. The western end UTM's are:  
558122 mE/ 3778901 mN.

e. Other Locational Data (e.g., parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, additional UTM's, etc., when appropriate): The north end of the road starts at the modern intersection of Yucca Mesa Road and Douglas Lane and heads east-southeast.

**\*P3a. Description** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries): This resource is a segment of a two-track, unnamed dirt road, which is depicted on a 1970 historic aerial image of the area and the 1972 Joshua Tree North, California 7.5' USGS topographic map. The road is approximately 5 feet wide and does not appear to be maintained but does appear to be currently in use. All trash observed along this road was modern. No associated historic period artifacts observed.

**\*P3b. Resource Attributes** (List all attributes and codes): AH7: Road

**\*P4. Resources Present:**  Building  Structure  Object  Site  District  Element of District  Other:

**P5. Photograph or Drawing:** (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.) See Linear Feature Form.

**\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:**  Prehistoric  Historic  Both

**\*P7. Owner and Address:**

**\*P8. Recorded by** (Name, affiliation, address):

N. Lawson  
PaleoWest  
27001 La Paz Road, Suite 230  
Mission Viejo, California, 92691.

**P9. Date Recorded:** July 9, 2021.

**\*P10. Type of Survey:**  Intensive  Reconnaissance  Other Describe:

**\*P11. Report Citation** (Provide full citation or enter "none"):

Thomas, Roberta (2021). Cultural Resource Assessment for the Bubble Hotel Project, City of Joshua Tree, San Bernardino County, California. Prepared by PaleoWest, 517 S. Ivy Avenue, Monrovia, CA.

**Attachments:**  None  Location Map  Site Map  Continuation Sheet  Building, Structure, and Object Record  Archaeological Site Record  District Record  Linear Feature Record  Milling Station Record  Rock Art Record  Artifact Record  Photograph Record  Other: Sketch Map

Page 2 of 4

Resource Name or #: 21-516-01H

L1. **Historic and/or Common Name:** None.

L2a. **Portion Described:**  Entire Resource  Segment  Point Observation **Designation:** Road

b. **Location of point or segment:** The eastern end UTM's are: 558506mE/ 3778817mN. The western end UTM's are: 558122 mE/ 3778901 mN. (NAB 83)

L3. **Description:** This resource is a small two track dirt road, which is depicted on the 1970 aerial of the area and the 1972 Joshua Tree North, California 7.5' USGS topographic map. The road is approximately 5 ft wide and does not appear to be maintained. It is currently in use. All trash observed along this road was modern. The recorded segment is limited to the current project area, which represents the majority of the road segment.

L4. **Dimensions:**

- a. **Top Width** 5 feet
- b. **Bottom Width** 5 feet
- c. **Height or Depth** N/A
- d. **Length of Segment** approx.1300 feet

L4e. **Sketch of Cross-Section** (include scale)  
Facing:

L5. **Associated Resources:** The road connects to a northwest-southeast running road on the 1972 USGS topo map. This road also connects to a trail, leading to a mining prospect. It is possible that the road is associated with local historic mining activities.

L6. **Setting:** The road runs through a largely undisturbed section of Joshua Tree Woodland, with Joshua trees, yucca, cholla, buckwheat, creosote, Mormon tea, and beaver tail cactus. Sediment is alluvial sands and gravels and there are several small drainages that cross the road. The road slopes slightly up as it heads east towards the foothills.

L8a. **Photograph, Map or Drawing**



L7. **Integrity Considerations:** The road is in excellent condition and follows the same route as depicted on the 1972 map.

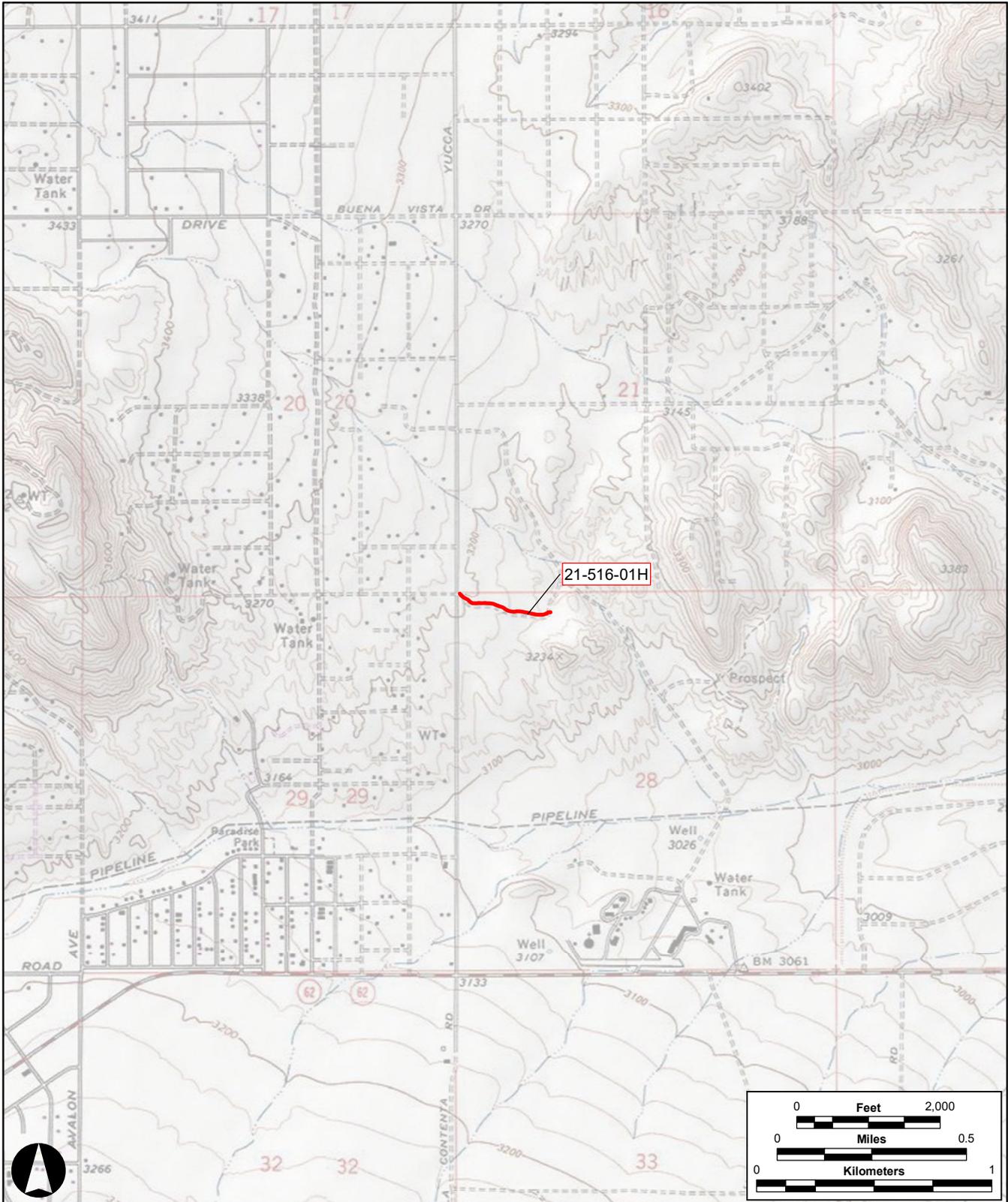
L8b. **Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing** Overview of the road, facing east.

L9. **Remarks:** This resource does not appear to meet any criterion for listing in the CRHR. A search of historical maps and Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) GLO records indicates that portions of the Project area were patented in 1934 under the original Homestead Act. The patent belonged to George Lincoln Ker. Mr. Ker was born in 1893 in Wisconsin and died in Los Angeles in 1953. Archival research found no evidence that Mr. Ker ever developed the property nor does he appear to be a prominent figure in history.

L10. **Form Prepared by:**

N. Lawson  
PaleoWest  
27001 La Paz Road, Suite 230  
Mission Viejo, California, 92691.

L11. **Date:** July 12, 2021





**PRIMARY RECORD**

Primary #  
HRI #  
Trinomial  
CRHR Status Code

Other Listings  
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 2

\*Resource Name or #: 21-516-ISO-01

**P1. Other Identifier:**

- \*P2. **Location:** \*a. **County** San Bernardino  Not for Publication  Unrestricted  
\*b. **USGS 7.5' Quad** Joshua Tree North, CA **Date** 1972 T1N; R6E; Sec 28 (NW ¼ of the NW ¼); **S.B.B.M.**  
\*c. **Address:** Yucca Mesa Road **City** Joshua Tree **Zip**  
\*d. **Zone** 11; NAD 83 558193 mE, 3778885 mN.  
\*e. **Other Locational Data** (e.g., parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, additional UTM's, etc., when appropriate): The north end of the road starts at the modern intersection of Yucca Mesa Road and Douglas Lane and heads east-southeast.

\*P3a. **Description** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries):

This prehistoric isolate is a single fine grained quartzite primary flake that measures 60 x 39 x 10 mm.

\*P3b. **Resource Attributes** (List all attributes and codes): AP16: Other (Isolated Find)

\*P4. **Resources Present:**  Building  Structure  Object  Site  District  Element of District  Other:



**P5. Photograph or Drawing:**  
(Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

\*P6. **Date Constructed/Age and Source:**  Prehistoric  Historic  Both

\*P7. **Owner and Address:**

\*P8. **Recorded by** (Name, affiliation, address):  
N. Lawson  
PaleoWest  
27001 La Paz Road, Suite 230  
Mission Viejo, California, 92691.

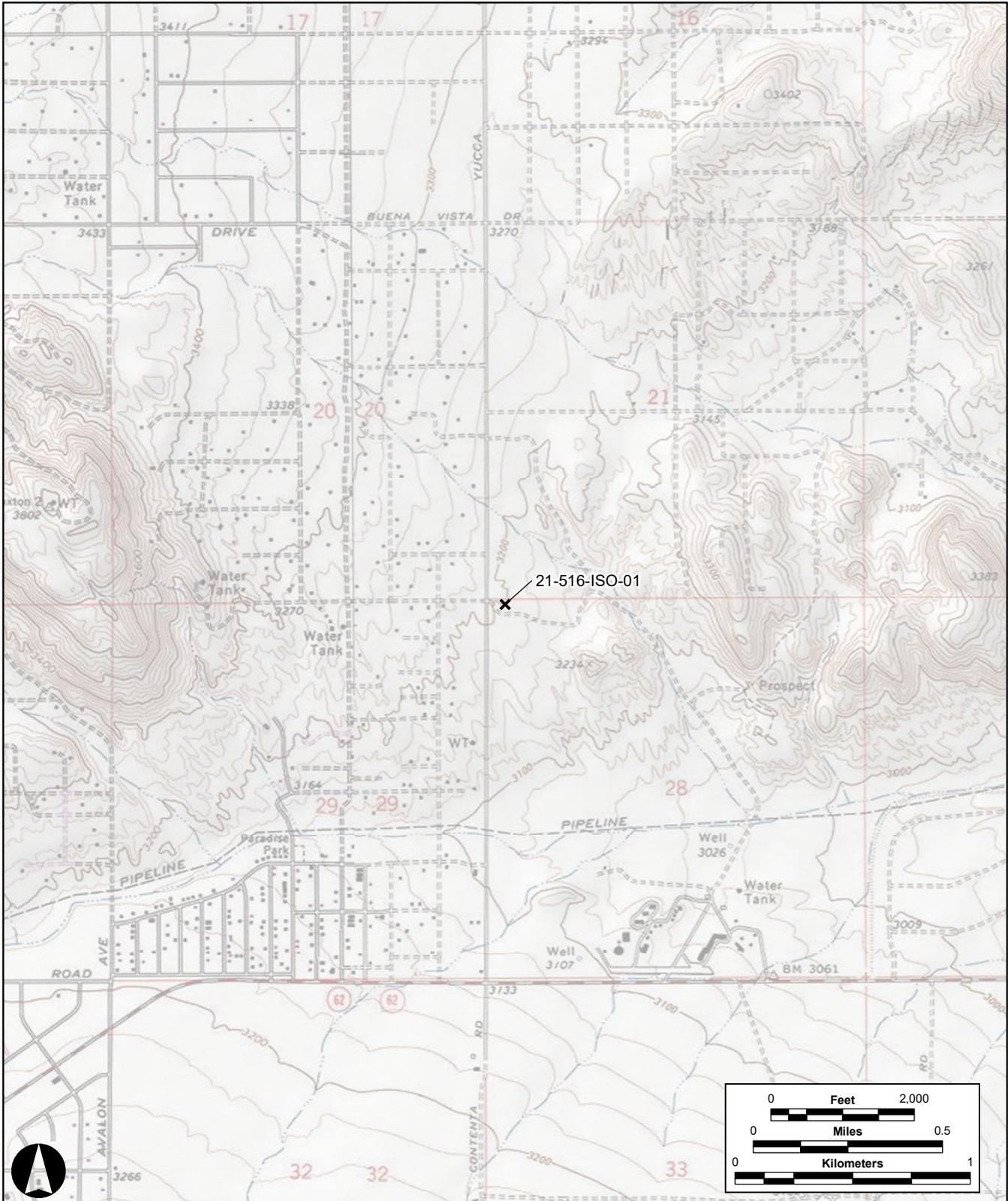
**P9. Date Recorded:** July 9, 2021.

\*P10. **Type of Survey:**  Intensive  
 Reconnaissance  Other Describe:

\*P11. **Report Citation** (Provide full citation or enter "none"):

Thomas, Roberta (2021). Cultural Resource Assessment for the Bubble Hotel Project, City of Joshua Tree, San Bernardino County, California. Prepared by PaleoWest, 517 S. Ivy Avenue, Monrovia, CA.

**Attachments:**  None  Location Map  Site Map  Continuation Sheet  Building, Structure, and Object Record  Archaeological Site Record  District Record  Linear Feature Record  Milling Station Record  Rock Art Record  Artifact Record  Photograph Record  Other:



**P1. Other Identifier:**

- \*P2. **Location:** \*a. **County** San Bernardino  Not for Publication  Unrestricted  
\*b. **USGS 7.5' Quad** Joshua Tree North, CA **Date** 1972 **T1N; R6E; Sec 28** (NW ¼ of the NW ¼); **S.B.B.M.**  
**c. Address:** Yucca Mesa Road **City** Joshua Tree **Zip**  
**d. Zone** 11; NAD 83 558415 mE, 3778808 mN.  
**e. Other Locational Data** (e.g., parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, additional UTM's, etc., when appropriate): The north end of the road starts at the modern intersection of Yucca Mesa Road and Douglas Lane and heads east-southeast.

\*P3a. **Description** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries):

This prehistoric isolate is a single fine-grained igneous tertiary flake that measures 31 x 35 x 9 mm.

\*P3b. **Resource Attributes** (List all attributes and codes): AP16: Other (Isolated Find)

\*P4. **Resources Present:**  Building  Structure  Object  Site  District  Element of District  Other:



**P5. Photograph or Drawing:**  
(Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

\*P6. **Date Constructed/Age and Source:**  Prehistoric  Historic  Both

\*P7. **Owner and Address:**

\*P8. **Recorded by** (Name, affiliation, address):

N. Lawson  
PaleoWest  
27001 La Paz Road, Suite 230  
Mission Viejo, California, 92691

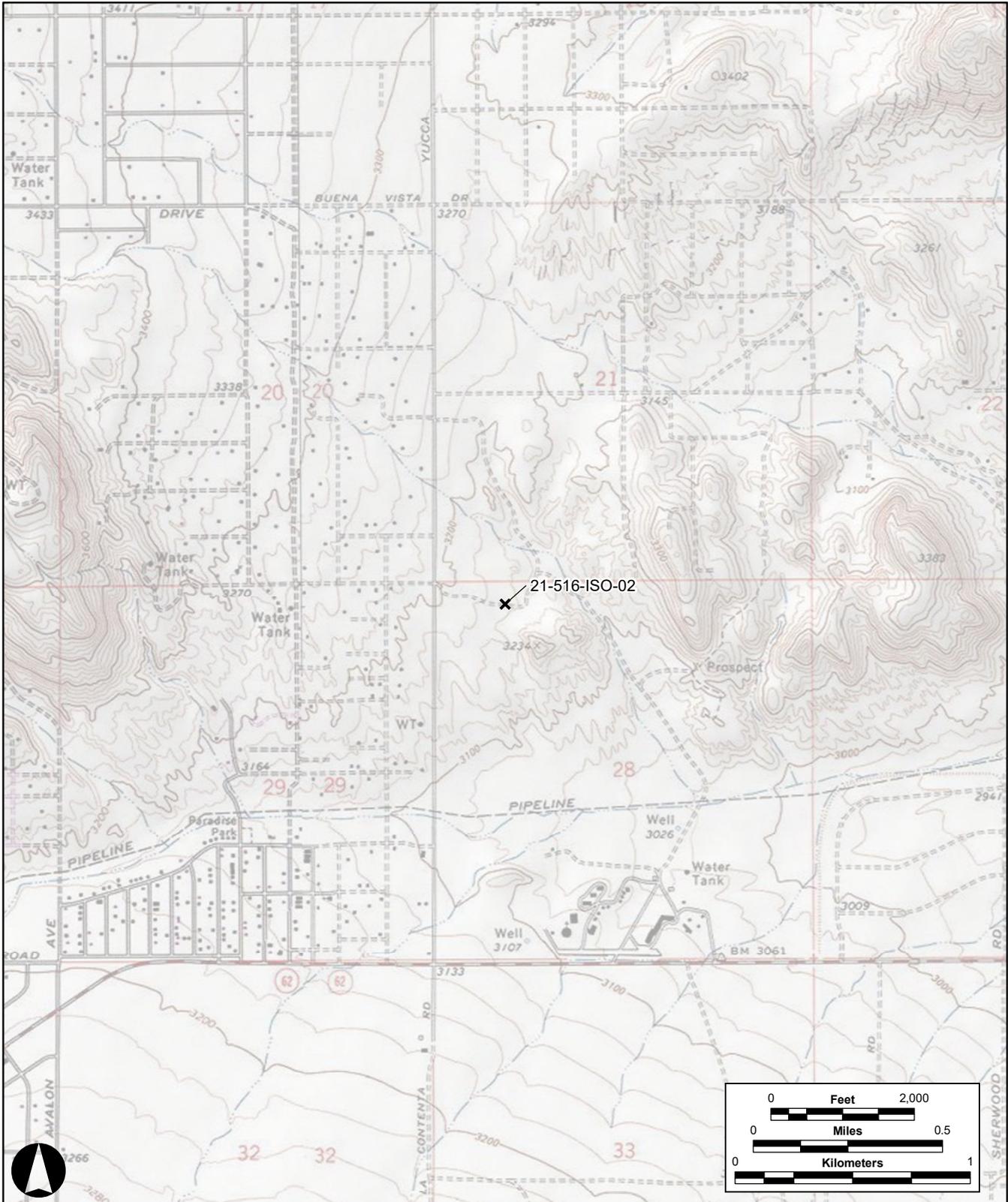
**P9. Date Recorded:** July 9, 2021.

\*P10. **Type of Survey:**  Intensive  Reconnaissance  Other Describe:

\*P11. **Report Citation** (Provide full citation or enter "none"):

Thomas, Roberta (2021). Cultural Resource Assessment for the Bubble Hotel Project, City of Joshua Tree, San Bernardino County, California. Prepared by PaleoWest, 517 S. Ivy Avenue, Monrovia, CA.

**Attachments:**  None  Location Map  Site Map  Continuation Sheet  Building, Structure, and Object Record  Archaeological Site Record  District Record  Linear Feature Record  Milling Station Record  Rock Art Record  Artifact Record  Photograph Record  Other:



**P1. Other Identifier:**

- \*P2. **Location:** \*a. **County** San Bernardino  Not for Publication  Unrestricted  
\*b. **USGS 7.5' Quad** Joshua Tree North, CA **Date** 1972 **T1N; R6E; Sec 28** (NW ¼ of the NW ¼); **S.B.B.M.**  
**c. Address:** Yucca Mesa Road **City** Joshua Tree **Zip**  
**d. Zone** 11; NAD 83 558436 mE, 3778763 mN.  
**e. Other Locational Data** (e.g., parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, additional UTM's, etc., when appropriate): The north end of the road starts at the modern intersection of Yucca Mesa Road and Douglas Lane and heads east-southeast.

\*P3a. **Description** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries):

This prehistoric isolate consists of two pieces of fine grained igneous rock, debitage that measure less than 1 cm and less than 2 cm, respectively.

\*P3b. **Resource Attributes** (List all attributes and codes): AP16: Other (Isolated Find)

\*P4. **Resources Present:**  Building  Structure  Object  Site  District  Element of District  Other:



**P5. Photograph or Drawing:**

(Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

\*P6. **Date Constructed/Age and Source:**  Prehistoric  Historic  Both

\*P7. **Owner and Address:**

\*P8. **Recorded by** (Name, affiliation, address):

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PaleoWest  
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**P9. Date Recorded:** July 9, 2021.

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**Attachments:**  None  Location Map  Site Map  Continuation Sheet  Building, Structure, and Object Record  Archaeological Site Record  District Record  Linear Feature Record  Milling Station Record  Rock Art Record  Artifact Record  Photograph Record  Other:

