

**SUPPLEMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT  
FOR  
THE HIGH DESERT CORRIDOR PROJECT  
LOS ANGELES COUNTY AND SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

E-FIS 0712000035

Prepared by: Alex Kirkish   
Associate Environmental Planner, Archaeologist  
PQS: Principal Investigator – Prehistoric Archaeology/  
Co-Principal Investigator – Historic Archaeology  
Division of Environmental Planning  
California Department of Transportation – District 7  
Los Angeles, California

Approved by: Kelly Ewing Toledo   
Chief, Cultural Resources Unit  
Division of Environmental Planning  
California Department of Transportation – District 7  
Los Angeles, California

April 2014

NADB data: Little Rock , El Mirage, Shadow Mountain, Adelanto, Victorville, USGS quadrangles; T6N, R10W; 6N, 9W; 6N, 8W; 6N, 7W; 6N, 6W; 6N, 6W; 6N, 5W; 6N, 4W; 6N, 4W; 5N, 3W; 2320 acres; linear survey; no archaeological sites; Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Summary of findings . . . . .	3
Introduction . . . . .	4
Project Location and Description . . . . .	4
Sources Consulted . . . . .	4
Background . . . . .	5
Environment . . . . .	5
Ethnography . . . . .	6
Prehistory . . . . .	6
History . . . . .	8
Field Methods . . . . .	12
Survey Findings and Conclusions. . . . .	12
References Cited . . . . .	13

## LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix A: Figures . . . . .	14
Appendix B: Native American Consultation . . . . .	33

## **SUMMARY OF FINDINGS**

A cultural resource survey was conducted by California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) personnel within the proposed Area of Potential Effects (APE) for sections of the High Desert Corridor (HDC) Project. The project, which occurs in Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, entails the construction of a 63-mile long east-west freeway/expressway between State Route (SR) 14 in Los Angeles County and SR 18 in San Bernardino County.

Although over 100 cultural resource studies have been conducted within a one mile radius of the overall project, no studies have been conducted within the added parcels surveyed for the current supplemental ASR. Additionally, no previously recorded sites (archaeological or historical) exist within the added parcels.

Based on these investigations, it is highly unlikely that construction within the APE will encounter any cultural resources. However, should buried cultural materials be encountered during construction, all work in the area of the discovery must stop until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the find.

## **INTRODUCTION**

From April 2013 to January 2014, Caltrans archaeologists Alex Kirkish and Kristin Fusello conducted an intensive pedestrian survey within the proposed project limits. The area surveyed represents the APE for the proposed added parcels for the High Desert Corridor Project which begins in Palmdale and ends in Victorville, California. The project entails the construction of an expressway/highway with a companion high speed rail component.

The project surveyors are experienced field archaeologists:

<b>Crew Member</b>	<b>Caltrans PQS Level</b>
Alex Kirkish, Ph.D.	PI, prehistoric archaeology; Co-PI, historic archaeology
Kristin Fusello, B.A.	Lead Surveyor

## **PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION**

The HDC project is proposed by the Caltrans in cooperation with the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (Metro). The project involves construction of a new, approximately 63-mile long, east-west freeway/expressway between State Route (SR 14) in Los Angeles County and SR 18 in San Bernardino County. The project may also include a companion high speed rail component. A complete review of the project and all of its alternatives can be found in the primary ASR document (Figures 1, 2).

The APE for the present undertaking includes all added parcels, as well as a 10 meter buffer on each side of the parcels for construction purposes (right of way acquisition will take place). The APE encompasses all areas associated with the proposed construction; however, the actual disrupted surface will be concentrated in the parcels themselves, which in some cases are in a previously disturbed environment. Additional parcels represent design changes to the project that require added construction areas to facilitate the proposed high speed rail component. Maximum depth of the proposed excavation will vary greatly. The APE includes existing public right of way. The APE (survey area) was delineated in consultation with the Caltrans PQS (Alex Kirkish) and the Caltrans Project Engineer (Figures 3-1 to 3-16)

## **SOURCES CONSULTED**

A records search covering one mile on either side of the project area was conducted in April 2013 at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) at California State University, Fullerton and the District 7 electronic database and files. Review of these holdings included listings of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historic Places (CRHP), California Historical Landmarks, and California Points of

Historical Interest. The records search indicated that (1) the study area had not been previously surveyed, and (2) no cultural resources had been identified within the APE. The records search also revealed that there were no recorded sites near or adjacent to the APE.

In order to comply with 36 CFR 800.3 (c) and (d), a letter was sent to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) asking them to review their sacred land files for this location. A response was received that indicated there were no sacred sites within the project APE (Appendix B).

Based on ethnographic research conducted for the project, the study area was traditionally occupied by the Kawaiisu and Vanyume/Serrano. Early in the investigation, the most likely descendants (MLD) of the Kawaiisu and Vanyume/Serrano (based on a list provided by the NAHC) were contacted to elicit general concerns regarding the proposed project and to identify specific sites that may hold special concerns for them. Letter contacts were made and follow-up telephone calls were placed with messages left where possible (see Appendix B).

## **BACKGROUND**

A brief archaeological and historical discussion of the area encompassing the APE is presented below:

## **ENVIRONMENT**

The project APE is located in the western Mojave Desert (i.e., Antelope Valley and Apple Valley) just east of Palmdale, California (Figure 1). Being in the “high desert” (about 3000 feet elevation), the project area is quite warm in the summer and very cold in the winter. Although rain sometimes occurs in the winter, the overall area is very arid, typically receiving less than 6 inches of rain annually. While rainfall is sparse, flash floods can take place and flooding within drainages (and associated alluvial fans) can lead to deposition and/or scouring along the valley floor. Where scouring has occurred (such as in the project area) soil development is usually minimal.

As would be expected, biota also reflects the arid and often hot desert conditions. Both plants and animals possess features that are uniquely adapted to the harsh environment. Plants found here, such as Creosote Bush (*Larrea tridentata*) and Joshua Tree (*Yucca brevifolia*), are typically xerophytic, and animals are normally nocturnal (Schoenherr 1992:411-413).

## **ETHNOGRAPHY**

Several Native American ethnographic groups are reputed to have occupied various portions of the Antelope Valley and Apple Valley including the Tataviam, Kitanemuk, Serrano, and Vanyume (Earle 1990:89). Inexplicably, major ethnographical sources for the area leave the southern and central portions blank (Kroeber 1925, King and Blackburn 1978, Blackburn and Bean 1978, Bean and Smith 1978). In general, it is believed that the Tataviam occupied the southwest foothills of the valley, the Serrano/Vanyume occupied in the mountains and valley to the east, and the Kitanemuk occupied the northern end of the valley floor (Sutton 1987:82-83). Due to extensive trade networks established within the valley, it is likely that there was a good deal of interaction between all of the groups. Inter-marriage is well known from Mission records of neophytes from the region (Earle 1990:95).

During the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, indigenous society was greatly affected by Spanish colonization. Smallpox, measles, influenza, and other non-endemic diseases rapidly destroyed large segments of the population, leading to the abandonment of many villages and towns. Nevertheless, many Native Americans survived, working first as laborers at the missions and later as *vaqueros* (cowboys) on ranches and farms (Lightfoot 2005:218).

More recently Native American culture has experienced a revitalization which has resulted in a heightened consciousness of traditional values and concepts. This has led to a renewed interest in archaeology and the prehistory of the Native Americans culture area. In general, modern Native Americans place a high value on cultural resources such as archaeological sites, especially historically identified villages, mortuary areas, and isolated burials, shrines and traditional natural resources and features.

## **PREHISTORY**

The California Desert Province, of which the Mojave Desert area is part, lies in the southeastern corner of the state directly south of the Sierra Nevada and east of the Transverse and Peninsular ranges. Within this arid and topographically varied region, a complicated array of archaeological assemblages occurs in what appears to be a continuous occupation of the area from approximately 12,000 years ago. Termed the Fluted-Point tradition (Moratto 1984:79-88), early occupation of the area is evidenced by fluted bifaces associated with old lakeshores and paleosols as seen at China Lake and Borax Lake. Pluvial lake adaptations persist into the terminal Pleistocene with the Western Pluvial Lake Tradition (WPLT) which is characterized by percussion-flaked foliate points, chipped stone crescents, large flake and core scrapers and scraper-planes (Moratto 1984:90-113). The WPLT is represented throughout the region and may have a coastal and desert analog in the San Dieguito Complex, a seemingly hunting oriented assemblage comprising leaf-shaped knives and foliate bifaces reminiscent of the Lake Mojave and Silver Lake sequence in the northern Mojave. The often controversial San Dieguito Complex has been identified at various sites in San Diego, Riverside, and Imperial Counties.

The Altithermal Period (7000-4000 BP) heralds the end of the WPLT and the beginning of harsh desiccating times leading to the evaporation of desert lakes and waterways. The Pinto Period, which occurred within this block of time, represents distinct cultural adjustments to a more demanding environment and the adoption of a broader resource base. First designated by Elizabeth and William Campbell (Moratto 1984:411), this period has come to be recognized as an elusive taxonomic unit defying definitive identification (Warren and Crabtree 1986:184-187), but remaining a valid chronological designation. While consensus of an area-wide type is not forthcoming, most investigators will accept a Pinto-like point type that encompasses a broad spectrum of styles and sub-types. Thomas (1981:33-36) has identified a split stem series he terms Gatecliff as falling within the Pinto Period (3000-1300 B.C.). This metrically-determined type, which has been documented archaeologically in Monitor Valley, apparently has been previously classified as Pinto at various sites in the California desert area. The Gypsum Period (2000 B.C.-A.D.500) is characterized by an evolving interaction sphere with the Southwest and a subsistence strategy based on gathering as well as hunting. The most common form of point types for this period are the Elko-eared, Elko corner-notched, Gypsum Cave, and Humboldt Cave (Warren and Crabtree 1986:187-189). The latter type is the least time sensitive, occurring over a 3700-year period (Thomas 1981:17). Possibly due to an expanding interaction sphere, the distribution of Elko points is considerable. Coupled with a plethora of radiocarbon dates, Elko points have been firmly placed within the Gypsum Period.

Gypsum Period is followed by Saratoga Springs (A.D. 500-1200), which is basically a continuation of the previous period, with the addition of a singular technological advance, the arrow point. Termed the Rose Spring and Eastgate point types, these small corner notched points represent a technological shift from the atlatl to the use of the bow and arrow. Adoption of the bow and arrow may have been prompted by a variety of factors, including increasing drought conditions, demographic changes (Tanic and Numic spread), and diffusion. Conversely, some investigators see the shift as simply an inevitable process; that is, one involving "an addition of a technological device in a long line of such additions, not as an indicator of major cultural changes" (Warren 1984:27-428). Whatever the case, the use of arrow points during this period gradually preempts the larger, heavier Elko series. By the end of Saratoga Springs, very small arrow points, the Cottonwood and Desert Side-Notched (DSN), dominate the archaeological assemblage in the California desert areas.

The Late Prehistoric period in the desert region begins at A.D. 1200 and continues to the historical era. Warren originally coined the term Shoshonean for this period (Warren 1984:424), but later felt that its usage was too constrained and did not correspond with the occurrence of DSN points in non-Numic areas. Besides the presence of DSN points, this period is characterized by pottery and elaborate artifact assemblages. Exchange systems proliferate during this time period, and shell beads appear throughout the region. In the northeastern Mojave, cultural continuity is seen extending back to Gypsum times thus suggesting that the origin of the Late Prehistoric Complex derived from this area. In San Diego, Riverside, Imperial, and San Bernardino counties, cultural traits are seen coming from the Colorado River, where the Hakataya people exerted their greatest

influence (Warren 1984:427). Desert Side-Notched points found throughout these counties are seen as stemming from this area.

When the first Europeans eventually entered the Mojave Desert they found a stable population of Native Americans who were well adapted to harsh desert conditions. While these early explorers were not ethnographers, their accounts amply document the use of pottery and basketry and a subsistence based on hunting and gathering and floodplain agriculture along the Colorado River. From these narratives we know that desert groups practiced elaborate rituals and had social and economic systems based on complex kinship patterns.

## **HISTORY**

### **Los Angeles County**

The first white man to enter the Antelope Valley was Captain Pedro Fages. Fages, following the westward leg of the San Andreas Fault, entered the valley in 1772 in pursuit of deserters from the Spanish Army (Robinson 1987:6). Four years later, Father Garces, a Franciscan Friar, rediscovered the Antelope Valley - he is said to have crossed the western end of the valley in 1776.

In 1827, Jedediah Smith traveled across Antelope Valley and into Spanish California, becoming the first American to travel overland to California through the southwest. In 1829, Kit Carson explored the valley while on a trapping expedition. And in 1844, John C. Fremont conducted a scientific investigation of the area.

Following these early explorations, the Antelope Valley was virtually forgotten or ignored by white settlers. Although gold had been discovered in 1842 in nearby Placerita Canyon, by 1848 all attention was directed toward the gold fields in northern California. Although largely devoid of settlements, the valley continued to be used as hunting grounds for antelope, and utilized as a refuge by bandits and disenchanting neophyte Mission Indians. Civilization, however, soon reentered the region with the first stage line established by Don Alexander and Phineas Banning in 1854. The line linked Los Angeles with the North and traversed the southern edge of the Antelope Valley.

The next major development to occur in the valley was the Southern Pacific Railroad. First established in 1876, the railway linked Los Angeles with the San Joaquin Valley (Norwood 1997:3). This development allowed the valley to be more accessible to settlement. Homesteads began to appear wherever surface water was found, and soon entrepreneurs were establishing the plat for Lancaster (Jalbert 1995:6-8). By 1884 Lancaster was created and Palmdale soon followed. Citing the abundance of artesian wells, promoters were proclaiming the Antelope Valley "... as anything but parched..." (Jalbert 1995:6). Soon the Valley boomed as a farming community. However, a drought that hit in the later half of the 1890s quickly dampened this boom, leading eventually to the rapid depopulation of the valley and the departure of many of the founding families.

By the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, however, increased rainfall returned to the valley, and with it another boom in land sales for agriculture and other enterprises. Exploratory oil wells were drilled throughout the region, but, unlike the neighboring San Joaquin Valley, no oil was struck. The Los Angeles Aqueduct was completed, however, in 1913 and the economy took an even greater leap with this reliable source of water. Roads were also constructed during this period further linking the valley with the booming metropolis to the west. Agricultural enterprises flourished and the valley became known for its pears, cereal grains, other fruits, nuts, berries, cattle and poultry.

In 1933, the wide open playas and dry lakes of the Antelope Valley became the backdrop of the Muroc Army Air Force Base. The installation, covering 470 square miles in northern Antelope Valley, provided an enormous boost to the region's economy. The empty dry lakes were natural sites for testing aircraft and by the end of WW II the base, by then renamed Edwards Air Force Base, became the premier site for testing experimental jets (Jalbert 1995:9).

Concurrent with the rise of the military presence in the valley was the slow deterioration of agriculture. Agricultural output had reached its peak in 1952, but due to groundwater overdraft, urbanization and inflated land prices, cultivation steadily declined. However, what was lost in agriculture was gained in the military and aircraft industry. Northrup, Lockheed, Grumman and other aircraft companies (established at the Air Force Plant 42) brought large, well-funded projects to the valley and hugely stimulated the local economy.

Although local economic health was at a high point, the economy was soon to spiral downward. Due to a shift in focus in government contracts (i.e., post-Sputnik space race) aircraft corporations in the valley dramatically cut back their work force. This had a predictable effect on the economy: population dropped, housing slumped and economic depression loomed. It would be several years before the economy bounced back.

By the 1960s, however, the aircraft industry began producing military planes again and a new water project (i.e., Feather River) was completed that promised a future of water abundance in the valley. Population increased once again and both Lancaster and Palmdale became sizable communities. From the 1980s on, the Antelope Valley changed from a rural to an extensively developed area. Today, this bedroom community of greater Los Angeles supports a population of more than 400,000 people.

### ***Lake Los Angeles***

As of the 2010 census, Lake Los Angeles has a population of 12,328. The population is 47.9% Hispanic or Latino and 52.1% non-Hispanic or Latino, of which 38.1% are White, 10.0% African American, 0.7% American Indian or Alaska Native, 0.2% Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 1.0% Asian, and 1.9% Multiracial (United States Census Bureau 2011). The television show "Bonanza," originally aired from 1959 to 1973, chose Lake Los Angeles for the filming location for several episodes. Various other television series, feature films, and television commercials have also used Lake Los Angeles for a filming location. Though a natural lake, Lake Los Angeles has been dry in

recent times. In the late 1960s, the lake was artificially refilled in hopes of attracting potential home buyers, but the lake was not maintained and eventually evaporated again.

## **San Bernardino County**

### ***Adelanto***

Adelanto was founded in 1915 by E.H. Richardson, the inventor of the Hotpoint Electric Iron. Richardson sold his patent and purchased land for \$75,000 to establish one of the first master planned communities in Southern California. He subdivided his land into one acre plots, which he hoped to sell to veterans with respiratory ailments suffered during World War I. Richardson also hoped to build a respiratory ailment hospital. Richardson's planning laid the foundation for what is currently the City of Adelanto. Famous throughout the state for fresh fruit and cider, orchards thrived in Adelanto until the Great Depression, and were later replaced by poultry ranches. During World War II, the Victorville Army Air Field was established within the Adelanto sphere of influence. In 1950, it was renamed the George Air Force Base. Adelanto continued as a "community services district" until 1970, when the city incorporated and became San Bernardino County's smallest city. Adelanto became a charter city in November 1992. (City of Adelanto [www.ci.adelanto.ca.us](http://www.ci.adelanto.ca.us)).

### ***Victorville/Mojave River Area***

The land that now comprises the City of Victorville and its immediate surroundings was first settled in 1860 by two men named Bemis and Hancock who were reportedly run off their land by "hostile Indians" not long after settling (Pierson, 1970). The first non-native to settle in what is now the Victorville area was Aaron G. Lane. Lane established a homestead and way station know as Lane's Crossing at the Lower Narrows, approximately one mile downstream of where the Mormon Trail crossed the Mojave River. He received a patent for 160 acres (NE ¼ of Section 31, Township 7 North, Range 4 West) on September 12, 1872. Desert outposts such as Lane's were critical rest and re-supply points for emigrants, commercial freighters, mail carriers, cattle drivers and other travelers. By the early 1880s, Lane's Crossing had declined as a way station, and Lane moved his operation to what would later develop into the City of Victorville. In 1883, the Lane property was purchased by Pennsylvania native Robert Turner, who settled there with his wife and four children. The Turner Ranch included the land that comprised Lane's Crossing and experienced a brief revival as a stage stop for desert travelers prior to the completion of the railroad in 1885. The revival was short lived as the railroad shifted the focus to the emerging town of Victor. The Turner family retained ownership of the ranch until it was purchased in 1924 by B.L. Richardson, the founder of the town of Adelanto. Following Richardson's death, the Turners reacquired the property and held it until 1973 when it was sold to the investment group Turner Ranch Properties (Pierson 1970). The City of Victorville traces its roots to a station on the Santa Fe Railroad, which was completed by the California Southern Railway Company, a Santa Fe subsidiary in 1885. The station was initially named Victor, after Jacob Nash Victor, a construction superintendent for the railroad. On January 18, 1886, the Plan of the Town of Victor was prepared which created the grid pattern of the original town. In 1901, the community's name was changed by the United States Post Office from "Victor" to "Victorville" due to

the confusion associated with the community of Victor, Colorado. By 1900, Victor had about 180 households, although the great bulk of the population consisted of men without families who were involved in mining, railroad work, or freighting. In Victorville itself, the most important industry in the 1890s was the quarrying of granite blocks, quantities of which were shipped to Los Angeles to pave the streets. A number of Swedish – background stone cutters were employed in this line of work. Included in the labor force were a number of Japanese section hands, as well as Chinese cooks. The discovery of large deposits of limestone and granite in the 1910s and the construction of the Southwestern Portland Cement Company Plant in 1917 solidified cement manufacturing as a major industry in the Victor Valley. A further impetus to growth was the paving of the National Trails Highway (Route 66) from Cajon Summit to Victorville in 1922. During World War II, on July 23, 1941, initial construction of Victorville Army Airfield, later renamed George Air Force Base, began. The base was completed May 18, 1943. When fully activated, the base supported two Tactical Fighter Wings of the Tactical Air Command whose primary aircraft was the F-4 Phantom. It also employed approximately 6,000 civilian and military personnel. On January 5, 1989, the Secretary of Defense announced the closure of George Air Force Base under the Base Closure and Realignment Act. The base was deactivated December 15, 1992. The former military base was annexed into the city July 21, 1993, and has been renamed Southern California Logistics Airport ([www.ci.victorville.ca.us](http://www.ci.victorville.ca.us)). In 1962, the City of Victorville was incorporated with a population of approximately 8,100 and an area of 9.7 square miles (Tang et al. 2003).

### ***Oro Grande Mining District***

The Oro Grande Mining District is named for the town of the same name approximately 5 miles north of the present City of Victorville. The district is commonly assumed to encompass all of the mines and mills for several miles around the town. Gold was first discovered in the area in 1868 with the Oro Grande Mining and Milling Company established shortly after. Successful quartz mining took place in the district until a lack of water caused its decline in 1889. The Embury and Carbonate silver mines were founded in 1890, and a resurgence of gold mining took place in the 1930s. The town of Oro Grande remained a trading and milling center for mines on both sides of the Mojave River until World War II and today is a center for cement mining and production (Clark 1970, Gudde 1975).

### ***Apple Valley***

The first cabin in Apple Valley was built by Silas Cox in 1860 and the first road was cut the following year. During the 1920s, apple orchards were being grown, however with the Great Depression and the cost of pumping water for irrigation, the orchards died off in the 1930s. The modern founders of Apple Valley were Newton T. Bass and B.J. “Bud” Westlund, who were partners in the oil and gas industry in Long Beach, CA. Westlund and Bass formed the Apple Valley Ranchos Land Co. in 1946 and marketed the area as a destination resort and quality residential community, “The Golden Land of Apple Valley.” They built the Apple Valley Inn and Hilltop House, and invited famous celebrities from Hollywood. Within ten years, there were banks, churches, schools,

hospital, golf course and 180 businesses. The town of Apple Valley became incorporated in 1988 ([www.applevalley.com](http://www.applevalley.com))

## **FIELD METHODS**

From April 2013 to January 2014, Caltrans archaeologists Alex Kirkish and Kristin Fusello conducted an intensive examination of the Survey area – i.e. APE (Figures 3-1 to 3-16). The field inspection was augmented by superior survey conditions. Ground visibility was excellent to good throughout all areas and topographic relief was minimal. No historic or prehistoric archaeological resources were discovered during the survey.

## **SURVEY FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS**

The results of the records search and field investigation were negative, no cultural resources were located.

Based on the results of the investigation, it is anticipated that construction within the APE will not encounter any cultural resources. However, should buried cultural materials be encountered during construction, all work in the area of the discovery must stop until a qualified archaeologist (in consultation with the Native American consultant and the State Historic Preservation Officer) can evaluate the nature and significance of the find. Should project plans change to include unsurveyed areas, additional archaeological studies will be required.

## REFERENCES CITED

Bolton, Eugene

1927 *Fray Juan Crespi: Missionary Explorer on the Pacific Coast, 1769-1774*. AMS Press, New York.

Bean, Lowell and Charles R. Smith

1978 *Gabrielino. Handbook of North American Indians* Smithsonian Institute, Washington, DC.

Dillon, Brian

1990 Archaeological Record Search and Impact Evaluation for the Los Angeles Wastewater Program Management (NOS-NCOS) Project, Los Angeles, California. Prepared for Dr. Janet Fahey, James Montgomery Consulting Engineers, Pasadena, California.

Kroeber, Alfred L.

1925 *Handbook of the Indians of California*. Dover Publications, Inc., New York.

Lightfoot, Kent G.

2005 *Indians, Missionaries, Merchants: The Legacy of Colonial Encounters on the California Frontiers*. UC Press, Berkeley.

McCawley, William

1996 *The First Angelinos: The Gabrielino Indians of Los Angeles*. Malki Museum/Ballena Press. Banning, CA.

Moratto, Michael

1984 *California Archaeology*. Academic Press, New York.

Pitt, Leonard and Dale Pitt

1997 *Los Angeles: A to Z An Encyclopedia of the City and County*. UC Press, CA

Schoenherr, Allan A.

1992 *A Natural History of California*. UC Press, Berkeley, CA.

Wallace, William

1955 A suggested Chronology for Southern California Coastal Archaeology. *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 11(3): 214-230.

Weaver, J. D.

1973 *El Pueblo Grande: Los Angeles from the Brush Huts of Yangna to the Skyscrapers of Modern Metropolis*. Anderson, Richie, and Simon. Los Angeles, California

**Appendix A**  
**Figures**



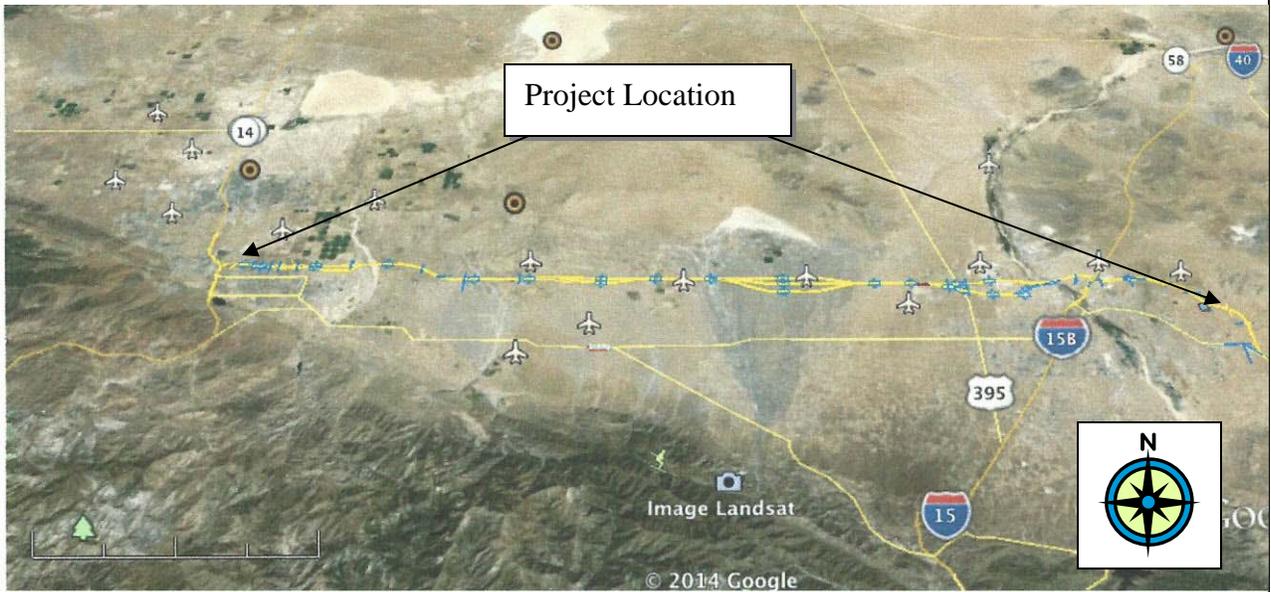


Figure 2  
Project Location  
High Desert Corridor Project  
(Supplemental)

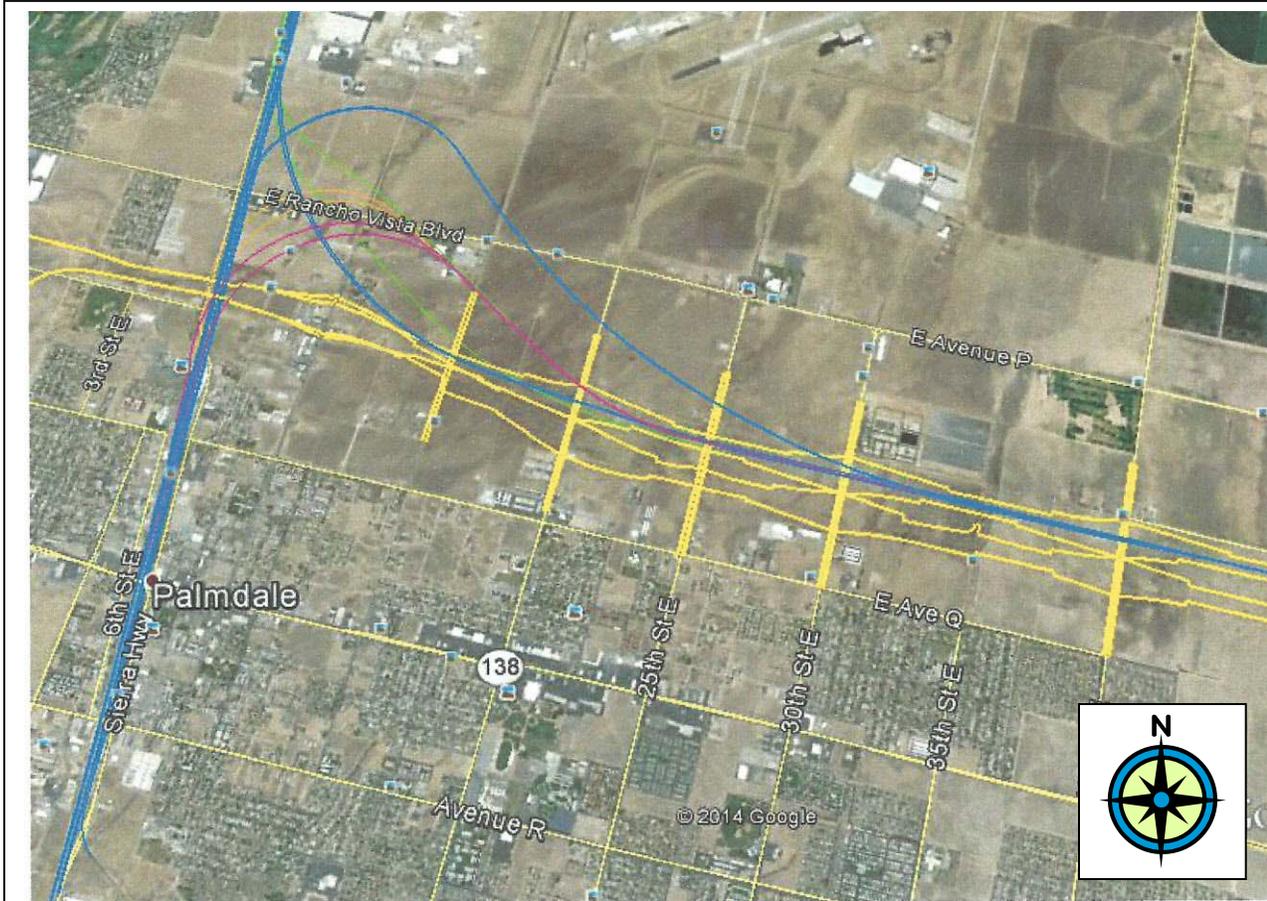


Figure 3-1  
Survey Coverage  
High Desert Corridor Project  
(Supplemental)



Figure 3-2  
Survey Coverage  
High Desert Corridor Project  
(Supplemental)



Figure 3-3  
Survey Coverage  
High Desert Corridor Project  
(Supplemental)





Figure 3-5  
Survey Coverage  
High Desert Corridor Project  
(Supplemental)

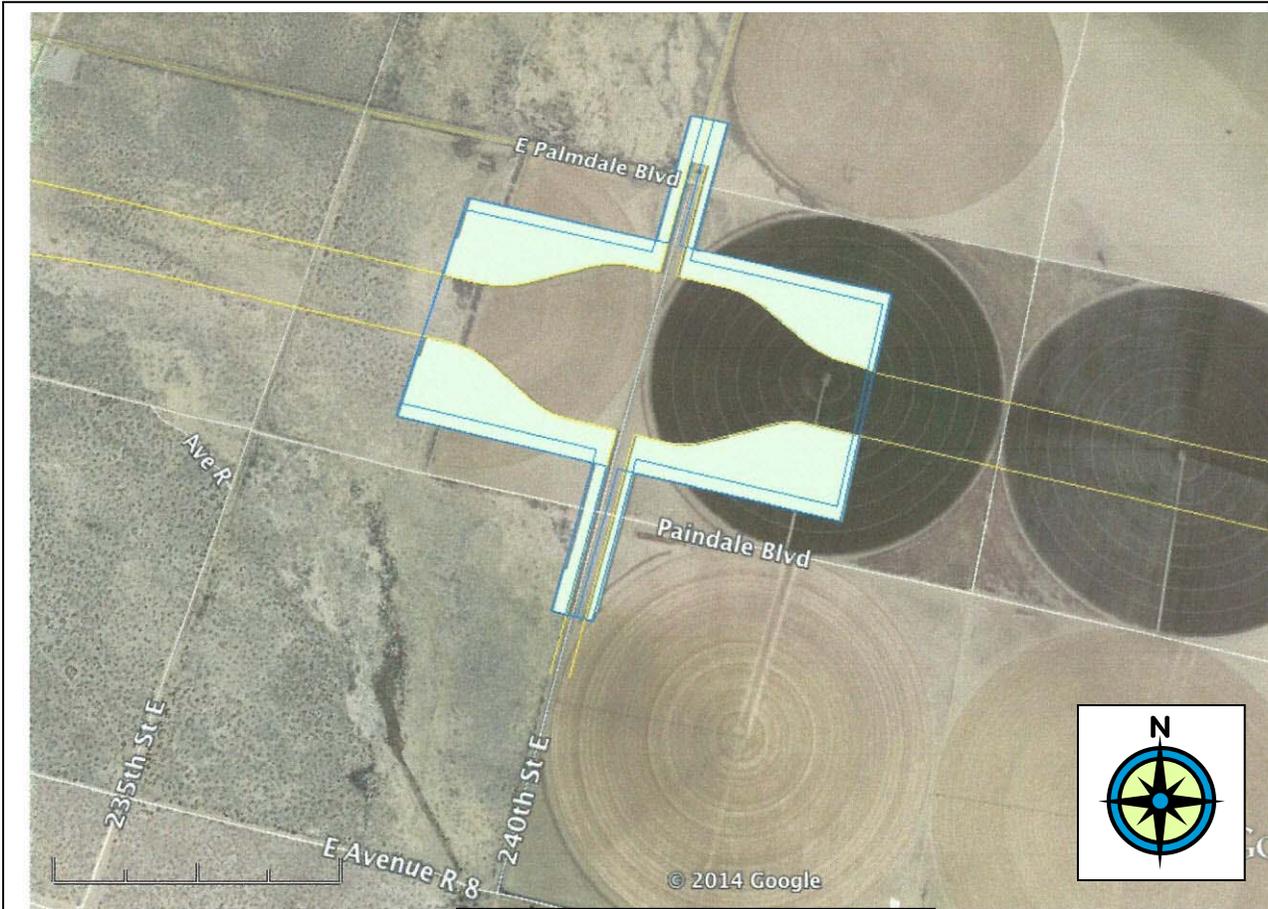


Figure 3-6  
Survey Coverage  
High Desert Corridor Project  
(Supplemental)



Figure 3-7  
Survey Coverage  
High Desert Corridor Project  
(Supplemental)



Figure 3-8  
Survey Coverage  
High Desert Corridor Project  
(Supplemental)

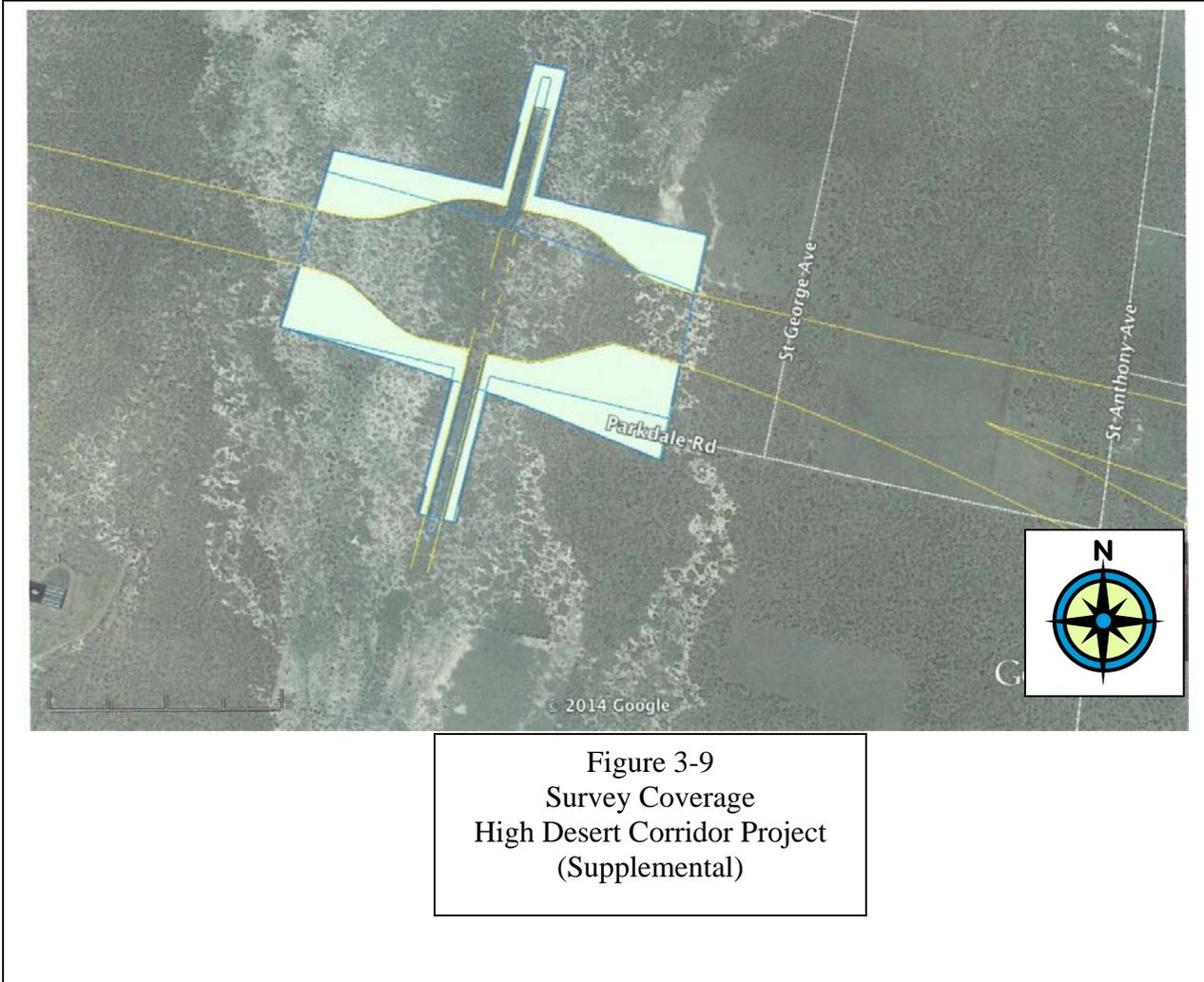


Figure 3-9  
Survey Coverage  
High Desert Corridor Project  
(Supplemental)

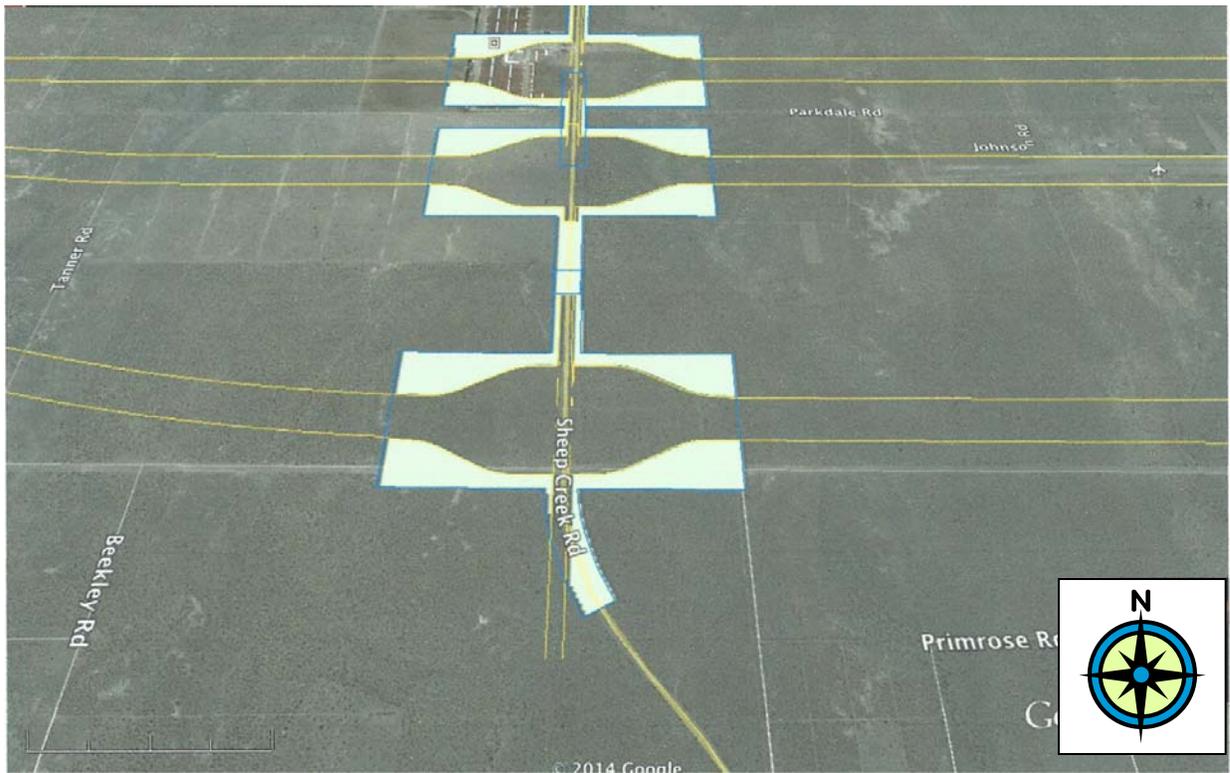


Figure 3-10  
Survey Coverage  
High Desert Corridor Project  
(Supplemental)

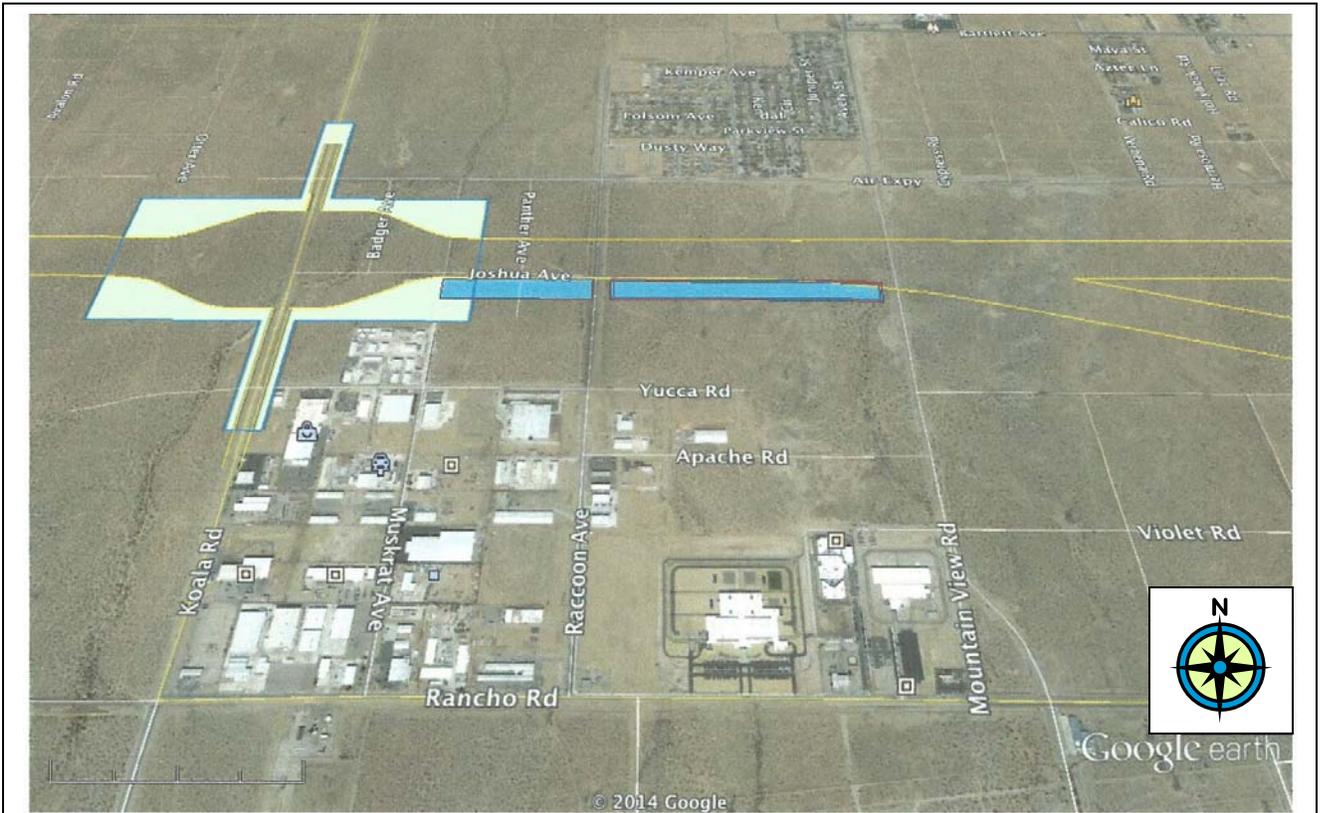


Figure 3-11  
 Survey Coverage  
 High Desert Corridor Project  
 (Supplemental)

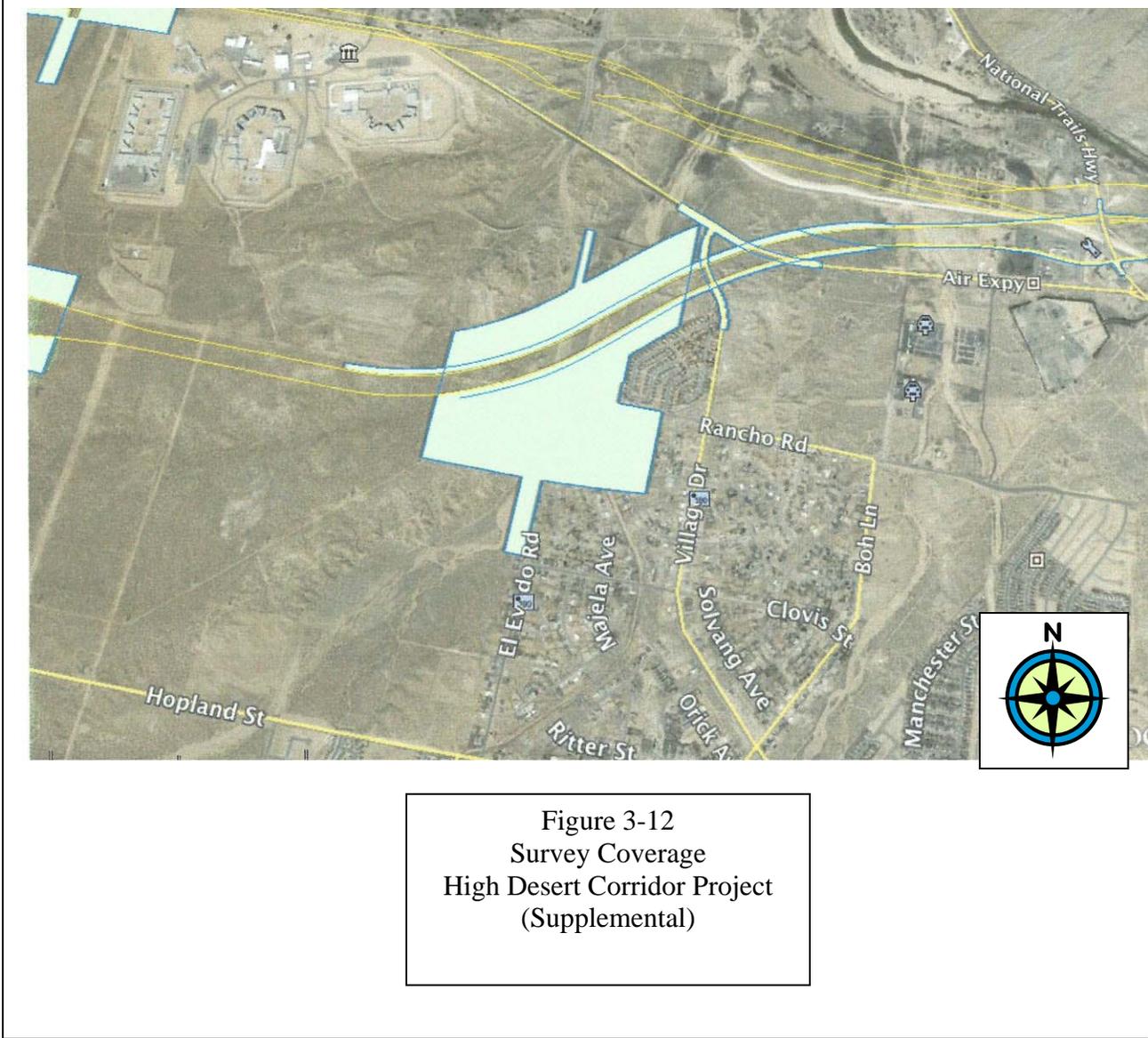




Figure 3-13  
Survey Coverage  
High Desert Corridor Project  
(Supplemental)



Figure 3-14  
Survey Coverage  
High Desert Corridor Project  
(Supplemental)



Figure 3-15  
Survey Coverage  
High Desert Corridor Project  
(Supplemental)

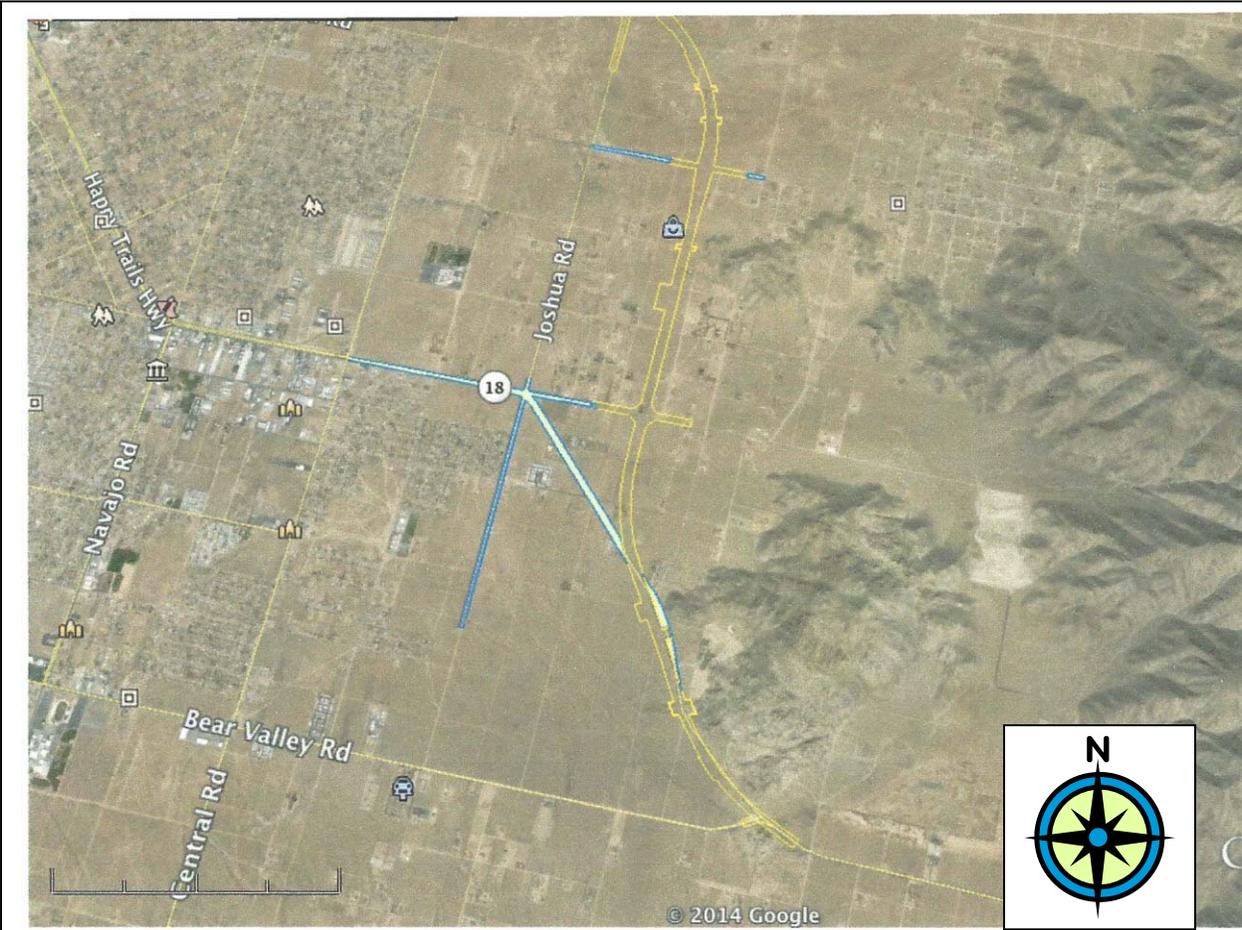


Figure 3-16  
Survey Coverage  
High Desert Corridor Project  
(Supplemental)

**Appendix B**  
**Native American Consultation**

## Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

### NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

915 Capitol Mall, RM 364

Sacramento, CA 95814

(916) 653-4082

(916) 657-5390 – Fax

nahc@pacbell.net

*Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search*

Project: High Desert Corridor

County Los Angeles and San Bernardino

USGS Quadrangle

Name Little Rock Quad

Township 6N Range 10W Section(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Name Lovejoy Buttes Quad

Township 6N Range 9W Section(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Name El Mirage Quad

Township 6N Range 8W Section(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Name El Mirage Quad

Township 6N Range 7W Section(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Name Shadow Mountain Quad

Township 6N Range 6W Section(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Name Adelanto Quad

Township 6N Range 6W Section(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Name Adelanto Quad

Township 6N Range 5W Section(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Name Victorville Quad

Township 6N Range 4W Section(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Name Apple Valley Quad

Township 6N Range 4W Section(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Name Apple Valley Quad

Township 5N Range 3W Section(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Company/Firm/Agency:

Caltrans District 7

Contact Person: Michelle Morrison

Street Address: 100 S. Main Street MS 16A

City: Los Angeles Zip: 90012

Phone: (213) 897-0676

Fax: (213) 897-0685

Email: Michelle.Morrison@dot.ca.gov

Project Description:

Construct a new freeway in the Antelope Valley, running from 100<sup>th</sup> Street in the City of Palmdale in Los Angeles County to the City of Apple Valley in San Bernardino County. NAHC Consultation has been completed for a previous phase of the project that proposes to construct the new highway from State Route 14 to 100<sup>th</sup> Street in the City of Palmdale.

The new freeway, known as the High Desert Corridor, is to be located north of the existing State Route 138. A map of the project footprint is attached to this request.

**Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request**

**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

915 Capitol Mall, RM 364  
Sacramento, CA 95814  
(916) 653-4082  
(916) 657-5390 – Fax  
nahc@pacbell.net

*Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search*

Project: High Desert Corridor

County Los Angeles and San Bernardino

USGS Quadrangle

Name Little Rock Quad

Township 6N Range 10W Section(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Name Lovejoy Buttes Quad

Township 6N Range 9W Section(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Name El Mirage Quad

Township 6N Range 8W Section(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Name El Mirage Quad

Township 6N Range 7W Section(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Name Shadow Mountain Quad

Township 6N Range 6W Section(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Name Adelanto Quad

Township 6N Range 6W Section(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Name Adelanto Quad

Township 6N Range 5W Section(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Name Victorville Quad

Township 6N Range 4W Section(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Name Apple Valley Quad

Township 6N Range 4W Section(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Name Apple Valley Quad

Township 5N Range 3W Section(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Company/Firm/Agency:

Caltrans District 7

Contact Person: Michelle Morrison

Street Address: 100 S. Main Street MS 16A

City: Los Angeles Zip: 90603

Phone: (213) 897-0676

Fax: (213) 897-9572

Email: Michelle.Morrison@dot.ca.gov

Project Description:

Construct a new freeway in the Antelope Valley, running from 100<sup>th</sup> Street in the City of Palmdale in Los Angeles County to the City of Apple Valley in San Bernardino County. NAHC Consultation has been completed for a previous phase of the project that proposes to construct the new highway from State Route 14 to 100<sup>th</sup> Street in the City of Palmdale.

The new freeway, known as the High Desert Corridor, is to be located north of the existing State Route 138. A map of the project footprint is attached to this request.

**DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**

DISTRICT 7, DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING  
100 S. MAIN STREET  
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012-3606  
PHONE (213) 897-0676  
FAX (213) 897-0685  
TTY (213) 897-6610



*Flex your power!  
Be energy efficient!*

November 13, 2013

Identical letter sent to the individuals on the attached list

Dear \*\*\*\*\*,

The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) is formally initiating studies to address any impacts associated with a proposed new freeway project. The proposed project will construct a new freeway in the Antelope Valley, running from 100<sup>th</sup> Street in the City of Palmdale in Los Angeles County to the City of Apple Valley in San Bernardino County. Previous consultation has been completed for a phase of the project that proposes to construct the new highway from State Route 14 to 100<sup>th</sup> Street in the City of Palmdale. The new freeway, known as the High Desert Corridor, is to be located north of the existing State Route 138. A map of the project footprint is attached to this letter.

The Department of Transportation (Department) is currently conducting Cultural Resource Studies for the project area to comply with the Programmatic Agreement among the Federal Highway Administration, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the California State Historic Preservation Officer, and the California Department of Transportation Regarding Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as it pertains to the administration of the Federal Aid Highway Program in California (Section 106 PA).

As part of the Cultural Resource Studies, Caltrans is undertaking an Archaeological Survey Report of the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the proposed project. As part of the Archaeological Survey, Caltrans has conducted an extensive and intense pedestrian field survey of the APE, searched through the records at the South Central Coastal Information Center at California State University, Fullerton, and searched through other historical and archaeological database resources. Initial results of these efforts have found that Native American sites exist near portions of the proposed project. Caltrans has also consulted with the Native American Heritage Commission and found that while no traditional cultural places were known to exist within or near the project area, known sacred sites do exist in proximity to the Lovejoy Buttes and Adelanto quadrangles.

The reason for this letter is to ensure that these valuable resources are protected to the maximum extent feasible by asking for any information regarding the presence of sensitive Native American cultural resources, such as Traditional Cultural Properties or other sensitive resources within the project area described above. If you, or any other members of the Native American community have information regarding the presence of these sensitive resources, please contact us before 30 days has passed since your receipt of this letter.

While we would prefer your response to be in writing, feel free to contact me by email at [Michelle.Morrison@dot.ca.gov](mailto:Michelle.Morrison@dot.ca.gov), or by phone to me at (213) 897-0676. Be assured that Caltrans keeps all information provided confidential, and limits any knowledge to a few select staff who have signed confidentiality agreements.

Thank you in advance for helping us identify if any of these valuable resources are in the project area, so we can work with you to protect them to the maximum extent feasible. Please contact me if you have any questions regarding this letter at (213) 897-076.

Sincerely,

Michelle Morrison  
District Native American Coordinator - Caltrans District 7

**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

1550 Harbor Boulevard, Suite 100  
West Sacramento, CA 95691  
(916) 373-3715  
Fax (916) 373-5471  
Web Site [www.nahc.ca.gov](http://www.nahc.ca.gov)  
Da\_nahc@pacbell.net



November 7, 2013

Ms. Michelle Morrison, Environmental Planner - Archaeology

**California Department of Transportation - District 7**

100 South Main Street - MS 16A

Los Angeles, CA 90603

Sent by FAX to: 213-897-9572

No. of Pages: 4

RE: Request for Sacred Lands File Search and Native American Contacts list for the **"High Desert Corridor Project (New Freeway from 100<sup>th</sup> Street in Palmdale to the City of Apple Valley Building on Previous Project of S.R. 14 Improvements);** " located in Northeast Los Angeles County, Mojave Desert areas such as Victorville and Apple Valley in San Bernardino County, California

Dear Ms. Morrison

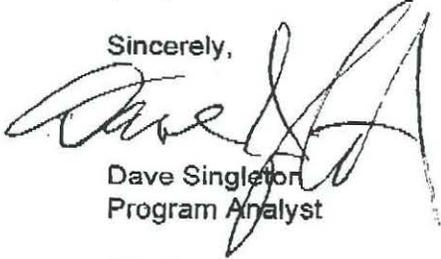
A record search of the NAHC Sacred Lands File failed to indicate the presence of Native American traditional cultural places in the project site(s) submitted as defined by the USGS coordinates configuring the 'Area of Potential Effect' or APE. However, there are Native American sacred sites in close proximity to the sections in the Lovejoy Buttes and Adelanto quadrangles. Please note that the absence of archaeological features does not preclude their existence. Other data sources for Native American sacred places/sites should also be contacted. A Native American tribe or individual may be the only sources of information about traditional cultural places or sites.

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

Attached is a list of Native American tribes, Native American individuals or organizations that may have knowledge of cultural resources in or near the project area (APE). As part of the consultation process the NAHC recommends that local government and project developers contact the tribal governments and individuals in order to determine the proposed action on any cultural places/sacred sites. If a response from those listed is not received in two weeks of notification, the NAHC requests that a follow-up telephone call be made to ensure the project information has been received

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

Sincerely,

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

Dave Singleton  
Program Analyst

Attachments

## Consultation Log - 07-LA-High Desert Corridor - ID: 0712000035

All consultation conducted by Michelle Morrison

Date	Type of Communication	Name/ Representing	Comments
11/14/2013	consultation letter	Beverly Salazar Folkes	Consultation letters dated 11/13/13 were mailed out to all Native American Contacts on the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) contact List. The letter included a map of the project area and the NAHC contact list. The letter requested a response within 30 days. No responses were received from any of the Native American contacts.
11/14/2013	consultation letter	Carla Rodriguez	
11/14/2013	consultation letter	Larry Ortega	
11/14/2013	consultation letter	Delia Dominguez	
11/14/2013	consultation letter	John Valenzuela	
11/14/2013	consultation letter	Randy Guzman-Folkes	
11/14/2013	consultation letter	Daniel McCarthy	
11/14/2013	consultation letter	Robert Robinson	
11/14/2013	consultation letter	Joseph Hamilton	
11/14/2013	consultation letter	Linda Otero	
11/14/2013	consultation letter	William Madrigal	
11/14/2013	consultation letter	Goldie Walker	
11/14/2013	consultation letter	Ernest H. Siva	
12/9/2013	phone call	Beverly Salazar Folkes	Left a follow up message on answering machine.
12/9/2013	phone conversation	Carla Rodriguez	The assistant to Ms. Rodriguez informed me that all consultation requests are forwarded to Ms. Ann Briety. Follow up phone messages were left for both Ms. Rodriguez and Ms. Briety.
12/9/2013	phone call	Larry Ortega	Left a follow up message on answering machine.

12/9/2013	phone call	Delia Dominguez	Left a follow up message on answering machine.
12/9/2013	phone call/email	John Valenzuela	Both phone numbers for Mr. Valenzuela were disconnected. A follow up email was sent instead.
12/9/2013	phone conversation/ email	Randy Guzman-Folkes	Mr. Guzman-Folkes expressed an interest in areas near State Route 138. He requested an additional copy of the consultation letter and project map via email. A follow up email was sent.
12/9/2013	phone call	Daniel McCarthy	Left a follow up message on answering machine.
12/9/2013	phone conversation	Robert Robinson	Mr. Robinson requested Native American monitoring during ground disturbing activities due to the large areas of undisturbed soils. He also recommended a monitor during Phase I activities.
12/9/2013	phone call/phone conversation	Joseph Hamilton	A message was left for Mr. Hamilton. Mr. Hamilton's assistant informed that a Mr. John Gomez in the cultural resources branch will likely be reviewing the project as well. A request email was sent to Mr. Gomez.
12/9/2013	phone conversation/ email	Linda Otero	A message was left for Ms. Otero. Ms. Otero's assistant also requested the project consultation letter and map via email.
12/9/2013	phone call	William Madrigal	Left a follow up message on cell phone.
12/9/2013	phone conversation	Goldie Walker	Ms. Walker stated that she had no particular information about the project area at this time, but said she would re-review the consultation letter and map. She requested that the Division of Environmental Planning inform her of the results of any field surveys.
12/9/2013	phone call	Ernest H. Siva	Left a follow up message on answering machine.

\*As of 12/16/13, no responses to follow up phone messages, phone conversations, or emails have been received.

**Native American Contacts  
Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California  
November 7, 2013**

**Beverly Salazar Folkes**  
1931 Shadybrook Drive  
Thousand Oaks, CA 91362  
folkes9@msn.com  
805 492-7255  
(805) 558-1154 - cell  
folkes9@msn.com

Chumash  
Tataviam  
Fernandeño

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

Fernandeño  
Tataviam  
Serrano  
Vanyume  
Kitanemuk

**San Manuel Band of Mission Indians**  
Carla Rodriguez, Chairwoman  
26569 Community Center Drive  
Highland, CA 92346  
(909) 864-8933  
(909) 864-3724 - FAX  
(909) 864-3370 Fax

Serrano

**Randy Guzman - Folkes**  
4676 Walnut Avenue  
Simi Valley, CA 93063  
ndnRandy@yahoo.com  
(805) 905-1675 - cell  
(805) 520-5915-FAX

Chumash  
Fernandeño  
Tataviam  
Shoshone Paiute  
Yaqui

**Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians**  
Larry Ortega, Chairperson  
1019 - 2nd Street, Suite #1  
San Fernando CA 91340  
(818) 837-0794 Office  
  
(818) 837-0796 Fax

Fernandeno  
Tataviam

**San Manuel Band of Mission Indians**  
Daniel McCarthy, M.S., Director-CRM Dept.  
26569 Community Center Drive  
Highland, CA 92346  
(909) 864-8933, Ext 3248  
dmccarthy@sanmanuel-nsn.  
gov  
(909) 862-5152 Fax

Serrano

**Kitanemuk & Yowlumne Tejon Indians**  
Delia Dominguez, Chairperson  
115 Radio Street  
Bakersfield, CA 93305  
deedominguez@juno.com  
(626) 339-6785

Yowlumne  
Kitanemuk

**Kern Valley Indian Council**  
Robert Robinson, Co-Chairperson  
P.O. Box 401  
Weldon, CA 93283  
brobinson@iwvisp.com  
(760) 378-4575 (Home)  
(760) 549-2131 (Work)

Tubatulabal  
Kawaiisu  
Koso  
Yokuts

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

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

**This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed High Desert Corridor (New Freeway) Project, extending from the City of Palmdale to the the Town of Apple Valley for which Sacred Land File searches and Native American Contacts were requested.**

**Native American Contacts  
Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California  
November 7, 2013**

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

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

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

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

Serrano Nation of Mission Indians  
Goldie Walker, Chairwoman  
P.O. Box 343                      Serrano  
Patton                      , CA 92369  
  
(909) 528-9027 or  
(909) 528-9032

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

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

**his list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed High Desert Corridor (New Freeway) Project, extending from the City of Palmdale to the the Town of Apple Valley for which Sacred Land File searches and Native American Contacts were requested.**