

HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT

TENTATIVE TRACT MAP NO. 20471

**Assessor's Parcel No. 0459-014-13
City of Adelanto, San Bernardino County, California**

For Submittal to:

Development Services Department, Planning Division
City of Adelanto
11600 Air Expressway
Adelanto, CA 92301

Prepared for:

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Henderson, NV 89002

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May 31, 2022
CRM TECH Contract No. 3840

Title: Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Tentative Tract Map No. 20471, Assessor's Parcel No. 0459-014-13, City of Adelanto, San Bernardino County, California

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USGS Quadrangle: Adelanto, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle (Section 19, T6N R5W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian)

Project Size: Approximately 43 acres

Keywords: Victor Valley, southern Mojave Desert; Phase I historical/archaeological resources survey; Isolates 3840-1 (*temporary designation, pending assignment of official identification number*): prehistoric lithic flake; no "historical resources" under CEQA

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Between February and May 2022, at the request of Joshua Tree Fund, LLC, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 43 acres of undeveloped land in the City of Adelanto, San Bernardino County, California. The subject property of the study, Assessor's Parcel No. 0459-014-13, is located on the east side of Koala Road, between Vintage Road and Chamberlaine Way, in the southwest quarter of Section 19, Township 6 North Range 5 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian.

The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed subdivision of the existing parcel into a total of 171 single-family residential lots, as outlined by Tentative Tract Map No. 20471. The City of Adelanto, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The purpose of the study is to provide the City with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the project would cause a substantial adverse change to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or around the project area.

In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, initiated a Native American Sacred Lands File search, pursued historical background research, and carried out an intensive-level field survey. During the field survey, an isolated prehistoric (i.e., Native American) lithic artifact was recorded within the project area and designated temporarily as Isolate 3840-1, pending assignment of an official identification number in the California Historical Resources Inventory. Such isolates, or localities with fewer than three artifacts, by definition do not qualify as archaeological sites due to the lack of contextual integrity. As such, they are not considered potential "historical resources."

No other features or artifacts of prehistoric or historical origin were encountered within the project area. Based on these findings, CRM TECH recommends to the City of Adelanto a conclusion of *No Impact* regarding "historical resources." No further cultural resources investigation is recommended for the project unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study. However, if buried cultural materials are encountered during future earth-moving operations on the property resulting from the subdivision, all work within 50 feet of the discovery should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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INTRODUCTION

Between February and May 2022, at the request of Joshua Tree Fund, LLC, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 43 acres of undeveloped land in the City of Adelanto, San Bernardino County, California (Fig. 1). The subject property of the study, Assessor's Parcel No. 0459-014-13, is located on the east side of Koala Road, between Vintage Road and Chamberlaine Way, in the southwest quarter of Section 19, Township 6 North Range 5 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Figs. 2, 3).

The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed subdivision of the existing parcel into a total of 171 single-family residential lots, as outlined by Tentative Tract Map No. 20471. The City of Adelanto, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; PRC §21000, et seq.). The purpose of the study is to provide the City with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the project would cause a substantial adverse change to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or around the project area.

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

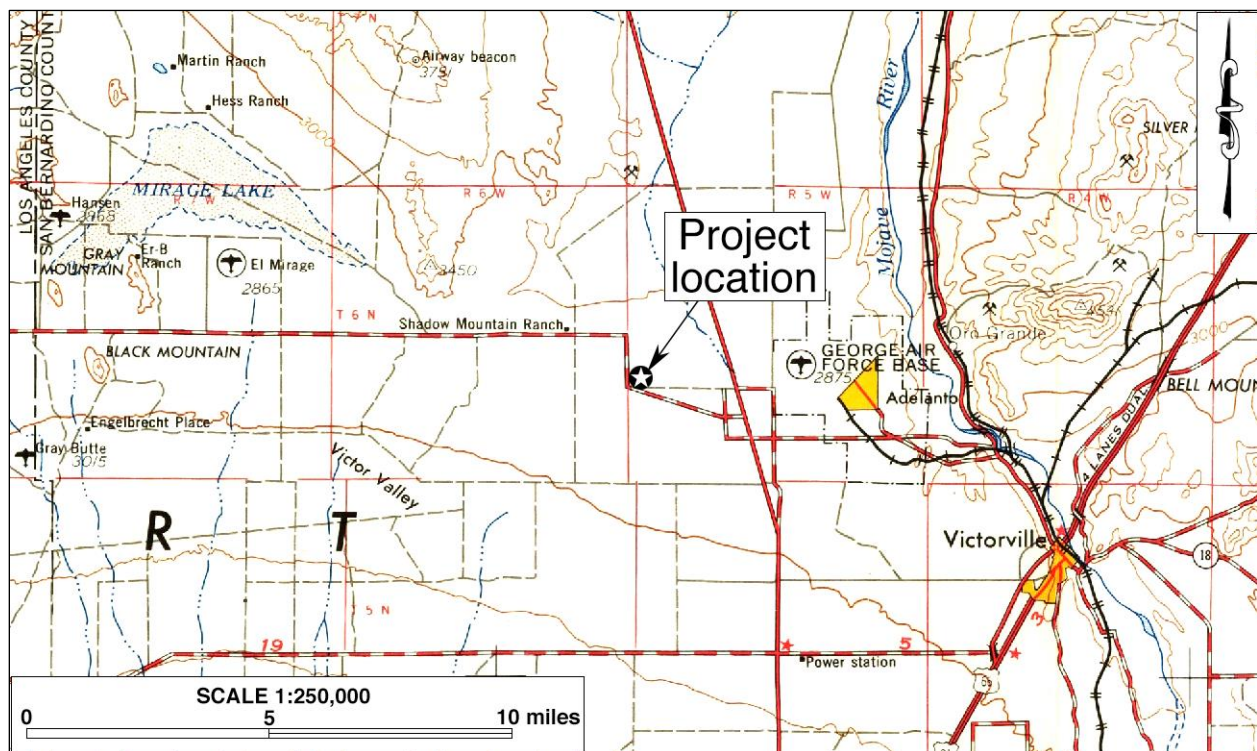


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS San Bernardino, Calif., 120'x60' quadrangle [USGS 1969])

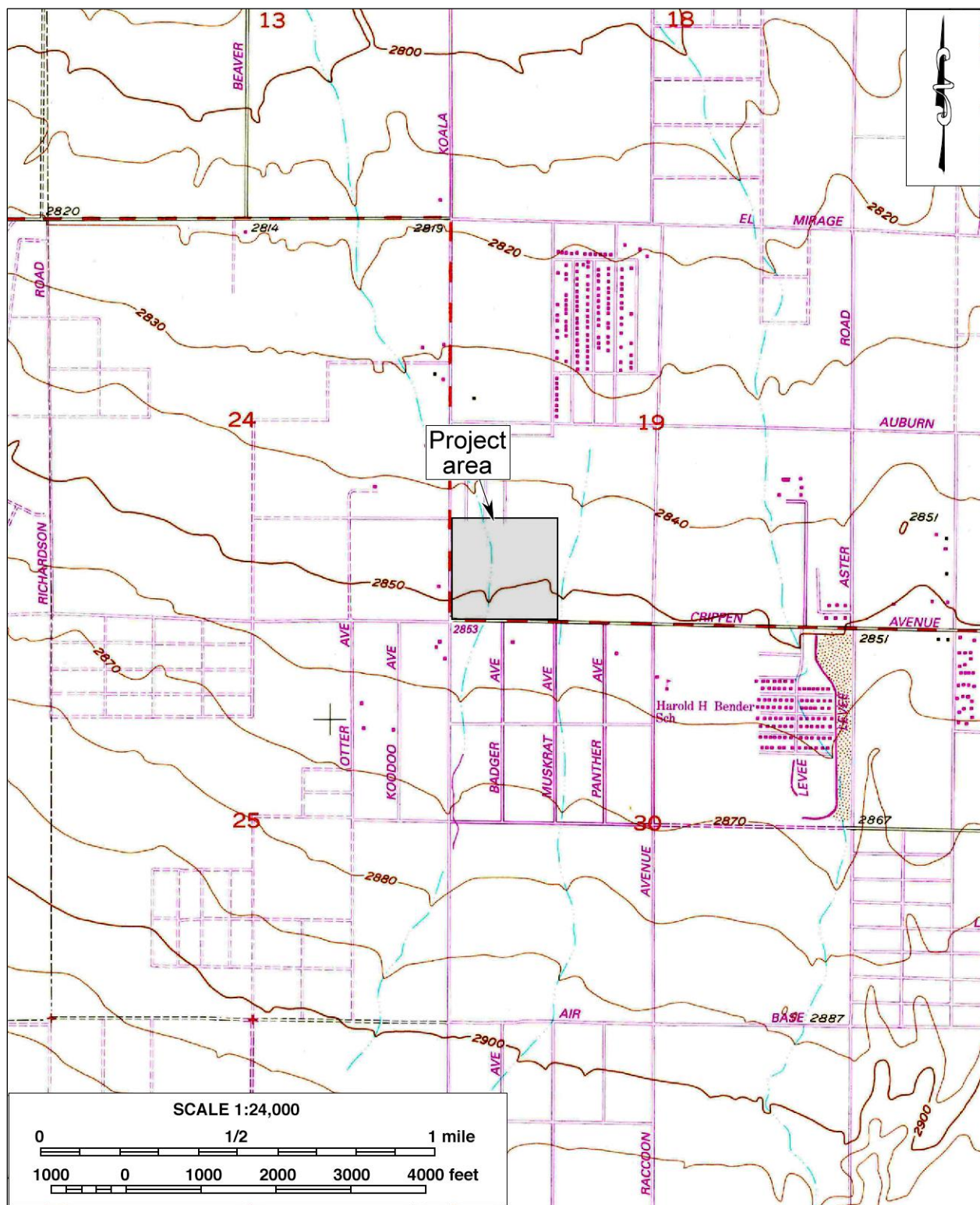


Figure 2. Project area. (Based on USGS Adelanto, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle [USGS 1993])



Figure 3. Recent satellite image of the project area.

SETTING

CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

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

The project area consists of a square-shaped parcel of open desert land on the northwestern outskirts of Adelanto, surrounded mostly by other tracts of vacant land but with partially completed residential development on the adjacent properties to the north and the east (Figs. 3, 4). Elevations in the project area range approximately from 2,850 feet to 2,860 feet above mean sea level, with a slight incline towards the south. The terrain is relatively level except for two drainages running roughly north-south across the eastern and western portions of the property. Soils consist of yellowish-brown, fine- to coarse-grained sands mixed with small rocks.

Native vegetation in the Mojave Desert, including the Victor Valley, belongs primarily to the Creosote Bush Plant Community and typically consists of brittlebush (*Encelia farinose*), ocotillo (*Fouquieria splendens*), burro weed (*Franseria dumosa*), chaparral (*Larrea divaricata*), cholla/prickly pear (*Opuntia* sp.), and the namesake creosote bush (*Larrea tridentate*; Ornduff 1974:112). Another plant



Figure 4. Overview of the project area. (Photograph taken on March 23, 2022; view to the north)

community identified on well-drained mesas and desert slopes is the Joshua Tree Woodland, characterized by widely spaced stands of Joshua trees separated by scattered desert brush (*ibid.*:111). Many of these plant species, such as creosote bush, brittlebush, and Joshua trees, are observed in the project area, along with other small shrubs and grasses (Fig. 4).

The Victor Valley is a part of the Mojave River watershed. During the Late Pleistocene and early Holocene epochs, the region experienced four separate high stands of Lake Mojave and other pluvial lakes. These episodes afforded the aboriginal population greater access to water, while the desiccation of the lakes forced them to move closer to the Mojave River, some five miles to the east of the project location, which provided not only a dependable water source and subsistence resources but also a major route for interregional trade. Not surprisingly, most of the Native American archaeological sites identified in and around the Victor Valley occur along the banks of the river.

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Context

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

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

Distinct cultural changes occurred during the Newberry Period, in comparison to the earlier periods, including "geographically expansive land-use pattern...involving small residential groups moving between select localities," long-distance trade, and diffusion of trait characteristics (Hall 2000:16). Typical artifacts from this period are the Elko and Gypsum Contracting Stem points and Split Oval beads. The two ensuing periods, Saratoga and Tecopa, are characterized by seasonal group settlements near accessible food resources and the intensification of the exploitation of plant foods, as evidenced by groundstone artifacts (*ibid.*:16). Hall (2000:16) states that "late prehistoric foraging patterns were more restricted in geographic routine and range, a consequence of increasing population density" and other variables. Saratoga Period artifact types include Rose Spring and Eastgate points as

well as Anasazi grayware pottery. Artifacts from the Tecopa Period include Desert Side-notched and Cottonwood Triangular points, buffware and brownware pottery, and beads of the Thin Lipped, Tiny Saucer, Cupped, Cylinder, steatite, and glass types (*ibid.*).

Ethnohistoric Context

The Victor Valley area is situated near the presumed boundary between the traditional territories of the Serrano and the Vanyume peoples. The basic written sources on Serrano and Vanyume cultures are Kroeber (1925), Strong (1929), and Bean and Smith (1978), and the following ethnographic discussion of the Serrano and Vanyume peoples is based on these sources. Linguistically the Vanyume were probably related to the Serrano, their southern neighbor, although politically they seem to have differed from the Serrano proper. The number of Vanyumes, never large, dwindled rapidly between 1820 and 1834, when southern California Indians were removed to the various missions and their *asistencias*, and the group virtually disappeared well before 1900. As a result, very little is known about the Vanyume today.

The Serrano's territory is centered at the San Bernardino Mountains, but also includes part of the San Gabriel Mountains, much of the San Bernardino Valley, and the Mojave River valley in the southern portion of the Mojave Desert, reaching as far east as the Cady, Bullion, Sheep Hole, and Coxcomb Mountains. However, it is nearly impossible to assign definitive boundaries for the Serrano territory due to the nature of the tribe's clan-based organization as well as the lack of reliable data. The name of the group, Serrano, was derived from a Spanish term meaning "mountaineer" or "highlander."

Prior to European contact, Serrano subsistence was defined by the surrounding landscape and primarily based on the gathering of wild and cultivated foods and hunting, exploiting nearly all of the resources available. They settled mostly on elevated terraces, hills, and finger ridges near where flowing water emerged from the mountains. Loosely organized into exogamous clans led by hereditary heads, the clans were in turn affiliated with one of two exogamous moieties, the Wildcat (*Tukutam*) or the Coyote (*Wahiiam*). The exact nature of the clans, their structure, function, and number are not known, except that each clan was the largest autonomous political and landholding unit. The core of the unit was the patrilineage, although women retained their own lineage names after marriage. There was no pan-tribal political union among the clans.

The Serrano had a variety of technological skills that they used to acquire food, shelter, and clothing as well as to create ornaments and decorations. Common tools included manos and metates, mortars and pestles, hammerstones, fire drills, awls, arrow straighteners, and stone knives and scrapers. These lithic tools were made from locally sourced material as well as materials procured through trade or travel. They also used wood, horn, and bone spoons and stirrers; baskets for winnowing, leaching, grinding, transporting, parching, storing, and cooking; and pottery vessels for carrying water, storage, cooking, and serving food and drink. Much of this material cultural, elaborately decorated, does not survive in the archaeological record. As usual, the main items found archaeologically relate to subsistence activities.

Although contact with Europeans may have occurred as early as 1771 or 1772, Spanish influence on Serrano lifeways was minimal until the 1810s, when a mission *asistencia* was established on the southern edge of Serrano territory. Between then and the end of the mission era in 1834, most of the Serrano in the western portion of their traditional territory were removed to the nearby missions. In

the eastern portion, a series of punitive expeditions in 1866-1870 resulted in the death or displacement of almost all remaining Serrano population in the San Bernardino Mountains. Today, most Serrano descendants are affiliated with the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, the Morongo Band of Mission Indians, or the Serrano Nation of Indians.

Historic Context

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

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

In 1916, a post office was established in Adelanto, one year after the town was founded by inventor E.H. Richardson (City of Adelanto n.d.). Richardson had sold the rights to his invention, a small, light-weight version of the heavy, cumbersome electric iron first patented in 1882, for \$75,000, and with the proceeds he bought the Adelanto townsite with the idea of creating a master-planned community and marketing it to World War I veterans with respiratory ailments by touting the health benefits of the desert climate (*ibid.*). The endeavor met limited success but laid the foundation for the future city.

During and after World War II, George Air Force Base, established nearby in 1941, added a new driving force in the local economy with its 6,000 civilian and military employees (City of Adelanto n.d.). After being deactivated in 1992, the former military installation was converted into civilian use as the Southern California Logistics Airport. Partially because of its proximity to this cargo-oriented airport, the City of Adelanto, incorporated in 1970 as the smallest city in the county, has since grown to a population of more than 34,000 in 2019 (USCB n.d.).

RESEARCH METHODS

RECORDS SEARCH

On March 10, 2022, CRM TECH archaeologist Nina Gallardo completed the records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) of the California Historical Resource Information

System. Located on the campus of California State University, Fullerton, the SCCIC is the State of California's official cultural resource records repository for the County of San Bernardino. The purpose of the records search was to compile an inventory of previously identified cultural resources and existing cultural resources studies within a half-mile radius of the project location. Previously identified cultural resources include properties designated as California Historical Landmarks, Points of Historical Interest, San Bernardino County Landmarks, as well as those listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, or the California Historical Resources Inventory.

SACRED LANDS RECORDS SEARCH

On February 14, 2022, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the State of California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a records search in the commission's Sacred Lands File. The NAHC is the State of California's trustee agency for the protection of "tribal cultural resources," as defined by California Public Resources Code §21074, and is tasked with identifying and cataloging properties of Native American cultural value, including places of special religious, spiritual, or social significance and known graves and cemeteries throughout the state. The response from the NAHC is summarized below and attached to this report in Appendix 2.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH principal investigator/historian Bai "Tom" Tang. Sources consulted during the research included published literature in local history as well as historical maps and aerial/satellite photographs of the project vicinity. Among the maps consulted for this study were the U.S. General Land Office's (GLO) land survey plat maps dated 1855-1856 and the U.S. Geological Survey's (USGS) topographic maps dated 1934-1993, which are available at the websites of the USGS and the U.S. Bureau of Land Management. The aerial and satellite photographs, taken between 1952 and 2020, are available at the Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online website and through the Google Earth software.

FIELD SURVEY

On March 23, 2022, CRM TECH archaeologists Salvatore Z. Boites and Arturo Aldaco carried out the intensive-level field survey of the project area. The survey was completed on foot by walking a series of parallel north-south transects spaced 15 meters (approximately 50 feet) apart. In this way, the ground surface in the entire project area was systematically and carefully examined for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic period (i.e., 50 years ago or older). Ground visibility was good (90%) to excellent (100%) at the time of the survey due to the light vegetation growth (Fig. 4).

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

RECORDS SEARCH

According to SCCIC records, the project area had not been surveyed systematically for cultural resources prior to this study, and no cultural resources had been recorded on or adjacent to the

property. Although a 2013 study included the project area in its scope, that study was an overview covering a total of 27 square miles and did not include any archaeological fieldwork at or near this location (Dietler 2013). Within the half-mile scope of the records search, 11 area-specific studies have been reported to the SCCIC, most of them on various linear features (Fig. 5). As a result, seven historical/archaeological sites and two isolates (i.e., localities with fewer than three artifacts) have been recorded within the half-mile radius, as listed below in Table 1.

Table 1. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Scope of the Records Search		
Resource No.	Recorded by/Date	Description
36-007090	Hampson et al. 1991	Historic-period refuse scatter
36-007557	Wahoff et al. 1993	Historic-period refuse scatter
36-007558	Wahoff et al. 1993	Prehistoric lithic scatter
36-007559	Wahoff et al. 1993	Historic-period refuse scatter
36-007560	Wahoff et al. 1993	Prehistoric lithic scatter
36-010393	Cerrto et al. 2001	Prehistoric lithic scatter
36-010394	Cerrto et al. 2001	Historic-period refuse scatter
36-061243	Whitley 1976	Isolate: chert flake
36-061269	Wahoff et al. 1993	Isolate: cryptocrystalline flake

As Table 1 shows, three of the seven sites and both of the isolates were prehistoric (i.e., Native American) in origin, all of them consisting of flaked-stone artifacts. The other four sites dated to the historic period and consisted of scattered refuse. Both the prehistoric and the historic-period artifacts recorded in the vicinity represented the most common types of cultural remains in their categories to be found in the Mojave Desert region. None of these known sites or isolates were located in the immediate vicinity of the project area, the nearest one, Site 36-010394, being across Koala Road to the west. As such, none of them require further consideration during this study.

SACRED LANDS RECORDS SEARCH

In response to CRM TECH's inquiry, the Native American Heritage Commission states in a letter dated March 30, 2022, that the Sacred Lands File yielded negative results for Native American cultural resources in the vicinity of the project area. However, noting that the lack of specific information does not necessarily establish the absence of Native American cultural resources, the NAHC recommended that local Native American groups be contacted for further information and provided a list of tribes in the region that may have knowledge of such resources. The NAHC's reply is attached to this report in Appendix 2 for reference by the City of Adelanto in future government-to-government consultations with the pertinent tribal organizations, if necessary.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Historical sources consulted for this study suggest that the project area is relatively low in sensitivity for cultural resources from the historic period. In the 1850s, when the U.S. government conducted the first systematic land survey in the vicinity, no human-made features were noted at or near the project location (Fig. 6). By the 1920s-1930s, the forerunners of the segments of Koala Road and Chamberlaine Way along the project boundaries had become the earliest human-made features to be observed in the immediate vicinity of the project area (Fig. 7). In the 1950s, these segments of roads

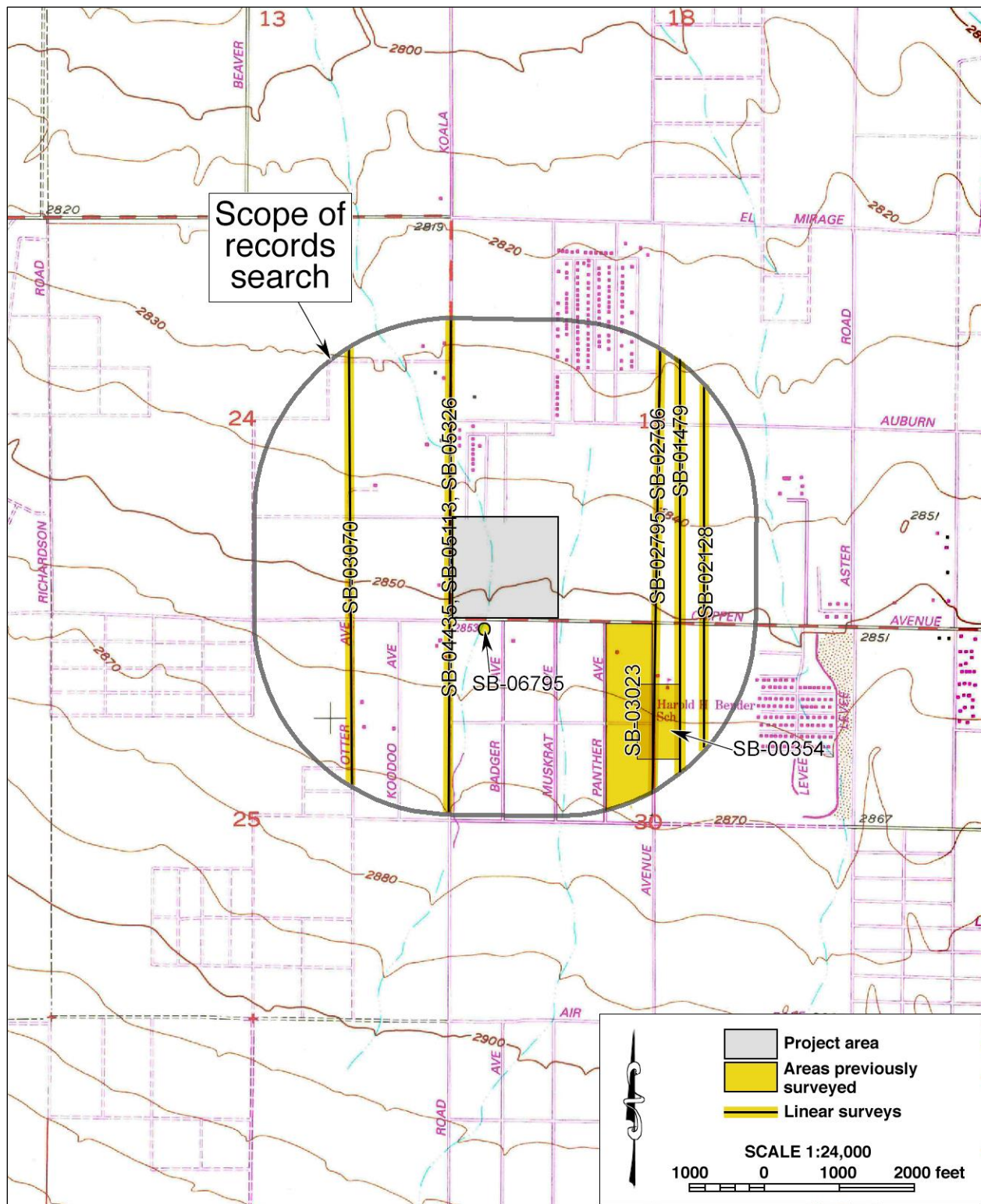


Figure 5. Previous cultural resources studies in the vicinity of the project area, listed by SCCIC file number. Locations of historical/archaeological resources are not shown as a protective measure.

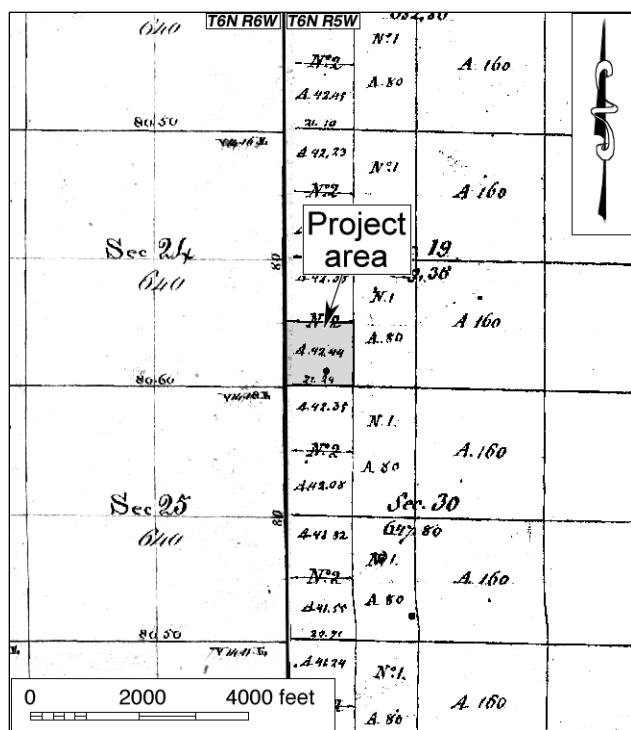


Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1853-1856.
(Source: GLO 1855; 1856)

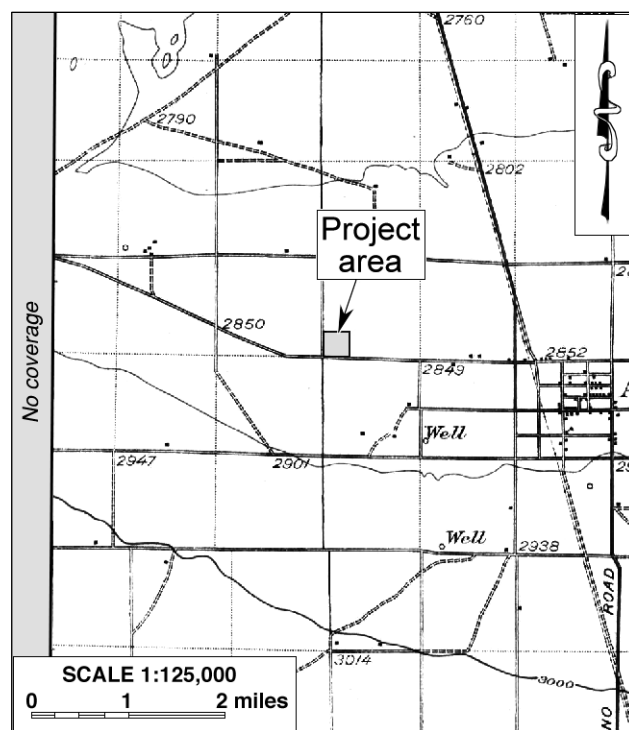


Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1920-1932.
(Source: USGS 1934)

were both parts of El Mirage Road, a major local thoroughfare between Adelanto and destinations to its west (Fig. 8; NETR Online 1952).

Although some scattered buildings had appeared in the surrounding area by that time, development in the project vicinity began in earnest during the 1960s-1990s era, culminating with the start of the suburban residential tracts on the adjacent properties to the north and the east (NETR Online 1952-1995). However, these development efforts grew very slowly during the ensuing decades and remain uncompleted today (NETR Online 1995-2018; Google Earth 1994-2020). In the meantime, the project area itself has been unsettled, undeveloped, and largely unused to the present time (*ibid.*).

FIELD SURVEY

During the field survey, a previously undocumented prehistoric isolate was recorded within the project area and designated temporarily as Isolate 3840-1, pending assignment of an official identification number in the California Historical Resources Inventory. The isolate consists of a single jasper flake measuring approximately 15.5 x 13.5 x 0.5 millimeters, likely a shatter resulting from bi-face reduction (Fig. 9). The flake has sharp angular edges on all four sides and does not exhibit a platform, termination edge, or ventral/dorsal detachment scars (see App. 3 for further information).

No other artifacts or features more than 50 years of age were encountered within the project area during the field survey. Although the segments of Koala Road and Chamberlaine Way along adjacent to the western and southern project boundaries, respectively, are both known to date originally to the historic period, these ubiquitous infrastructure features that remain in use as parts of the modern

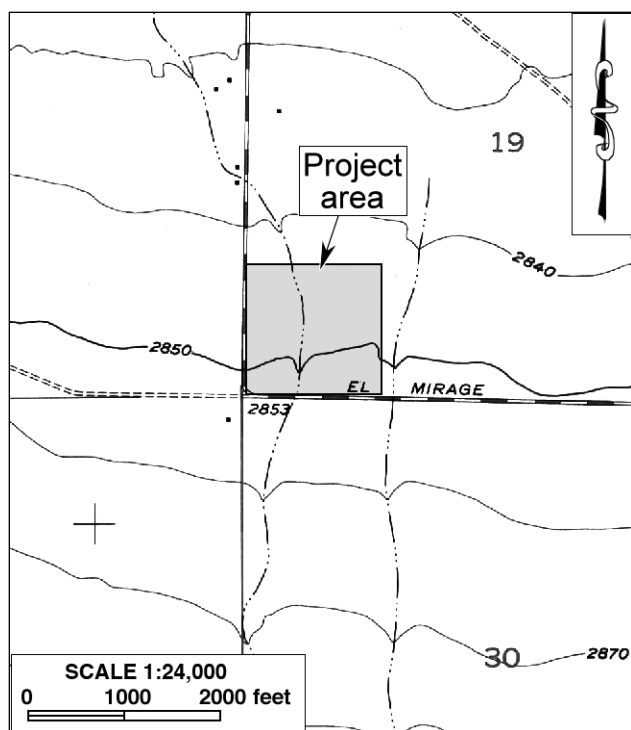


Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1952. (Source: USGS 1956)



Figure 9. Prehistoric isolate found in the project area. (Photograph taken on March 23, 2022)

transportation network demonstrate no potential for historic significance and thus require no further consideration as potential “historical resources.” Scattered domestic refuse and construction debris were observed on much of the property, but all of the items appeared to be of modern origin, and none of them demonstrated any historical or archaeological interest.

DISCUSSION

CEQA establishes that “a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment” (PRC §21084.1). “Substantial adverse change,” according to PRC §5020.1(q), “means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired.” As defined by PRC §5020.1(j), “‘historical resource’ includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California.”

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

listing on the California Register of Historical Resources” (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(3)). A resource may be listed in the California Register if it meets any of the following criteria:

- (1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage.
- (2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
- (3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.
- (4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. (PRC §5024.1(c))

In summary of the research results outlined above, a prehistoric isolate, designated temporarily as 3840-1, is the only cultural resource more than 50 years of age identified within the project area. Such isolates, or localities with fewer than three artifacts, by definition do not qualify as archaeological sites due to the lack of contextual integrity. Therefore, they do not constitute potential “historical resources.” Based on these findings, and in light of the criteria listed above, this study concludes that no “historical resources” exist within the project area.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In conclusion, the results of this study indicate that no “historical resources,” as defined by CEQA and associated regulations, are present within the project area. Accordingly, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the City of Adelanto:

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

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- 1925 *Handbook of the Indians of California*. Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 78. Washington, D.C.
- NETR Online
- 1952-2018 Aerial photographs of the project vicinity; taken in 1952, 1968, 1994, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, and 2018. <http://www.historicaerials.com>.
- NPS (National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior)
- 2001 *National Historic Trail Feasibility Study and Environmental Assessment: Old Spanish Trail, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, Nevada, California*. National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.
- Ornduff, Robert
- 1974 *Introduction to California Plant Life*. University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles.
- Peirson, Erma
- 1970 *The Mojave River and Its Valley*. The Arthur H. Clarke Company, Glendale.
- Strong, William Duncan
- 1929 *Aboriginal Society in Southern California*. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology 26.
- USCB (United States Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce)
- n.d. Quick Facts: Adelanto City, California. <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/adelantocitycalifornia>.
- USGS (United States Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior)
- 1934 Map: Barstow, Calif. (30', 1:125,000); surveyed in 1920 and 1932.
 - 1956 Map: Adelanto, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photographs taken in 1952.
 - 1969 Map: San Bernardino, Calif. (120'x60', 1:250,000); 1958 edition revised.
 - 1993 Map: Adelanto, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1956 edition photorevised in 1989.
- Warren, Claude N.
- 1984 The Desert Region. In Michael J. Moratto (ed.): *California Archaeology*; pp. 339-430. Academic Press, Orlando, Florida.
- Warren, Claude N., and Robert H. Crabtree
- 1986 Prehistory of the Southwestern Area. In Warren L. D'Azevedo (ed.): *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 11: *Great Basin*; pp. 183-193. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- Warren, Elizabeth von Till
- 2004 The Old Spanish National Historic Trail. http://www.oldspanishtrail.org/learn/trail_history.php.

APPENDIX 1: PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS

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

Education

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

Professional Experience

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

Cultural Resources Management Reports

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

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

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

Education

- 1991 Ph.D., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
- 1981 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside; with honors.
- 1980-1981 Education Abroad Program, Lima, Peru.

- 2002 “Section 106—National Historic Preservation Act: Federal Law at the Local Level,”
UCLA Extension Course #888.
- 2002 “Recognizing Historic Artifacts,” workshop presented by Richard Norwood, Historical
Archaeologist.
- 2002 “Wending Your Way through the Regulatory Maze,” symposium presented by the
Association of Environmental Professionals.
- 1992 “Southern California Ceramics Workshop,” presented by Jerry Schaefer.
- 1992 “Historic Artifact Workshop,” presented by Anne Duffield-Stoll.

Professional Experience

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

Research Interests

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

Cultural Resources Management Reports

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

Memberships

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

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

Education

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

2002 “Historic Archaeology Workshop,” presented by Richard Norwood, Base Archaeologist, Edwards Air Force Base; presented at CRM TECH, Riverside, California.

Professional Experience

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

Cultural Resources Management Reports

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

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/NATIVE AMERICAN LIAISON
Nina Gallardo, B.A.

Education

2004 B.A., Anthropology/Law and Society, University of California, Riverside.

Professional Experience

2004- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Co-author of and contributor to numerous cultural resources management reports since 2004.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST
Salvadore Z. Boites, M.A.

Education

2013 M.A., Applied Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach.
2003 B.A., Anthropology/Sociology, University of California, Riverside.
1996-1998 Archaeological Field School, Fullerton Community College, Fullerton, California.

Professional Experience

2014- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
2010-2011 Adjunct Instructor, Anthropology, Everest College, Anaheim, California.
2003-2008 Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
2001-2002 Teaching Assistant, Moreno Elementary School, Moreno Valley, California.
1999-2003 Research Assistant, Anthropology Department, University of California, Riverside.

Research Interests

Cultural Resource Management, Applied Archaeology/Anthropology, Indigenous Cultural Identity, Poly-culturalism.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST
Arturo E. Aldaco, B.S.

Education

2020 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
2018 A.S., Anthropology, Chaffey College, Rancho Cucamonga, California.

Professional Experience

2021- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
2020 Field Archaeologist, McKenna et al., Whittier, California.
2019-2020 Peer Educator, University of California, Riverside.
2019 Field Crew Member, Northern Arizona University: Belize Valley Archaeological Reconnaissance, San Ignacio, Belize.

APPENDIX 2

SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH RESULTS



NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

March 30, 2022

Nina Gallardo
CRM TECH

Via Email to: ngallardo@crmtech.us

CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
Karuk

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
Apache

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
Nomlaki

COMMISSIONER
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
**Raymond C.
Hitchcock**
Miwok/Nisenan

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

Re: Proposed Tentative Tract Map 20471 Project, San Bernardino County

Dear Ms. Gallardo:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
3/30/2022**

Kern Valley Indian Community

Brandy Kendricks,
30741 Foxridge Court
Tehachapi, CA, 93561
Phone: (661) 821 - 1733
krazykendricks@hotmail.com

Kawaiisu
Tubatulabal
Koso

Kern Valley Indian Community

Robert Robinson, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1010
Lake Isabella, CA, 93240
Phone: (760) 378 - 2915
bbutterbredt@gmail.com

Kawaiisu
Tubatulabal
Koso

Kern Valley Indian Community

Julie Turner, Secretary
P.O. Box 1010
Lake Isabella, CA, 93240
Phone: (661) 340 - 0032

Kawaiisu
Tubatulabal
Koso

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

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

Cahuilla
Serrano

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

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

Cahuilla
Serrano

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation

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

Quechan

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation

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

Quechan

San Fernando Band of Mission Indians

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

Kitanemuk
Vanyume
Tataviam

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians

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

Serrano

Serrano Nation of Mission Indians

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

Serrano

Serrano Nation of Mission Indians

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

Serrano

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Proposed Tentative Tract Map 20471 Project, San Bernardino County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
3/30/2022**

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

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

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

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

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Proposed Tentative Tract Map 20471 Project, San Bernardino County.

APPENDIX 3

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INVENTORY
RECORD FORMS

Isolate 3840-1

Confidential
Not for Public Distribution

State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 2

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3840-1

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: ☒ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted

*a. County San Bernardino and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Adelanto, Calif. Date 1956, photorevised 1993

T6N; R5W; NW 1/4 of SW 1/4 of SW 1/4 of Sec 19 ; S.B. B.M.

c. Address N/A City Adelanto Zip _____

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11 ; 458,534 mE/ 3,827,636 mN
UTM Derivation: ☒ USGS Quad ☐ GPS (NAD 83)

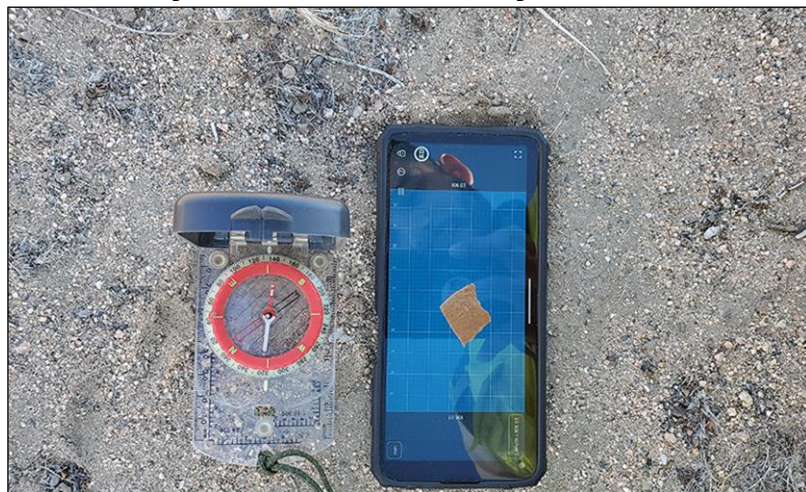
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)
Assessor's Parcel No. 0459-014-13; approximately 100 meters south of Vintage Road and 157 meters east of Koala Road, at the elevation of approximately 2,854 feet above mean sea level

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) The isolate consists of a single jasper flake measuring approximately 15.5 x 13.5 x 0.5 millimeters, likely a shatter resulting from bi-face reduction. The flake has sharp angular edges on all four sides and does not exhibit a platform, termination edge, or ventral/dorsal detachment scars.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) AP16: Other (isolated lithic flake)

*P4. Resources Present: ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District
☒ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects)



P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Taken on March 23, 2022

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

*P7. Owner and Address: _____

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) Salvatore Z. Boites and Art Adalco, CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324

*P9. Date Recorded: March 23, 2022

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Intensive-level survey for CEQA-compliance purpose

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Bai "Tom" Tang, Daniel Ballester, Nina Gallardo, and Salvatore Z. Boites (2022): Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Tentative Tract Map No. 20471, Assessor's Parcel No. 0459-014-13, City of Adelanto, San Bernardino County, California

*Attachments: ☐ None ☒ Location Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Resource Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List): _____

LOCATION MAP

Trinomial _____

Page 2 of 2

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3840-1

*Map Name: Adelanto, Calif.

*Scale: 1:24,000

*Date of Map: 1956/1993

