



RT FACTFINDERS
Cultural Resources

REPORT

**PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATION
FOR 30 ACRES
NORTHWEST OF THE INTERSECTION OF
7TH STREET EAST AND EAST AVENUE H-8
LANCASTER, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

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Job. No. 645

April 2021

Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 3176-004-018

**Performed under: Private contract
USGS Quadrangle: Lancaster East Calif. 7.5'
Area covered: 30 acres
Location: Township 7 North, Range 12 West, Section 11
Keywords: Antelope Valley, Lancaster**

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SUMMARY

In accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) of 1970, as amended, and the requirements of the City of Lancaster, an updated phase I cultural resource investigation was undertaken for an approximately 30-acre property situated northwest of the intersection of 7th Street East and East Avenue H-8, in Lancaster, California. The subject property is recorded by the Los Angeles County Tax Assessor as APN 3176-004-018. The original phase I investigation covering this property was completed in 2003 (Norwood 2003). This study updates earlier findings.

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

As a result of the investigation no prehistoric or significant historic period sites were identified on the property. Two refuse deposits dating over 50 years of age were recorded but are considered "not significant". Since no significant cultural resources were identified, no adverse impacts to cultural resources are anticipated as a result of any future use or development. No further cultural resource work is recommended.

I. INTRODUCTION

In accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) of 1970, as amended, and the requirements of the City of Lancaster, an updated phase I cultural resource investigation was undertaken for an approximately 30 acre property situated near the intersection of 7th Street East and East Avenue H-8, in Lancaster, California. The original phase I investigation covering this property was completed in 2003 (Norwood 2003). This study updates earlier findings. The subject property is recorded by the Los Angeles County Tax Assessor as APN 3176-004-018. The property lies within the southwest 1/4 of the northeast 1/4 of Section 11, Township 7 North, Range 12 West (Figures 1, 2).

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

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

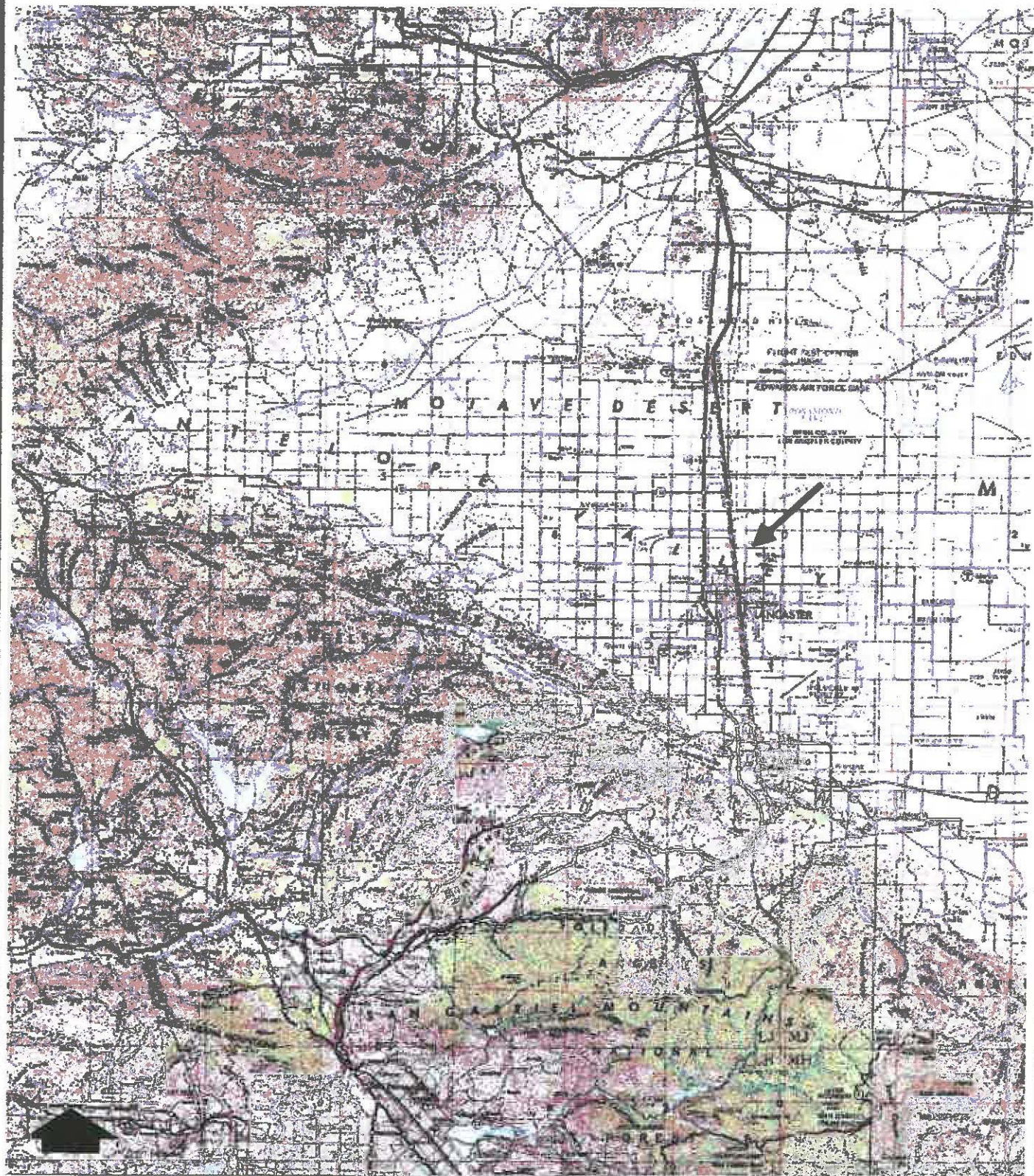
At the time of the original 2003 survey the subject property was part of a 40-acre parcel. In subsequent years the southwestern 10 acres was developed for residential housing. A total of 30 acres remain undeveloped. The survey resulted in the recording of ten 1950s-1960s era refuse deposits that were considered not significant. Some were located near the intersection of 5th Street East and Avenue H-8 and were removed due to development after the 2003 survey.

II. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The property is located in an area of scattered residential development northeast of downtown Lancaster and northeast of the old Antelope Valley Fairgrounds location. The property area is bounded on the west by 5th Street East (Future), on the east by 7th Street East (Future), on the south by H-8 and on the north by a major east-west running dirt road (Future East Avenue H-4).

The 30-acre property is shaped like an inverted L. A residential housing tract lies south of East Avenue H-8. A currently occupied house lies to the north of the property adjacent to East Avenue H. The northeast portion of the property appears to have been graded for some purpose. The remains of a large structure, concrete foundations and a well are located just north of the northern property boundary.

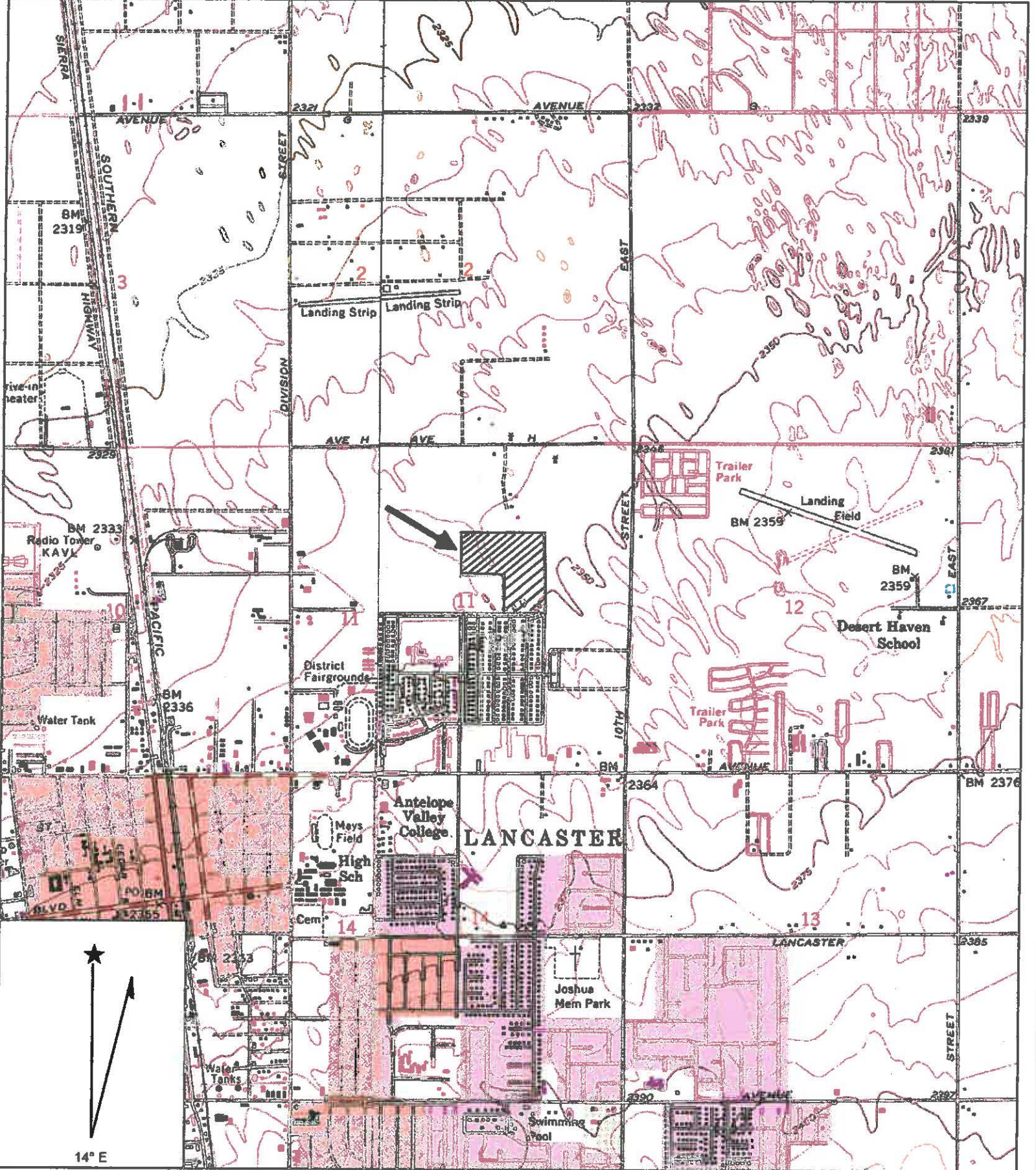
Recent period impacts to the property area are extensive. A north/south running sewage line bisects



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

1" = about 7.5 miles



Name: LANCASTER EAST
Date: 3/7/2021
Scale: 1 inch equals 2000 feet

Location: 11 0397557 E 3841731 N
Caption: Figure 2: Project location depicted on the Lancaster East 7.5' USGS map.

the property area. Two large drainage ditches transect the southern portion of the property. Dirt bike trail and path creation, paint ball activity, and extensive post 2003 period trash dumping has occurred

The property lies in an area of low-lying stable sand dunes surrounding small exposed clay pans. East/west running natural dry washes cross the southern and central portions of the property area. The property is situated in the Joshua tree woodland plant community. Vegetation found in the property includes, Joshua trees, a Juniper tree, Mormon tea, and salt bush and invasive grasses..

The property is situated on the Antelope Valley floor. The Antelope Valley is a broad, flat V-shaped basin in the Western Mojave Desert. The Valley is bounded on the north by the Tehachapi Mountains and on the south by the San Gabriel Mountains and extends eastward to the Mojave River Valley. Low points in the Antelope Valley are Rogers and Rosamond Dry Lakes with elevations of approximately 2275 feet above mean sea level. The subject property lies south of Rosamond Dry Lake and its elevation is approximately 2343 to 2348 feet above mean sea level. Soil on the property is quaternary in age and is a sandy gravelly alluvium overlying lakebed clay. There are no notable physiographic features, rock outcrops, springs, or other permanent sources of water on or near the property.

III. CULTURAL SETTING

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

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

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

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

Following this period, the fortunes of the Valley were greatly altered by natural causes. In 1894, a 10-year drought began that devastated many settlers who had little practical knowledge or appreciation of the desert environment. These people lost crop after crop and eventually their homes and land. At the turn-of-the-century, much of the Valley was considered worthless and the ownership of many parcels reverted to the state. A reduced population of die-hards remained, some of whom were favored with land having a high-water table and productive agricultural soil. The history of the earlier periods of occupation are, as would be expected, less clear than later periods, because there was an exodus of people and loss of records. There is still much to learn about the dynamics of local development prior to 1920-1925.

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

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

IV. RECORD, MAP, AND SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH RESULTS

Sacred lands file search: A record search by The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) failed to indicate the presence of Native American resources on the property or in the immediate project area (Attachment 2). The NAHC provided a list of Native American individuals/organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area.

Record Search: Background research was performed by reviewing previous studies in the area, historic period maps, and early land records. Many previous surveys have occurred in Section 11 (Norwood 1990, 1995, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005a, b, 2006, 2007a, b, c) surrounding and including the subject property. Several of these surveys resulted in finding historic period refuse deposits and home site remains, some dating to the early 20th century. Minimal Native American deposits are known (isolated flakes) in the area..

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

1911: The earliest regional map of Lancaster is Johnson's (1911) Water Supply map showing well locations throughout Lancaster and the surrounding area. Data for this map is based on a 1909 field survey. His map shows several wells in the southern portion of Section 11. These are wells #95, 99, 100, 110 and 240. None of the wells are on, or close to, the subject property but suggest early period agricultural development in the southern portion of Section 11.

1915: The 1915 Lake Elizabeth 15' USGS quad map shows no structures on or immediately near the subject property. Two structures are shown in the western portion of Section 11.

1922: By 1920-1925 Lancaster had matured into a small-town characteristic of the period. Carpenter and Cosby's Soil Survey map (1926), based on a 1922 field survey, shows no structures on or near the subject property. Two structures are shown in the southern portion of Section 11.

1933: The 1933 Oban, Calif. 7.5' USGS map shows no structures in the northern portion of the section or on or near the subject property. To the south, the Antelope Valley Fairgrounds were in place and there was development in the southeast corner of Section 11.

1938: Walsh's real property map shows ownership, but no structures. No ownership is shown for the subject property.

1958: The Lancaster West, Calif. USGS map shows that by this time there was extensive residential development south of the subject property.. No structures appear on or near the subject property.

GLO Records: The Bureau of Land Management General Land Office Records were checked for historic period transactions. The north half of Section 11, which includes the subject property, was granted to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company on 11/21/1903 who later sold off parcels to other parties.

V. SURVEY METHODS AND CONDITIONS

An updated field survey for the property was completed on March 9 and 13, 2021 by Melinda Walton representing RTFactfinders. Fieldwork required 10 person-hours. The property was

examined by walking a series of linear transects across the property oriented in a north/south direction. Spacing between transects did not exceed 10-meter intervals. Transects were begun at the southeast property corner. Soil surface visibility was excellent in most areas due to minimal surface vegetation cover. On March 9 heavy rain and high wind conditions curtailed the survey effort. On March 13 the survey was completed with good light conditions with bright sun, however, survey was delayed by police officers investigating a stolen vehicle abandoned in the survey area.

In accordance with State Historic Preservation Office Guidelines, any sites or artifacts greater than 50 years of age, if present, were to be noted and considered as potential cultural resources. Other than a rainstorm on March 9, there were no inhibiting factors that would have prevented the discovery and identification of surface evidence of prehistoric or historic period artifacts or features. Photos were taken to document property conditions and any notable finds (Attachment 3).

VI. SURVEY FINDINGS

No Native American prehistoric period sites or artifacts were found. Two refuse deposits were recorded with materials dating to periods over 50 years ago were identified.

The types and intensity of impacts noted in 2003 has continued and a substantial amount of household refuse, furniture, construction or demolition debris, asphalt and yard waste was observed. Most of the original recorded locations had been raked-through and looted. Further, wind and water erosion has moved materials, particularly cans, from their original context. Even some key identifiable items seen during the original survey, such as a car hood, are missing. What were fairly discrete deposits recorded in 2003 no longer appear discrete due to erosional smearing, contamination from recent period dumping, and looting. It was difficult to identify specific discrete deposits from the original site descriptions.

It was decided to rerecord the finds as two sites. The original 2003 site descriptions and artifact inventories are provided as Attachment 1. These provide a more detailed and coherent reflection of what was found when the area and sites were more intact.

Site 645-1: The site is a small light density household refuse deposit scattered over an area of 20 meters by 15 meters. The site dates to the 1940-1950 time period. It could not be correlated with any 2003 recorded site. It contains a few sanitary type cans and scattered retail glass fragments.

Site 645-2: The site consists of a succession of one-time dump events during the 1950s-1960s time period. The site is roughly linear with ill-defined boundaries and measuring roughly 140 meters by 20 meters. The site meanders through a series of low-lying area and in and on small claypans. The artifacts have been scattered and spread to create a homogeneous light density scatter encompassing what was originally recorded as sites 212d-2, -3 and -4. There is an abundance of post-1970 refuse deposition within and on the site. The site is characterized by the types and quantities of artifacts observed in 2003 (See Attachment 1). No new types or

uncharacteristic artifacts were found.

VII. MANAGEMENT CONCERNS

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) has provisions to ensure that any cultural resources identified during the environmental review process need to be evaluated for significance, because unique or important resources require mitigation.

The finds made on the subject property (Sites 645-1, 2) are cultural resources at least 50 years of age that need to be evaluated for significance. These resources are considered under the criteria (A, B, C, D), for attaining eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. Eligible sites are those:

- A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. That are associated with the lives of significant persons in our past.
- 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.
- D. That have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

Sites 645-1, -2 have no meaningful association with broad patterns of our history. These sites represent the remains of mid-20th century dumping activity circa 1940s-1960s. Such refuse deposits are quite common throughout the Antelope Valley and only indirectly and non-specifically reflect the broad patterns of our history. The sites cannot be associated with any past historically significant persons and there are no remains or indications of an associated residence which might relate to the deposits. The deposits do not meet any characteristic stated in criterion C, which is typically applied to intact buildings and structures. The sites are of a common type and are in poor condition. The refuse deposits are not likely to yield information important in history because they are of a redundant type, are disturbed and degraded, and date to relatively late periods in Lancaster's history. Therefore, the sites are considered not eligible to the National Register, hence, for the purposes of CEQA, are considered not significant.

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

While unlikely and not expected, potentially significant buried material could exist on the property. Under CEQA "inadvertent finds" (unexpected buried sites found after completion of a phase I or II study as a result of construction exposure) are subject to evaluation and, if significant, appropriate impact mitigation. In the event unanticipated cultural materials

(arrowheads, grinding stones, etc.) or features (old foundations, cellars, privy pits, etc.) are encountered, work must stop at the discovery site. A professional cultural resource consultant will need to evaluate the find.

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

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Richard H. Norwood

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Richard H. Norwood

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ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENT 1

Summary of Original 2003 Survey Findings and Observations

As a result of the investigation, no prehistoric period sites were found. One prehistoric artifact was found out of context in association with a 1950s-era refuse deposit. Ten 1950s-1970s-era refuse deposits were discovered. These finds are designated 212d-1 through 212d-10.

Site 212-1: The site measures 12 meters east/west by 10 meters north/south. The deposit contains metal, glassware, ceramics and miscellaneous artifacts.

The metal assemblage consists of over 1000 can fragments, 2 coat hangers, 1 wire knob attachment, 1 zipper and over 100 miscellaneous metal pieces.

The glass assemblage consists of over 100 pieces each of clear, green and brown glass, 10 pieces of cobalt blue glass, 2 fragments of red glass and 1 piece of sun altered (purple) glass. Three bottle bases with maker's marks were found. Two have Owens Illinois maker's marks and one is a Latchford maker's mark.

The ceramic assemblage consists of 4 pieces of yellow glazed earthenware plate fragments, over 200 white earthenware fragments, over 10 pieces of a green fiesta ware, 12 pieces of red and black decorated earthenware vessel, 1 piece of pink earthenware, 1 piece of tan earthenware and over 30 pieces of a red clay flower pot.

The miscellaneous assemblage consists of 3 shoe soles, 1 automobile thermostat, 2 squeeze tubes, rubber fragments, large chunks of asphalt and over 10 pieces of fragmented wood.

Site 212-2: The site is large and consists of two large concentrations. The site measures 35 meters north/south by 3 meters east/west. One prehistoric period metate was found. The deposit contains metal, glassware, ceramics and miscellaneous artifacts.

The metal assemblage consists of over 100 sanitary seam cans and can fragments of various sizes, 1 cone top beer can, over 1000 metal fragments, 1 car seat spring, 1 shock absorber, 1 strand of common wire, 1 hardware fixture, 1 hacksaw blade, over 3 light bulb bases, and metal corrugated hose fragments. In addition, there were nails, washers and other fasteners seen in the assemblage.

The glass assemblage consists of over 1000 fragments clear, green, brown, and milk-white glass, 10 pieces of straw color glass, 1 almost complete perfume bottle, 10 pieces of red colored glass, over 10 pieces of a clear glass candy dish and a 100 fragments of green jadeite fire-kling glass. In addition, 10 bottle bases were found with maker's marks, 2 Glass Container Corporation, 3 Owens Illinois, 2 Latchford-Marble Glass Company, 1 Maywood Glass Company, and 2 Thatcher Mfg. Co.

The ceramic assemblage over 10 yellow glazed earthenware, over 10 fragments of a brown ceramic insulator, over 100 fragments of a white earthenware with a floral print, 1 red and 1 pink fiesta ware plate fragment and 1 tan earthenware plate fragment with a partial maker's mark "1-/Syra.../Chin./USA.../". That partial maker's mark probably refers to the Syracuse China Company. The company was founded in 1841 and is still presently operating (Lehner 1988 pg. 454).

The miscellaneous assemblage consists of 5 d-cell battery cores, over 10 red brick fragments, 1 radiator cap, 1 chair leg, 1 rubber electric socket and over 10 fragments of burned lumber.

Site 212-3: The site is 1-meter west of a north/ south running sewer line. The site measures 16 meters southeast/northwest and 30 meters northeast/southwest. The site assemblage contains metal, glassware, ceramics and miscellaneous artifacts. Recent trash has been left on the site.

The metal assemblage consists of over 200 sanitary seam cans, 3 church key opened beer cans, over 20 crushed cans, 100 can fragments, 1 paint bucket, 1 metal bracket, 1 bicycle fender, and 1 strand of common wire.

The glass assemblage consists of over 10 Coca-Cola bottle fragments, over 1000 fragments each of clear and brown glass bottles, over 100 fragments of clear glass condiment jars, over 10 fragments of cobalt blue glass and over 100 fragments of green and clear window pane glass. Also, there are 6 fragments of green jadeite fire-king glass. Six bottle bases with maker's marks are present. The assemblage includes 2 Maywood Glass Co, 2 Latchford, 1 Owens Illinois and 1 Thatcher Mfg. Co.

The ceramic assemblage consists of 100 pieces of a white earthenware plate with a gray colored pattern, 20 pieces of brown crockery, 4 pieces of a blue earthenware plate, 10 pieces of white earthenware with black leaves and red fruit patterns, 1 fragment of purple colored porcelain bowl, and 1 piece of porcelain with a blue floral motif. One partial maker's mark was also recorded on the site. The mark is "10-EE/Syracuse/China /U..." That maker's mark refers to the Syracuse China Company. The company was founded in 1841 and is still presently operating (Lehner 1988 pg. 454).

The miscellaneous assemblage includes; 2 shoe soles, 1 plastic baby's bottle and over 10 pieces of milled lumber.

Site 212-4: The site is located approximately 60 meters east of 5th Street East and 342 meters north of H-8. The site is large refuse deposit with two large concentrations of artifacts measures 20-meters north/south by 20-meters east/west. The site assemblage contains metal, glassware, ceramics and miscellaneous artifacts. The site has been looted. This evident by the pits dug into it.

Concentration 1:

The metal assemblage consists of over 300 sanitary seam cans, 1 juice can, 1 aerosol can, 1 strand of chicken wire, 2 strands of wire mesh, 1 galvanized metal pipe, aluminum foil and over 1000 fragments of metal.

The glass assemblage has over 1000 fragments of clear, green and brown glass, 10 pieces of milk-white glass, 1 Ball Mason jar base, and 2 clear glass ketchup bottle necks, 1 Karo Syrup bottle base and two clear glass bottle bases. All three bottle bases have makers marks. The syrup bottle base has an Owens Illinois maker's mark, the other two have an Owens Illinois and a Hazel Atlas maker's mark, see table (Toulouse 1971).

The ceramic assemblage consists of 10 fragments of a white earthenware bowl, 3 blue porcelain plate fragments, 1 white earthenware cup handle, 1 fragment of yellow glazed earthenware, 5 fragments of

a white earthenware cup, and 2 fragments of a white porcelain with red motif cup. None of the pieces had any maker's mark other types of diagnostic information on them.

The miscellaneous assemblage consists of plastic fragments, wood, and fragments of red brick and 1 woman's hair binder.

Concentration 2

The metal assemblage consists of over 200 sanitary seam cans, 10 can lids, over 100 can fragments, 1 metal frame with rubber tricycle tires, 1 9-foot long iron pipe, 1 aluminum bicycle bell cover, 2 pieces of corrugated aluminum hose, 1 strand of chicken wire and 1 strand of metal mesh.

The glass assemblage consists of over 1000 fragments of clear, green and brown glass, 20 pieces of clear window pane glass, 1 clear glass milk bottle body fragment decorated in red with the figure of a milkman and the words "Arden Farm Co.". Also found are 1 large fragment of clear glass candy dish, 1 fragment of a white glass ashtray, 2 fragments of a blue glass plate and three clear glass bottle bases with Owen's Illinois maker's marks one clear glass bottle base with a Glass Container Corporation.

The ceramic assemblage consists of 5 white earthenware fragments, 7 blue porcelain fragments, 3 white porcelain fragments, 1 fragment of a white porcelain flower vase, 1 fragment of yellow glazed earthenware flower vase, 1 white porcelain cup handle and 1 fragment of brown crockery. No maker's marks or other diagnostic information was found on any of the artifacts.

The miscellaneous assemblage consists of 1 automobile tire, concrete fragments, pieces of a rubber mat, and sewer pipes.

Site 212-5; The site is located approximately 60 meters east of 5th Street East and 305 meters north of H-8. The site is a large refuse deposit trending towards the east into a southeast/northwest trending drainage. This site also looks like it has been looted.

The metal assemblage consists of over 100 sanitary seam cans, 1 screw cone top brake fluid can, 5 large juice cans, over 1000 can fragments, 1 sardine key wind key, aluminum foil, 5 strands of wire, 1 coat hanger, 1 flyswatter handle, 3 galvanized metal plates.

The glass assemblage consists of over 1000 fragments of clear and brown glass, over 1000 fragments of windowpane glass, over 10 fragments of Coca Cola bottles and 1 fragment of a light blue glass plate. In addition, there is 1 clear drinking glass with a Hazel Atlas maker's mark, and 4 clear glass bottle bases and 1 brown glass bottle with maker's marks. These include 2 Glass Container Corporation, 1 Hazel Atlas, and 2 Maywood Glass.

The ceramic assemblage consists of one brown earthenware "Old Spice" bottle, over 100 fragments of white earthenware, 1 fragment of white earthenware with blue motif, 1 fragment of yellow glazed earthenware, and 1 fragment of a white ceramic toilet tank.

The miscellaneous assemblage includes; 3 shoes, fiber board, and fragments of concrete.

Site 212-6: The site is a refuse deposit consisting of metal, glass and ceramics. One whole bottle was collected off the site.

The metal assemblage consists of over 100 crushed sanitary seam cans, 1 tobacco tin, 1 crown cap, 20 can lids, 3 metal screw top jar lids, 1 metal fender, 1 strand of wire, 1 radio speaker frame, and 1.38 caliber cartridge shell.

The glass assemblage consists of 1 piece of sun-altered amethysts (purple) glass, over 1000 clear and brown glass fragments, 1 Ball Mason jar base, 1 "PUREX" bottle handle, 5 fragments of green jadeite fire king ware, 1 milk-white jar base, and 1 small perfume bottle that was collected. In addition, there are 5 clear glass bottle bases with maker's marks. These include 3 Hazel Atlas, 1 Anchor Hocking, and 1 Knox Glass Co.

The ceramic assemblage consists of 4 fragments of white earthenware, 2 fragments of green glaze earthenware, and 19 fragments of blue depression ware.

The miscellaneous assemblage consists of 1 concrete chunk.

Site 212-7: It is located 40 meters south of 212-6. The site is a large refuse deposit consisting of metal, glass, ceramics and wood. There is a large automobile hood on the site.

The metal assemblage consists of over 50 sanitary seam cans, 1 rectangular fuel can, 1 screw top can, over 1000 can fragments, 1 metal rack, 1 light bulb base, 1 tie-rod joint, aluminum foil, 1 squeeze tube, and 1 yellow colored car hood.

The glass assemblage consists of over 100 fragments of window pane glass, over 1000 pieces of clear glass, over 100 pieces of green glass and brown glass, 2 fragments of a Pepsi Cola bottle, 4 fragments of green jadeite fire king ware, 10 fragments of a light blue glass plate, 1 straw colored glass plate fragment, and 1 clear drinking glass. In addition, there are two clear glass and one brown glass bottle bases with maker's marks. One is Armstrong Cork Company; one is Metro Glass Co. and the last is the Owens Illinois Glass Co.

The ceramic assemblage consists of 4 pieces of yellow glazed earthenware with a brown decorative patterning, 1 white/pink porcelain vessel, 3 fragments of brown earthen ware, one with a maker's mark "Wallace/China/BP/Los Angeles Ca.", 3 fragments of a dark green earthenware plate, and 3 fragments of a yellowish green earthenware plate. The Wallace China Co. was founded in 1931, purchased by the Shenango China Company in 1959, and was liquidated in 1964 (Lehner 1988 pg. 498)

The miscellaneous assemblage consists of fragments of yellow and red plastic, D and C cell battery cores, and pieces of lumber.

Site 212-8: The site is a small concentration of ceramics. It covers a 1-by 2-meter area. The assemblage consists of 5 fragments of earthenware teapot, and 3 fragments of a porcelain cup.

Site 212-9: The site is a large concentration of construction debris and metal and glass artifacts. The site measures 6 meters north/south by 20 meters east/west.

The metal artifact assemblage consists of 1 car seat spring, 1 automobile drive shaft, 2 sanitary seam cans, one strand of wire and 5 metal strips. The glass assemblage consists of over 40 pieces of brown bottle glass, and window pane glass. The miscellaneous assemblage consists of burned wood.

Site 212-10: The site is a large refuse deposit consisting of three concentrations. The site measures 20 meters north/south by 55 meters east/west.

Concentration 1 contains over 10 asbestos floor tiles, 55 sanitary seam cans, 1 metal squeeze tube, 1 metal frame, 1 metal spring, 100 clear glass bottle fragments, 1 bottle body shard labeled "NEHT", 1 white earthenware plate fragment, 3 fragments of crockery, and 1 rubber garden hose.

Concentration 2

Concentration 2 contains 1 CO2 cartridge, 2 coat hangers, over 40 can fragments, over 1000 miscellaneous metal fragments, over 1000 fragments of clear and green glass, 2 clear bottle bases with Owens Illinois Glass maker's marks and 1 fragment of yellow glazed earthenware.

Concentration 3 contains over 20 sanitary seam cans and can fragments and over 10 fragments of milled wood.

ATTACHMENT 2

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

March 18, 2021

Richard Norwood
RTFactfindersVia Email to: artefct@gmail.com

Re: #645 Tth H-8 30 Acres Project, Los Angeles County

Dear Mr. Norwood:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
LuiseñoVICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
ChumashSECRETARY
Merri Lopez-Keller
LuiseñoPARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
KarukCOMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
ApacheCOMMISSIONER
**Julie Tumamali-
Stenslie**
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Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
3/18/2021

Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians

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Morongo Band of Mission Indians

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Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation

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Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee
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Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation

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San Fernando Band of Mission Indians

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Serrano Nation of Mission Indians

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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 #645 TTh H-8 30 Acres Project, Los Angeles County.

ATTACHMENT 3



PHOTO 1: View west/southwest from eastern property boundary.



PHOTO 2: View east from the western property boundary.



PHOTO 3: Site 645-2, ceramic with Syracuse china makers mark.



PHOTO 4: Site 645-2, typical glass and ceramic array.